



**Global Research &  
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**CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

**13th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities  
(ICSSH),  
22-23 May 2017, Lisbon, Portugal**

Conference Venue  
Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda,  
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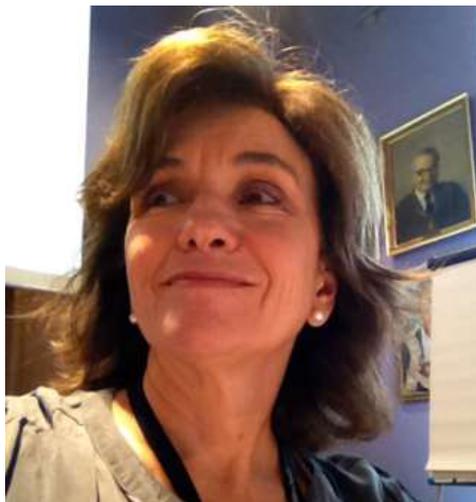
**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017,  
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**Global Research &  
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**KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Ana Nunes de Almeida**

**Research Professor, Instituto de Ciências Sociais, ULisboa, Lisboa –  
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**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017,  
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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



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**Dr. Rozana Huq**  
**Organisational Behaviorist, Conference Speaker, Management**  
**Author , Leadership Educator and Coach, United Kingdom**

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017,  
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Prof. Dr. Sedat Cereci  
GICICBMLS1702051

**Business Matter in Media Organizations: Television, Mass And Message**

**Nurat Kara**

**Mustafa Kemal University Communication Faculty, 31001 Hatay Turkey**

**Prof. Dr. Sedat Cereci**

**Mustafa Kemal University Communication Faculty, 31001 Hatay Turkey**

**Abstract**

Media organizations are big business in the world in modern age. Many media organizations convey numerous messages to people and people receive numerous opinion and inspirations from media. In this study, reflection of impact of opinions of television organizations owners is discussed that the most of television organizations are commercial establishments, and much spiritual impacts of television organizations on broadcast and efforts to dictate ideological opinions of capital owners as a life style is evaluated. Most of television organizations firstly are trying to profit, and then are trying to respond any social necessities in general organization principles; and in broadcast of many television organizations ideological approaches or religious opinions are fore. Television business organizations structure in different forms due to legal or functional dimensions and any individual or any groups at the top of organization are effective on content of broadcasting. Television organization administrators sometimes are planning to profit and, as well, reflect their spritual approaches and opinions on television broadcast and convey their opinions to mass and hope the spectator will support their opinions.

**Keywords: Media, business, organization, television.**

**Taida Kusturica**  
GICICBMLS1702053

**Post-representation: Art and War, Art and Affect**

**Taida Kusturica**

**Academic Affiliation: PhD candidate; Academy of Fine Arts, Vienna, Austria  
(PhD program in Philosophy)**

**ABSTRACT**

**Abstract:** This research opens a question of visual objectification of reality in which individual historisation is constructing and closing itself in recursive frame of technological visual (re)production of the world. Art has lost its organic-body affects, and is starting to play on new computational affect. New media technology, based on implicationally interactive policy does not relay on instrumental function but on new aesthetical functions-network-interactivity in which we become images and images become art of us in the processes of individuation (Simondon) and interaction (Deleuze-Spinoza). The dissertation will explore boundaries or contemporary art spaces between war, aesthetics, and media politics, with the aim of re (constructing) narratives in countries that are marked by post-communist and post-war period. The focus is on practices of war and post-war temporality of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a former socialist space, today defining dystopian space where art plays the role of extended media of future. Visual culture starts to formulate new - post-contemporaneous space in which reality at the same time is developing imaginary historical metaphor, already set-up on line in between software and memory, or, embodies computational culture in general. Post-representational mode is corresponding here with computer-software transfer of images as other phenomenon inscribed

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017,  
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Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



	<p>within historical narration, or as a question of experiential mode of truth. Thus, to understand contemporary life it is not taken into to account one dimension of it, but it is important to understand totally new mechanisms which generate old and new mediations into one sphere that is called network society, where people become virtual object and art becomes factual field of new media studies as the program interacted with a user, memory and politics. Hence, network society is full of post-subjectivity, inflation of those prefix post-, meta-, past-, etc., will be explain in sense of affected social life. In comparative theory line, arguing will start with Deleuze theory in which we cannot anymore talk about substantial idea of human cultural space and immanency. At 19th century millions of people contributed to arise of industrialism and socialism, but now they are replaced by software generating images; they become JPG, Meme, Gif potentiality. Keywords: Affect, post-production, post-representation, image, media art, war image.</p>
<p><b>Dr Aishath Muneeza</b> GICICBMLS1702054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Practical Application of Wadia'h and Qard in Structuring Deposit Products</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nura Salah-eldin Musa Mohamed</b> Associate Professor Aishath Muneeza, INCEIF, The Global University of Islamic Finance</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Riyas Mamparambil Noushad</b> Associate Professor Aishath Muneeza, INCEIF, The Global University of Islamic Finance</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Syed Muhammad Alsagoff</b> Associate Professor Aishath Muneeza, INCEIF, The Global University of Islamic Finance</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Accepting deposits represent half of the banking industry along with the investment activities. As banks were established within a conventional system, scholars have paid enormous efforts to establish Islamic banking services to fulfil and support current financial needs and transactions. The main objective of Wadia'h (deposit) contract is to keep personal wealth safe with a trusted party to return upon request. But within the banking system, deposits are utilized and transferred into different kinds of contracts either to facilitate bank financing services or to join investment contracts. Many arguments were held to judge and justify this process with special attention to the validity of Qard and Hibah as sub-contracts under Wadia'h contract in banking practices. Considering the above, this paper is providing a closer look to the Islamic banking practices concerning deposits contract, presenting scholar's arguments collected from proper references on the validity of utilizing Wadia'h by the custodian and whether it is fair for the bank to benefit from people's money but give no return. Furthermore, it compares and criticise current practices in Malaysia and Sudan represented by Maybank Islamic and Omdurman National Bank. This research applied a qualitative method in acquiring the data which was collected with reference to the banks employees at research and development department, as well as the banks websites and annual reports. This paper also provide recommendations on how banks would upgrade its deposits services and recognize deposits role in mass development in terms of awareness on wealth creation and management, socio-economic projects and wealth redistribution.</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



<p>Chaiyaset Promsri GICICBMLS1702055</p>	<p><b>Keywords-</b> Current Account, Hibah, Qard, Saving Account, Wadia'h.</p> <p><b>The Impact of Managerial Level Differences on the Conflict Management Styles of Managers in Thai Listed Firms</b></p> <p><b>Chaiyaset Promsri</b> Faculty of Business Administration, Rajamangala University of Technology Phra Nakhon</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This study aimed to compare the differences of managerial levels on preference for conflict management styles of managers in Thai listed firms. Data were collected from 76 managers who worked at the companies listed in Stock Exchange of Thailand 100 by using a modified version of ROCI-II as the instrument. The results of multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) indicated the significant differences among managerial level groups on a linear combination of the five conflict management styles (Wilk's <math>\lambda = .72</math>, <math>F(10, 138) = 2.50</math>, <math>p &lt; .05</math>, multivariate <math>\eta^2 = .15</math>). Analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed the significant difference in competing style. Using Turkey HSD test for pairwise comparison revealed statistically significant differences between first-line managers and top managers indicating that first line managers reported significantly lower preference for competing style than top managers. Limitations and recommendations for further studies were also discussed.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Managerial levels, Conflict management styles, Thai listed firms</p>
<p>Voula Dushku GICICBMLS1702056</p>	<p><b>An Investigation of VIX Behavior Before and After the Debt Crisis</b></p> <p><b>Jona Dushku</b> Anatolia School of Business, the American College Of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece</p> <p><b>Nikolas Hourvoulides</b> Anatolia School of Business, the American College Of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This article reports on the volatility patterns of the S&amp;P 500 Options Index for the past eleven years, focusing on the returns and distribution of the weekly prices of the CBOE VIX. The set of the eleven years is separated into three periods: pre-crisis (2005-2007), the crisis period (2008-2010), and the post-crisis (2011-2013), so as to investigate potential links between investors' behavior and real economy developments and explain clustering effects or outliers. We find out that both the mean weekly returns of VIX and the nature of their variance remain unaffected by the credit crisis in the long-run, allowing little room for potential investment strategies. Though difficult to examine all possible factors influencing VIX behavior, we prefer low frequency weekly data, in order to catch the long-term trend and draw empirical conclusions on investor sentiment.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> S&amp;P500, VIX Index, Volatility Behavior</p> <p><b>JEL classification:</b> G10, G14, C30</p>



Prashanka Jain  
GICICBMLS1702057

Prevention of juvenile delinquency in India (Analysis of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015)

Prashanka Jain  
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ABSTRACT

Juvenile delinquency is not new. However it has become a serious cause of concern in India with the release of 'Crime in India Report, 2014', which shows that from 2003 to 2014 crimes committed by children have increased from 1% to 1.2%. In fact, children of the age group 16-18 years were responsible for 66% of crimes committed by all children in 2013. Historically, it was believed that juveniles were too young to be held responsible for criminal act and the juvenile law system was set up to handle these offenders focusing only on the rehabilitation, not punishment. Due to the demands raised by the various interest groups asking for the amendment to the Act, the Indian Parliament recently on 22nd December, 2015 passed the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act aims to amend the existing Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 by attempting to undersee the mental condition of a child who commits a crime and by not focusing on their age only. They are now no longer under the juvenile system, but under the criminal law system. This paper focuses at the new amendments made to the juvenile law and attempts to highlight the main lacuna of the new law. Methodology employed for research in this paper is descriptive and the method adopted for data collection is secondary.

Key words: Juvenile Delinquency, Justice Act, Amendments, India



Mukhamad Zulfal Faradis  
GICICBMLS1702060

Urgency of Islamic Economic System Implementation in Indonesian Banking

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Abstract

Indonesia is the country that uses conventional financial system adopted from European countries as a form of finance in the national banking system. Many of the derivative products of conventional banks either investment, buy and sell, saving and loan, which is not in accordance with Islamic Ethics. While the majority population in Indonesia are belief in islam, which islam has had financial management guide is written in the quran, the Hadith, as well as the opinions of experts who strongly prohibits the use of interest in each transaction activities. Many different expert opinions on the application of the Islamic financial system in Indonesia. However, as the majority of the population of Indonesia, Islamic community have not been able to get the opportunities to choose the Islamic financial system that have mutual benefit between consumers

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>and banks, particularly fairness in transactions, ethical investment, uphold the values of solidarity and brotherhood in every transaction activities, and avoid speculation. In this paper will discuss the reasons for the importance of providing an option for islamic community as the majority of the population of Indonesia to use the banking system which adopted the Islamic ethical values that have been much discussed by other researchers in various countries. The existence of this research are expected to Government, academia and the general public aware of the urgency of islamic economic system implementation in Indonesian banking as the solution and justice especially for the Islamic community to use the values which they held.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Islamic Economic System, Conventional System, Islamic Value, Banking.</p>
<p><b>Andrea Bencsik</b> GICICBMLS1702061</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Trust and Distrust in Organizations on the Basis of Sharing Economy</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Andrea Bencsik</b> Szechenyi Istvan University, Győr, Hungary</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Timea Juhasz</b> Freelancer Hungary</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Trust and distrust influence the operation of organizations positively and negatively. While in the national level economy a business model is spreading which prefers collective sharing, in the companies another behaviour is characteristic which preserves knowledge and information and people are estranged from each other. Our research question was if managers deal with the economics of trust and distrust and how the idea of sharing economy influences the output of companies. The survey was continued by quantitative methods on the basis of questionnaires, comparing Slovakian and Hungarian companies. The results of questionnaires were evaluated by SPSS method. A narrow part of the results will be shown in this paper.</p>
 <p><b>Cem Berk</b> GICICBMLS1702065</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>An Empirical Evaluation Of The Property Type Diversification Strategy For Real Estate Investment Trusts</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cem Berk</b> Associate Professor, Ph.D. of Finance, Department of Accounting Information Systems, School of Applied Sciences, Istanbul Arel University, Turkey.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The goal of this paper is to investigate whether and how it is possible to generate property type diversification benefits in real estate portfolios. For the period 1997-2016, daily log returns of REITs from 5 different segments which are quoted in NYSE are used for this purpose. According to the findings of the study, there are two way Granger causality between Equity Residential and Boston Properties Inc. and Boston Properties Inc. and Federal Realty Investment Trust. Therefore to obtain property type diversification benefits, real estate portfolios should not include office and residential segment and office and retail segment simultaneously.</p>
<p><b>Salah Alhaj</b> GICICBMLS1702067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Excellence Management development in the United Arab Emirates. A case study of Sharjah Chamber of commerce and industry.</b></p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



Salah Alhaj  
Business, University Of Sharjah , UAE

**Abstract**

This article discusses the state of excellence management systems in the United Arab Emirates, providing insights into the quality management systems in the Arab world. It provides a brief view of the UAE management development challenges and of the development initiatives by government as well as private sector. It highlights the effect of culture on attitudes towards management development, along with the economic climate and foreign affairs.

The extended family, clan, tribe, village and Islamic religion play a major role in community life and interpersonal relationships. Family ties, sectarianism and ideological affiliation, rather than practical or academic qualifications, significantly affect managers' recruitment and promotion decisions. An author on UAE affairs has pointed out that employees in the country have more loyalty to their family and tribe than to their organizations, and getting money to go on a training program, for example, is usually subject to personal connections and tribal recommendations (Abdul-Khalik). Arab managers often concentrate on seniority, rather than merit.

Moreover, many managers are more concerned about creating social relationships at the workplace, than the job itself. Employees spend much of their working time meeting visitors. Some 41 percent of Emirati managers questioned in a recent survey complained of relatives and friends dropping into their offices during working hours.

While time pressure is one of the problems most frequently mentioned by Arab executives, a study of Emirati managers has shown that many arrive late in the morning, absent them during the day and leave before the official end of the working day.

When a program was designed for managers in charge of units responsible for safety and security, many companies sent a subordinate - sometimes from a completely inappropriate section of the firm - because the managers were too busy with their work in the morning and with their social relationships in the evening.

The Libyan economy, like that of other Arab states, was agriculture-based until quite recently. In the early 1970s, the government began a drive for economic development. It set up management-training centers, and gave the ministry responsible for development and training more authority for sponsoring and conducting management-development programs. This change has recently been reversed.

Today, responsibility for management training and development is split between education, planning and treasury. Companies consequently have major difficulties getting the information and finances they require. Moreover, too little effort is made to tie the syllabuses to the needs of the economy. The shortage of appropriately trained staff continues to make the returns of investment in the industrial base woefully inadequate. The productivity of UAE firms remains Average.

Despite these problems, some managers resist the idea of attending training and development courses, because they see this as an admission of incompetence, with obvious unfavorable consequences for their careers and social status.

A number of Libyan managers have indicated that government officials

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>frequently fail to follow rules and regulations. Such administrative weakness causes delays, and hinders the efforts of companies in such areas as manpower development.</p> <p>While UAE does have peculiar problems of its own, many of the country's difficulties are shared by other Arab states. Handy pointed out that if an organization is looking for success, it has to take account of political reality. In the Arab world, this political reality may prove too difficult for most Western firms to handle.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Soneni Change</b>  <b>GICICBMLS1702071</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Promoting Food Security Through Domestication, Commercialization And Utilization Of Indigenous Wild Fruit Trees (Iwfts)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Soneni Change</b>  <b>Scientific And Business Development Organisation, University Of Zimbabwe, Harare</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>IWFTs constitute very important biological resources within the global agrobiodiversity context. Unlike the tropical fruits of American, European and Asian origin, the IWFTs of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) have scarcely achieved the status of international recognition in the commodity markets and research arena outside Africa. This is despite the fact that these IWFTs are highly palatable, delicious and nutritious. Most of the Indigenous African people survived on Indigenous Wild Fruits (IWFTs) for many centuries.</p> <p>The aim of research was to assess the level of domestication, commercialization and utilization of IWFTs in Ethiopia, Malawi and Zimbabwe. A selection of priority species based on farmers` preferences and market orientation, field management, harvesting and post-harvest technology, processing of wild fruits, economic analysis and market research were considered. The selection, management and cultivation of IWFTs were found to be characterized by integration of both Silvicultural and horticultural approaches.</p> <p>It has been found out that there has not been any significant progress in terms of the domestication and commercialization so as to enhance and optimize their utilization. Most of the people of SSA benefit from these fruits only during the peak season which is hardly four months in a year for those IWFTs that have the longest fruiting season. They go hungry for the rest of the year despite that most of the fruits would have gone bad and hence are thrown away. This is because these poor farmers do not have suitable storage facilities, ideal preservation methods, processing techniques and many other reasons.</p> <p>It was also found out that if this is left un checked the future can be worse. More research has to be done in SSA to achieve sustainable development.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Innocent Muzanhamo</b>  <b>GICICBMLS1702072</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Promoting food security through domestication, commercialization and utilization of indigenous wild fruit trees (iwfts)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Innocent Muzanhamo</b>  <b>Business and Development Organisation, University of Zimbabwe, Harare</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>IWFTs constitute very important biological resources within the global agrobiodiversity context. Unlike the tropical fruits of American, European and Asian origin, the IWFTs of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) have scarcely achieved the</p>

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Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shingirai Mureng</b> <b>GICICBMLS1702073</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Promoting Food Security Through Domestication, Commercialization And Utilization Of Indigenous Wild Fruit Trees (IWFTs).</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shingirai Murenga</b> <b>Business and Development Organisation, University of Zimbabwe, Harare</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>IWFTs constitute very important biological resources within the global agrobiodiversity context. Unlike the tropical fruits of American, European and Asian origin, the IWFTs of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) have scarcely achieved the status of international recognition in the commodity markets and research arena outside Africa. This is despite the fact that these IWFTs are highly palatable, delicious and nutritious. Most of the Indigenous African people survived on Indigenous Wild Fruits (IWFs) for many centuries.</p> <p>The aim of research was to assess the level of domestication, commercialization and utilization of IWFTs in Ethiopia, Malawi and Zimbabwe. A selection of priority species based on farmers` preferences and market orientation, field management, harvesting and post-harvest technology, processing of wild fruits, economic analysis and market research were considered. The selection, management and cultivation of IWFTs were found to be characterized by integration of both Silvicultural and horticultural approaches.</p> <p>It has been found out that there has not been any significant progress in terms of the domestication and commercialization so as to enhance and optimize their utilization. Most of the people of SSA benefit from these fruits only during the peak season which is hardly four months in a year for those IWFTs that have the longest fruiting season. They go hungry for the rest of the year despite that most of the fruits would have gone bad and hence are thrown away. This is because these poor farmers do not have suitable storage facilities, ideal preservation methods, processing techniques and many other reasons.</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



