



**Global Research &  
Development Services**

**CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

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

Conference Venue  
University of Washington - Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95,  
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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Mini Nanda**

**Teacher, Dept. of English, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India**



**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Md. Mamun Habib**

**BRAC Business School (BBS), BRAC University, Bangladesh**

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<p>Gürkan Dağbaşı GICICSSH1707051</p>	<p><b>Problems And Solutions In Arabic Reading Teaching As A Foreign Language In Turkey</b></p> <p><b>Gürkan Dağbaşı</b> Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Reading is an activity which, as a result of eye-brain coordination, occurs via giving meanings to written symbols seen by eyes. Reading having different aims such as reaching and understanding available knowledge in written sources, improving vocabulary, reinforcement of expressing performance and reaching self-pleasure is important for both first language and second language teaching. Reading skill teaching accepted one of four main skills - reading, writing, speaking and listening - and interrelated with them is an activity which has been proceeded for centuries. Reading specifically selected texts has privileged to comprehend the nubs of foreign language. In our country, Arabic is taught at many private schools, departments of Arabic Literature, faculties of theology and imam-hatip schools. Ability of reading Arabic texts, of course, has an importance for teaching Arabic because an Arabic learner may easily find opportunities to improve reading rather than speaking and writing. Some reasons such as different alphabet, the problem of how words are articulated on its own due to being composed of consonants, how the last character is pronounced in different situations and having sounds which are not exist in other languages cause some problems in teaching Arabic reading. In this study, problems in teaching Arabic reading as a foreign language, solutions of these problems and how reading comprehension process can be conducted truly are argued.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Reading, Arabic, teaching reading.</p>
<p>Dr. Mohammad Rezaul Karim GICICSSH1707052</p>	<p><b>Women at the workplace: Discriminated or Advantaged?</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Mohammad Rezaul Karim</b> Deputy Director, Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (Ministry of Public Administration), Savar, Dhaka-1343</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper analyzes whether and to what extent women are discriminated in terms of recruitment and selection, appointment and placement, transfer, promotion and duty allocation in the Ministry of Public Administration in Bangladesh. This research applied qualitative approach strongly supported by quantitative data collected from the primary and secondary sources. The study found that women faced differential treatment because of nature of jobs and lack of good working environment. There was no legal point of discrimination regarding the appointment and promotion. However, women were found fewer in number in some lucrative and challenging positions. The study revealed that they were not discriminated rather their avoidance of some placement created the grounds for discrepancy and seemingly they were favored regarding the desired placement. However, discrimination happened due to the factors of household activities for which women evaded placement and eventually they lacked of experiences to gain better chances.</p>

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	<p><b>Keywords: Woman Civil Servant, Appointment, Placement, Promotion, Duty Allocation, Discrimination</b></p>
 <p><b>Shonubi Olurotimi Adebayo</b> GICICSSH1707053</p>	<p><b>The Psychological Influence of Recognition and Appreciation on Job Satisfaction and Job Performance Among Telekom Malaysia Employees</b></p> <p><b>Shonubi Olurotimi Adebayo</b> Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Melaka, Malaysia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p>
 <p><b>Nirekha De Silva</b> GICICSSH1707055</p>	<p><b>Limiting the Creativity of Healing Heritage: The Role of Government of Sri Lanka</b></p> <p><b>Nirekha De Silva</b> BA (Sociology), York, Canada; MHR (Human Rights), Colombo, Sri Lanka; PhD (Law), Griffith, Australia. Member, Griffith Law Futures Centre, Griffith University</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This papers argues that the creativity of healing heritage in Sri Lanka has been limited by the Government’s interventions in recognizing, supporting and regulating healing and wellbeing practices. To make this argument this paper looks into three aspects of healing and wellbeing in Sri Lanka. The first aspect the paper examines is the diversity of healing and wellbeing practices in Sri Lanka. The second aspect is to consider how structured, formal healing systems, such as Western allopathic healing, Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Acupuncture and Homeopathy are more likely to be recognised, supported and regulated by the Government of Sri Lanka, while the informal healing systems such as inter-generational healing and cosmic healing practices are less likely to be recognised, supported and regulated. The third aspect that is explored are the issues related to protecting the creativity of healing heritage in the process of systematic Government regulation by discussing inter-generational and cosmic healing practices. Taken together, this paper highlights existing diverse forms of healing practices matter because of their value in health and wellbeing of the community. These practices also strongly contribute towards the intangible cultural heritage of the country. Yet, it is not always possible for the Sri Lankan Government to protect the creativity and traditional cultural aspects of all forms of healing practices by recognising, supporting and regulating the diverse forms of healing practices existing in the country. While recognising Government limitations in protecting some traditional cultural aspects of healing the paper highlights the need of the existing regulatory mechanism to be sensitive to creativity of healing heritage and broaden the scope of recognition and protection.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Healing, Cultural Heritage, Creativity, Government of Sri Lanka</b></p>

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Arunima Ray  
(Chowdhury)  
GICICSSH1707055

**Socialism and the Bengali Intellect- Bengali Women and their Strive towards Equality in the first half of the Twentieth Century-Reflections on Literatures**

Arunima Ray (Chowdhury)  
Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia

**Abstract**

The historical roots of socialism perhaps date back to the mid seventeenth century during the period of the English Civil War which produced radical Diggers movement under Gerard Winstanley. His ideas corresponded to the modern aspects of socialism. Babuef and his Conspiracy of the Equals during the French Revolution can be cited as another example. In the 1830s England and France envisaged Utopian Socialism which found expression in Comte de Saint Simon, Francois Charles Fourier and Robert Owen. Moreover the English Chartists for the first time incorporated 'socialist ideas of democracy, equality, and collectivism into a large scale working class movement'. This was a period when the political ideology of socialism was 'commonly used throughout Europe to connote the doctrine that the ownership and the control of the means of production, capital, land or property should be held by the community as a whole and administered in the interests of all'.



Von Anthony G. Torio  
GICICSSH1707056

**The Integration of Philippine Psychology, Charisma and Teaching Effectiveness in a Filipino classroom**

Von Anthony G. Torio  
Faculty of Science, Technology and Mathematics, Philippine Normal University

Myla Zenaida Cabrillas-Torio  
Faculty of Science, Technology and Mathematics, Philippine Normal University

**Abstract**

Philippine psychology is a unique identifier of the people of the Philippines. It is the psychology born out of the experience, thought and orientation of the Filipinos, based on the full use of Filipino culture and language according to Pe-Pua and Protacio-Marcelino (2000). One inherent character of Filipinos is being charismatic. This paper aims to integrate the concepts of Philippine psychology and Filipino teacher's charisma in the effective delivery of their classes. The study aims to pilot a developed instrument for measuring teaching effectiveness in class and see how students assess the charisma of a classroom teacher. The study involved two groups of participants, one is a group of in-service teachers and the other is a group of student-respondents handled by a particular teacher whose teaching effectiveness, as defined by a charisma inventory, was measured. The group of student-participants served as the population of the study. One student-group is a group of pre-service teachers (n=65) and another student-group is a group of basic education students (n=131). At the end of the year, a teaching effectiveness inventory in the context of charisma in teaching was administered to the students. A google forms equivalent of the developed instrument was used to gather 14.29% (n = 28) of the evaluation of the students. Results revealed that the teacher possessed all charisma traits with an outstanding mark with character traits receiving the highest rating of 4.71 and teaching techniques with the lowest rating of 4.51. The instrument was found to have high reliability with an alpha coefficient of 0.913.