	<p>It was also found out that if this is left un checked the future can be worse. More research has to be done is SSA is to achieve sustainable development.</p>
<p>AYLİN ERDOĞDU GICICBMLS1702078</p>	<p><b>Investigation Of Banking Operational Ratios With Panel Data Analyzes: The Case Of Turkey</b></p> <p><b>AYLİN ERDOĞDU</b> Asistant Professor, Ph.D of Finance, Department of Banking and Finance, School of Applied Sciences, Istanbul Arel University, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In this study, the relationship between operating ratios and profitability trends of the banks in Turkey. It was analyzed using panel data techniques. The study covers the annual data of the period from 2000 to 2016 for private and state banks in Turkey. Firstly, series to be used in the model were applied “unit root tests” and examined whether they are stationary or not. According to the unit root test results applied to the levels of series, the series is not stationary and contains a unit root problem. For this reason, the primary differences of the series were taken and it was examined that the first differences are stationary. Then cointegration test was applied. Among the three tests used, Pedroni cointegration and Johansen Fisher cointegration tests reached the presence of cointegration, while Kao cointegration test concluded that there is no cointegration between the variables. As most of the tests pointed out the cointegration. It was accepted that there is a relationship between operating ratios and economic growth in the long term for the Turkish banking sector.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Banking Operating Ratios, Profitability Ratios, Time Series And Panel Data Analyzes.</p> <p><b>Jel Classification:</b> G1,G17, G21.</p>
<p>Ismail Ben Douissa GICICBMLS1702091</p>	<p><b>Do banks voluntarily report more on their CSR practices since the global financial crisis? A comparative study of conventional and Islamic banks in UAE</b></p> <p><b>Ismail Ben Douissa</b> Ph.D., Assistant Professor at University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates:</p> <p><b>Tawfik Azrak</b> Ph.D. Candidate, at Institute of Islamic Banking and Finance (IIBF), International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Malaysia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Scoring the disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices of banks has been extensively studied in the literature. However, a few studies covered the voluntary aspect of CSR practices disclosure in the banking sector. It is an interesting research field, given, first its major role in financing the economy and then due to the recent global financial crisis and its various political, economic and social implications. While the responsibility of banks has been seriously targeted, this study tends to analyze the reaction of banks to the financial crisis regarding their disclosure of their CSR practices and the possible inclusion of CSR dimensions in their strategy. As part of the extension of recent empirical work on Disclosure of CSR practices of banks, this study provides a comparative analysis of the scoring of voluntary CSR disclosure of Islamic and conventional banks in United Arab Emirates (UAE). The sample consists of 18 listed Islamic and conventional banks operating in UAE, over the period 2006-</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>2014.</p> <p>The voluntary CSR disclosure level of the studied banks is measured using a modified version of the Dow Jones STOXX Sustainability index. We scored 11 components based on banks annual reports, CSR reports and reports of social rating agencies if published by the studied bank. The results indicate that the financial crisis of 2008 constituted an inflexion point for the trend of voluntary CSR disclosure scores for the comparative study of conventional and Islamic banks in UAE. Therefore, during the period 2006-2008, both conventional and Islamic banks were scored relatively low regarding the voluntary disclosure of their CSR practices and conventional banks slightly over performed Islamic banks. However, during the period 2009-2014, results indicate that conventional and Islamic banks reacted differently to the financial crisis. Conventional ones increased considerably on average their levels of voluntary disclosure of CSR practices starting from 2009; However Islamic banks did not react on average to the financial crisis and showed no interest in voluntarily increasing their disclosure of CSR practices since the global financial crisis.</p> <p>Key words: Corporate social responsibility, financial stability, Islamic banks, conventional banks</p>
<p>Innocent Muzanhamo GICICBMLS1702094</p>	<p>Implications of the Zimbabwean economic crisis on travel and tourism, period 2015/16</p> <p>Innocent Muzanhamo Department of Travel and Tourism, Faculty of Business Studies, Academy For Commercial Studies, Ruwa, Zimbabwe</p> <p>Janathan Kisi</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Zimbabwe became an independent state in 1980. Most developed nations started helping Zimbabwe with the aim of growing her economy and thereby setting Zimbabwe as an example of shining democracy in the whole of Africa. However there has been serious economic mismanagement which has resulted in very high levels of corruption. The Zimbabwean economy has had to be on a free fall for almost two decades now. The 2015 World Economic Forum competitive report on travel and tourism ranked Zimbabwe among the worst tourism destinations in the world at number 115 out of 141 countries. Furthermore, an impractical pricing system with high hotel and transport rates has also been a setback to the Zimbabwean tourism at a time the sector battles to deal with other challenges such as heavy police presence on the highways and rampant corruption. So many people lost jobs despite Zimbabwe having places like the mighty Victoria Falls which for many years has been a hub of foreign tourism since it is one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Most Zimbabweans have now resorted to cross border trading for survival as well as looking for work in other countries of the world. The economic situation coupled with lack of international visitors has forced hotels to slash their prices to record low. The low hotel prices have attracted mainly domestic tourists and has led to a compromise on standards mainly of food, environment as well as service delivery. This has damaged the whole image of Zimbabwe.</p> <p>Key words: economy, tourism, corruption, standards</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



**Dr. Ahmad Khatib**  
GICICBMLS1702097

**A comparative Analysis of Selected Sectors of the Kuwaiti Economy**

**Dr. Ahmad Khatib**  
Management, Australian College of Kuwait, West Mishref, Kuwait

**Dr. Steven Telford**  
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**Abstract**

This paper compares four sectorial groups of the Kuwaiti economy (Real estate, Banking, Financial Services and Industrial Products) by using three measures of performance (Net Profit Margin, Return on Equity, Return on Assets). The performance of these sectors are reviewed and statistically compared to each other. Within our findings, we discovered evidence of the presence of an anomaly in regards the standard 'risk and return' trade-off. The Banking Sector appears to be by far the safest sector, whereas 'Non-banking finance' appears to exhibit what many investors would surely consider an irrational risk to return trade-off. **Keywords:** Kuwait economy, stock exchange, investment risk, performance analysis, profitability, real estate, banking, financial services, industrial products.



**Jonathan R. Anderson**  
GICICBMLS1702059

**Entrepreneurship and the Social Construction of Reality**

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**Abstract**

Entrepreneurship is a social activity. As such the act of entrepreneurship is an outcome of social relationships embedded in a social network. Yet, much of the research in entrepreneurship focuses on how the exploitation of economic market anomalies alone, without considering its social foundations. Recent research in entrepreneurship has drawn a distinction between creation opportunities and discovery opportunities. Discovery opportunities exist when there are market anomalies which create opportunities for entrepreneurs to enter markets and exploit these anomalies. Creation opportunities exist when entrepreneurs actively influence market forces to create opportunities that do not already exist. Extant research supports the existence of market imperfections and by definition an entrepreneur is one who capitalizes on such opportunities. By exploiting market opportunities, entrepreneurs not only gain wealth for themselves, they close market anomalies and increase market efficiency. However, research on the creation of market opportunities is not as developed. The underlying mechanisms of the creation process have yet to be understood or explored. The purpose of this paper is to expand our theoretical lenses regarding how entrepreneurs explore and then cultivate creation opportunities within markets by socially constructing new realities.

**Keywords:** entrepreneurship, social construction, objective reality, market opportunities



Deniz Ilalan  
GICICBMLS1702063

### Modeling Currency Rates With A Modified Twin Dragon Skin

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#### Running Head

Stock returns are considered to follow a random walk thus exhibit efficiency in the long run. However, currency rates are usually considered to be stationary. In this study we compare different stock returns and related currency rates in terms of their Hurst parameters. Interestingly, Hurst parameter of currency rates is found to be almost constant regardless of the investment horizon. We modeled this finding with a modification of a twin dragon skin since trajectories of currency rates have a fractal nature.

#### Abstract

Log-normality of stock returns is a highly debated issue. Similar to stock returns, the question whether currency rates exhibit normality or not had also drawn considerable attention. The Fractal Market Hypothesis takes into account different investment horizons from investor's point of view and conclude that Hurst parameter of stock returns tends to 0.5 when period increases. When we apply this framework to foreign exchange rates, we found very interesting results. Hurst parameter of currencies is almost flat no matter how we enlarge the period. We took four different stock indices together with four related currency rates. Although the structure of markets significantly differs among themselves, results are almost identical which poses the question that our findings might be far from just coincidence. For modeling purposes we use a modified version of twin dragon skin. Our model turned out to be a very good approximation of currency rates.

Keywords: Currency Rates; Hurst Parameter; Twin Dragon Skin.

Man-Ling Chang  
GICICBMLS1702069

### When We Have Different Opinions on My Capability

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#### Abstract

Self-efficacy, which refers to an individual judge his/her capability to perform the course of action required to attain designated performance on a particular task, has received much attention in the literature due to its important impacts on organizational behaviors. Nevertheless, supervisors and subordinates may have inconsistent opinions on assessment of subordinate competence. In such case, does subordinate self-efficacy still maintain the same influence on work-related outcomes? For answering the above question, there is a need to investigate the perceptual congruence between subordinate self-efficacy and supervisor evaluation of the subordinate's efficacy (i.e., perceived efficacy). Research to date has not explored the impact of this type of perceptual congruence on subordinate outcomes. This study attempts to advance the concept of efficacy agreement and explores its effect on leader-member exchange (LMX) and job involvement. The current study was based on a three-wave design and collected data from 161 matched supervisor-subordinate dyads working in R&D department of 41 high-tech enterprises located in Taiwan. Each supervisor was asked to evaluate

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017,  
Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>perceived efficacy toward up to five designated subordinates, and each subordinate responded the questions related to LMX and job involvement. Although the data is nested structure, within and between groups analysis (WABA I) indicates that all variables can be interpreted at the individual level of analysis. Results from polynomial regression and response surface analyses show that high levels of LMX and job involvement appear when efficacy agreement exists. LMX decreases sharply as a result of an increasing incongruence of efficacy. In addition, job involvement increases when self-efficacy is higher than perceived efficacy rather than when self-efficacy is lower than perceived efficacy. This study contributes to the literature by examining how level and direction of subordinate-supervisor (dis)agreement about subordinate efficacy affect subordinate outcomes (i.e., LMX and job involvement). Keywords: Self-efficacy, efficacy agreement, leader-member exchange, job involvement</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">   <b>Cheng-Feng Cheng</b>  <b>GICICBMLS1702070</b> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Evaluate configurations of employee's life satisfaction based on fuzzy set approach</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cheng-Feng Cheng</b> Department of Business Administration/ Department of International Business, Asia University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study attempts to employ fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA) and focus on categorizing relevant antecedents (i.e., employee's autonomy, managerial control, work-family conflict, and job performance) into causal recipes for achieving high employee's life satisfaction. Since most problems of social science can be thought of as verbal, the social science theories are formulated in terms of sets and set relations. Therefore, this study focuses on asymmetric thinking in data analysis (i.e., fsQCA approach) away from previous linear relationship. The asymmetric relationship indicates that high values of causal statement are sufficient for high values of dependent variable (i.e., employee's life satisfaction) to occur. Specifically, the major purpose of this study is to evaluate employee's life satisfaction by integrating the perspectives of employee's autonomy, managerial control, work-family conflict, and job performance. To assess the applicability of this conceptual model, this study employs an Internet-based, e-mail-based, and paper-based questionnaires survey and distributed it to a sample consisted of employees of firms. The statistical techniques will adopt contain descriptive statistics, factor analysis, reliability analysis, and fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis. Based on the empirical analyses, three causal configurations found to be sufficient for high employee's life satisfaction. First causal configuration indicates that it can achieve high employee's life satisfaction when the values of employee's autonomy, managerial control, and job performance are high with lower value of work-family conflict. The second sufficient condition is employee's autonomy and job performance present but work-family conflict absent. Furthermore, high values of managerial control and job performance are also to be sufficient for producing a high level of employee's life satisfaction. Keywords: Fuzzy set, employee's life satisfaction, employee's autonomy, managerial control, work-family conflict, job performance</p>
<div style="text-align: center;"> <b>Nabil Tamimi</b>  <b>GICICBMLS1702086</b> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Financial Performance Based on Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Scores</b></p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nabil Tamimi</b> Kania School of Management, University of Scranton, Scranton, PA, 18510 – USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rose Sebastianelli</b> Kania School of Management, University of Scranton, Scranton, PA, 18510 – USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Purpose</b> – This paper compares the financial performance of S&amp;P 500 companies by analyzing the ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) disclosure scores of the highest ranking companies (top 5%) with the lowest ranking companies (bottom 5%).</p> <p><b>Design/methodology/approach</b> – Data were retrieved from Bloomberg using the Financial Analysis Environmental, Social and Governance function for the companies comprising the S&amp;P 500 index. Financial performance was based on the metrics average Return On Equity (ROE) and Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for the period 2011-2015. The non-parametric Mann-Whitney t-test was used to check for statistical differences based on the selected financial metrics.</p> <p><b>Findings</b> – No significant differences were found between the top and bottom 5% ESG ranked companies based on the 5-year average Return On Equity (ROE). However, significant differences were found based on the CAGR metric. In specific, the bottom 5% ESG ranked companies outperformed the top 5% ESG ranked companies based on the Compounded Annual Growth Rate for the 2011-2015 period.</p> <p><b>Originality/value</b> – While the CAGR results may appear to be counter-intuitive, however, the findings indicate that industry sectors are important moderating factors that may impact socially responsible investing.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b> ESG disclosures, S&amp;P 500, ROE, CAGR</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Aner Govrin</b> GICICSSH1702051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The ABC of moral development: an attachment approach to moral judgment</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Aner Govrin</b> Department of Hermeneutics and Cultural Studies, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>As with other cognitive faculties, the etiology of moral judgment and its connection to early development is complex. Because research is limited, the causative and contributory factors to the development of moral judgment in preverbal infants are unclear. However, evidence is emerging from studies within both infant research and moral psychology that may contribute to our understanding of the early development of moral judgments. Though its findings are preliminary, this proposed paradigm synthesizes these findings to generate an overarching, model of the process that appears to contribute to the development of moral judgment in the first year of life. I will propose that through early interactions with the caregiver, the child acquires an internal representation of a system of rules that determine how right/wrong judgments are to be construed, used, and understood. By breaking moral situations down into their defining</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>features, the attachment model of moral judgment outlines a framework for a universal moral faculty based on a universal, innate, deep structure that appears uniformly in the structure of almost all moral judgments regardless of their content. The implications of the model for our understanding of innateness, universal morality, and the representations of moral situations are discussed.</p>
<p><b>David Charles Mason</b> GICICSSH1702052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A reconsideration of the periodization of westerisation efforts in the Ottoman Empire</p> <p style="text-align: center;">David Charles Mason Zayed University   Humanities and Social Sciences Department, Abu Dhabi, UAE</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Visual art and popular culture, or cultural activities or commercial products reflecting, suited to, or aimed at the tastes of the general masses of people, in can engender moments of historical significance and change. We are all aware of the dating of western influence into the Ottoman Empire: most scholars take it from the <i>Tanzimat</i> period (1839-1876), others bring it further back to Mahmud II (1808-1839) or Selim III (1789-1807), some even trace it all the way back to the Tulip Era (<i>Lale Devri</i>) (1718-1730). I would like to reconsider this dating in terms of the European impact on tangible Ottoman art and culture—architecture, painting, metalworks, Turkish baths, etc.—after the conquest of Constantinople in 1453 and Mehmet II’s encouragement and patronage of artists both from the west and the east and the synthesis that resulted from this. The argument that Ottoman hubris had prevented the establishment of Ottoman embassies in Europe is largely true, but the lack of embassies was a problem of later centuries (after Europeans had had their Renaissance, Age of Discovery, Scientific Revolution all of which culminated in the Industrial Revolution). What is even more intriguing about this historiography—that is dating Ottoman westernisation to the conquest of Constantinople—is that, upon synthesizing these different influences, Ottoman art forms went on to influence European art. So, in one way, the later “westernisation” movements that occurred in the Ottoman and Republican periods could actually be said to be, in part, reappropriating aspects of their own cultural production.</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Zubaida Ammani Malumfashi</b> GICICSSH1702056</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">Constraints of E-tourism to the development of tourism Destination in katsina state, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zubaida Ammani Malumfashi Department of Hospitality, Hassan Usman Katsina polytechnic, Nigeria., Hassan Usman Katsina polytechnic, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Katsina state is endowed with immense natural and man-made tourism resources when compared to its neighboring states that possessed recognition at local, national and international levels. These resources fall into cultural festivals, natural scenario, monument and resorts which are located in the three zones that make up the state. The focus of this paper is to identify the constraints facing e-tourism in developing these products from their present’s status to national and international standards. Data were collected from 120 respondents using purposive sampling design through both primary and secondary sources. It was identified that with the potential possessed by tourist sites in the sites in the state, e-tourism has the ability to boost and market them globally which will help in</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>attracting more tourist to spend attitude from stakeholders, lack of funding from government, lack of basic infrastructure and facilities in the sites, religious and believe problems, harsh governmental policies, weather problems: ethnic, political and religious crisis, internet hackers, insecurity, unavailability of ICT network in the sites, cost of facilities, lack of patronage and low literacy level of the local communities are among the impending factors affecting e-tourism to deliver to its expectation. It was recommended that for full benefit to be derived by tourist destinations in the state from e-tourism, it is imperative for government to assist in funding which will help in marketing as well as providing infrastructures and other facilities to the sites.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Constraints, E-tourism, Development, Tourism, Destination.</b></p>
<p>Seyed Mahdi Sajjadi GICICSSH1702058</p>	<p><b>Embodied cognition as a concept of educational Neuroscience and Phenomenology</b></p> <p>Seyed Mahdi Sajjadi Associate professor in philosophy of Education. Tarbiat Modares University. Tehran. Iran</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The embodied cognition paradigm is arguably founded on two distinct philosophical traditions derived from a blending of continental and pragmatist foundations: naturalism and phenomenology (Johnson, 2006). In fact, Embodied cognition is a relatively new theory of cognition pertaining the whole range of the sub-fields of the cognitive sciences while maintain a single core idea that asserts ‘embodiment’ as the necessary condition for cognition. In very simple terms, the notion of embodiment describes how the sensory input of an organism enables it to interact with the world. As evident, this way the physical (or bodily) experiences of any organism gain the importance of being the gateway of its relationship with the surrounding world. Thus, the goal of the embodied cognition thesis would be formulating a mechanism appropriate enough to explain how mind, body and world can interact with each other and influence the cognitive perceptions of an organism.</p> <p>In addition, sciences of scientific pedagogical nerves that its main mission is improving research and pedagogical act is utilizing combination of theories, methods, techniques of neurosciences with pedagogical research and theory. In fact these sciences are searching for the problem that what ratio must be established between research of brain and learning. It is obvious that the answer to this question is not too difficult for anybody especially pedagogical scholars, agents, and policy makers albeit they have opposite viewpoints from each other.</p> <p>In defining the pedagogical neurosciences, it can be said that this is a new domain of pedagogical research naturally is based on neurosciences especially cognitive neurosciences and psychophysiology and is placed into wider territory of the pedagogy-neuron studies. In other words, pedagogical neurosciences are seen as a domain of pedagogical research often using theories, methods, and findings of sciences but despite of applied neurosciences, they will not be restricted to them. Certainly, the livings human beings are the concentration focus of pedagogical sciences not just their fundamental behavioral psychological and biological mechanisms. Thus, by considering definition of pedagogical neurosciences and subjects under them i. e. teachers’ teaching and students’ learning; this knowledge have to making communication or at least facing with the gaps between conscious minds and alive brains. Of course, such a mission is in</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017,  
Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>presence of difficult issues (Chalmers 1995). Cognitive reality ambivalence provoke dan explicative gap between mind and body or brain by Descartes and precedent and antecedent philosophers of him. For example Campbell and Dawson 1995, Welmanz 1995). These difficulties necessarily make pedagogical neurologists from multi classifications and different orientations to resolve this problem. Additionally, make them obliged to have enough knowledge and cognition about their position. In spite of existing basic philosophical differences between pedagogical neurosciences experts either neurosciences scholars who want to apply tradition of cognitive neurosciences or scholars who want to utilize cognitive methods and neurosciences techniques in facing with pedagogical problems, are being able to be placed in equal researching paradigms which their common aspect is sharing cerebral xerography.</p> <p>Among this, mission of pedagogical neurosciences is utilizing emergent viewpoints of neurosciences in case of knowledge and pedagogic practice. Although pedagogical neurosciences is trying to determine learning and development in the general learning, it seems that determining abnormal performances of students with specific needs (such as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity disorder, autism, dyslexia, arithmetic disabilities) have certain importance in its field. However, to getting comprehensive understanding about these disabilities, the pedagogical neurosciences must be searching in detecting this subject and how to present these disabilities themselves in learning and pedagogic in the general meaning in and out of school. Some claim that although pedagogical neurosciences promote our perception of how knowledge builds, it will also improve our perception of learning and personal development (Richardson and Cary 2002).</p> <p>Also, “The most prominent phenomenological account underpinning embodied cognition is the “lived-body” as conceived by French philosopher and psychologist Maurice Merleau-Ponty. Like James and Dewey, Merleau- Ponty argued that cognitions cannot be understood without reference to the body that engages with the world .However, as a phenomenologist, Merleau-Ponty was interested in developing a detailed description of the body and its active role in cognition, rather than in organising its ontogenetic and phylogenetic relationship to mind and world. Consequently, for Merleau-Ponty, the body is “lived-through” and is “subjective” in cognitive experience, rather than a “passive” and “objective” vehicle via which the mind operates. Merleau-Ponty thereby emphasises body and world as crucial constituent components of cognition from a phenomenological perspective.” (leitan and Chaffey ,2013, p5).</p> <p>Another, shapaird mentioned (2011) that embodied cognition is a research program embracing varied accounts, it is difficult to define apart from its central assumption that the body functions as a constituent of the mind rather than a perceiver and actor serving the mind, and is thus directly involved in, and productive of, cognition .Shapiro also, recently distinguished three accounts of embodied cognition; replacement, conceptualisation, and constitution. In order to best describe embodied cognition, this section will briefly address these by highlighting exemplars of each account, which commonly underpin different.</p> <p>By considering the abovementioned subjects, it is seemed that we do not consider phenomenological implications and pedagogical nerves in the relation to embodied cognition in course of education and pedagogic and in the other words we do not communicate between embodied cognition and these two domains.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Elham Shirvani Ghadikolaei GICICSSH1702058</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Challenges of Hyper-textual learning Approach for Religious Education</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elham Shirvani Ghadikolaei</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



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#### Introduction

Today, educational systems have influenced by technological innovations. Technological changes welcomed as a means to enhance the functional and communicative contexts into which it is placed, yielding such strategic outcomes as increased accessibility, acceleration and flexibility as well as maximized productivity. These technological changes and development with creating and propagation special spaces and facilities, necessarily alters the forms of our social, cultural, political and particularly educational practices. But, what is at stake in technical innovation is not merely an increased efficiency of interchange, enabling new ways of investment, increased productivity at work, but an extensive change and development in culture, in the way identities are structured. Among those technological changes, information technologies intrinsically invoke modes of communication, understanding and practice that disorient accepted, modern categories/conceptions of identity, subjectivity, and knowledge, as well as various forms of cultural, textual, and pedagogical authority. One of main consequences of developing of information technology is dominating the role and status of hypertext, and consequently weakening the status of text in educational process. In fact, information technology with appeal to hypertextuality contexts alters our educational programs and behaviors. Because, in hypertextual space, we experiencing a qualitatively new form of knowledge, and also a qualitatively new way of constructing both knowledge and educational practices. In religious education , religious fixed texts has most important status and role ,and teachers for justification of their religious views and instruction ,appeals to the fixed and predefined religious texts. Now the main question of this paper is what are the consequences and challenges of appealing to the hypertextuality in fixed text-based religious education process. These consequences and challenges also will be explained in comparative prospects (comparative study of consequences of appeal to textuality and hypertextuality in religious education).In the first step, I will pay to the concept of text and hypertext; as below.



Ratih Fadila Syarif  
GICICSSH1702059

The Correlation between Social Support and Emotional Regulation for Diabetes Mellitus Patients in PROLANIS (Cronic Disease Counseling Program) Community of Sokaraja

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#### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to knowing the correlation between social support and emotional regulation for Diabetes Mellitus patients in PROLANIS community of Sokaraja consisted of 66 patients. Quantitative was approach and scale method was applied in this study. Product moment was used to test the data validity and Alpha Cronbach was used to test the data reliability. Based on the data analysis, the validity score of social support scale was about 0,312 to 0,532 and the reliability score was 0,892. The validity score of emotional regulation

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017,  
Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>scale was about 0,331 to 0,722 and the reliability score was 0,930. Based on the result of hypotesis test using product moment, it showed that rcount (0,628) &gt; rtable (0,317) with the significant score of p (0,000) &lt; 0,01. It showed that there was correlation between social support and emotional regulation for Diabetes Mellitus patients in PROLANIS community of Sokaraja. The correlation score of R square was 0,394, it meant that social support (39,4%) contributed effectively toward emotional regulation for Diabetes Mellitus patients and there was 60,6% of other unexperimented factors in this study. <b>Keyword: Social Support, Emotional Regulation, Diabetes Mellitus Patients</b></p>
 <p><b>Moghadaseh Rouhi Ardeshiri</b> GICICSSH1702060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A Marxist Approach To Dariush Mehrjui's Adaptation From "Woyzeck" For "The Postman" (1972)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Moghadaseh Rouhi Ardeshiri</b> M.A. in Cinema, University of Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>To select of an appropriate fictional text for cinematic language among all literature and the procedure taken by the adapter for modification and transformation of these texts for cinematic media expressionism, proficiency is essential; And Dariush Mehrjui is the one who has gone through it more than any other Iranian director. For many of his films he went for works of both Iranian or foreign writers and most of them turned out to be successful inside the country they were produced in. The film "The Postman" (1972) examined in this survey is adapted from the unfinished play called "Woyzeck" written by Georg Büchner - the German playwright- after two very successful adaptations of Mehrjui for cinema: "The Cow" (1969) and "Mr Gullible" (1971). The Postman comprising of political concepts and with a criticism to the feudal society has modified the political and social dimensions of Büchner's play in accommodation to the society of Iran in that era. This film is contemplative from a Marxist perspective especially reflective approach for the regard it has on the poverty and class levels of the society. <b>Keywords: Marxism, Woyzeck, Adaptation, Postman, Society</b></p>
<p><b>Taida Kusturica</b> GICICSSH1702063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Post-representation: Art and War, Art and Affect</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Taida Kusturica</b> Academic Affiliation: PhD candidate; Academy of Fine Arts, Vienna, Austria (PhD program in Philosophy)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This research opens a question of visual objectification of reality in which individual historisation is constructing and closing itself in recursive frame of technological visual (re)production of the world. Art has lost its organic-body affects, and is starting to play on new computational affect. New media technology, based on implicationally interactive policy does not relay on instrumental function but on new aesthetical functions-network-interactivity in which we become images and images become art of us in the processes of individuation (Simondon) and interaction (Deleuze-Spinoza). The dissertation will explore boundaries or contemporary art spaces between war, aesthetics, and media politics, with the aim of re(constructing) narratives in countries that are marked by post-communist and post-war period. The focus is on practices of war and post-war temporality of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a former socialist space,</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>today defining dystopian space where art plays the role of extended media of future. Visual culture starts to formulate new - post-contemporaneous space in which reality at the same time is developing imaginary historical metaphor, already set-up on line in between software and memory, or, embodies computational culture in general. Post-representational mode is corresponding here with computer-software transfer of images as other phenomenon inscribed within historical narration, or as a question of experiential mode of truth. Thus, to understand contemporary life it is not taken into to account one dimension of it, but it is important to understand totally new mechanisms which generate old and new mediations into one sphere that is called network society, where people become virtual object and art becomes factual field of new media studies as the program interacted with a user, memory and politics. Hence, network society is full of post-subjectivity, inflation of those prefix post-, meta-, past-, etc., will explain in sense of affected social life. In comparative theory line, arguing will start with Deleuze theory in which we cannot anymore talk about substantial idea of human cultural space and immanency. At 19th century millions of people contributed to arise of industrialism and socialism, but now they are replaced by software generating images; they become JPG, Meme, Gif potentiality. Keywords: Affect, post-production, post-representation, image, media art, war image.</p>
 <p>Mohamadmehdi Fazelbeygi GICICSSH1702064</p>	<p><b>Roles and Responsibilities of Local Governments (Council and Municipality) in Iran</b></p> <p>Mohamadmehdi Fazelbeygi Head of the department of education, High Council of Provinves.</p> <p>Jabbar Gowhari Member of High Council of Provinces</p> <p>Ali Ahmadi</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper explores the functions and structure of Iran local councils. Local councils are elected by public vote to 4-year terms in all cities and villages of Iran. According to principle Seventh in Iran's Constitution law, these local councils together with the Parliament are "decision-making and administrative organs of the State". This section of the constitution was not implemented until 1999 when the first local council elections were held across the country. Councils have many different responsibilities including electing mayors, supervising the activities of municipalities; studying the social, cultural, educational, health, economic, and welfare requirements of their constituencies; planning and coordinating national participation in the implementation of social, economic, constructive, cultural, and educational and other welfare affair. In this article try to explain the structure and functions of Local councils in Iran.</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017,  
Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



Ameh, Abu Amodu  
GICICSSH1702065

**Social Networks And Entrepreneurship Orientation Among Students In Nigerian Universities: A Study Of Social Network Density And Pro activeness**

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**ABSTRACT**

The study examined social networks and entrepreneurship orientation with particular reference to the Network of African Student Entrepreneurs (NASE) in Nigerian Universities. The objective was to determine whether a relationship exists between social networks density and pro-activeness among student entrepreneurs. Extant literature based on the objective was reviewed. The study adopted descriptive method and used percentages, and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was also used to analyze the data. The theoretical underpinning is the sociological theory of entrepreneurship particularly the postulations of Frank Young in 1971. The findings revealed that a significant relationship exists between social networks density and pro-activeness among student entrepreneurs in Nigerian universities. If the students in Nigerian Universities fail to key into the revolution epitomized by the Network of African Student Entrepreneurs (NASE), then they run the risk of being bereft of entrepreneurial ideas. It was concluded that social networks have become a major paradigm for entrepreneurial performance in the contemporary business setting. This is because interactions in such networks have come to provide opportunities for resource mobilization and innovation because of the synergy they confer on the actors. Consequently, it is recommended amongst others that the management of Nigerian Universities should accord the appropriate support by way of logistic support to facilitate the work of the social network and that academic recognition should be accorded the Network of African Student Entrepreneurs (NASE) so that they can develop enthusiasm and commitment to its programmes.

**Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Orientation, Pro-Activeness. Social Networks, Social Network Density**

**Fatemeh Mohammadi**  
**GICICSSH1702066**

**The 'Ground Zero Mosque' Controversy and the Concept of Solidarity in Plural Societies**

**Fatemeh Mohammadi**

**PhD Candidate of Anthropology, Carleton University, Canada**

**Abstract**

This paper uses the controversy surrounding the building of an Islamic cultural center near ground zero in New York, also known as the "ground zero mosque", to analyze the different forms of solidarity and their limits, and hopefully contribute to the development of a concept of solidarity that is non-excluding and suitable for the plural societies we live in. The paper begins by outlining its theoretical framework by looking at the definitions of affection, conventional and

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>reflective solidarity as defined by Jodi Dean. Subsequently a brief overview of the plight of Muslim-Americans in the post 9/11 world will be presented before delving into the debate surrounding the proposed construction of an Islamic center in lower Manhattan in the summer of 2015. Finally the paper will use this case study to analyze the strengths and limits of each of the three forms of solidarity.</p>
<p><b>Abhinav Singh Chandel</b> GICICSSH1702067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Demonetization in India: An Overview</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abhinav Singh Chandel</b> Student, Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The Government of India has implemented a major economic decision of demonetizing high value currency notes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000. The rationale given behind this is that it would curb black money and its flow as most of it would get invalidated. This proposition, however, is not backed by any evidence or proof and therefore portends distinct long-term, medium-term and short-term complications. This makes it imperative to assess the challenges such a shock is expected to have on functioning of the Indian economy, which may vary according to the extent of re-monetisation that would follow-up. This paper tries to explain the repercussions of such a move on the obtainability of credit, spendings and extent of economic activities, particularly in India.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Demonetisation, India, Repercussions, Economy.</b></p>
<p><b>Rickey Lu</b> GICICSSH1702068</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Pragmatics of Discourse Markers: Turn-taking strategies</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rickey Lu</b> Assistant Lecturer, English Language Teaching Unit, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>For non-native speakers of English, achieving natural fluency and flow in spoken language is often more difficult than writing. Oral fluency in a second language is often paired to cultural pragmatic understandings of speech and turn taking. As language teachers, the authors of this paper examine discourse markers usage between a non-native and native speaker of English through a case study interaction. Possible discrepancies between pragmatic understandings will be discussed and pedagogical implications will be examined.</p> <p><b>Key words: Conversation analysis, discourse markers, linguistics, TESOL, pragmatics</b></p>
<p><b>Dr. Declan Patrick</b> GICICSSH1702073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Finding Form in Folk Dance: Articulating Diverse Approaches to the Philippine Canon</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Declan Patrick</b> Dance, Drama and Performance Studies, Liverpool Hope University, Liverpool, United Kingdom</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. José Miguel Díaz Rodríguez</b> School of Humanities, Massey University of New Zealand-Aotearoa, Auckland, New Zealand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>The Maria Clara Suite is a set of Philippine dances that date back to the 19th century, when the islands were under Spanish colonial rule. They are part of the Filipino folkloric canon, and have been considered as representative of the nation. Although the Maria Clara Suite has remained static for many years, recent contemporary shows have explored new ways of understanding the dances. The results have been the acquisition of new layers of meaning, displayed in public performances, which became in most cases sites of resistance against traditional narratives.</p> <p>This paper examines some of the possibilities that can occur when cultural products, such as performances featuring the Maria Clara dances, are explored through an interdisciplinary lens. It argues that in order to understand the new approaches to the performance of these Philippine dances, diverse approaches can be used.</p> <p>Through examining research projects that have created an intersection of interest between them, Declan Patrick and José Miguel Díaz Rodríguez discuss different ways they have investigated specific performances of Philippine folk dance. This includes aspects of postcolonialism, cultural politics and performance theory. Iterations of this research have included performances, public talks and published academic writing. This paper explains how ideas can flow through these different disciplines and interactions, enriching the body of research in each case.</p>
 <p><b>Md Sahid Howladar</b> GICICSSH1702074</p>	<p><b>An Empirical Study of the Effects of Training &amp; Development Practices on Employees Performance at ASDA in UK</b></p> <p><b>Md Sahid Howladar</b> Economics &amp; Management, Chongqing University of Posts &amp; Telecommunications, Chongqing 400065</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Employment training seeks to develop in the new employee a positive approach to his work and also achieve the highest possible level of work behavior. It is widely recognised as an important activity within the Retail Industry. The present research involves an investigation of the Training and Development adopted by ASDA and, accordingly, it also carefully examines the effectiveness of such Training and Development. The researcher has analysed different Training and Development topics and procedures which occur before, during and after the training programme. He has applied Kirkpatrick's model of Four Level Training and Development evaluation to examine ASDA's Training and Development effectiveness. The Transfer of Training model has also been used in this study in association with Kirkpatrick's model. The researcher by using of questionnaire survey has analysed his findings with a reference to the effectiveness of ASDA's Training and Development program. Finally, he has made some significant recommendations deduced from this study, which could benefit any future examinations of this or related topics.</p> <p><b>Keywords – Training, Development, Kirkpatrick's Training Evaluation Model.</b></p>



Rasheed Ahmed Mirani  
GICICSSH1702075

**Role of Sindh in the War of Independence 1857: An Analysis**

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Khairpur, Sindh

**Dr. Amir Ali Chandio**  
Professor and Chairman, Department of Political Science, Shah Abdul Latif  
University Khairpur Sindh, Pakistan

**Abstract**

East India Company defeated the Talpur, the ruler of Sindh in 1843. After the occupation, the British ruler abolished the separate status of Sindh and amalgamated it with Mumbai Presidency in 1847. Sindh was ruled by the commissioner which was directed by the Mumbai presidency. The ex-ruler of Sindh and majority of the feudal lords and tribal chiefs were in race to show their loyalties with the East India Company. At that time, few patriotic people were against the rule of the East India Company. They were trying to organize local people against the rule of the Company when The War of Independence started against the East India Company in the sub-continent. The people of Sindh played significant role in the War of Independent. However, Karachi, Hyderabad and Shikarpur were the center of the movement. The War of Independence 1857 has been of a great importance which is one of the most significant events in the history of the Subcontinent. Many writers and historians have written a lot with regard to the war of independence from different perspectives of the War. But the contribution of Sindh has always been overlooked to be discussed and analyzed in detail. The role of Sindhi Muslims and Hindus during the War is one of those dimensions which still needs further exploration and analysis by the researchers and historians of today. This research paper would focus on the British policies towards the local people especially in Sindh and struggle of the people of Sindh in the war of Independence 1857.

**Key words:** War, Struggle, Independence, Sindh



Shayaniss Kono  
GICICSSH1702080

**Use of Medical Benefits among the Thai Population**

**Shayaniss Kono**  
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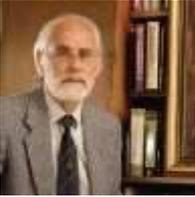
**Montakarn Chimmamee**  
Researcher, Social Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University

**Abstract**

This research was aimed at studying the use of the national medical benefit insurance scheme among various members of the Thai population, as well as related determinant factors and conditions. Data obtained from the Health and Welfare Survey, conducted in 2013 by the National Statistical Office of the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, were used in the study. The results showed that more than half (55.02%) of the population utilized the medical insurance scheme during that year. Hence, the proportion of the population obtaining benefits was only slightly higher than the proportion of non-users. Logistic regression analysis of the usage of the scheme and associated

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017,  
Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>factors, i.e. factors related to the individuals' background and their ability to receive health care services, and factors related to their illness, revealed that the factors that were significant in determining the usage of medical benefits among the Thai population were region of the country, available medical benefit programs, personal medical problems, causes of illness, and level of illness severity. On the other hand, insignificant factors associated with the usage of the scheme were the sex, age, education, number of members in the household (household size), marital status, and residential area of the individuals concerned. Based on the study results and in accordance with the hypotheses of this study, it was found that individuals with different backgrounds and ability to receive health care services, and those with varying levels of illness would make different decisions regarding their use of such benefits.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Medical benefit, Thai population, working age</p>
<p><b>Suleiman, Hussaini</b> GICICSSH1702081</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A theoretical framework for analysing small business failure in developing countries</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Suleiman, Hussaini</b> Department of Management and Information Technology, Faculty of Management Technology, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi State of Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>It is globally acknowledged that small businesses have the propensity for socio-economic transformation of nations. But it is also equally being realized that this form of enterprises are susceptible to encountering myriad of problems, especially in developing countries, which often visit them with a range of business failure: stunted growth or outright closure of operations. There is inadequate clarity on the concept of business failure; and there is no universally accepted phase at which a business can be said to have absolutely failed." This paper makes a survey of three of the most established small business failure theories-which can be used to analyze the potential for a given small business in making use of its resources and capabilities in order to surmount the problems and challenges that generally beleaguer small businesses; and comes up with a selected model, most suited for the Nigerian situation.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> small business, small business failure, small business failure theories, developing countries.</p>
 <p><b>Fransjohan Pretorius</b> GICICSSH1702082</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A promising beginning to a brilliant career: General Jan Smuts and the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fransjohan Pretorius</b> Department of Historical and Heritage Studies, University of Pretoria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>General Jan Smuts is widely known as an international statesman, soldier and philosopher, who played a leading role in Great Britain's imperial war cabinet during World War I and in the forming of the League of Nations and the United Nations Organization. However, in this paper Jan Smuts' role in the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902, is investigated, as a preamble to his brilliant career. The initial focus is on Smuts' part in the approach to the Anglo-Boer War in 1899. This includes his writing of a political pamphlet, <i>A Century of Wrong</i>, and a memorandum in which he advocated strategic planning along military and</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>economic lines. The success of these pre-war initiatives is evaluated before turning to Smuts' contribution as state attorney in the first seven months of the war and an assessment of the military training he received under General Koos de la Rey in the western Transvaal. Then follows a discussion of his best known contribution to the war – his invasion of the Cape Colony and his military activities there. The penultimate focus is on Smuts' role at the Peace of Vereeniging. Finally, an overall assessment is made of his role in the war, including reflection on the often-heard accusation by Afrikaner nationalists that Smuts betrayed the Afrikaner cause after the war. It is argued that in the Anglo-Boer War period Smuts had already revealed certain characteristics for which he became famous in later years, and that his role in the war was a promising beginning to a brilliant career.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Jan Smuts; Anglo-Boer War; guerrilla war; Afrikaner nationalism; military strategy, invasion of Cape Colony</p>
 <p>Le Nguyen Hoang Giang GICICSSH1702083</p>	<p><b>Dunkelfeld And Pandora's Projects, Potential Aids To Both Paedophiles And The Csa's Victims In Viet Nam</b></p> <p>Le Nguyen Hoang Giang National Dong Hwa University, Hualien County</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>“Viet Nam turns Paedophile Destination” headlined by Intern Press Service News Agency (IPS), published online on December 4th 2005 and it then has been becoming much obviously worse these days with a lot of reported famous cases, for example, the notorious paedophile, Gary Glitter, also known as the British rock superstar in the late 1970s was arrested by 2005 on charges of child sexual abuse (CSA) with three very young girls around 11 – 13 years old during his third stay since 2002. This case was considered like a ring bell for CSA related issues in Southeast Asian countries including Viet Nam, “There is credible evidence to suggest that foreign, child sex tourists have been increasingly active in Viet Nam”, Tran Thi Doan, a social worker at Ho Chi Minh City's Women's Association told IPS.</p> <p>This article aims to emphasize on not only a possibility but also necessity of carrying out a prototype of Dunkelfeld and Pandora's Projects in Viet Nam which is today becoming way intense in terms of CSA. I have a faith in a combination of Dunkelfeld and Pandora's Projects which can result in the remarkable aids to deal with this social tension. It is because for one thing The Prevention Project Dunkelfeld treats the CSA offenders as the victims of their sexual preference impairment and then offers further diagnostics to help them; for another thing Pandora's Project were designed and now is developed to give out means of assistance towards survivors of rape and sexual abuse especially including children from CSA. A combined application of these two works therefore I believe would greatly help out both paedophiles and their victims.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> The Prevention Project Dunkelfeld, Pandora's Project, Child Sex Abuse, Paedophile, Victim.</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



Benedict Chika  
Ibolekwu  
GICICSSH1702084

**The Preventive System Of Education: A Remedy For Child Abuse**

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Technology, Pfarrkirchen, Germany

**Abstract**

Child abuse is one of the greatest evils plaguing the society today. It occurs in various forms and manners. Sometimes one is unaware of cases of child abuse that occur in one's presence even though various organisations and government agencies have tried to define and identify aspects of child abuse within the society. But the fact remains that child abuse is growing and taking different forms in the society. One of the reasons may be because of the lack of proper knowledge of what constitutes child abuse and better ways of handling children and minors. This paper tries to examine the nature, causes and aspects of child abuse and neglect in the society in the light of Don Bosco's preventive system of education. It presents stipulated ways in which children, minors, and young adults should be treated and their rights upheld within the society. It also gives recommendations for a healthy relationship between the young and other members of the society.