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	<p><b>Keywords: Philippine psychology, charisma, teaching effectiveness</b></p>
<p><b>Morteza Ghelij</b> GICICSSH1707059</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The role of cultural diversity in tourism development (Comparative study between Iran, Malaysia and UK)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Morteza Ghelij</b> PhD in sociology, Independent Researcher</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Tourism is one of the major industries in late decades of the twentieth century were strongly attracted the attention of various countries and the industry has become one of the largest industries in the world. Due to globalization and UNESCO stressed on cultural diversity, protection and proper utilization of the human heritage seriously considered. This article aims to investigate the relationship between cultural diversity and development of tourism with comparative studies between Iran, the United Kingdom and Malaysia. So, it has tried to collect basic and valid data to discover that relationship. The findings indicate there is significant relationship between cultural diversity and tourism attraction and that it acknowledges by the statistics of tourist arrivals. So that, the cultural proximity between tourists and the host society on the one hand, and cultural policies of countries about absorbing other cultures in other hand are very important factors.</p> <p><b>Key words: Cultural diversity, tourism, cultural policy, cultural proximity.</b></p>
 <p><b>Minakshee Das</b> GICICSSH1707061</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>An empirical analysis of impact of Fdi on growth in Cee countries</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Minakshee Das</b> Faculty of Economics, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana 1000, Slovenia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The relationship between FDI and economic growth is not so clear so far. Apparently, few researchers claim that the contribution of FDI to economic growth depends on many factors and it varies over time and from one host country to another. This paper empirically examines the impact of FDI on economic growth in CEE countries using regression analysis. The regression equation has important variables that are important to GDP growth. The panel data covers all the CCE countries over the period from 1991 to 2015. The main finding is that the contribution to growth is estimated to be positive in most of the countries but not significant. It is also discovered that the relationship between FDI and economic growth is nonlinear.</p> <p><b>Key words: CEE countries (Central and Eastern European countries), FDI (Foreign Direct Investment), GDP (Gross Domestic Product), Gross Capital Formation, Net exports.</b></p>
 <p><b>Zhun Gu</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nostalgia in Urban Cinema -A comparative analysis of Zhang Yang's Shower (1999) and Jia Zhangke's 24 City (2008)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zhun Gu</b> Ph.D., University of Nottingham</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Since the late 1990s, the acceleration of modernization in many cities in China has resulted in the demolition of the old architectures. In this context, cinematic</p>

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<p>GICICSSH1707062</p>	<p>works depicting modern urban life have grown, shot by many Chinese urban generation filmmakers (Sixth Generation filmmakers) such as Zhang Yang and Jia Zhangke. Most of these filmmakers come from privileged backgrounds in cities and studied in the elite departments of directing or cinematography. Their films not only pay attention to developments and changes in the urban demolition and reconstruction of post-socialist China but more importantly, they witness the marginalized subcultures and self-marginalizing countercultures. ‘Urban cinema’ in this chapter is depicted likely to adopt documentary aesthetics to record and construct the presentation of post-socialist modernity through nonprofessional actors. In this sense, the development of urban cinema can be set against the backdrop of the development of China’s market economy and the mass consumer culture. Discussing the relationship between the socialist collective way of life and anxiety of post-socialist modernity, urban cinema often explores individual affective experiences in the process of social transformation. Drawing on interdisciplinary studies in film studies and urban culture, I situate urban cinema within a nexus of local and global economic, historical, and ideological contexts. Analysing two films from the trope of demolition, documentary aesthetics, and restorative/reflective nostalgia, this chapter argues that some Sixth Generation filmmakers adopt the theme of nostalgia in urban cinema since the 1990s onwards to represent city images and reconstruct their identities. Therefore, nostalgia is not only represented as the role of filmmaking in the Sixth Generation filmmakers’ works; it also constructs the film language, identity, and politic of the filmmakers.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> nostalgia, demolition, documentary aesthetics, the 6th generation filmmakers</p>
 <p>Wahyu GICICSSH1707063</p>	<p><b>ASEAN’s Challenges toward Rohingya’s Refugee Case</b></p> <p><b>Wahyu</b> Islamic university of Indonesia, University of Indonesia, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Muh. Zulfikry Iskandar Oddang</b> Islamic university of Indonesia, University of Indonesia, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Syaefa Aziz Hakim</b> Islamic university of Indonesia, University of Indonesia, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Kelik Duwi Muryanto</b> Islamic university of Indonesia, University of Indonesia, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>ASEAN as the highest organization in South-East Asia gave so much hope for intertwining international relations more stable between all its members. As a form of region cooperation, ASEAN are considered as the instrument that able to maintain the stability and the security of the area. In the early period, ASEAN diplomacy was emphasize by deliberation and the non-interference policy. The issues that will be used as the analysis is Rohingya’s conflict in Myanmar. Rohingya’s conflict is a classical problems for ASEAN and even the second largest problem since the Vietnam War’s. ASEAN countries will not made any intervention for Rohingya’s problems because it was Myanmar’s internal conflict.</p>

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	<p>ASEAN is the organization that unites between South-East Asia nations but in fact ASEAN countries do not dare to take action to interfered in solving the problem, depends on sceptical towards regionalism that owned by all ASEAN countries have an impact on the slow resolution of Rohingya's problem. In this study, the writer using a research method by the data based on the research literature obtained from journals, online newspapers, scientific articles, and others. In addition, this research used a descriptive analysis. This research, specifically to discuss ASEAN efforts to the internal conflict resolution for the country and the influence of non-interference in the region of ASEAN.</p>
 <p><b>Syaefa Aziz Hakim</b>  <b>GICICSSH1707064</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ASEAN's Challenges toward Rohingya's Refugee Case</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Wahyu</b>  <b>Islamic university of Indonesia, University of Indonesia, Indonesia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>A. Muh. Zulfikry Iskandar Oddang</b>  <b>Islamic university of Indonesia, University of Indonesia, Indonesia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Syaefa Aziz Hakim</b>  <b>Islamic university of Indonesia, University of Indonesia, Indonesia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kelik Duwi Muryanto</b>  <b>Islamic university of Indonesia, University of Indonesia, Indonesia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>ASEAN as the highest organization in South-East Asia gave so much hope for intertwining international relations more stable between all its members. As a form of region cooperation, ASEAN are considered as the instrument that able to maintain the stability and the security of the area. In the early period, ASEAN diplomacy was emphasizing by deliberation and the non-interference policy. The issues that will be used as the analysis is Rohingya's conflict in Myanmar. Rohingya's conflict is classical problems for ASEAN and even the second largest problem since the Vietnam War's. ASEAN countries will not made any intervention for Rohingya's problems because it was Myanmar's internal conflict. ASEAN is the organization that unites between South-East Asia nations but in fact ASEAN countries do not dare to take action to interfered in solving the problem, depends on sceptical towards regionalism that owned by all ASEAN countries have an impact on the slow resolution of Rohingya's problem. In this study, the writer using a research method by the data based on the research literature obtained from journals, online newspapers, scientific articles, and others. In addition, this research used a descriptive analysis. This research, specifically to discuss ASEAN efforts to the internal conflict resolution for the country and the influence of non-interference in the region of ASEAN.</p>
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**Iskandar Oddang**  
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**Syaefa Aziz Hakim**  
**Islamic university of Indonesia, University of Indonesia, Indonesia**