**Key Words: Reason, Religion, Loving Kindness, Humanity**

Aysun Sungurhan  
GICICSSH1702087

**Sources of the Tezkire of Kinalizâde Hasan Çelebi**

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Turkish Language and Literature / Kirikkale

**ABSTRACT**

The tradition of writing biographies emerged in the Islamic world and continued its existence in Ottoman society without changing much. One type of the works that focused on writing a bibliography of biographical sources is şair tezkireleri (the tezkires of poet). The tradition of writing şuarâ tezkiresi (the biography of poets) started in the Chagatai area in the late fifteenth century and in Anatolia in the early sixteenth century. The work known as the Tezkire of Kinalizâde Hasan Çelebi or Tezkiretü'ş-Şuara (Memoirs of the Poets) was written by Kinalizâde Hasan Çelebi in the year 994 in the Hijri calendar and 1586 in the Gregorian calendar, as the fifth tezkire of Anatolia. The Tezkire was arranged in three sections: an introduction and sultan poets, prince poets and poets. The sultans and princes in the first and second sections were put in chronological order, while the poets in the third section were alphabetized.

It is not true that Kinalizâde Hasan Çelebi did not state the sources he used while he was writing the biographies of the poets and instead mostly claimed to have heard information from his father or grandfather. Hasan Çelebi, like other writers, his contemporaries or not, sometimes stated the sources he used and sometimes did not clarify them. Most of the writers of the old era did this since they were worried about the fact that their scholarship would be overshadowed if they showed their references.

This study highlights which sources Hasan Çelebi used and how he used these sources while writing his Tezkire, and clearly shows that he did not refrain from stating the names of his sources.

**Keywords: Kinalizâde Hasan Çelebi, Tezkiretü'ş-Şuarâ, Şuarâ Tezkiresi,**

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017,  
Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

 <p>Ahmet Öztel GICICSSH1702088</p>	<p><b>Tezkire, Biography, Principles for Giving References</b></p> <p><b>Total Corporate Sustainability Analysis of Companies via Entropy Based PROMETHEE Method: An Application in Manufacturing Industry</b></p> <p><b>Pınar Çelebi Demirarslan</b> PhD Student at Business Administration Department, Bartın University, Bartın, Turkey</p> <p><b>Ahmet Öztel</b> Business Administration Department, Bartın University, Bartın, Turkey,</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Corporate sustainability, in these days, is a fundamental argument that companies use to make future predictions. Therefore, measurement of the corporate sustainability performance has become a significant issue that needs to be emphasized. Multi-criteria decision-making methods give successful results in solving problems containing conflicting criteria. In this study, the corporate sustainability performance of a company which is traded on Borsa Istanbul and one of the Turkey's top manufacturing corporations has been analyzed by PROMETHEE method. Entropy method, one of the objective weighting methods, is preferred in order to determine the importance of the criteria. Performances have been analyzed by years separately for social, environmental and economic sustainability, which are the three pillars of corporate sustainability. Using the results of the analysis, total sustainability performances by years have been calculated by PROMETHEE method. In selecting corporate sustainability indicators, it is preferred to reduce to the one single (composite) indicator by combining the indicators having a high correlation with each other. In this way, the problem of excessiveness of superiority arising from the same reason has been avoided. The results have been compared by making calculations for both cases. This study has aimed to create a framework to provide a perspective by using corporate sustainability analysis in the future predictions of companies. Key words: Corporate Sustainability, Performance Analysis, MCDM, Entropy, Promethee.</p>
 <p>Azun Candina-Polomer GICICSSH1702090</p>	<p><b>Middle classes in Latin America: a conflictive identity in the Twentieth Century.</b></p> <p><b>Azun Candina-Polomer</b> Department of Historical Sciences, University of Chile</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The article discusses the development of middle classes as new and heterogeneous social groups at Latin America, and the contradictory sociological and political interpretations that gave them a strong role at revolutionary political projects, or at the defense of conservative regimes within countries as Chile and Argentina. From a cultural and historical approach, the article problematize the definitions of middle class as a political tool, and its complex relationship with ethnic and class definitions, in societies where the ethnic backgrounds are very important in the definition of social status and social mobility. Keywords: middle class- Latin America- social science- history</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



Ismail Fatih Ceyhan  
GICICSSH1702093

**An Alternative Approach to the Altman Z Score in the Prediction of Financial Failure Using the TOPSIS Method**

Ismail Fatih Ceyhan

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**Abstract**

One of the early studies on predicting financial failure in enterprises is conducted by Altman (1968). The financial ratios used in this model are; the ratios of the business's liquidity, profitability, financial support, capacity utilization and debt servicing power. Altman revised the first model in 1968, developed in 1983, and created the following model with new coefficients for private businesses.

$$Z=0.717(X1) + 0.847(X2) + 3.107(X3) + 0.420(X4) + 0.998(X5)$$

Accordingly, the critical intervals for private businesses are as follows:

- If the Z value is lower than 1.23, the probability of bankruptcy is high.
- If the Z value is between 1.23 and 2.99, the probability of bankruptcy is in the gray area.
- If the Z-value is higher than 2.99, the probability of the bankruptcy are very low.

Accordingly in equality, X1 represents the ratio of operating capital to total assets, X2 represents the ratio of undistributed profits to total assets, X3 represents the ratio of earnings excluding interest and tax to total assets, X4 represents the ratio of stock value to total debts, and X5 represents the ratio of annual sales to total assets.

Econometric analysis and new methods developed in recent years have begun to be used to measure financial failure and the sustainability of businesses. While the coefficients of the ratios used in the Altman's Model are constant, they vary according to the recommended alternative method TOPSIS.

First, financial ratios are calculated to show the financial status of the businesses. These rates are calculated; using a modified Altman Z model and the TOPSIS method, a single score showing the overall performance of the companies. With these calculated scores, the companies were placed in performance order and both methods were compared.

In this study, the financial failure of the enterprises was analyzed by the Altman Z model and the TOPSIS method using the annual financial tables for the 2011-2015 period of 14 IT companies traded in the Information Sector in Istanbul Stock Exchange.

**Key words:** Altman Z model, IT Industry, Ratio Analysis, TOPSIS.



Abhishek Sharma  
GICICSSH1702094

**Child Marriage In Nepal Even when It is Illegal**

Abhishek Sharma

Travels & Tours, BSP World Travels & Tours P. Ltd, Bhairahawa, Nepal

**Abstract**

**Background:** Over 60 million female children worldwide are married before age 18, with nearly half of these marriages occurring in South Asia 1-3. To be sure, child marriage occurs across the globe; in the U.S. about 8.9% of women's marriages occur before age 18 whereas in some of the countries in Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, up to 50 to 70% of girls are married prior to age 18 years 5. Regardless of how and why girl child marriage persists, early marriage

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

adversely affects a girl's physical and emotional health; perpetuates gender inequity in education and employment opportunities<sup>6,7</sup>and shortens girls' childhood, education, their rights to choose their partner, compromises their maternal and child health. In this paper, I asked the following question: What predicts the persistent nature of child marriage even when it is illegal?

**Method:** I analyzed data from 9,783 married women using the 2011 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, a nationally representative comprehensive survey, that used a two-stage, stratified sample design to collect data from women between 15 and 49 years of age. I employed descriptive and logistic regression analyses using SAS version 9.2 to assess the predictors of childhood marriage of girls in Nepal.

**Results:** About 32% of the women were married by age 15 and 78% were married before age 20. The women's odds of marrying after age 20 increased substantially with increase in education of women and their partners controlling for other factors. Also, Far-Western region of Nepal had the highest concentration of women married as children.

**Implications:** Nepal's current law prohibits marriage of girls or boys before age 20. Yet, about 78% of marriages in Nepal occur illegally before age 20. The proposed study supports enrollment and retention of girls in schools. Also, Nepal should focus on more rigorous implementation of its marriage law, especially in the Far Western region of Nepal. Perhaps, birth and marriage registration and working with priests that are engaged in marriage performances will help.



Manasvini M Yogi  
GICICSSH1702096



Malavika Kaur Makol  
GICICSSH1702096

**The Role of the Father in Hindi Cinema; Exploring Power Relations in the Indian Society through the Cinematic lenses of Bollywood**

Manasvini M Yogi  
Indraprastha College for Women, university of Delhi, India

Malavika Kaur Makol  
Indraprastha College for Women, university of Delhi, Delhi, India

#### Abstract

Established in 1913 with the release of its first silent film, "Raja Harish Chandra" (directed by Dadasaheb Phalke), the Hindi Film Industry is the one of the leading contributory forces to the Indian GDP today. Along with being an economic force, commercial Hindi cinema (or 'Bollywood') serves as one of the prime sociological tools for interpretation of the Indian Society, and the normative values held at large.

Commercial films have the tendency to play to the masses, and reflect the belief system of the society they are catering to. The genders, in such a situation, find themselves in a juxtaposing state of affairs when it comes to the complex aspirations which are attached to their identities as members of a certain society. For example, in the Indian society, a man is not just seen as part of the group with the power concentration, but also as a dutiful son, a providing husband, and a strict father, whose sole responsibility is to bring the delinquent child back on the socially dictated, moral path.

The Indian society may be understood as being patriarchal in nature, with strictly defined gender roles which leads to different reel-life characters being written for the male protagonist in Hindi cinema, the most iconic being that of Akbar, the justice-wielding father, in Mughal-e-Azam, or that of Shambu (played by Balraj Sahni), the breadwinner, in Do Bigha Zameen.

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017,  
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Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



Donrudee Suwankiri  
GICICSSH1702097

**The Paradigm of Attaining Happiness in People of the New Millennium following the Concept of Idealism**

**Donrudee Suwankiri, Ph.D.**

**Assistant Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, Srinakharinwirot University**

**Abstract**

This article aims to study the paradigm that relates to idealism influencing the level of happiness of people in the new century. The Thai society is affected by the current economic drive to foster the country's development. Social problems especially materialism follow, thus becoming the mainstream issue in the Thai society causing people to suffer a life with a lack of direction, goal and self worth, and an absence of a real meaning of life. It creates a life full of greed and competition as well as spark comparison and exploitation. People live a life of ignorance and so are unable to find the way into real happiness. The only way out of suffering is to recognize the paradigm that believes the world and the universe have been created to make humans happy especially the happiness that comes from the access of and developing the spiritual mind.

From the study, it has been found that people with high level of happiness will believe in and be conscious of the 6 paradigms including 1) the creator or the spirituality plans and controls everything to be in order under a certain rule 2) the creator or the spirituality plans and controls humans to have the capability to develop and improve 3) the creator or the spirituality plans and controls the spirits and morality of human beings 4) the creator or the spirituality plans and controls the organs of humans so that they function efficiently 5) the creator or the spirituality plans and controls the environment so that it is suitable for living and 6) the creator or the spirituality creates the universe and earth and link all beings together.

From the 6 paradigms, it can help create happiness for people in the Thai society by relating them to the universe, Earth and beings. It is the realization that everything is created from the intention of the creator or the spirituality to make people in the world live together in happiness. This is intended to spread across all people in general public as much as possible until they understand the benefits of changing their viewpoint and are inspired to live in a righteous path and sees the importance of spirituality. This leads to a feeling of detachment of materialism that is happening now. Most particularly people in the new millennium will live a life full of purpose and have persistence to uplift their spirituality higher, entering a path that leads to a true and sustainable happiness in the society.

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sefa  
ÇETİN  
GICICSSH1702099**

**Ethics in Public Management : The Case of Turkish Public Officials**

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sefa ÇETİN**

**Department of Political Science and Public Management, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Kastamonu University**

**Dr. Oğuz HAMSIOĞLU  
Consultant to the Minister**

**Abstract**

**Especially after 1970s the subject of ethics has gained a growing importance for many countries and has become a developing ethical law in politics, judiciary and**

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017,  
Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>executive and many parts of societies. Ethics in public management, for public officials, during the provision of public services, is the total values of impartiality, honesty, loyalty, fairness, accountability, transparency, effectiveness, efficiency and economy. These values are guiding moral principals at the stage of public policy decisions and implementations in public sector.</p> <p>This study aims to evaluate ethics in public management and the decisions of relevant institutions, namely the Council of Ethics established in 2004 under the Office of Prime Minister, dealing with ethical developments in Turkey.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Ethics, public management, public officials</p>
<p><b>Hamideh Shekari</b> GICICSSH1702100</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Investigating the Effect of Dimensions of Organizational Health on Employees' Work Engagement</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hamideh Shekari</b> Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration, Payame Noor University, Tehran, I. R. of Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nahid AmrollahiBiuki</b> Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration, Ardakan University, I. R. of Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study examines the influence of organizational health on employee engagement. It explores the main effects of different dimensions of organizational health on employee engagement. To this end, we conducted a survey among the employees of Social Security Organization in Yazd. A total of 250 questionnaires were sent out and 152 valid responses were received. In this study Structural Equation Modeling using SmartPLS software was employed to determine influence of organizational health on employee engagement. The results of the study showed that, organizational health is a strong antecedent for employee engagement. The findings show that organizational health plays an important role in promoting employee engagement. In addition, we concluded that all of the eleven dimensions of organizational health have positive and significant effect on employee engagement.</p>
 <p><b>Bako, A.R.</b> GICICSSH1702103</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Levels of Under-Five Mortality in Kaduna State, Nigeria</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bako, A.R.</b> Department of Geography, Federal University, Gashua, Yobe State</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mamman, M</b> Ahmadu Bello University, ABU, Zaria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Laah, J.G</b> Kaduna State University, Kaduna State</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jeb, D.N.</b> National Center for Remote Sensing, Jos, Plateau State</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The purpose of this paper is to determine the levels of under-five mortality in Kaduna State. The objective was to determined levels of under-five rate from 2005-2014 in the study area. The under-five mortality rate in Kaduna State is a</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>major concern as the State recorded 88 deaths per 1,000 live births and 179 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. Data from the hospitals in the Local Government Areas from 2005 to 2014 were analyzed to assess the trends of infant and child mortality. A total of 415 copies of semi structured questionnaire were administered using purposive sampling technique, of which 386 were found useful for analysis. The data were analyzed through percentages, graphs, ANOVA and regression analysis and were used to determine the relative contribution of each factor responsible for under-five mortality using SPSS 20.0 version. The results show that 66.3% of the respondents are between the ages of 20 and 34 years, 36.8% are Hausa/Fulani, 28.8% have attended Secondary school, and most of the respondents (21.8%) have monthly income between ₦30,001-₦40,000. The level of under-five mortality in Kaduna state has remained high since the past 10 years with an estimated U5MR of 163/1,000 live births. Only six factors were significantly associated with under-5 mortality. These were distance to health facility, age at first marriage, age of mothers, current marital status, level of education, and length of breast feeding. Logistic regression revealed that distance from the health facility had the most significant correlation (0.379), followed by age at first marriage (0.138), age of mother (0.118), marital status (0.064), level of education (0.064) and length of breast feeding contribute (0.054). It is therefore recommended that programme interventions need to focus on mothers, particularly at the low socioeconomic level. That is, adolescent girls should be encouraged to go to school to at least secondary level. This will increase age at first birth and reduce child death at first birth order. Health services should be brought nearer to the communities so that mothers can have access to both during pregnancy and after in order to reduce under-five mortality.</p> <p><b>Key words: Under-five, Levels, Mortality, Health facilities, Kaduna State</b></p>
<p><b>Sinem Göçmener</b>  <b>GICICSSH1702107</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Questioning The Social Services In Turkey Through Rape Survivors</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sinem Göçmener</b>  Nişantaşı University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pınar Akkuş</b>  İstanbul Arel University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In Turkey, policies are mainly based on strengthening family ties which actually weaken women's positions in every aspect of life and there are still no gender equality in law and especially in practice. Social policies and institutions in Turkey are not much supporting women and focusing the needs of women. This is because of the way society is structured in which men's needs are mostly taken into consideration.</p> <p>Raping women is a part of systematic and political violence in Turkey. In our research, we will look at what conditions women are in and suffer through in Turkey when they have been raped or exposed to sexual violence. A woman has to deal with the patriarchal structure in every step of reporting procedure to the police and prosecution officer in the process of forensics to get a report when she has been raped. It means that she experiences same trauma over and over. Women are being questioned as offenders rather than the victims. So, women avoid reporting cases in the first place, usually this is the case unless it was not ended by death.</p> <p>However, lack of emergency response plan for rape survivors in Turkey is the</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>main issue of this work. We need rape crisis centres based on Ministry of Family and Social Policies or a network consisting of NGO's and research centres in universities. But Turkish government does not appoint budget for such centres. This is also concern in our research work that will be undertaken.</p> <p>The main purposes of this research are to investigate the legislation of rape crime and to argue the issues on implementations of international conventions on preventing and combating violence against women. We will also present the results of interviews have been carried out with NGO's whose work is based on sexual violence.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Rape survivors, rape crisis centres, social services.</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vatsla Bagai</b> GICICSSH1702108</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Reality television under the changing dynamics of Indian market</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vatsla Bagai</b> Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi Location-New Delhi, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nandini Suri</b> Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi Location-New Delhi, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Starting from television shows like Bournvita Quiz Contest and 'Samsui Antakshari'(singing game) to shows like Bigg Boss now, reality television in India has come a long way. These shows are based on manufactured content which is mostly scripted. A smooth narrative is created via editing and cues by writers who create the show and help enhance its market value. The makers of the show create a setting and embolden the "entertainment" material.</p> <p>Through this paper we wish to explore the manner in which the content of reality tv shows is altered to suit the sensibilities of the Indian audience. The dynamics of creating melodrama, establishing an emotional connect for profit-seeking and expanding audience reach will be explored. There shall be an emphasis on how sexuality and romance are projected on screen tamed by the cultural and political paternalism of the Indian culture.</p> <p>The themes of these shows range from singing shows, talent hunts, trivia quiz to an Indian adaptation of 'The Bachelorette' in the form of 'Swayamwars' and shows based on finding 'love' among other spectacles. These have brought a fair share of controversy and viewership over the years, creating a legacy of multiple seasons. Through content analysis of particular reality shows we shall chalk out the progression of reality television and how they are fashioned to accommodate the audience members of the local market.</p> <p><b>Keywords- reality television, entertainment, evolution, Indian, culture</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pairuch</b> <b>Borvornsompong</b> GICICSSH1702109</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Strategy for the Welfare Protection and Quality of Life Strengthening of Beggars</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pairuch Borvornsompong, Ph.D.,</b> Assistant Professor and Lecturer of Sociology Department, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Usa Atipokaboon</b> Independent Researcher</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Beggar was an important target group of social welfare and social work. Thailand</b></p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>had realized beggars' human values and their problems; therefore, the Begging Control Act 2016 was established to protect, control, improve quality of life and separate them from street performers in order to solve social problem and better individual's welfare. Moreover, an exploitation of those who were physical or mental disability would be a crime. The beggar protection and quality of life improvement was to assist, heal, restore their physical and mental conditions and train them for an occupation. This needed cooperation and drive from various concerned organizations.</p> <p>This action research used mixed methods to gather data; for example, survey, document review, in-depth interview, focus group and field study. The research results found that begging was a social behavior in Thai society for a long time. It used to be a solution when people were facing difficulty because of "a culture of giving and sharing" of Thai society and belief about giving of Buddhism. However, the government established the Begging Control Act 1941 to prohibit any begging acts. Therefore, beggars were offenders who had to be arrested and sent to a shelter. Nowadays, begging situation was complicated because beggars might be people who confronted social problems or were compelled to beg that might be a human trafficking victim.</p> <p>The research recommendation identified that the strategy for the welfare protection and quality of life strengthening of beggars should emphasize on the multidisciplinary work development to enhance screening system, need assessment, right access promotion, potential development and occupational access for self-sufficiency and ending repeated begging. And meanwhile, Thai society must be encouraged to end money giving with an understanding of "giving money to beggars could not solve the problem of poverty, but promoted professional beggars."</p> <p>Keywords: Welfare Protection, Quality of Life Strengthening, Well-Being, Quality of Life, Beggars</p>
<p>Kabiru Idris Muhammad GICICSSH1702110</p>	<p>Media Plausibility: Discoursal Analysis Of "Inda Ranka" And "Taskar Labarai" Of Hausa Report</p> <p>Kabiru Idris Muhammad School of General Studies, Kano State Polytechnic – Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The radio machine has been most vital in communicating ideas amongst people in African societies. Radio stations are reliable sources of information in areas where for example governance may mean a lot and where the range of problems being attributed to failure from the government itself. People around the world can search for airwaves and for desirable programmes. In war zones where television is not accessible, the radio is a good replacement. Small communities and in urban centres radio programmes that have political undertones are most listened to. This typical analysis of such programmes; where gossips about shortcomings of the government and the challenges of modern approach to media outlay are aired. It therefore suggests that certain news items are accordingly ill-programmed because it is amoral and against the societal norms and tenets of the society in which the radio station is situated. 'Inda ranka' and 'Tasker Labarai' are given attention on moments that people rest and at the centre for communities chats. The paper does bring items of relative critic of such programmes but simply highlight the extent of influence on anti-cultural media effects.</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

 <p>Solomon Madzore GICICSSH1702112</p>	<p><b>Keywords: Amoral, Media Outlay, Norms, Tenets, Anti-Cultural</b></p> <p><b>Promoting food security through domestication, commercialization and utilization of indigenous wild fruit trees (iwfts).</b></p> <p><b>Solomon Madzore</b> <b>Business and Development Organization, University of Zimbabwe, Harare</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>IWFTs constitute very important biological resources within the global agrobiodiversity context. Unlike the tropical fruits of American, European and Asian origin, the IWFTs of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) have scarcely achieved the status of international recognition in the commodity markets and research arena outside Africa. This is despite the fact that these IWFTs are highly palatable, delicious and nutritious. Most of the Indigenous African people survived on Indigenous Wild Fruits (IWFTs) for many centuries.</p> <p>The aim of research was to assess the level of domestication, commercialization and utilization of IWFTs in Ethiopia, Malawi and Zimbabwe. A selection of priority species based on farmers' preferences and market orientation, field management, harvesting and post-harvest technology, processing of wild fruits, economic analysis and market research were considered. The selection, management and cultivation of IWFTs were found to be characterized by integration of both Silvicultural and horticultural approaches.</p> <p>It has been found out that there has not been any significant progress in terms of the domestication and commercialization so as to enhance and optimize their utilization. Most of the people of SSA benefit from these fruits only during the peak season which is hardly four months in a year for those IWFTs that have the longest fruiting season. They go hungry for the rest of the year despite that most of the fruits would have gone bad and hence are thrown away. This is because these poor farmers do not have suitable storage facilities, ideal preservation methods, processing techniques and many other reasons.</p> <p>It was also found out that if this is left unchecked the future can be worse. More research has to be done in SSA to achieve sustainable development.</p>
 <p>Marcos Vinicius Caetano da Silva GICICSSH1702115</p>	<p><b>Myth and Reliosity in Brazilian and Mozambican Short Stories of Bernardo Elis and Mia Couto: A Post-Colonial Perspective</b></p> <p><b>Marcos Vinicius Caetano da Silva</b> <b>MSc. – Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Brazil and Mozambique are countries that suffered the experience of colonization, a process revealed as an instrument of domination used by the Portuguese Empire. The provoked strains in that period are smoldering until today, and they trigger a thought about an historical process which meaning starts from the colonial experience. This paper relates the religious and mythological beliefs of Brazilian and Mozambican short stories written by Bernardo Elis and Mia Couto respectively. The short story "A virgem santissima do quarto de Joana" (The Holy Virgin in the bedroom of Joana), written by Bernardo Elis, starts from the scene of the title character bloodstained altogether with a dead baby was found by Dede. It treats on how the Dede's parents, after noticing he has rendered Joana, tried to hide his sexual</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>“naughtiness” of his son, marrying the maiden with the undertaker. The sacred myth is totally different in Brazilian conditions derived from colonial domain. The short story “A velha engolida pela pedra” (The old woman gulped by the stone) starts when the narrator-author enters a church even not demonstrating belief, which presents the dimensions that are followed with the religious syncretism in Mozambique. He met a woman petrified by her faith. The religious faith, inherited by colonial domain, reaches the dimension of totality of reality through the myth. Both contexts explore, from selected short stories, the differences and consequences of Portuguese colonial domain over Brazil and Mozambique but mainly their literary overcoming efforts. <b>Keywords:</b> myth, religiosity, Bernardo Elis, Mia Couto, postcolonialism.</p>
 <p>Rodrigo Do Prado Sateles GICICSSH1702116</p>	<p>The situation of co-official languages in the municipality of Sao Gabriel da Cachoeira-Amazonas, Brazil.</p> <p>Rodrigo Do Prado Sateles Institution: University of Brasilia – UnB, Brazil, Master degree in Linguistics</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Brazilian municipality of São Gabriel da Cachoeira (SGC) is located in the extreme northwest of the country, in the state of Amazonas, in which there is an extensive variety of native indigenous languages that coexist harmoniously with each other, where also the languages historically representing the European colonization (Portuguese and Spanish) are present, considering the geographical location of the municipality, which borders on the Colombian territory. This research, which is still in its initial phase, is based on an updated analysis of the three co-official languages in the municipality of SGC (Tukano, Baniwa and Nhegatu), and the state of preservation of this multilingual space that is hallmark of the region. As a research methodology, a bibliographic review will initially be carried out concerning the issue of multilingualism in the GSC region. Later, it will be set a qualitative survey through questionnaires and free interviews with subjects belonging to families registered with the Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional – IPHAN, divided by temporality, preferably with young people and teenagers living in the urban area of SGC, whose parents or grandparents are fluent speakers or partially of the co-official languages in the municipality. It is as well included in the planning a field survey, where the questionnaires and interviews will be applied, in order to explore in situ the linguistic situation of the local languages and their level of preservation nowadays. <b>Key-words:</b> multilingualism, Brazilian languages, Sao Gabriel da Cachoeira, Border languages</p>
 <p>Cagdas Cetinkaya</p>	<p>A Scale Development: Assessment of Gifted Preschoolers</p> <p>Cagdas Cetinkaya Akdeniz University Institute of Educational Sciences, MA Student, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Human intelligence and talent are notions that have been studied with various disciplines like psychology or education for a long while. Developing better understanding on these concepts passes through self-exploration of mankind. In this process, researchers use fundamental and complex scientific process skills. With this regard, the study aims at developing a measurement tool by which</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

<p><b>GICICSSH1702124</b></p>	<p>indicators of gifted and talented students can be observed in a valid and reliable way. The researcher hypothesized four factored structure then following technical operations and statistical computations were performed. Item poll was created after extend literature review and analysis of existing evaluation scales. Items were revised, modified, improved and probable problematic ones were discarded throughout pilot study, and final template of the scale was obtained. Data was collected from 258 preschool/kindergarten children in Antalya province. Construct validity of the proposed theoretical construct and reliability in internal consistency dimension) of the measurement were inspected. Findings revealed sufficient and strong evidence for validity and reliability that the measurement tool developed was theoretically supported and a good measure of giftedness. Discussion and suggestions have been presented based on the findings at the end of the study.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> identification, scale development, gifted and talented children, preschool education</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Vanda Cristina Antunes dos Santos Fernandes Rosa</b> GICICSSH1702125</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Portuguese literary journalism in the end of the 19th century</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vanda Cristina Antunes dos Santos Fernandes Rosa</b> CAPP – ISCSP; University of Lisbon</p> <p>The end of the nineteenth century witnessed several changes: the industrial Revolution created new jobs, new ways of working, new ways of producing the newspapers. The social misery that was a consequence of these transformations soon became the object of interest of men who wandered in the cities, reporting the bad conditions of life of the poor who arrived to the modern urban centres. Lisbon, the capital of a once great empire, was no exception. Although it cannot be compared to London, the Portuguese city was also the stage for some technological development: new avenues were opened, piped water and sewages were built, electric lighting appeared for the first time in the country.</p> <p>The Portuguese literary journalists were privileged spectators of all these changes. Eça de Queirós or Jaime Batalha Reis lived in London for several years as diplomats and their collaboration with Portuguese and Brazilian newspapers was intense. Their image of the great metropolis was available to Portuguese and Brazilian readers. But Paris was another case of reports about its way of life through the hands of Ramalho Ortigão or Guilherme de Azevedo. If these two European capitals were highly considered by the Portuguese writers / journalists, Lisbon was seen through the lenses of Fialho de Almeida, for example.</p> <p>What we intend with our research is to see which image of these cities is transmitted by Portuguese literary journalists in the end of the nineteenth century. With content analysis, we will discover that the images are similar. It does not matter if the city is highly industrialized or culturally superior, it is always seen as a maze and has many negative aspects. Since the image of Lisbon is not studied in literary journalism, this work gives a new perspective of the city and opens the way to new studies on the subject.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> literary journalism, image, city, 19th century</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Maryam Baig</b> GICICSSH1702132</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Practicum Experiences of Prospective Teachers: A Case Study of B.Ed. (Hons.) Students at University of Gujrat (UoG)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Maryam Baig</b> M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Education, University of Gujarat</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Ahmad Bilal</b> Lecturer, Department of Education, University of Gujarat</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This case study explored the practicum experiences of prospective teachers of B.Ed. (Hons) students at University of Gujrat. Many researchers have investigated the experience of student-teachers during their degree experience but in Pakistani context there is limited research that has addressed the practicum, a key component of teacher education. This qualitative research was a descriptive case study of prospective teachers. Purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of participants. This study was based on the experiences of 4 participants from B.Ed. (Hons) 5th semester students at University of Gujrat. All four participants have experienced their practicum in Govt. sectors i.e. Madrisatul-Binat, Shah Hussain School, Mission high School and Daberistan School. Semi-structured interviews were conducting for the collection of data. Interview transcripts were analyzed using thematic analysis technique. Themes i.e. practicum experiences of prospective teachers in school, good thing about practicum experience according to prospective teachers, challenging situations during practicum in views of prospective teachers, practicum experiences increased knowledge and respect for school policies and procedures and strategies for upcoming practicum experience on the basis of in progress practicum experiences are analyzed in this study. It is concluded that practicum experiences of prospective teachers were satisfactory. There is potential for this research to inform the development of carefully structured and culturally sensitive work placement for practicum experiences of prospective teachers.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Prospective teachers, teacher education, practicum experiences</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Berna Köseoğlu</b> GICICSSH1702133</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>An Analysis of Daniel Martin by John Fowles: A Postmodern Novel with the Aspects of the Victorian Bildungsroman</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Assist. Prof. Dr. Berna Köseoğlu</b> Kocaeli University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Western Languages and Literatures, Department of English Language and Literature, Kocaeli, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>John Fowles, one of the most significant post-war English novelists, produced remarkable postmodern novels in which he combined fiction and history. Dealing with the concepts of internal exile, individual isolation and loneliness, he dwelt on duality, fragmentation, discontinuity, the combination of the past and the present, and the search of the individual for whole sight. His novel, Daniel Martin, portrays these features, however it does not only include these aspects of postmodern novels, but it also acquires the significant characteristics of the Victorian Bildungsroman, one of the remarkable types of realistic novels. Thus, the aim of this study is to identify the combination of realism and postmodernism in Daniel Martin in the light of the struggles of the protagonist, who tries to eliminate his fragmented identity and to achieve a sense of wholeness, so in this paper the characteristics of postmodern novels will be analyzed together with the traits of the Bildungsroman by concentrating on the relationship between history and fiction.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> John Fowles, Daniel Martin, Postmodern Novel, Realism, Victorian Bildungsroman</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

 <p><b>Csaba KÓMÍVES</b> GICICSSH1702137</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Culinary heritage of Kisalföld in Hungary</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Csaba KÓMÍVES</b> Széchenyi István University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The study examines the landscape of one of the largest region in Western - Hungary, which has the most gastronomic roots. Based on the new trends of the traditional Hungarian cuisine, it is experiencing the creativity, the earlier consideration of flavors, following healthy diet and the appreciation of gastronomy. The empirical research (tasting dishes made by both the old and the new technologies) helps to highlight catering places special qualities and use of existence of the premium and quality products, such as eco-crafts or baby products, followed by the guests' need for new culinary experiences. DOI: Hungarian, kitchen, gastronomy, convergence</p>
<p><b>Muhammad Adnan</b> GICICSSH1702138</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Research and Analysis on Judiciary and Legal System</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Muhammad Adnan</b> Advocate high court, Punjab bar council, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In the case of Pakistan, the judiciary failed to check an extra constitutional regime change. This practice has questioned the judicial independence as well as weakened the confidence of the institution. Technical steps, legislative corrections and reforms cannot revise the role of judiciary. It needs credible commitment by the government to respect the rule of law, a transparent system of judicial appointments and to ensure that judicial decisions at all levels may be practiced. The present research focuses on (i) the constitutional and political experiences of Pakistan's struggle for democracy (ii) to link the stability of the political system with the judiciary will further create certain debatable issues? The research will conclude that a more comprehensive and coherent policy is needed to tackle this technical as well as political issue. For the survival of democracy and stability of the political system it is important that all the institutions must remain in their described limitations. This strategy will avoid any further bumpy ride of Pakistan's political journey. Keywords: Judicial activism, Democratic evolvment, Rule of law, Role of military, legitimate rule, Democracy.</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Serkan Ertin</b> GICICSSH1702139</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Woolf's Orlando: Transgressing the Boundaries of Modernist Notions of Gender and Time</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Assist. Prof. Dr. Serkan Ertin</b> Department of English Language and Literature, Kocaeli University, Kocaeli, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Foucault contrasts the ars erotica of China, Japan, India, Rome, and the Arabo-Moslem societies to the practice of scientia sexualis dominating his own civilisation. He refers to the confession culture as the main ritual relied on for the production of truth, and asserts that Western man has become a confessing animal. What is peculiar to the societies he observes is not that they consign sex to a shadow existence, but that they dedicate themselves to speaking of it ad</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>infinitem, while exploiting it as the secret. As a result of the discourses created, marginalised sexualities have emerged. The power exerted while labelling disparate sexualities is not that of interdiction; instead, it involved several operations quite different from simple prohibition. The medicalisation of the sexually marginalised was both an effect and instrument of this process. Michel Foucault, in his <i>The History of Sexuality: An Introduction</i> ascribes this process of reification of sexual identities to the Age of Reason. However, twentieth-century modernist experiments in the area of gender reveal a radical transformation of relations between sexes. Virginia Woolf's writing is representative of the modernist period in literature, since her feminist writing questioned women's equality in marriage and in education opportunities. In her novel <i>Orlando</i> (1928), through the depiction of a man who becomes a woman and lives more than three centuries she not only deconstructs the well-established notions of gender and sexual identity but also dismantles the conception of time. With her work, which is both autobiographical and fictional, she transcends the modernist notions of gender and time indeed and what she achieves anticipates postmodern elements, too.</p> <p>Keywords: Woolf, Orlando, gender, time, modernism, postmodernism, deconstruction</p>
<p>Anikó Husz GICICSSH1702143</p>	<p>Experience orientated exploitation of the natural and cultural resources of a Hungarian small-region, Mosonmagyaróvár</p> <p>Mrs. Anikó HUSZ Senior University Lecturer, Széchenyi István University, Kautz Gyula Economics Faculty, Győr, Hungary</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The main target of my research is to expose the tourist and free time possibilities of the region and to emphasize the importance of the connection between these two components. I would like to prove that it is the experience orientated way of thinking which connects the service providers and which we have to strive for. I would enhance that the offer of a leisure or tourist establishment can supply appealing programmes, services for both target groups (local and tourist guests). In my researches I drew up certain hypotheses for which I wanted to find answers on the bases of surveys and deep interviews.</p> <p>H1 I presume that the natural resources connected with tourist supplies are attractive for the visitors coming to this region.</p> <p>H2 The tourist supply of the region is appealing for the locals as well, but they consider it as free time possibilities. The tourist products produced from exploitation of cultural resources attract firstly the visitors while the tourist products of the natural resources are "consumed" by the locals too.</p> <p>H3 It is significant to develop an identity image among the local population. The local identity strengthens, promotes the improvement and development of tourism in the region. I presume that the local people too can identify themselves with the spots, buildings which attract the visitors who come to the region.</p> <p>Because of the theme and in the interest of the relevant and comprehensive results, I used quantitative and qualitative methods too in my research.</p> <p>The special literature summery of the theme and the analyses of the tourist index number of the region were worked out on the base of secondary resources, which serve the theoretical foundation, the audition and systematization of the analysed field. The research is based on one hand on primer sources, and on the other hand</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>the part of the empirical research on the survey carried out among visitors coming to the region and among the locals. The conclusion includes the deductions of the research, the establishing of the acceptance or rejection of the hypotheses and shows the further tasks, and the practical utility of the research.  <b>Keywords:</b> tourism, resources, experience orientated, identity</p>
<p><b>Vahagn Hakobyan</b>  <b>GICICSSH1702145</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ethnic Processes in Yerevan Khanate in the 1724-1800s</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vahagn Hakobyan</b>  <b>Institute of Oriental Studies of National Academy of Sciences of Armenia,</b>  <b>Yerevan, Armenia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>At the beginning of the 18th century Yerevan Khanate was mainly populated by local native people, the Armenians. Outlanders, mostly Muslims, living with the Armenians in Yerevan Khanate composed only a small part of the population. In the South Caucasus the population living in Yerevan Khanate was taken captive by different conquerors or often emigrated from the territory of the khanate searching safety in other places in the result of regular military operations between both great powers such as the Ottoman Empire, Iran and Russia, and local government units such as the Muslim khanates, pashayutyuns (provinces), Armenian principalities, Georgian Kingdom. According to contemporary sources, apart from emigration immigration was taking place in Khanate, but immigrants were mostly Muslims, Kurds, Iranians and others. Only rare cases are known, when during the period we are interested in, a few Armenian families settled in Yerevan Khanate. Demographic changes of the 18th century were due to the religious and economic policy conducted by the rulers of the khanate, Muslim khans. As a result the demographic picture in Yerevan Khanate underwent a great change already at the end of the century and the Armenians did not constitute the majority of the population anymore. These demographic changes are the result of both the Armenian population's emigration from Khanate and being captured, Muslim population's immigration to Khanate, and Yerevan khan's domestic policy.</p> <p>The research of the topic based on the contemporary sources. While doing this research used historical comparative methodology.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> War, ethnic group, emigration, population</p>
<p><b>Fatemeh sadat Basirizadeh</b>  <b>GICICSSH1702152</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Origins And Development Of The Inter textuality Concept in Tom Stoppard's Cahoot's Macbeth</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fatemeh sadat Basirizadeh</b>  <b>Young Researchers and Elite Club, Qom Branch, Islamic Azad University, Qom,</b>  <b>Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Amir Emami</b>  <b>Graduated from Islamic Azad University, Arak Branch, Arak, Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Marziyeh Basirizadeh</b>  <b>Graduated from Sooreh University, Tehran, Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The theory of intertextuality, which is proposed by Julia Kristeva is not the starting point for the textual interrelations. This research considers the main</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