**Kelik Duwi Muryanto**  
**Islamic university of Indonesia, University of Indonesia, Indonesia**

**Abstract**

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**Kelik Duwi Muryanto**  
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**ASEAN's Challenges toward Rohingya's Refugee Case**

**Wahyu**  
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**Muh. Zulfikry Iskandar Oddang**  
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**Islamic university of Indonesia, University of Indonesia, Indonesia**

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 <p><b>Prasasti Pandit</b> GICICSSH1707067</p>	<p><b>A comparative study between the three major classical ethical theories of Aristotle, Mill and Kant on the principle of beneficence: A critical analysis from its foundation</b></p> <p><b>Prasasti Pandit</b> Assistant Professor in West Bengal higher Education Department, West Bengal, India and pursuing PhD from Visva-Bharat Central University, West Bengal, India. Post Graduated from Jadavpur University and Graduate from Calcutta University</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Moral philosophy is the study of right and good. Moral philosophy plays an essential role in formulating ethical theories. This is an inquiry among rules, principles, and virtues which can be morally established. Among them the principle of beneficence is an established one. The principle of beneficence now-a-days plays an essential role in many studies, like in economics it is a chief determinant to measure financial profits, however, here we only focus on the moral foundation of the principle of beneficence which is an expedient principle in various streams of applied ethics such as it is an important determinant in medical ethics, bioethics, public health care and business ethics. Generally beneficence means to help others. In this article, I want to explore the foundation of beneficence through a comparative study between three major classical ethical theories of Aristotle, Mill and Kant. While critically analyzing these three ethical theories, I confronted with some ethical problems, such as: Whether beneficence towards other inspired by self-beneficence or self-love? And how much i.e. to what extent and which sense self-love is morally permissible? Whether the principle of beneficence can be practiced in its ideal sense? Whether beneficence can be done purely for duty purpose? On the issue of beneficence whether there are any converging points of the two confronting theories i.e. teleological and deontological. The whole purpose of this study is to discuss those arising questions on the previous view of the principle of beneficence. <b>Keywords:</b> Beneficence, Asymmetric Virtue, Self-Love, Absolute Beneficence, Beneficence as duty</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Saifullah Khalid</b> GICICSSH1707068</p>	<p><b>Good Governance In Perspective: An Example Of Transition From Corruption Towards Integrity Within A Developing Country (Pakistan)</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Saifullah Khalid</b> PhD, Department of Governance Studies, VU University Amsterdam, the Netherlands</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Governance and good governance are among the main topics in international discussions about the success factors for social and economic development. The</p>

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	<p>image of developing countries as for example Pakistan in this respect is bad (in TI Corruption Index nr. among countries). Additionally, the police is among the sectors and organizations which is seen as most corrupt in many countries. However, in case of Pakistan there seem to be exceptions to the rule, and improvement can be brought in specific police departments.</p> <p>This paper represents the findings of Islamabad traffic police (ITP). In Pakistan the police in general have been stigmatized for being the most corrupt department in the country. However, the few recent examples of Motorway police and its replicated model of Islamabad traffic police changed the perception about police and policing. These police forces have shown that Policing in Pakistan can be changed for better.</p> <p>In this paper the research question that is addressed is: How corrupt are (traffic) police forces in Pakistan and what factors influence corruption within that police force? and What lessons can be learned from that to improve police integrity?</p> <p>Both qualitative and quantitative tools are utilized for data collection. The overall picture on the factors is not so easy to interpret and summarise. Nevertheless paying a better salary does not seem to limit integrity violations, neither does recruitment and selection and leadership, while supervision and control, training and stimulating the positive and limiting the negative elements of culture appear to be important in curbing (sometimes specific) integrity violations in the context of Pakistani police forces. The study also leads to a number of suggestions for curbing corruption and other integrity violations in the Pakistan police.</p>
<p>Ayesha Akbar GICICSSH1707069</p>	<p>Fresh Narrative_ Human Security In Pakistan</p> <p>Ayesha Akbar Research Associate (MSc Sociology) National School of Public Policy</p> <p>Dr. Saifullah Khalid PhD, Department of Governance Studies, VU University Amsterdam, the Netherlands</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Pakistan is moving from a security state to a welfare state despite several security challenges both internal and external. Human security signifies a varied approach in different regions depending upon the leadership and policy priorities. The analysis of the Human Development Index (HDI) shows that the link between human development and economic growth is not automatic. That link has to be created consciously by forward-looking policies and strategies by national governments. The literature shows seven components or categories of human security these include: Economic Security, Personal Security, Health Security, Environmental Security, Food Security, Community Security and Political Security.</p> <p>The increasing interest of international community of conceptually defining the dimensions of human security provided the grounds to Pakistani scholars as well to ponder on the issue and delineate lines of human security. A great deal of work has been either done or in process to evaluate human security indicators in Pakistan. Notwithstanding, after having been done great work the human security in Pakistan is not satisfactory. Pakistan ranks 147th out of 188 countries and territories in 2015 which is quite low in the region. A range of deteriorating indicators of Human Development that lies under the domain of human security leaves certain inquiries to be answered. What are the dimensions of Human</p>

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	<p>Security in Pakistan? And how are they being dealt from the perspective of policy and institution in terms of its operationalization in Pakistan? Is the Human Security Discourse Reflects Evidence Based Policy Changes. The methodology is broadly based on qualitative methods that include interviews, content analysis of policy documents.</p> <p>Pakistan is the sixth more populous (184.35 million) country in the world. It ranks among the world's top 10 in terms of vulnerability to climate change. Literacy rate has gone down by 2% in 2015. World's financial experts have placed it in the list of 36 countries which are facing food crisis. Poverty is significant (50% poverty rate with \$2 per capita per day, population below national poverty line: 22.3% as per HDR). The infant mortality rate is 95 per thousand as compared to 60 in other countries whereas; life expectancy at birth is 59 years. 38.5 million People have no access to clean and safe drinking water and its shortage is proliferating quickly.</p> <p>Pakistan is striving hard to deal with the declining state of human security but the dilemma is lack of resources that hinders in meeting up with the emerging demands. The government requires bringing about more change with scaling-up economic growth avenues with enhancing the capacity of human resources. A modern performance drive culture with the integration of technology is required to deliver efficient and effective service delivery. On an already fast track process of reforms e-governance and evidence based policy mechanism is being instilled in the government process for better governance and evidence based decisions.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Governance, Human Development Index (HDI), Human Security, Pakistan, Policy</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rickey Lu</b> GICICSSH1707070</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>Keywords:</b> Conversation analysis, discourse markers, linguistics, TESOL, pragmatics</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Saif Ullah Khalid</b> GICICSSH1707071</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Theory and Practice of Understanding Corruption in Pakistan: Case Study of National Accountability Bureau, KPK</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Saif Ullah Khalid</b> National Institute of Public Policy, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Asif Ali</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The factors of governance and good governance are pivotal for social and</p>