	<p>traces of intertextuality through literary development. The intertextuality is being discussed in variety of viewpoints and Kristeva's model is applied for studying Tom Stoppard's Cahoot's Macbeth as the contemporary play which is made on its Shakespearean bases. There are many traces that all together prove the Kristevan theory of Intertextuality, asserting text as "mosaic of quotations". Tom Stoppard uses different techniques in producing this play. Stoppard, in Cahoot's Macbeth restates the story of Macbeth, for his political and satirical intentions in the totalitarian social and political context of Czechoslovakia in the second half of the twentieth century in the Eastern Europe. There are many ellipses and compressions to make it more qualified for performing in a modern society. This play can be studied based on Kristevan notion of intertextuality in two levels. There are processes of deconstructing and reconstructing meanings in horizontal level between the play and the audience while in vertical level, this play is enrooted in Shakespeare's works. Intertextuality causes the literary productivity and the excessiveness of interpretations due to the dialogic nature of language.  <b>Keywords:</b> Key terms: Ambivalence, Dialogism, Semiotics, Intertextuality, Texts within Text.</p>
<p><b>Naziru Mohammed Musalli</b>  <b>GICICSSH1702154</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The performance of border management personnel and its security implication in Nigeria</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Naziru Mohammed Musalli</b>  <b>Bauchi State University, Gadau Nigeria</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>As a result of the importance of agencies in controlling borders due to the secretive nature and lack of verifiable data in illicit trade with difficulties in calculating the absolute precision in the market size of trade. Hence, at this juncture the agencies of border management and law enforcement official, policy makers as well as academicians agreed that illicit movement of contraband goods and other form of organized criminal activities results into major financial and social costs to global societies. Border management agencies faced a formidable task in distrusting illegal activity of contraband goods and dismantling organizations involved with smuggling operation. It is on this therefore, this research work should carryout aim at addressing the challenges confronting the border management personnel by selecting Nigeria Immigration Service as an institution.  <b>Keywords:</b> Border, Performance, Personnel, Management.</p>
<p><b>Samar Masood</b>  <b>GICICSSH1702156</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Personality factors, Negotiation strategies and Negotiation performance: A Qualitative Approach</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mahwash Hussain</b>  <b>Department of Management Sciences, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Wah</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Samar Masood</b>  <b>Department of Management Sciences, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Wah</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Mazhar Zaidi</b>  <b>Department of Management Sciences, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Wah</b></p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The rationale behind this paper is to explore the relationship of some of the personality factors, negotiation strategies in the negotiation performance with the inclusion of negotiation styles and individual differences as controlling variables. According to a longstanding consensus among researchers, a Meta analysis of past negotiation researches has been conducted to reveal a significant role of a few personality factors more than others and negotiation strategies i.e. Distributive and Integrative Strategies. Personality factors like Machiavellianism, agreeableness, and conscientiousness demonstrated predictive validity than remaining factors. The study further highlights the importance of negotiation strategies, negotiating styles, and individual differences in order to measure the effectiveness of negotiation outcomes. The literature on all the elements is reviewed, a suggested model is presented based on previous research, and suggestions for future research are presented. This work should be serving as a guide to organizations by identifying personality factors of effective negotiators. Personality factors and negotiation strategies, are therefore, suggested to be critical for understanding negotiation performance in an efficient way.</p>
<p><b>Manto Lampropoulou</b> GICICSSH1702158</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Administrative reforms and the Eurozone crisis: A comparative study of Greece and Portugal</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Manto Lampropoulou</b> Post-doctoral Researcher, Athens University of Economics and Business Department of International and European Economic Studies</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The Eurozone crisis that erupted in late 2009 had a strong impact on the countries of the EU periphery, triggering a range of fiscal and structural adjustments at all levels of government. Greece and Portugal were most affected by the crisis and embarked on fiscal consolidation programmes in exchange for the external financial assistance packages. Public administration was a key reform area where large-scale adjustments needed to be made in a relatively short period of time. The proposed paper seeks to assess the impact of the fiscal adjustment programmes on Greek and Portuguese public administrations. Drawing on empirical evidence from the period 2009-2016, the effect of the initiated policies is analyzed with reference to quantitative and qualitative indicators. The findings of the comparative study highlight certain similarities and divergences in the way that austerity policies affected the domestic administrative systems. The paper also offers some possible explanations for the observed variations in the outcomes and the prospects of the reform programmes. <b>Key-words:</b> Eurozone crisis, adjustment programmes, public administration, Greece, Portugal.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Refugee Camp: Daily Life and its Psychological Meanings</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cátia de Carvalho</b> Centre for Deviant Behaviour Sciences, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of University of Porto, Portugal</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Marta Pinto</b> Centre for Deviant Behaviour Sciences, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of University of Porto, Portugal; CINTESIS</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This research explores the daily life and its psychological impact in a young refugee camp in Molé, in the north of Democratic Republic of Congo. This is an original case study that aims to analyze every aspect from present life, like health, education, food, shelters, hobbies, jobs, psychological needs, and to relate it with refugees' past and future and the perils of immediate solutions. The research was exploratory and qualitative, with open-ended questions, participant observation and recording of photos and videos, with 8 Central-African refugees and 1 UNHCR professional.</p> <p>The main results are a permanent focus between bad emotions from war, flight and displacement, and life in a camp where everything recalls their permanent condition as a refugee. Moreover, the lack of food and health provisions, unemployment, poor education, uncertainty about the future, make refugees feel hopeless, depressed, monotonous, empty and in need for psychological help. In addition, refugees mentioned some suggestions to better their life conditions, such as mobility outside of the camp, diversified food, better health care, possibility of getting a job or money, better education and permission to go to college. The discussion of these results is necessary to rethink and to understand life in camps and to improve refugees' life conditions with other type of protection, regarding their important contributions to overcome their problems and to dissipate their permanent condition of being a refugee, as they must be considered citizens with rights.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> refugee camp, life conditions, mental health, refugees</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TEYISI Z</b> GICICSSH1702165</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Changing Roles of Women in South Africa: 23 Years after the Inception of Democracy</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TEYISI Z</b> Sociology, Rhodes University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The beginning of democracy in 1994 was not only a long awaited answer to the quest for freedom and self-determination of the black majority but it also opened doors for the masses of the country. Thus to test the commitment of the new government to fulfil the aspiration of the people in the previous disadvantage communities and particularly the aspiration of women bearing in mind that women mainly black women experience gender discrimination and inequality both in society and in the place of work. This article therefore, makes an assessment on the progressive changes of Women in South Africa after 1994 and further looks at the role of women in politics and leadership position 23 year after the inception of democracy.</p> <p>Huston, 2007 share that gender discrimination in South Africa is deeply rooted in the ethnic traditions of the multi-cultural communities, as well as by the compliance of women themselves. Meer, 1992 state that each culture's values perceive women as inferior to men. The article contend that inequalities and gender discrimination, were created by the apartheid government at the same time African traditional society have also played a role to some extent. Because of these cultural traditions, the democratic government (African National Congress) was expected to be a major role player in the process of addressing the issues of gender inequality and roles of women in SA. Considering all this, the ANC government had to play a key role in enabling developmental roles of women and</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>improving the poor conditions experienced by women. The article further fast track the positive changes that came with democracy and measure the extent to which women roles have changed in the face of democracy in the political sphere and society as well. In that, the article additional looks at aspects of inequalities experienced by women before 1994 and the changes that took place after 1994. The article show that South Africa continues to promote and advocate for the rights of women in practice as well as in creating policy such Affirmative action under the Employment Equity Act No. 55 of 1998. This policy is ‘designed to ensure that suitably qualified people from designated groups have equal employment opportunities and are equitably represented in all occupational categories and levels in the workforce of a designated employer’. Designated groups refer to black people, women and people with disabilities. Section 6(2) of the Act also states that it is not unfair discrimination to take affirmative action measures consistent with the purposes of the Act. With respect to what the democratic government has done over the past 23 years in South Africa in terms of cutting gender inequality. The article state that there is still much the government needs to do in addressing the issues of gender inequality and roles of women in South Africa this is because, gender inequalities still persist or rather exist in some parts of the country especially in the deep rural villages. For example, women are still isolated from taking leadership position in tradition Councils.</p> <p><b>Key Words: Gender inequality, Democracy, Government and Roles of Women.</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shota Bekadze</b> GICICSSH1702166</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Turkey’s Potential in Peaceful settlement of International Dispute, the case of Abkhazia and its importance for South Caucasus's Economic Development</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shota Bekadze</b> International Relation PhD program, Istanbul University, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In this research, I aim to underscore the social, economic and political importance of conflict resolution of the South Caucasus, especially in Abkhazia. Abkhazia was a part of Georgia until it declared its independence in 1994. Georgia's war against reunification of Abkhazia back was unsuccessful. Until today, the issue remains unsolved. It is important to say that Russia's ( as a regional power's) meddling in this problem even worsened the situation. And nowadays, Abkhazian issue is one of the biggest threat that hinders the developing process of this region, with two other conflict zones: South Ossetia and Karabagh. I also would claim that Turkey is the Only regional power which can solve this problem. I make such conclusion from the case that Turkey is the only country in the region where Abkhazian live freely and have the same right as Turkes. Their life standards are the same. Their population today is more than twice in Turkey than in Abkhazia and they are totally integrated and adapted to Turkish nation. I had the chance meeting the leaders of Abkhazian nation in different part of Turkey and they all cares the interest of Turkey in the South Caucasus. It is also important that Turkey today supports Georgia’s territorial integrity. This means that Turkey sees Abkhazia as the part of Georgia. In this research, I want also to denote Abkhazian leaders' role in this peaceful conflict resolution process.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Agbesi Oscar Kekeli</b> <b>Kobla</b> GICICSSH1702167</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gender Imbalance: A Case Study. (Women Breaking Barriers in Management &amp; Leadership)</b></p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Agbesi Oscar Kekeli Kobla</b> Zhejiang Normal University, College of Teacher Education and International Comparative Education 688, yingbin roads, 321004 Jinhua,-Zhejiang province, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prof. Wang Li-Hua</b> Zhejiang Normal University, College of Teacher Education and International Comparative Education 688, yingbin roads, 321004 Jinhua,-Zhejiang province, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Several studies have shown the advancements of women have been made and shown throughout history, very few women have risen to the top of various organizations around the world. Various research tries to expose gender imbalances, segregation based on job type, and the “old boys’ network” as causes for this trend. The purpose of this study is to focus on the women currently working in the various industries and organizations to explore their experiences in the workplace. Several methods were used to conduct the study. Where women working in leadership positions in both local and international organizations, industries. Their responses to the research questions contradict and many studies. The results of this study show that women are overcoming and breaking those barriers, and they are breaking those stereotypes at a very fast pace. And the interesting thing about it is, women in Africa and the so many developing countries are seen to be part of the fight against gender inequality.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Working and walking side-by-side to build a better world for all. Today’s woman.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mario Alfredo Fernandez Ronquillo</b> GICICSSH1702168</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Competencies of micro entrepreneurs, a model applicable in depressed environments</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mario Alfredo Fernández-Ronquillo</b> Professor Universidad Estatal de Milagro, Ecuador - Magister Business Administration – PhD student in the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Spain</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Xavier Llinas-Audet</b> Academic Director Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, España – Càtedra UNESCO de Direcció Universitària.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ferran Sabate</b> Department of Management (OE). Barcelona School of Informatics (FIB).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Micro-entrepreneurs who have located their businesses in depressed regions are unaware of its core competencies, above all its application and the benefits that you get when you are linked with the development of business management. Learn skills and capabilities directs the activities of organized and planned way. Under this premise, proposed alternatives of improvement, through the construction of a competency model exclusively for micro-entrepreneurs in depressed environments; powers duly identified and grouped into sectors</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>established through the review of literature on the subject and field research carried out by interviewing experts linked to the microenterprise sector, using the Delphi method. Competencies are an easy and correct application-oriented, and distributed in the fields of action in which micro-entrepreneurs develop their activities. The model tends to support the strengthening of the administrative management in search for improvements to both the performance of businesses, as in the personal and professional formation of micro-entrepreneurs, which is elaborated by the interrelation of variables that arise from research and which are measured with the use of statistical tools such as the Chi-square and Pearson coefficient. It opens lines of research on models of competence in similar areas; results of performance, development and sustainability of the micro-enterprise. <b>Keywords:</b> competences, microentrepreneurs, depressed environments, vulnerable áreas, skills.</p>
 <p><b>Baris Doruk Gungor</b> GICICSSH1702171</p>	<p><b>Investigation of Patient Models in Economic and Educational Terms</b></p> <p><b>Res. Asst. Baris Doruk Gungor</b> Department of Biomedical Engineering, Faculty of Technology, Kocaeli University, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> In this study, the difficulties encountered in the design, use and care of patient and organ models used for education and practice in Health Care High Schools and Practice Schools in Turkey are discussed. The problems encountered in the provision and use of the mentioned patient and organ models have been examined. In addition, it is quite costly because of importing imported models. It has also been examined in terms of difficulties encountered during its use. As the organ models are produced from sensitive materials, they deform at the end of use for a short period of time and complete their useful life. Nowadays, these models used in health vocational schools and medical faculties are rapidly deformed due to a large number of students. When the number of students in the study is taken into consideration, the models have to be renewed annually and this creates a certain operating cost. In this study, the contribution of patient models to education and economic costs are examined. <b>Keywords:</b> Patient model, medical models, nursing, medical students</p>
<p><b>Fatemah Khalfan</b> GICICSSH1702172</p>	<p><b>Reinterpreting Kuwait's Development: The Relationship between Tradition and Modernity</b></p> <p><b>Fatemah Khalfan</b> MSc of Development Studies, SOAS, University of London</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The developmental process is not only economic and political, but additionally social, cultural and societal. Hence, in context of Kuwait, these necessities a reinterpretation of tradition and modernity wherein the two need to be understood not as rigid structures, but rather, as fluid ones that heavily influence Kuwait's developmental trajectory. That is, while Kuwait seeks to embark on path of modernization, it does so by way of incorporating Islamic and Arab tradition as state cultures. In doing so, the interplay of modernity and tradition has entailed that development both politically and economically have been lopsided. Hence, it is argued that if the processes of modernity and tradition are analysed on basis of how they complement one another, as opposed to be antagonistic to one another, this would open up the space to reinterpret Kuwait's</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>development beyond the predominant rentier state theory paradigm. This in turn opens up the space to incorporate Kuwait's pre-oil societal and cultural traditions into present-day development programs.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Suad Sulaiman</b> GICICSSH1702173</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Quality of life of teachers in light of some variables</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Suad M. A. S. Allawati</b> Department of Psychology, College of Education, Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Eman S. A'zedjali</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This Study aimed to measure quality of life of Omani teachers. The sample of the study consisted of (760) teachers in Sultanate of Oman. The researchers used an interment was developed earlier (A'zedjali, 2013) to measure the life quality of Omani teachers. The interment consists of four main factors: Physical health, mental life, social life, and professional life. The interment has high validity. The reliability of the scale was assessed through internal consistency which ranged between (0.83) and (0.74), and the total scale (0.88). The convergent and divergent validity of the scale was verified through SDO-1 with other interments. The internal reliability values were (0.88).</p> <p>The result of the study indicated Omani teachers experience high level of quality of life, %76 of the sample receives higher grades on the quality of life ranged between %81 - %94. There was no statistically significant differences for gender in the instrument, the averages of males and females norms were derived for both males and females combined. On the other hand, on more contemporary understanding of quality of life the interaction of interments main factors and age suggested that teacher's quality of life increases with age in general. The quality of Physical health and professional life increases with age. The results were discussed in the light of the theoretical framework and previous studies and recommendation were proposed for the field of education and counseling psychology (contains: 4 Tables).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ayce Sepli</b> GICICSSH1702053</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Effects of Protectionist Policies on International Free Trade</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ayce Sepli</b> Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Karadeniz Technical University, Trabzon, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Merve Ahsen Demir</b> Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Karadeniz Technical University, Trabzon, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Globalisation, which is the most important feature of the new economic world order, reflects the elimination of all barriers to trade of goods and services. Indeed, liberalisation of the international trade is the sine qua non condition of the new economic order. Although free trade is robust in theory as a requirement of globalisation, in practice it is hard to see international trade of goods and services without any restriction. Governments have usually applied protectionist policies, particularly following the global financial crises, though they engaged with the principles of globalisation. Protectionism is a policy of foreign trade that</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>defends that countries' local business should be protected against free trade's destructive effects. In that regard, as long as protectionist policies have been implemented, neoliberal paradigm has temporarily shifted. Moreover, developing countries have difficulties as protectionist measures bring several standards in practice. It is clear that this situation creates a paradox in terms of free trade. The primary aim of this study is the assessment of the effects of protectionist measures on countries according to their size and development levels. In this respect, the first section analyses the importance of foreign trade and its impacts on countries. In the second section, global free trade and protectionist measures to free trade are examined. Then, reasons for protectionist policies in liberal trade are strived to investigate. Third section endeavours to analyse impacts of protectionist measures in terms of four aspects, which are world supply, countries' own export, trade rate of exporting country and the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The following conclusion can be drawn from this study is that despite devoting themselves as liberalist even developed countries have implied protectionist policies for several reasons. As the WTO cannot manage to prohibit invisible barriers to trade, liberal trade is, therefore, jeopardised in many ways.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> foreign free trade, global trade, liberalisation, protectionism.</p>
 <p>Elif Akagün Ergin GICICSSH1702054</p>	<p><b>Building Brand Awareness Through the Strategic Use of Brand Mascots</b></p> <p><b>Elif Akagün Ergin</b> Associate Professor of Marketing Çankaya University, Eskisehir Yolu 29.km Yenimahalle, Ankara, Turkey</p> <p><b>Handan Özdemir</b> Assistant Professor of Marketing Çankaya University</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Brand mascots are one of the most widespread modes of marketing communication activities. Marketers believe that utilizing brand mascots provide a higher degree of appeal, attention, and customer recall ability. While some experts argue that brand mascots are nothing more than advertising glitter designed to cajole consumers, others state that mascots personify brands and they are essential in creating brand awareness. Exposure is a key element when it comes to using brand mascots. When the brand mascot is clearly visible in the market, there is a better chance that consumers will connect with it. This paper aims to explore the impact of brand mascots in building brand awareness among target market consumers. Previous studies focusing on the relationship between brand mascots and brand awareness seem to focus on children or university students therefore we aimed to reach a broad consumer group in the cosmopolitan city of Istanbul. Consumers between the ages of 15-60 have been selected for this research. A mall-intercept approach was adopted in the data collection. The study was carried out at four major shopping malls at different locations in Istanbul. A structured survey method has been used to collect primary information for this study. Data has been collected from 400 respondents through these surveys composed of 24 questions. Consumers were interviewed as they left the malls. A randomized selection procedure was adopted whereby interviewers went from door to door, intercepting consumers as they left the malls. Recruiters had to meet selection criteria based on cross-cultural balance,</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>gender, age distribution, day of week, and time of day to avoid systematic biases. The two global and two national brand mascots identified for the study include “Twitter Bird”, “Procter and Gamble’s Snuggle Bear”, “Yapı Kredi Bank VaDa Dolls” and “Arçelik Çelik Robot”. Prior to administering the surveys, respondents were asked whether they use these particular four brands and were then surveyed accordingly. The analysis revealed that brand mascots do have a positive impact on creating brand awareness among consumers. Consumers’ overall attitudes toward brand mascots were also evaluated and comparisons were made based on different demographic factors. The findings of this study contribute to our understanding of brand mascots and how they increase the effectiveness of non-verbal communication. This is critical for marketing and brand managers to design and market their campaigns more successfully.</p>
<p><b>Handan ÖZDEMİR</b> GICICSSH1702055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Conspicuous Consumption: Female Consumers’ Never-Ending Will to Consume</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Handan ÖZDEMİR</b> Assistant Professor of Marketing, Çankaya University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Conspicuous consumption generally refers to the consumption of luxury items targeted toward affluent consumers. On a global scale, there is a steady growth in the sales of luxury-goods. Especially in emerging markets, there is a significant improvement of the material standard of living of the society, and the consequent emergence of the middle class consumers. These consumer groups have a growing interest in high-end luxury products. For this reason, it is an exciting opportunity to carry out a study in conspicuous consumption activities in Turkey.</p> <p>Conspicuous consumption is a form of conduct marked by specific conscious "motives", thus the main objective of this study is to determine the major motives behind young, female Turkish consumer's conspicuous consumption activities. The study also examines the general conspicuous shopping habits of these consumers. The research was carried out in two phases. During the first stage of the study, in-depth interviews were carried out with seven female consumers, between the ages of 18-35. The interviews revealed that women engage in conspicuous shopping activities primarily because they are hoping to display their wealth and social status to others in the society. For these conspicuous consumers, public display of discretionary economic power is reported as a means either of attaining or of maintaining a given social status.</p> <p>For the second phase of the research, 200 consumers were surveyed throughout two major shopping malls in Ankara. One of the malls was an upscale mall located in an affluent suburb of the city whereas the second mall was located at a middle-income neighborhood. The results of the factor analysis revealed three major motives leading young female consumers to conspicuously consume. These factors are “self-esteem, social status and standing out from the crowd”. The findings of the study provide key insights into the relationship among these variables and provide crucial cues for marketing managers.</p>
<p><b>Kunkaew Khlaikaew</b> GICICSSH1702057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Standard of Community Based Tourism Marketing: A Case Study of Klongdaen Community</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kunkaew Khlaikaew</b> Faculty of Management Science, Department of Tourism and Hotel Pibulsongkram Rajabhat University, Thailand</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Narawadee Buakwan</b> Faculty of Management Science, Department of Tourism and Hotel Songkhla Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pratchayakorn Chaiyakot</b> Hat Yai Business School Hat Yai University, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Community-based tourism has been identified as a sustainable alternative to mainstream tourism for not only big cities but also small communities throughout Thailand. Klongdaen community of Songkra Province in southern Thailand is not an exception. The community relies largely on tourism revenues, yet marketing research has not been a focal point of study. This study; therefore, attempts to (1) verify tourism products and services; and (2) identify the patterns of marketing relevant to the context of the community. Field survey, observation, focus group discussion, and in-depth interview were used to collect data. The results showed that the prevalent tourism products and services consist of natural sites, cultural sites, religious sites, community history, local legends and anecdotes, local wisdoms, local arts and performances, local handicrafts, local foods, local festivals, tourism activities, homestay services, and other tourism services. In addition to this, four patterns of community-based tourism marketing namely; manufacturing local products and services; fair pricing; sustainable marketing channel; and responsible sales promotion were also found.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Tourism standard, Community based tourism marketing and Klongdaen community.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Constance Kirker</b> GICICSSH1702062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Eating Beauty: The Aesthetics of Edible Flowers”</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Constance Kirker</b> Pennsylvania State University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This presentation explores the relationship between flowers and food in a global context, in both contemporary and historical terms, by considering the practice of “Eating beauty” in the form of edible flowers. Botanically, the purpose of the flower is sexual, attracting pollination and thus reproduction. Is the use of flowers as a food source, ingredient, flavor, garnish, or enhancement an extension of human desire to literally capture, “consume” and control the beauty in our environment? Why is there a reticence to “eat flowers”? French doctor and gourmand, Anthelme Brillat-Savarin, wrote “Tell me what you eat and I shall tell you what you are.” If you eat something beautiful, do you become beautiful? There is much historical evidence of the practice of ascribing meaning to specific flowers, hanakotoba (Japanese) and florigraphy (English). What does it mean to eat them? What are cultural, historical, contextual, sociological, psychological, gender, and personal factors that affect this experience?</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> aesthetics. food, beauty, consumption</p>