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	<p>economic development. However, these factors seem dilapidated in Pakistan, as the image of Pakistan is bad in the comity of nations. Corruption is generally the plausible output of such conditions. For being rampant in the country, acceptability toward corruption has increased over time. This paper focuses on the understanding of corruption in the country with specific reference to anti-corruption agency in the country.</p> <p>Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with National Accountability Bureau and studying policy documents. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the interviews. The results show that many officers lack proper understanding of the phenomenon. Rather, many officers explained the phenomenon in term of recovering the public money that was looted by corrupt people. Furthermore, the officers were indifferent on definitions of integrity violations and corruption, as sometimes the definition of corruption was described too broad, and other times too narrowly.</p> <p>With respect to most and least frequent types of corruption, it was revealed that illegal monetary benefits and illegal use of authority were considered among the major forms of corruption. With respect to least recurring types of corruption in NAB-KP, the issuance of Statutory Regulatory Ordinance (SRO) was considered as least occurring. The research shows different reasons behind the prevalence and mechanisms for its curtailment. At the end this research suggests some policy recommendations and further directions for future research in the field.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Corruption, integrity violations, National Accountability Bureau, Pakistan</p>
<p>Usman Ahmed GICICSSH1707072</p>	<p><b>Improvement in Public Service Delivery with the Integration of Information and Communications Technology (ICT)</b></p> <p>Usman Ahmed Virtual University of Pakistan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Public service delivery has witnessed a significant improvement with the integration of ICT. It not only improves surveillance of service delivery but provides evidence as well to inform decision and policy. Pakistan's public sector organizations have not been able to produce some good results to ensure service delivery. Notwithstanding, some of the public sector organizations in Pakistan has diffused modern technology and proved their credence by providing better service delivery standards. These good indicators provide sound basis to integrate technology in public sector organizations and shift of policy towards evidence based policy making.</p> <p>Rescue-1122 is a public organization which provides emergency services and proved to be a successful model for the provision of service delivery to save human lives and to ensure human development in Pakistan. The information about the organization has been received by employing qualitative research methodology. The information is broadly based on primary and secondary sources which includes Rescue-1122 website, official reports of organizations; UNDP (United Nation Development Program), WHO (World Health Organization) and by conducting 5 in-depth interviews with the high administrative staff of organizations who work in the Lahore offices. The information received has been incorporated with the study for the better understanding of the organization and their management procedures.</p> <p>Rescue-1122 represents a successful model in delivering the services in efficient</p>

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	<p>way to deal with the disaster management. The management of Rescue has strategized the policies and procedures in such a way to develop a model for comprehensive integrated emergency service. This model provides efficient service delivery as well as maintains the standards of the organization.</p> <p>Diffusion of modern technology, assurance of competence during recruitment after rigorous screening of skills, knowledge and psychological examinations and training are the main factors behind the success of the rescue-1122. The organization has defined the standard protocols in policy and law for delivering services and has developed a standard mechanism of monitoring for assuring the compliance of the staff. Despite this, management of human and physical resources is also a big success of rescue with sound strategies. The development budget of Rescue is 1900 million Pakistani Rupees and recurring budget is 3188 million Rupees. The management of Rescue has started manufacturing of international standard emergency vehicles in Pakistan to reduce the cost and to produce maximum utility. It is also expected that in near future, Pakistan shall be in a position to export these specialized vehicles.</p> <p>The service delivery model of rescue-1122 works on two fronts; front-office interface and the back-office interface. Back-office defined the procedures of operations and assures the compliance of the staff whereas, front-office equipped with the latest technology and good infrastructure handles the emergency calls. Both ends are integrated with satellite based vehicle tracking, wireless system, fleet monitoring system and IP camera which monitors every move of the staff to provide better services and to pinpoint the distortions in the services. The standard time of reaching to the emergency spot is 7 minutes, and during entertaining the case; driver's behavior, traffic volume and the technical assistance being provided to the emergency case is being monitored by front-office. Then the whole information get uploaded to the main dashboard of Lahore headquarter from the provincial offices. The latest technology is being materialized by Rescue for delivering the efficient services, investigating the flaws; if found, and to develop data to make informed decision making. The other public sector organizations of Pakistan can also develop such models to integrate technology for improving service delivery and to develop evidence for informed decisions and policy making.</p>
<p><b>Aniemeka odira a</b> <b>GICICSSH1707073</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Why third world countries are afraid of globalization</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aniemeka odira a Vice chancellor's office, Chukwuemeka odumegwu ojukwu university Igbariam campus</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper tends to discuss the evolution of globalization and its impacts on the third world countries, pointing out many reasons why third world nations are afraid of globalization. However, the paper will discuss briefly, the benefits and in details, the drawbacks from the point of view that globalization has made in the developing countries known today in International Politics as Less Developed Countries (LDCs) under the 3 Sub topics vis: Economic and Trade Processes, Education and Health System and Culture Effects. The study also reviewed some extant literature to enable readers depict more on the concept of globalization and its drawbacks on third world nations.</p>
<p><b>Bhawana Khati</b></p>	<p><b>Educational Migration And Livelihood: A Case Study Of Paying Guest Keeping</b></p>

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<p>GICICSSH1707074</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Households In Kalimpong Town, West Bengal</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bhawana Khati</b> Centre for Study of Regional Development Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper highlights the importance of educational migration in Kalimpong town and the local urban system created to sustain migration in a small town of Kalimpong in Darjeeling district of West Bengal. To accommodate the migrant students the households in the towns have opened a system of keeping students as paying guests. The main aim of the study is to know the economic and social linkages of the migrants with the households and its members. The result of the study have shown the rents paid by the students have helped the households to great extent in creating some additional income in the family and some social links like keeping them busy, curbing loneliness etc. has also been found. This study has helped to understand the character of a small place like Darjeeling which was once the summer capital of the Britishers.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Education, Migration, Economic, Social</p>
<p><b>Dr. Purnendu Ranjan</b> GICICSSH1707075</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kabirpanth, Christianity and Italy</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Purnendu Ranjan</b> Department of History, Panjab University, Chandigarh, UT Chandigarh, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Kabirpanth, a religious community active in many parts of the world, having its origin in north India, interestingly had close connection with the Christianity and Italy, at least, during the early eighteenth century. Recent researches into the history of the Kabirpanth has brought it into sharp focus that the Capuchin friars particularly Marco de Tomba, coming from Italy, had developed deep fascination for this secular religious community. Most of his writings on the then belief and traditions of the community are still preserved in the libraries and archives of international repute.</p> <p>The Italian scholars had and have emerged the most reliable sources for the study of the Kabirpanth's history all through the last three succeeding centuries. The period also witnessed concerted attempts on the parts of some Christian scholars to link the Kabirpanth as the part of the expanding Christianity in India. In fact, their writings on the subject had also provided the source materials for the subsequent scholars on the history of the sect during the nineteenth and 20th centuries; such as, G.H. Westcott and F.E. Keay among some others. These works, in turn, have emerged the lone sources for the historical study of the Kabirpanth of the last two centuries. At the same time theirs were the earliest successful attempts to take systematic stock of its history and traditions, however they seem to have taken a cue from the Italian padres of the previous centuries. Significantly enough, this has been the period during which this a large number of Kabirpanthis had begun to expand beyond Indian sub-continent resulting in their presence presently in almost all continents of the world.</p> <p>My paper thus presents the systematic attempts of Christian European scholars to co-opt the universal values as stated by Kabir, the founder of the Kabirpanth, with a view to widen support base of the missionary Christianity during the colonial India.</p>

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 <p><b>Rapheephan Phong-inwong</b> GICICSSH1707082</p>	<p><b>Key Words: Kabir, G.H.Westcott, Marco de Tomba, Italy, David N Lorenzen</b> <b>Human Capital, Innovation Awareness, Social Responsibility and Human Resource Success: Case study of SMEs in Buriram Province, Thailand</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rapheephan Phong-inwong</b> Management Science Faculty, Buriram Rajhaphat University, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sasipimmas Hongsombud</b> Liberal Art Faculty, Institute of Physical Education Suphanburi, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nuttawut Chookhaun</b> Management Science Faculty, Buriram Rajhaphat University, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This research aimed to study the human capital, innovation awareness, social responsibility and human resource success. The samples included 243 entrepreneurs among medium-sized and small sized businesses in Buriram province, Thailand. The research was consisted of correlation analysis and regression analysis. The result found that 1) The human capital and innovation awareness were positive to human resource success. 2) The social responsibility including hiring in the local affected positively to the success of human resource management. The result of this research was regarded as a suggestion to apply in the management of human resource within the context of medium small sized businesses.</p> <p><b>Keyword: Human capital, Innovation awareness, Social responsibility, Human resource success</b></p>
<p><b>Harnoor Bhangu</b> GICICSSH1707083</p>	<p><b>What does money have to do with it? Contemporary museum-making practices in Qatar</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Harnoor Bhangu</b> Cultural Studies, University of Winnipeg, University of Winnipeg</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In the past decade, there has been an unprecedented boom in national and cultural building processes in the Arab states of the Persian Gulf. This boom has been analyzed separately through the lens of economic studies as well as museum studies. My aim is to combine these two approaches through the interdisciplinary project of cultural studies and understand the ways in which they complicate each other. This paper draws insight from the intersection between the economical and museological in the production of local, national, and trans-national culture in public spaces. I use the Museum of Islamic Art in Doha, Qatar as a case study to situate art and museological practices in the broader political and economic context of Qatar, and its neighbouring oil-rich countries. This particular study offers an elaboration on the cultural purpose and power of museums by investigating some aspects of its funding, form, content, and programming. New museums in the Arab world fabricate particular narratives of histories and culture through architectural and museological design, which allow them to smooth over the turbulent economies of the present and re-fashion themselves as creative agents in control of the future.</p>
<p><b>Archana Poonia</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gynecological Morbidity In India: A Case Study Of Highly Prevalent States</b></p>

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GICICSSH1707084

Archana Poonia

Senior Research Fellow in Jawaharlal Nehru University in the Centre for study of Regional Development, New Delhi, India

**Abstract**

Morbidity among women is an important guide to understand their position in the household and the community. Gynecological morbidity is a complex affair as women either do not consider it a significant health problem or hesitate to talk about it. RTIs are generally seen as a 'silent' epidemic because the symptoms are not easily recognizable. Shame, stigma and embarrassment are too associated with it. Women's reproductive and sexual health had been a neglected area of international research for decades, gained momentum with the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD, 1994). One major finding about this disease is that almost half of the currently married women in India report at least one reproductive health problem, especially problems related to vaginal abnormal discharge, Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) / reproductive tract infections (RTI) and menstruation. In second highest populous country, it is very much important to know about this disease as it is highly infectious.

Therefore the study firstly intends to map the gynecological morbidity of the all districts of state of India. Regional and spatial variations have been shown as far as this disease is concerned. This study later focuses on four high gynecological morbidity prevalent states. i.e. Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The study will focus on identifying the demographic and socio-economic determinants of the gynecological morbidity among ever married and unmarried women in these states. The method used is descriptive statistics like frequency, principal component index, correlation and the logistic regression technique. The data used for this study has been taken from DLHS 3rd round as well as Census of India 2011.

The main thrust of this paper is about the prevalence of gynecological morbidity among unmarried and married women in India. Morbidity regional patterns, level and determinants are significant for devising an appropriate health policy which is significant in health transition in India.

**Keywords:** Gynecological, Morbidity, Reproductive, Women



Faiza Nafees  
GICICSSH1707088

Reforms In Telecommunication And Its Impact On Socio Economic Development Of India

Faiza Nafees

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**Abstract**

Indian telecommunication sector is one of the few sectors, which have perceived the most fundamental, structural and institutional restructurings. Telecommunication industry had been the sunshine industry of the 90s in India. Telecom sector has been considered as an important factor for the socio economic development of the country. Telecommunication services are used in connection with a wide range of economic production and distribution activities, delivery of social services and government administration. Over the last two decades government has taken several initiatives for the better development of telecommunication infrastructure. This paper is an attempt to analyze the shifting

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	<p>pattern of Indian telecom sector from monopolistic to a competitive regime. Telecom policies measured by government established a strong and independent regulatory mechanism with well-defined powers and responsibilities. Reforms in telecom sectors concerns with a wide range of issues such as quality of service, protection of consumer's interest and the growth of telecom services. This paper analyzes the impact on telecommunication reforms on socio economic development of India. This paper covers the infrastructure development of telecom sector, explain telecom policy documents, social and economic development.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> telecom sector reforms, economic growth, tele density, social development.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Amna Khalid</b> GICICSSH1707090</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Parental Bonding and Adolescents' depressive and anxious symptoms</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Amna Khalid</b> Behavioral sciences, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> A quantitative cross sectional design was carried out to investigate the role of parental bonding in relation to depressive and anxious symptoms among secondary school students in Pakistan. The study also aimed to investigate the validity of the construct of parental bonding in the context of Pakistani adolescents.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> Eleven hundred and twenty-four adolescents were recruited from eight secondary schools in Rawalpindi, Pakistan with the formal approval from relevant authorities. A battery of self-report measures was administered in classroom settings. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) were used to analyse the data.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Results from the CFA of the Urdu version of the Parental Bonding Instrument supported a modified version of the three factor model proposed by Kendler (1996) consisting of warmth, protectiveness and authoritarianism. The study partially supported the hypothesized SEM examining pathway associations between parental warmth, protectiveness and authoritarianism in understanding depression and anxiety among Pakistani adolescents.</p> <p><b>Discussion:</b> Findings of this study suggest that parental warmth is particularly a significant dimension predicting depression whereas protectiveness from mother can be a crucial predictor of anxiety in the Pakistani cultural context. Therefore, these are central constructs within a developmental framework and are important when considering long-term psychosocial functioning of individuals.</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Tyler Shipley</b> GICICSSH1707091</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Canada is Back?: Interrogating Canada's Return to Liberal Internationalism</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tyler Shipley, Ph.D.</b> Professor of Culture, Society, and Commerce, Dept of Liberal Studies, Humber Institute of Technology and Advanced Learning, Toronto, ON, Canada</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>After his election in 2015, Canada's Liberal Party Prime Minister Justin Trudeau took the world by storm, presenting himself as a handsome poster boy for a nicer, more cooperative Canada. After a decade of conservative governance, Trudeau arrived at the United Nations to thunderous applause, declaring, "Canada is back!" Nevertheless, one of the first major events in his time as Prime Minister</p>