Beata Guziejewska  
GICICSSH1702069

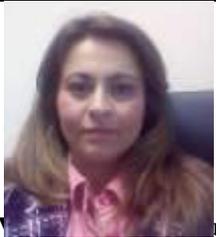
**Are the Fiscal Rules in Sub National Governments Really Needed? General Recommendations and Poland's Experience**

**Beata Guziejewska**  
Public Finance Department, Faculty of Economics and Sociology, University of Lodz, Poland

**Abstract**

The ongoing processes of decentralization, which are present in many countries, cause a growing proportion of public funds to be collected and spent at the local government tier, which necessitates the use of fiscal rules not only at the state level. This issue may raise some controversy due to the specific character, autonomy and empowerment of local government and local communities. Therefore, the subject analysed in this paper is the question of a real need for and the scope of the use of fiscal rules in local government finance. This paper uses a descriptive method supported by an analysis of financial data and a case study as it presents selected aspects of Polish experience in the subject matter. The results of the analysis seem to point to the necessity of the use of fiscal rules in local government finance, which paradoxically strengthens the processes of decentralization, democratization, technological advancement and globalization. The conclusions list the advantages of the use of fiscal rules at the local government tier.

**Keywords:** Decentralization, fiscal rules, local society, democratic institutions, subnational governments



GICICSSH1702070

**Non-refoulement and access to asylum (Abstract)**

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**Abstract**

Following from the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution, as set forth in Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the principle of non-refoulement is considered the cornerstone of modern international refugee law.

In the EU Charter, the principle of non-refoulement and the prohibition of collective expulsions are provided for in Article 19.

In the EU asylum acquis they help to ensure access to international protection and guarantee the necessary safeguards upon forced removal and upon transfer under the Dublin system.

All EU Member States are considered 'safe' for asylum seekers. Other countries may qualify as 'safe countries'. Any return or Dublin transfer however must be assessed on a case-by-case basis and be justified taking into account the individual situation of the person. This has led to the use of the concepts of first country of asylum and of safe third country.

The concept of a 'safe country of origin' (SCO) is used in migration management to define countries which, based on their stable democratic system and compliance with international human rights treaties, are presumed safe to live in.

The EU-Turkey deal has unveiled a paradox: To achieve its self-imposed goal—a significant reduction in arrivals and an increase in returns to Turkey—policymakers have to drastically cut legal corners, potentially violating EU law on

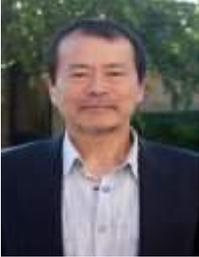
10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>issues such as detention and the right to appeal. But if governments execute the agreement in conformity with international and European legal frameworks, few arrivals are likely to be returned, and the agreement risks to fail. <b>Keywords:</b> mass expulsions, safe country of origin, safe third country</p>
<p><b>Shmavon Azatyan</b> <b>GICICSSH1702071</b></p>	<p><b>The Real and the Fabricated in “The Station of Fossil Man”</b></p> <p><b>Shmavon Azatyan</b> <b>La Trobe University (Australia) current, University of Louisiana at Lafayette (USA)</b></p> <p>My PhD screenplay project explores the issues of marriage, sexuality, public and private, old and new in post-Soviet Armenia. This paper presents those sections from the exegesis, which accompanies the screenplay, that investigate how this historical moment is reflected in my screenplay in terms of verisimilitude. I reflect on the real and the imagined in the narrative, which is a story about a university lecturer who represents the decline of the Armenian intelligentsia in the post-Soviet period. In a self-reflexive analysis of my screenplay, I argue that there is “critical information,” directly based on the actual, that helps a writer create realistic fiction. I put forth a theory that the discourse in my screenplay consists of two levels – fundamental and fictive, the former representing the real aspects in the narrative, while the latter – the imagined ones. Further, in conjunction with the actual story as my primary source, I suggest the representation of the Armenian intelligentsia in my screenplay is “authentic.” Basing on the idea of authenticity, I delve into the history of the Armenian intelligentsia and claim that its degradation is embodied by the protagonist, and it leads him to his tragic end. <b>Keywords:</b> verisimilitude, realist narrative, screenplay, intelligentsia, exegesis, post-Soviet Armenia</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

<p><b>Dr. José Miguel Díaz Rodríguez</b> GICICSSH1702072</p>	<p><b>Finding Form in Folk Dance: Articulating Diverse Approaches to the Philippine Canon</b> <b>Dr. Declan Patrick</b> Dance, Drama and Performance Studies, Liverpool Hope University, Liverpool, United Kingdom</p> <p><b>Dr. José Miguel Díaz Rodríguez</b> School of Humanities, Massey University of New Zealand-Aotearoa, Auckland, New Zealand</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The Maria Clara Suite is a set of Philippine dances that date back to the 19th century, when the islands were under Spanish colonial rule. They are part of the Filipino folkloric canon, and have been considered as representative of the nation. Although the Maria Clara Suite has remained static for many years, recent contemporary shows have explored new ways of understanding the dances. The results have been the acquisition of new layers of meaning, displayed in public performances, which became in most cases sites of resistance against traditional narratives.</p> <p>This paper examines some of the possibilities that can occur when cultural products, such as performances featuring the Maria Clara dances, are explored through an interdisciplinary lens. It argues that in order to understand the new approaches to the performance of these Philippine dances, diverse approaches can be used.</p> <p>Through examining research projects that have created an intersection of interest between them, Declan Patrick and José Miguel Díaz Rodríguez discuss different ways they have investigated specific performances of Philippine folk dance. This includes aspects of postcolonialism, cultural politics and performance theory. Iterations of this research have included performances, public talks and published academic writing. This paper explains how ideas can flow through these different disciplines and interactions, enriching the body of research in each case.</p>
 <p><b>Choichiro Yatani</b> GICICSSH1702076</p>	<p><b>When Prophecy Fails: Cognitive Dissonance in the American 2017 Presidential Election</b></p> <p><b>Choichiro Yatani</b> Department of Social &amp; Behavioral Sciences, Alfred State College, Alfred, New York</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>With the Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance (1957), this paper makes an attempt to explain the implausible Clinton's defeat in the 2016 American presidential election: her defeat resulting in a national outcry as well as confusion along with self-criticism of the pundit and major media in their failure of the election "prophecy" at home and associating with the "Brexit" abroad, the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union through a referendum held 5.5 months before the US presidential election. The quite unusual outcomes, Clinton's victory in the popular votes but Trump's victory to White House through winning the Electoral College, would be less likely to bring their overall attitude changes toward the two American leaders: instead, the institutional</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>inconsistency in the American democracy would bring up a more confrontational or a more divided United States of America, in other words. Author will discuss that such conflict would be “labor pains,” painful but necessary ones, toward integrating two socio-political conversations and movements over racism/sexism and class conflict to an unified one: (a) Clinton’s “stronger together” campaign stressed racial and gender equality rather than economic equality while Trump’s “make America great again” campaign emphasized on economic recovery for middle- and low-income white Americans even with male chauvinism; (b) American income inequality in the last four decades comes from globalization and technology initiated and controlled by the top managerial class at expense of the middle and lower classes; and, (c) the America’s future and its leadership are sought from a perspective of building world peace with social justice as the socio-political world leader of the nation of diversity.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> cognitive dissonance, race/gender, class, globalization</p>
 <p>Clarence Mark Phillips GICICSSH1702077</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nations United Through Global Humanity</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Clarence Mark Phillips, PhD</b> University of New Orleans</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Nation states once contained distinct groups of people based on a common heritage, language, religion, or ethnicity. Today, they are largely political and economic entities. This paper argues that our continued allegiance to the nation state is hindering the cooperation needed to face such global challenges as poverty, pollution, and human rights. Rather than fighting one another over national identity, the problems we now face require the collective efforts of everyone on Earth. Rather than squandering time and resources in an attempt to promote our national interests, we must work together as a single people – on a fragile planet in the middle of space – in order to ensure the continued survival and prosperity of our descendants. Without danger of invasion by extraterrestrials to serve as a unifying force, many feel that the greatest threat comes from neighboring countries, ignoring the much larger effects of the world as a whole. While we try to kill each other over allegiance to a particular group, the temperature of the planet continues to rise (melting what remains of our fresh water), biodiversity continues to shrink, and resources continue to dwindle (giving us all the more justification for blaming, and retaliating against, “them”). And while most nations recognize the need to work together to address such global issues, many still insist on a national sovereignty which trumps their responsibility to the world community. In short, the nation state (along with the fighting it engenders) has outlived its usefulness, and now hinders human progress more than helps it. As The United Nations has shown, we have the potential to become a single “people without borders” (les être humains sans frontières). This is a goal that is not only attainable, but one toward which we must take the necessary steps if we hope to live together in peace in the future.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> globalism, nationalism, humanity, environment, education</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

 <p><b>Siuman Raymond Ting</b>  <b>GICICSSH1702085</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Learning Strategies and Student Satisfaction of An Online Counseling Program</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Siuman Raymond Ting</b>  <b>Affiliation: Educational Leadership, Policy and Human Development, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, USA</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This research study focuses on reasons for choosing online program, effectiveness of online learning strategies, and student satisfaction. Over forty counseling students participated in online classes, which offered asynchronous and synchronous mode of learning. Two surveys were conducted to study the online certificate and master's program in Counselor Education of a public research university in Southeastern U.S.A. in 2015-2016 and 2016-2017. The results of the first survey reveal the top reasons for selecting an online program including having a full-time job, flexibility of learning modes, and self-paced learning. The students rated the following as the most important learning tools: current articles, current issues, chat box, discussion forum, and emails. However, in the second survey, the important learning tools were somewhat different: whole class discussion at a virtual class, chat box, discussion forum, current events, and student presentation. The most effective learning tools were: Blackboard Collaborate virtual sessions and discussion forum. Other findings include expectations about online learning, preferred class evaluation methods, and additional comments. Overall, 90% of the students were very satisfied with the online program.</p> <p>This study has implications for online teaching and learning. The presentation will cover research background, method, procedure, results, applications and limitations.</p>
<p><b>Michael Nastanski</b>  <b>GICICSSH1702086</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Leadership – A Framework for Advancing Leadership Principles into Practice</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Michael Nastanski</b>  <b>Academic Affairs, Saint Leo University, Saint Leo Florida, USA</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The history of leadership includes political, organizational and military domains. Concepts, practices and improvements have been studied by scholars in each area. This paper focuses on organizational leadership in business. The article summarizes the history of business leadership primarily at the executive/enterprise level. It includes a brief review of the types of leadership, organizational leadership evolution and the role of the Chief Executive from a personal and application perspective.</p> <p>The paper highlights the important executive leadership elements in the literature and offers a framework for integrating these elements into a guide for advancing leadership research and practices. Personal, organizational and operational components are included with an emphasis on the relationship of each of these areas to achieving an organization's mission, near –term results and long term sustainability.</p>
<p><b>Jinquan Zhou</b>  <b>GICICSSH1702105</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Macao's Gambling Industry Life Cycle' Evolution: An Industrial Policy Examined</b></p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zhou Jinquan Associate Professor</b> Gaming Teaching and Research Center, Macau Polytechnic Institute, Macau, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper analyzes the history of the development of the gambling industry in Macao, where industry policies played a significant role for the industrial organization and market behavior of Macao's gambling industry in different stages. The results showed that the regulation of industrial policy is an effective basis tool for the development of Macao gambling industry in the past 400 year, which affecting the both market structure and the supply of the gambling industry. The life cycle of the gambling industry in Macao formed its own development track under the influence of industrial policy. Macao's gambling industry will be developed under a shape by the instruments of industrial policy in the future.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Gambling Industry; life cycle; industry policy; tax</b></p>
 <p><b>Dr. Carole-Lynne Le Navenec GICICSSH1702114</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>We've Become More Creative: Images And Voices From Adults With A Severe Traumatic Brain Injury In Group Art Therapy</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. C. Le Navenec</b> Associate Professor &amp; Director, Creative Arts/Integrative Therapies in Health Care Research Group University of Calgary, Canada</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>A. Briks</b> Board Certified Art Therapist, and Adjunct Clinical Associate, Faculty of Nursing</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>M. Wiebe</b> MA, MSW, ATR pending</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. S. Hirst</b> Associate Professor</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. G. Groeneweg</b> G. Psychologist &amp; Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>A. Freeman</b> Counseling Psychology, PhD student</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> The purpose of this pilot study conducted in Western Canada was to identify the cognitive and psychosocial responses of adults living with a severe traumatic brain injury (TBI) of more than two years duration to group art therapy (GAT) sessions.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> A simultaneous mixed methods study design (Morse &amp; Niehaus, 2009) was used. The self-selected convenience sample consisted of 9 males (age range: 47 to 71) and 4 females (age range: 35 to 66), who participated in 90 minute weekly art making sessions over a 12 wk period conducted by two art therapists, using a protocol developed by the second author. Analysis of the art-making and observational data incorporated qualitative methods (i.e., content and thematic</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017,  
Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>analysis of observer' notes; 2 sets of videotapes; Cohen's Diagnostic Drawing Series [DDS], and an informal satisfaction survey), and quantitative methods (pre-and post-session measures of mental status, self-esteem and coping; and ratings of affect during early, middle and late phases of the project).</p> <p><b>Results:</b> All participants demonstrated a statistically significant decrease in anxiety levels, and trends indicating an increased level of social interaction, an enhanced level of attention to, and creativity in, their weekly activities.</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> Several positive outcomes of group art therapy sessions were identified for this population. However, future studies should include a larger sample and be conducted over a longer period of time in order to determine if statistically significant changes in coping patterns and self-esteem might occur.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> adults with severe traumatic brain injury, group art therapy, anxiety/stress management/ coping enhancement</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Daphne Pillai</b> GICICSSH1702120</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Women's Education In India – The Power Of A Second Chance</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Daphne Pillai</b> Pillai College of Arts, Commerce &amp; Science, Dr. K.M. Vasudevan Pillai Campus 10, Sector 16, New Panvel, Navi Mumbai – 410206</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Celina Joy</b> Pillai Institute of Management Studies &amp; Research, Dr. K.M. Vasudevan Pillai Campus 10, Sector 16, New Panvel, Navi Mumbai – 410206</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Education plays a huge role in the sustainable development of a nation. The global literacy rate for all people aged 15 and above is 86.3%. The rate varies throughout the world with developed nations having a rate of 99.2% (2013). Over 75% of the world's 781 million illiterate adults are found in South Asia, West Asia and sub-Saharan Africa and women represent almost two-thirds of all illiterate adults globally (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015). Although India has raised its literacy rate in 2011 to 74.04% from 12% at the time of Independence in 1947, it still lags behind the world average literacy rate of 86%. Besides this there is a wide gender disparity in the literacy rate in India: effective literacy rates (age 7 and above) in 2011 were 82.14% for men and 65.46% for women (Census 2011). One of the main reasons for this is the alarming rate of school dropouts among girls due to poverty, culture and custom among others. Our study shows that for these women a second chance is not acquiring a university degree but gaining self-confidence and self-worth in their family and social communities. One of the formidable barriers is the lack of awareness about the availability of opportunities of the second chance.</p> <p>This research paper through a study made of 100 women school dropouts, attempts to highlight some of the reasons for girls dropping out of school and how they can be empowered with a second chance through literacy skills and income generating skills.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Sustainable Development; School dropouts among girls in India; Second chance in Education, Income generating skills</p>
<p><b>Nahid Amrollahi Biuki</b> GICICSSH1702123</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Using the Fuzzy DEMATEL to Identify and prioritize of Effective Factors on Organizational Spirituality</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nahid Amrollahi Biuki</b> Department of Public Administration, Ardakan University, Yazd, , I. R. of Iran</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hamideh Shekari</b> Department of Public Administration, Payame Noor University, Yazd, I. R. of Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The purpose of this paper is Identify and prioritizes of Effective Factors on Organizational Spirituality. The present study method is descriptive-correlation. Population includes all employees of Yazd government selected organizations which 65 of them selected as a statistical sample on the basis of formula Cochran and in stratified method. Questionnaire is used for collecting data, for analyzing the data dematel method was used. Based on findings of this study, eight factors (although with different degrees) are identified and prioritized. we can conclude that leadership is important.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Organizational Spirituality, Fuzzy Dematel approach, Yazd government organizations.</p>
<p><b>Prachyakorn Chaiyakot</b> GICICSSH1702129</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Community- Based Tourism Management Standard by Border Cities of Thailand-Malaysia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prachyakorn Chaiyakot</b> Hat Yai Business School, Hat Yai University, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Narawadee Buakwan</b> Faculty of Management Science, Department of Tourism and Hotel, Songkhla Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kunkaew Khlaikaew</b> Faculty of Management Science, Department of Tourism and Hotel Pibulsongkram Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Research of Community Based - Tourism Management Standard by Border Cities of Thailand-Malaysia had the aim to study Community-based tourism management standard by the communities of 5 Southern Border Provinces of Thailand and 4 States of Malaysia sharing the border. Research instruments include surveys, observations, and depth interviews using the 7 dimension Community –based tourism Management Standard questionnaire which consists of 1) concept and purpose of Community - based tourism 2) nature conservation 3) preservation of culture, costume and the ways of life 4) sustainable management 5) tourism services 6) tourists safety 7) public relations and marketing. We found that there are the differences of objectives of tourism managements, activities for restoring tourists' attractions in the tour program, the tourists' destinations database, the setting of the group for nature conservation, the good systems of administrative structure, the setting of fund getting from tourism, the use of Islam beliefs and practices for preventing the violation of tourists, the leaders in team working, fundraising for tourism facilities, the use of local raw material for serving as tourists food, community cultural learning for all tourism activities, the system of taking charge of environment, strong tourists accommodation in both ancient and modern style, clean restroom with facilities, tourists safety measurement ,the use of online media to advertise communities tourism. Thai communities have strengths of</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017,  
Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>hospitality but those of Malaysian are dominant for administrative structures and rules.  <b>Key Words: Community- Based Tourism, Community Based Tourism Standard, Thai –Malaysia Border Towns</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Suad Sulaiman</b> GICICSSH1702173</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Quality of life of teachers in light of some variables</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Suad M. A. S. Allawati</b> Department of Psychology, College of Education, Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Eman S. A’zedjali</b> Department of Psychology, College of Education, Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This Study aimed to measure quality of life of Omani teachers. The sample of the study consisted of (760) teachers in Sultanate of Oman. The researchers used an interment was developed earlier (A’zedjali, 2013) to measure the life quality of Omani teachers. The interment consists of four main factors: Physical health, mental life, social life, and professional life. The interment has high validity. The reliability of the scale was assessed through internal consistency which ranged between (0.83) and (0.74), and the total scale (0.88). The convergent and divergent validity of the scale was verified through SDO-1 with other interments. The internal reliability values was (0.88).</p> <p>The result of the study indicated Omani teachers experience high level of quality of life, %76 of the sample receives higher grades on the quality of life ranged between %81 - %94. There was no statistically significant differences for gender in the instrument, the averages of males and females norms were derived for both males and females combined. On the other hand, on more contemporary understanding of quality of life the interaction of interments main factors and age suggested that teacher's quality of life increases with age in general. The quality of Physical health and professional life increases with age. The results were discussed in the light of the theoretical framework and previous studies and recommendation were proposed for the field of education and counseling psychology (contains: 4 Tables).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ivan Cerecina</b> GICICSSH1702174</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Alain Resnais' Films on Painting and the French Post-War Popular Art History Project</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ivan Cerecina</b> Department of Art History and Film Studies, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Before rising to international prominence in 1959 with his first feature film, Hiroshima mon amour, Alain Resnais began his career as a director of short documentary films, taking on a diverse range of subjects that included the French national library, a plastic production factory, and the concentration camps. His first forays into the medium of cinema, however, were marked by an encounter with the visual arts: a graduate of the then newly-formed Institut des Hautes Études Cinématographique, he spent the immediate post-war years making a</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