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	<p>was the approval of a multi-billion dollar weapons deal with the repressive government of Saudi Arabia. For a nation re-branding itself as one of “the good guys,” this move suggested that the changes might be more rhetorical than material.</p> <p>This paper will assess Canada’s new place in the world, from a standpoint of international peace and justice, asking the following questions: 1) Has Canada returned to its roots of promoting peacekeeping and social justice? 2) Do the public statements of the Canadian government match up with its actions in international politics?</p> <p>Drawing from a decade of research into Canadian foreign policy, I will assess both policy statements and also policy outcomes in high-profile case studies (including the Saudi weapons deal, Canadian support for the government of Honduras, efforts to militarize the border between Ukraine and Russia) in order to answer the above questions and present a picture of the challenges that Canada and the world face in order to achieve a more peaceful and just international order.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Canadian politics, internationalism, peace, international studies</p>
 <p><b>Gönül CENGİZ</b> GICICSSH1707093</p>	<p><b>"Developing Media Theory" as a Mixed Communication Theory: A Russian Media Case</b></p> <p><b>Gönül CENGİZ</b> Faculty of Fine Arts, Department of Cinema and Television, Kahramanmaraş Sutcu İmam University, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Literature Review:</b> Developing Media Theory was developed due to the application difficulty of four basic media theories, developed by Siebert et al. under certain conditions and failing to satisfy in solving communication problems of third world countries in particular.</p> <p>The starting point of the Developing Media Theory set out by Denis McQuail is that the media should support and encourage national development in the direction of specific economic and political development goals in a developing country. In the scope of Developing Media Theory, journalists are considered as intermediaries and representatives of national development or modernization. According to this theory, as the state may control and direct the media in order to reach development goals, it can be limited by using different forms of direct and indirect control (Çebi, 1999:52). One of the main reasons for developing this new theory of the media is the support role required for the development process as well as all the traditional functions of the mass media in developing countries. As Altschull stated, the mass media need to fulfill their functions as "tools to help development of the countries" within the scope of theory (Altschull, 1984:284).</p> <p>The main features of the theory can be summarized by McQuail as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The media should accept and fulfill the positive developmental responsibilities in line with national policy.</li><li>- Freedom of the media should be subjected to restrictions according to economic priorities and community development needs.</li><li>- In media contents, it should be prioritized news and information flow of other countries similar or close to the conditions of the country in terms of national culture and policy.</li><li>- Journalists and other media employees should know that they also have responsibilities as much as freedom of information collection and dissemination.</li></ul>

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- In accordance with development tools, the state has the right to intervene or direct control, censorship or subsidy right" (McQuail, 1987:121).

**Research Objectives:** "Developing Media Theory" is considered as a mixed media theory. Because the theory includes the efforts of the developing countries to adapt some of the principles and norms of the four previously published media theories to their own media systems.

**Development Tool Theory** keeps in step with the freedom of thought and expression. Thus, it has a non-authoritarian mass media order as much as the non-liberal states where authoritarian theory is dominant such as the countries where the Social Responsibility Theory is applied but the democracy exists. The basic characteristics are determined by social-economic conditions and political systems of the countries conforming to this theory.

**Methodology:** In this paper, the media in Russia was assessed in terms of a holistic view by using qualitative research method. The research problem was Developing Media Theory and it was studied with an interpretive approach from the Perspective of Russia.

**Findings:** The state may censor to mass media, intervene in publications or have the right to comment on the operation of the tool as regards the development of the country, if necessary. This situation differs greatly in the Russian Federation. The media in Russia cannot fully fulfill its functions although it is on its way to becoming one of the ideological apparatus of the state.

The state indirectly intervenes in the media and implements censorship although there is no direct intervention. In Russia, the sovereignty of power directly affects the media of the country. The power itself is in tendency to determine almost the majority of the media agenda.

On the other hand, state interventions are also generally differed related to the commercial dimensions of publications. For example, Russian state sells publishing licenses to media organs in high prices, which the government does not like. The opposition media, which do not have the power to get that license at high prices, asks for help from the state again and they have to maintain the broadcasting policy according to the state's wishes.

Mass media are regarded as dependent or guided by these directions; freedom of thought and expression are put on the back burner in order to protect national interests and it may be the case that the tool operates entirely in relation to the central authority. The aspects of the theory evoking authoritarian norms are especially remarkable at these points. The Russian government has not only a major influence on the printed media, also on audio-visual mass media. Establishment and operation of radio-television broadcast systems, establishment and implementation of telecommunication policies, and all necessary infrastructures for these systems require great funding. Due to inadequacy and lacking of private sector facilities, it is inevitable that the mass media is in cooperation with the state in order to improve economic and social conditions (Ansah, 1991:216). Thus, it facilitates the state control in this field. The Russian government makes private mass media dependent on itself with these ways applied for the private media.

At the same time, the developing Russian government puts many mass media under protection by expropriating and ensures that journalist or publishers become public officials working towards the goals of the government. In addition, one-party regime which is very common in the Russian Federation and low or inadequate opposing voices make easier to control of agencies, newspapers, radios and televisions.

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	<p><b>Research Outcomes:</b> As a result, ruling elites in Russia has begun to shape maximum independent national media policies free from foreign influences (especially from the West) and support and represent a national socio-cultural consensus to preserve their continuing sovereignties. Thus, many features of the Developing Media Theory we called it as mixed media theory manifest itself in Russian media order. But let's consider the fact that it is difficult to provide common ground in the implementation process of Development Tool Theory, a theory that can be applied in developing countries with different political, economic and social systems. Therefore, it is hard to say that it is completely suitable for developing theory although the media in Russia has many features of this theory.</p>
 <p><b>Maya Schwartz Laufer</b> GICICSSH1707094</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Israeli contribution and evolution to LGBT cinema: LGBT Israeli Representations from the 1980's until today.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Maya Schwartz Laufer Ph.D.</b> Sociology, Babes Bolyai University, Cluj Napoca, Romania</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Babes Bolyai University</b> Cluj – Napoca, Romania</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This research explores the cinematic representation evolution of LGBT characters in Israeli cinema. Do Israeli LGBT characters receive the appropriate amount of media exposure within Israeli cinema? Are they represented as “mainstream” or “Queer” and stereotypical? Has the representation evolved into mainstream over the years? Or has it stayed the same?</p> <p>According to Halperin (1997), Queer is whatever is at odds with the normal, the legitimate, the dominant, an identity without an essence. 'Queer' then, demarcates not positivity but positionality vis-à-vis the normative. Queer Theory is a set of ideas based around the idea that identities are not fixed and do not determine who we are. It suggests that it is meaningless to talk in general about a certain minority group, as identities consist of so many elements that to assume that people can be seen collectively on the basis of one shared characteristic is wrong. According to Kama (2003), Mainstreamism is the transition from the comic, criminal, abstract margins, to the normal lifestyle representation monogamist partnership, career and family oriented.</p> <p>The aim of this research is to understand in what ways the LGBT community is represented in Israeli cinema; to explore the evolution of LGBT characters representation in Israeli cinema from the 1980's – today: How have these representations evolved over the years? To explore how LGBT characters are represented in the various Israeli films, to examine LGBT characters evolvment, from the Queer margins into mainstream culture.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> gay, lesbian, transgender, bi sexual, representation, stereotypes, mainstreamish, queer theory, LGBT, Cinema.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Working Condition of ‘Bhadohi Carpet’ Workers: A Study of District Level</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Razia Bano</b> Research Scholar, Department of Geography, AMU, Aligarh, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p>

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<p>Razia Bano GICICSSH1707096</p>	<p>The hand-made carpet collectively made from nine district of Uttar Pradesh known as sobriquet 'Bhadohi Carpet'. Present paper is an effort to show the insight of working condition of Bhadohi Carpet workers. The study has grouped the category of worker involved in industry on the basis of their nature of work. The objective of the present paper is to deal working condition including working hours, joining period of workers, wage structure, ventilation and their problems. The data has collected by structured questionnaire asked to carpet workers as a respondent. The selection of respondent done by purposive random sampling and simple percentage method has used. The result shows that there are five category of workers among which the weavers are highest. The working condition of carpet workers is pathetic who work in small shelter. They countered by number of problems but they forced to work for their livelihood. <b>Key Word:</b> Carpet Industry, Working Condition, Problem of Workers.</p>
 <p>Rebaz Mawlood Taher GICICSSH1707098</p>	<p>ISIL Atrocities against Iraq's Yazidis Fit Parameters for Genocide</p> <p>Rebaz Mawlood Taher Cihan university, Iraq</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Islamic State of Iraq and Al-Sham, known variously as ISIS, ISIL or Da'esh, has been engaged in a brutal war of conquest and subjugation in northern Iraq and eastern Syria for several years. The societies and communities unfortunate enough to find themselves within territory conquered by the Islamic State have good cause to fear for their lives, and for the future existence of their religion and culture.</p> <p>One such group in this sort of perilous existence at present is the followers of the mysterious and ancient religion of Yazidism. Yazidism dates back to the Sumerian culture of ancient Mesopotamia . They are ethnically Kurdish, speak a Kurdish dialect, and are largely confined to the Ninevah province in Sinjar. It is estimated that 5,000 Yazidi men were killed by ISIL in 2014, and that thousands more women and children were taken into captivity when the armed group broke into northwest Iraq that year. While not all murders and mass killings may be placed within the rubric of genocide, the world's authority on the matter, the United Nations, finds that ISIL's crimes constitute this type of pervasive atrocity. Genocide has been characterized as an effort to "extinguish human societies", and the crimes by ISIL in Iraq against Yazidis fit this description. Importantly, Yazidis are not only targeted for murder. According to the UN, "ISIS has sought to erase the Yazidis through killings, sexual slavery, enslavement, torture and inhuman and degrading treatment and forcible transfer causing serious bodily and mental harm" ("UN Human Rights," 2016, para 7). The crimes against the Yazidis fit an almost textbook definition of what genocide in modern times would resemble, as the UN has found through extensive study of the matter.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> ISIL, Yazidism and Genocide</p>

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**Nahid Amrollahi Biuki**  
GICICSSH1707099

**Investigating the Effect of Dimensions of Organizational Health on Employees' Work Engagement**

**Hamideh Shekari**

Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration, Payame Noor University, Tehran, I. R. of Iran

**Nahid Amrollahi Biuki**

Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration, Ardakan University, I. R. of Iran

**Abstract**

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.



**Do Kien Trung**  
GICICSSH1707100

**On the critique of the Self: How human beings can become the Knowing subject**

**Do Kien Trung**

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**Abstract**

Humans have a thirst for knowledge; throughout our history, we always seek the answer to our identity. My research focuses on the question and the answer to the Self (humans as and the cognitive entity) and its characteristics which have been formed by both social relations among humans and the self-creation capability of thinking. As the knowing subject (Richard Rorty, 1979), we should seek the understanding and evaluation of human morality and cognition in particular contexts where our activities occur instead of looking for an ultimate truth that we think we can use as an objective reference system to evaluate human identity. In a constantly changing society, the self and its creation also are in a contradict position with the requirement for human unity in diversity in which the best solution for all of the citizens is the self-identity in which a person can create his story by using his or her contingent language system. The pragmatism methodology in my article combines both inductive and deductive research approaches. It is based on the objectivity of reality and the subjectivity of the knowing subject to focusing on the usefulness and practical value of concepts and statements which have to concern in reality by promoting action. I am looking for the answer for two arguments: firstly, how does a person create his or her story by using language; secondly, how to understand the Self as an object of the socio-historical context. My research will contribute two achievements: theoretically, explaining the contingency vision of the understanding of human consciousness and dignity as well as the development of society; practically, analyzing a thinking

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	<p>style that can be used for the rethinking of an individual's living value. Following this article, I will expand the critique on one of the most important philosophical pair concept which clearly describes the interaction between the Self and the society: duties and rights. <b>Keywords:</b> the Self, contingency, post metaphysics, self-creation, Richard Rorty.</p>
 <p><b>Fardeen Gauhary</b> GICICSSH1707102</p>	<p><b>Do Security Conditions Block the Progress of Infrastructure Projects in Afghanistan?</b></p> <p><b>Fardeen Gauhary</b> Master of Arts in International Development International University of Japan, 2015 Assist. Professor Kyohei Yamada, Ph.D., Supervisor</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper seeks to explain why the progress of the infrastructure development in Afghanistan has been slow. It focuses on the country's security conditions and examines whether and to what extent they have slowed down the building of infrastructures. Using a survey of government officials and obtained data on projects in the National Solidarity Program (NSP) implemented under the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) it demonstrates that poor security conditions lead to failures or suspensions of the government projects. <b>Keywords:</b> Security Condition, Infrastructure Development, and Causes of Slow Progress of Infrastructure Development.</p>
<p><b>Daniel R. Fredrick</b> GICICSSH1707104</p>	<p><b>Teaching Persuasive Strategies from Euripides' Medea.</b></p> <p><b>Daniel R. Fredrick</b> Department of Writing Studies, American University of Sharjah, Sharjah, UAE</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Ancient Greek drama has far more to offer modern college students than delicious ethical conundrums and lip-smacking, lascivious gods. Because the dramas quite often take the form of debates, students can dive into the texts and resurface with a greater understanding about the nature and effects of rhetorical devices and persuasive tactics. In fact, I would argue that ancient Greek drama is as equally rhetorical as it is literary. After all, the art of rhetoric—at least in the ancient world where it was conceived and codified-- encompassed all the communication arts: grammar, literature, logic. Greek dramatists were primarily schooled in the art of rhetoric, training which made their literary creations highly purposeful in a rhetorical sense. As Horace argued, the best poets combined the useful with the pleasurable. In this presentation, I will explicate some rhetorical devices and persuasive strategies used in Euripides' Medea. <b>Keywords:</b> Medea, Rhetoric, Teaching</p>

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Muammer Aktay  
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An existentialist approach to the problems of expressing, expression, and be expressed in our age

Muammer AKTAY

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Abstract

We have many questions and answers about culture, post-modernism, life, people, happiness, love, etc. It is not hesitated to question and respond far away from these questions since our questions and answers are possessed of contrast, the “authentic no” cannot be found. As a matter of fact that the questions and responses put us behind a line and the expressing one within the given line cannot cross what is expressed by. At first, how can it be learnt to questioning and responding away from the lines; the first pages of Nietzsche’s Beyond Good and Evil claims that the questioning must be learnt from a sphinx. As followed by two questions; who is the questioner in fact and who is the one aimed at attaining the truth inside us? These questions will show us “we want to understand when the biggest problem is expressing, but we do not want to change.”