series of amateur films on modernist painters and sculptors, filming the artists at work and then editing the footage in his own apartment-turned-film-studio. His first three professional films, made between 1948 and 1950, all centre on major artists and artworks, and are the focus of this paper. Van Gogh and Gauguin attempt to sketch a picture of the interior worlds of these artists through a broad survey of their oeuvre; Guernica in turn focuses on the political and historical forces at work that resulted in the bombing of the small Basque town during the Spanish Civil War and Picasso's response to the tragedy in his work. These three films have been recognised as highpoints of the film sur l'art or art documentary subgenre that came to prominence in the decade after the war throughout Europe, particularly in France. Influenced by the pioneering films of the 1940s by the Italian Luciano Emmer, the film sur l'art became one of the most fruitful domains for experimentation in France's short documentary film school of the post-war Fourth Republic.

While there has been some scholarly literature on the unique aesthetic qualities of Resnais' early art documentaries, particularly on the challenges that they pose to notions of medium-specificity, what appears to be missing from this picture is an attempt to understand the aesthetic project that these films establish within a broader context of French cultural history. My intervention in this scholarly discourse is to draw links between the formal challenges of Resnais' art documentaries and the social aspirations posited for them by critics, to the post-war French cultural animation movement. I suggest that the method of cultural dissemination of artworks created in Resnais' suggestive montage of images in these films finds its analogue in the work of popular cultural education organisations such as *Peuple et Culture* and *Travail et Culture*, who were active in France in this same post-war period. The fragmentation, reproduction and dissemination of artworks present in Resnais' early films was mirrored in the pedagogical methods employed by these cultural animators, whose aim was also to bring a history of artistic production to a broader audience through their own employment of montage and reproduction as forms of encouraging cultural engagement. An analysis of Resnais' approach to montage in these films will lead us to a discussion of critics' cultural ambitions for the art documentary, which are in turn located within the French post-war moment of cultural reconstruction.



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**Does Instructional Design Make Difference in Environmental Education of Prospective Classroom Teachers?**

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**Abstract**

The focus of the present study is to determine the effects of various instructional methods and activities, which are used in environmental education lessons of prospective classroom teachers. In the current study, an experimental design was used. The Environmental Education Outcome Evaluation Survey, which was developed by the researchers, was utilized as data collection instruments. The implementations were carried out throughout the semester. During the semester, traditional teaching methods were used in the control group, while instructional methods in which the prospective classroom teachers were active in the outdoor and indoor were used in the experimental group. Content analysis was used for the analysis of the data obtained through the open-ended questions in The

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>Environmental Education Outcome Evaluation Survey. The answers of the prospective classroom teachers to the open-ended questions showed that the prospective classroom teachers in the experimental group gave more detailed, extensive and explanatory answers while the prospective classroom teachers in the control group had short and superficial answers. The outcomes of the prospective classroom teachers had in the experimental group are quite rich , and there are more prospective classroom teachers who had these outcomes than those of the control group. On the other hand, in the control group in which the traditional lecturing method was used, the outcomes are more limited and the prospective classroom teachers who had outcomes are quite a few. The prospective classroom teachers in the experimental group emphasized various environmental issues/problems with high frequency. Furthermore, the environmental issues, which the prospective classroom teachers in the control group emphasized, are much fewer in terms of variety and frequency.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Environmental education, instructional design, prospective classroom teachers, outdoor education.</p>
<p><b>Maria Amravatiwala</b> GICICSSH1702180</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Space War- A Technological and Military Reality</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Maria Amravatiwala Social Sciences, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Ahmedabad, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p>With the end of the WWII major powers realized that space can be a new battlefield as a lot of space exploration programs were carried out and thus with no intentions to further extend the war a Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was created .A Treaty was created which claimed that outer space is the common heritage of mankind, not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means. Space has gone from a realm of science fiction, to a virtual sanctuary where useful technology could be placed without fear, to a contested operational domain in ways that we haven't had to think about in the past. The last time the most powerful nations on the planet faced off was 70 years ago and the next great conflict as outer space - a domain that was unreachable to the militaries of 1945 which is now a technologic and military reality. All the major powers are in the quest of fuel which has left not even the space untouched. With the increasing presence of nations in space for energy needs, the conflict is about to arise. A lot has changed in the last 40 years, leaving existing legislation in dire need of updates that incorporate concerns such as property rights and the activities of commercial corporations This paper focuses on Technological advancement, space exploration , Future of Arms and Ammunition , laws regarding the same and various other aspects that could lead to a space war among the nations in the quest for the new energy, all the major powers has much to lose if the potential for conflicts in the space escalates further.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Energy, Space explorations, Technology, Treaties.</p>
<p><b>Rim Lahbil</b> GICICSSH1702181</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Corporate Social Responsibility and Business Performance: Literature Review</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rim Lahbil PhD Student, National School of Trade and Management 'ENCG of SETTAT' Hassan 1st University, Morocco</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pr. Rachid Wahabi</b> National School of Trade and Management 'ENCG of SETTAT' Hassan 1st University, Morocco</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>As a representation of the relationship between business and society, corporate social responsibility (CSR) is the area of interest of different actors, as evidenced by political, social and economic activities that favor or scrutinize it. As a field of knowledge, CSR has benefited over the last three decades of continuous attention, reflected in a number of academic initiatives. But despite the persistent interest in it, the only consensus that seems to exist regarding CSR is its vague character. With today's complex social ecosystem, a tremendous pressure is laying on business. The growing globalization effect and the rising ethical awareness of stakeholders are just examples of the factors that urge companies to reconsider their social, economic and environmental engagements. They are now challenged on the impacts their activities have on the "common heritage". Nevertheless, the CSR activities are considered as a real opportunity for companies to generate a global corporate performance, regarding the main three CSR dimensions: economic, social and environmental. As a result, CSR can be identified in a variety of ways, such as corporate ethics charter, risk management programs, quality assurance programs, internal and external communication with social and contractualization with the company's stakeholders, etc. Hence, incorporating and balancing what the stakeholders want as they adopt a new CSR orientation, is a key element for business which desire to generate more positive feedback from their environment. In other terms, the practice of the "Corporate Social Responsibility" is becoming a real necessity. This paper examines the link between corporate social responsibility and performance, the existing proximities with regard to the performance measurement and CSR tools. Additionally, it highlights the difference between corporate sustainability, corporate philanthropy, business ethics and corporate social responsibility. Finally, conclusions and implications for future research are discussed.</p> <p><b>Keys words:</b> Corporate social responsibility, Business Performance, Sustainable Development</p>
<p><b>Assoo Jeanne Rita Kantu</b> GICICSSH1702182</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Aura of Indo-Mauritian Spirituality Implicit in the Aestheticisation of Coconut Water</b> Assoo Jeanne Rita Kantu Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Humanities, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Connecting the aestheticisation of coconut water and the aura of spirituality implicit in 'Superfoods' advertising, the aesthetic of tropical countries is illustrated through buzzwords like "pure" and "natural". Known in Ayurvedic texts as the 'tree of life', coconuts have become a go-to remedy for New Age health enthusiasts seeking spiritual and physiological fulfilment through Superfoods. Superfood movements present holistic healing through exoticised foods like Açai, cacao and coconuts making visible and further exoticising historically hidden sources of production. Tropical regions like India, Indonesia and Thailand are marketed as producers of the 'natural' and as hubs of</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>spirituality. The advertising of coconut water unveils sources of production establishing authenticity and brand loyalty. The aesthetic advertising of coconut water exoticises tropical countries reifying them as producers of spirituality through animism which forms the basis of Hindu belief and ritual. Therefore ideas of purity and naturalness stem from animist representations of Hindu spirituality evident in the packaging of coconut water brands Vita Coco, Zico and O.N.E.</p> <p>Considering connections between health and spirituality I question how the aura of Hindu spirituality is implicit in the advertising of coconut water. Using illustrations of sun, sea and palm tree, coconut water unveils production in the tropics but also reproduces orientalist representations of ‘paradise’ islands. This imagery is rooted in Hinduism in countries like Mauritius and India where coconut palms grow abundantly and are valued as offerings to Lord Shiva and Lord Ganesha. Through participant observation at Indo-Mauritian rituals and a semiotic analysis of advertising I conclude that Superfood advertising uses spiritualism to establish authenticity, creating brand loyalty to promote health alternatives but more importantly, bridges and demystifies the production-consumption divide. Mauritius, a paradise island, coconut producer and site of animist spirituality proposes a compelling case-study on the influence of coconut water advertising on health and spirituality.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b> Aesthetics, Aura, Advertising, Coconut Water, Mauritius, Spirituality</p>
<p><b>Dr.Mohamad Alnajem</b> GICICBMLS1702102</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Lean readiness level within Kuwaiti manufacturing industries</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr.Mohamad Alnajem</b> Post-Doctoral Researcher,Gulf University forScience and Technology,Kuwait</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Purpose</b> – The purpose of this paper is to develop a measurement framework to evaluate the lean readiness level (LRL) and lean systems (LS) within Kuwaiti small and medium-sized manufacturing industries (K-SMMIs). A measurement framework which encompasses the quality practices related to LS (processes; planning and control; human resources; top management and leadership; customer relations; and supplier relations) is used to assess the quality practices in K-SMMIs and determine whether they have the foundation to implement LS.</p> <p><b>Design/methodology/approach</b> – The authors conducted a comprehensive literature review, semi-structured interviews with 27 senior managers, and a quantitative survey administered to 50 K-SMMIs. The responses were entered into SPSS software to conduct a reliability test and independent sample t-test.</p> <p><b>Findings</b> – The results indicate that current quality practices within K-SMMIs are not very supportive towards LS. Many factors are revealed to affect K-SMMIs with respect to LS, including language barriers, and deficiencies in aspects including quality workers in terms of education and skills; technology; government attention; know-how regarding LS; market competitiveness; and urgency for adopting LS.</p> <p><b>Research limitations/implications</b> – Very limited information is available on LS and QI in Kuwait. The LRL framework should be tested in small and medium-sized manufacturing industries (SMMIs) that successfully use LS, in order to provide a benchmark. The study’s findings can be used as an internal checklist prior to and during lean implementation.</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

	<p>Originality/value – This LS and LRL measurement framework relating to K-SMMIs represents a unique effort in the area of lean management.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b> Kuwait, Small to medium-sized enterprises, Manufacturing industries, Critical success factors, Lean systems, Kuwaiti small and medium-sized manufacturing industries, Lean assessment framework, Lean readiness level</p>
<p><b>Gueddoudj Sabbah</b> <b>GICICSSH1702188</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Quantitative Easing, household deposits and mutual funds and growth: A Luxembourgish case study</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sabbah Gueddoudj</b> Statistics, Central Bank of Luxembourg, Luxembourg</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The paper presents a growth model within a framework of quantitative easing policy. It focuses on the role of household saving (currency, deposit and mutual funds) in growth. We construct a theoretical intertemporal model with heterogeneous agents to describe the Luxembourg economy. Then, we study factors impacting consumer saving decisions when non-conventional monetary policies are applied in response of negative economic effects of the last financial crisis. Indeed, since 2008, quantitative easing (QE) monetary policies have been preferred to cure the economic woes. Following the US, the UK and Japan, the ECB in January 2015 applied QE with a scale of about €1.1 trillion, and bought €60 billion treasury bonds and other bonds every month starting from March 2015.</p> <p>The aim of the paper is to evaluate the role of the QE on the economic growth through household savings, in particular currency, deposits and mutual funds. We focus on currency deposits and mutual funds since they represent more than 75% of the total assets of Luxembourgish households (on average more than 50% for the currency and deposits and about 25% for the mutual funds for the period 2002Q1 to 2016Q2). We try to underline how savings decision is affected by unconventional monetary policies during crisis period, economic instability and low interest rate environment. Different scenarios are taken into account. Three trials, with one being the baseline model, are performed. The baseline is run with the pre-crisis values for all model parameters. The scenario 1 presents a crisis environment without quantitative easing policy whereas the scenario 2 introduces the QE policy in a crisis environment. According to our simple theoretical model, the saving rate increases during economic crisis. We compare the results of each scenario and we conclude that precautionary saving rises (despite its weak yield) because of the economic uncertainty.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b> Conventional and unconventional monetary policies, growth, savings mutual funds, currency and deposits.</p>
<p><b>Dr.Muruga Perumal Ramaswamy</b> <b>GICICBMLS1702106</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Trade Facilitation between China and Portuguese Speaking Countries and the Scope of the Convention on International Sale of Goods</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr.Muruga Perumal Ramaswamy</b> Associate Professor of Law, University of Macau</p> <p>Trade facilitation achieved through harmonization of private law governing international trade is well recognized among international trading community. The United Nations Convention on International Sale of Goods (CISG), which is hall mark of a successful harmonization, albeit having a large number of state</p>

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



	<p>parties has witnessed limited accession by some prominent trading nations. The conspicuous absence of a trading block, which China as one of largest trading nations has a specific trading interest namely the Portuguese speaking country markets, raises a question of the significance of CISG in facilitating trade among the involved nations. With an objective to address the above question, the proposed paper seeks to examine the scope and limitations of CISG as manifested in the international obligations, domestic initiatives and jurisprudence arising in China and Brazil, who are the only parties to the CISG among the set of nations in question. The scope and limitations will be specifically identified through a primary analysis of the interpretation made by judicial decisions as well as arbitration awards in China. In case of Brazil, given the fact that its accession to CISG is of a more recent origin, the paper will examine a wider range of sources to determine the scope and limitation of CISG in facilitating its international trade. The paper will examine the reception of CISG in both these countries separately, before investigating the significance of CISG in facilitating the bilateral trade between the two countries. The paper will then briefly examine the implications arising from the lack of formal extension of CISG by China to Macau SAR, which has been designated as a jurisdiction to facilitate trade between China and Portuguese Speaking Countries with the establishment of a permanent ministerial forum. Based on the findings of the above evaluation and relevant comparisons, the paper will draw some pertinent conclusions regarding the relevance of CISG for other Portuguese speaking countries who seek to promote trade with China.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Trade Facilitation, Harmonization of Sale of Goods Law, Scope and Limitations of CISG, China and Portuguese Speaking Countries, Role of Macau SAR</p>
<p>Khac Nghia Nguyen GICICSSH1702190</p>	<p><b>Chinas Big Game in Southeast Asia: An ASEAN Perspective</b></p> <p>Khac-Nghia Nguyen (Ph.D.) (Economics) Faculty of Business English Thuongmai University Hanoi, Vietnam</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper examines the intentions and motivations of China by analyzing a wide range of its strategies (from political to economic and from diplomatic to military) at different angles and in different layers. This paper reaches the conclusion that Chinese new nationalism is an attempt to regain China's past glory, greatness, and dignity. This underlies all Chinese strategies. It is the guiding value whether intellectually or sentimentally inspired, whether it appears as an offshoot of Sino-centrism, Confucianism, or legalism, and whether it is presented as liberal, constructivist, or realist. It is ultimately concerned with nationalistic self-interests. Understanding China's real strategic intentions in the region helps not only the small peripheral nations but also major powers to deal with both challenges and the opportunities presented by the next coming super-power.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> China, Southeast Asia, international relations, nationalism, inter-discipline</p>

10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

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**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



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**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

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**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

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**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

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**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

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## **Upcoming Conferences**

<http://gahssr.org/conference.php>

- » 14th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 13-14 June 2017, Singapore
- » 11th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 13-14 June 2017, Singapore
- » 15th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 20-21 June 2017, Kuala Lumpur
- » 12th International Conference on Business Management & Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 20-21 June 2017, Kuala Lumpur
- » 16th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 July 2017, Bali, Indonesia

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal



- » 13th International Conference on Business Management & Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 11-12 July 2017, Bali, Indonesia
- » 17th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 18-19 July 2017, Bangkok, Thailand
- » 14th International Conference on Business Management & Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 18-19 July 2017, Bangkok, Thailand
- » 18th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 06-07 June 2017, Rome, Italy
- » 15th International Conference on Business Management & Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 06-07 June 2017, Rome, Italy
- » 19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain
- » 20th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 July 2017, Mauritius
- » 22nd International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 05-06 September 2017, Bali, Indonesia
- » 23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
- » 24th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 Oct 2017, Dubai
- » 25th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 07-08 Nov 2017, Singapore
- » 26th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 14-15 Nov 2017, Kuala Lumpur

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

- » 27th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 19-20 Dec 2017, Dubai
- » 28th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 Dec 2017, Bangkok, Thailand
- » 4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 November 2017, Thailand
- » 3rd Mauritius International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 14-15 December 2017
- » 4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17-18 February 2018, UAE
- » 3rd London International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 April 2018, UK

**10th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 22-23 May 2017, Lisbon**

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