If thought as who questions us in our age the answer is a pure “Nobody”. Since the one who expresses in our age does not demand as such question, individual, and simplicity. The concept of expressing, science and religion are nullified to fulfill progress and integrity. Thus, the one individual is hauled to stand-up shows to relieve and another one is hauled to the point at which the smiles and the cries are distinguished in the middle of a war. Whether the religion and science with a desire to be power or be expressed carry the expressing into an existential dimension or existence into an expressing dimension? The obligation and fatigue in this question is in a struggle to be known as a cry. Whether the turmoil and battle due to racism, religion, and science etc. unleashed a new sphinx within individuals? In this respect, the right answer to sphinx’s question at chaos will set the future. (While the expressing of the existence struggle is ‘turned into’ the expression of the latter)

Keywords: expressing, expression, expressed, existentialist, questioning, responding, religion, science, understand



Sufia Azim  
GICICSSH1707110

Using Interpersonal discourse as a key appropriate strategy: Towards building sustainable development Growth

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Abstract

Using Interpersonal discourse as a key appropriate strategy: Towards building sustainable development Growth.

Development of any nation depends on the effective sharing of communication through knowledge and technology combined with an ability to convince and motivate the population. Unless people themselves are motivated for the sustainable development of their own nation, no amount of investment or provision of technology and inputs will bring about any lasting improvements in their living standards.

Interpersonal communication is an essential tool used for convincing people for

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	<p>sustainable development because it gives an opportunity to people to share and exchange ideas and knowledge based on use of appropriate interpersonal discourse strategies.</p> <p>The present paper will focus on the Interpersonal discourse as key communication strategy to build up sustainable development and other strategies link to interpersonal discourse with special reference to text messages and use of discourse in print media as well.</p> <p>In the light of above discussion the objectives of the paper are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. How does Interpersonal discourse work as key communication strategy?</li><li>2. How can we use interpersonal discourse to build up sustainable development?</li><li>3. What are the various strategies of interpersonal discourse used in day to day media communication with special reference to print media.</li></ol> <p>The significance of the study relates to the effective communication exercise for building up sustainable development.</p> <p>Keywords: Sustainable Development, Interpersonal discourse, Text messages, Print media.</p>
 <p><b>Muhammad Makkey Bhutta</b> GICICSSH1707115</p>	<p><b>Investigating the Credibility Perception of Mainstream &amp; New Media Sources of Political News: A Case Study of Youth of Punjab</b></p> <p><b>Muhammad Makkey Bhutta</b> PhD Research Scholar, Department of Communication Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The main objective of the study was to investigate the credibility perception of mainstream and new media sources of political news from the politically interested students of Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan-Pakistan. The data was collected from 200 respondents using online survey as research design. In this connection, the website link containing the survey was sent to the politically interested students of the faculty of Arts &amp; Social Science using snow-ball sampling technique. The findings of the study concluded that students ranked television news channels (57%) as 1st, printed copies of newspapers (22%) as 2nd and Facebook &amp; Twitter (12%) as 3rd most trustworthy source for getting political news in the situation when conflicting versions of same political news stories are disseminated by different news sources. In addition, It was also found that majority of students preferred only those online news websites (54%) which were associated with newspaper and television news channels. Similarly, Facebook &amp; Twitter (24%) as source of political news is preferred by the students provided it is linked to the newspaper and television news channels. In addition, online news search engines (11%) were ranked as 3rd preferred source for getting political news. On the other hand, independently operated political news websites and Facebook or Twitter sources of political news were not perceived as preferred sources by the students. Furthermore, the research revealed interesting results regarding the student's political party affiliation and credibility of news media. The overwhelming majority of the respondents (91%) believed that government official are involved in the corruption even those student who were supporter of ruling political party PML (N). Moreover, the findings also indicated that students heavily perceived (80%) non-governmental sources of political news as trustworthy. Besides, political blogs, Whatsapp, YouTube and websites of political personalities were relied rarely as source of political news.</p> <p>Key Words: News, sources, credibility, perception, youth, punjab, students,</p>

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 <p><b>Marcos Vinicius Caetano da Silva</b> GICICSSH1707116</p>	<p><b>political.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Myth and Reliosity in Brazilian and Mozambican Short Stories of Bernardo Elis and Mia Couto: A Post-Colonial Perspective</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Marcos Vinicius Caetano da Silva</b> MSc. – Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><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 them 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 wrote by Bernardo Elis and Mia Couto repectively. 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 “naughtiness” of his son, marrying the maiden with the undertaker. The sacred myth is totally different in Brazilian conditions derivated from colonial domain. The short story “A velha engolida pela pedra” (The old woman gulfed 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.</p> <p><b>Keywords: myth, reliosity, Bernardo Elis, Mia Couto, post colonialism.</b></p>
 <p><b>Ramis Rauf, S.S</b> GICICSSH1707118</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kalosara Tradition: Unity In Diversity</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ramis Rauf, S.S</b> Postgraduate Student of Literary Studies, Universitas Gadjah Mada</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This paper aims to analyze kalosara tradition as Tolaki’s culture. In it form, kalosara depicted into three of winding rattan. It means that people can manage the relationship between the three important pillars in daily life, such as the government, traditional leaders and society. It aslo can be used on wedding ceremonies, conflict resolution, death ceremonies and etc. In national and global context, kalosara can be a good example for the development of similar traditions that are positive in the other ethnic groups in Indonesia. Thus, it is important to maintain and preserve as our cultural heritage. So that, as an Indonesian we have to actualize ourselves as part of the Global Community through Local Culture and National Identity by introducing culture as our owned by Southeast Sulawesi through promotion way into the international world of culture to be known by foreign nations.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Kalosara Tradition, Unity, Diversity.</b></p>
<p><b>Tatiana Marcelino</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gender Differences in Local Executive: Public Policy and Tax Transfers</b></p>

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<p>Goulart GICICSSH1707119</p>	<p>Larissa Gomes</p> <p>Tatiana Marcelino Goulart Public Administration, Fundação João Pinheiro, Belo Horizonte</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Feminist theory has offered new institutionalism key contributions as to how gender relates to public policy, researching the ways welfare policies have impacted women and how elected women have impacted those policies. As substantive representation research looks to the legislative branch, women in executive offices have been overlooked.</p> <p>Certain policy areas face gender stereotypes: education, health, arts, family protection, and other welfare areas. Brazilian federalism is quite specific as states have more control over their spending, but municipalities face stricter rules regarding taxation and expenditure. Municipalities are in charge of executing most policies, but have little control in designing them. What they are allowed to design tends to be induced through programmes and resources from federal and state transfers. In the state of Minas Gerais, the Robin Hood Law states that municipalities that create institutions and/or policies in certain welfare areas will have access to slightly more resources.</p> <p>Are female mayors more efficient in accessing specific resources from government transfers given the gender stereotypes attached? Using regression analysis and other statistical tools we hope to be able to demonstrate how gender might play a role in accessing those funds.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> intergovernmental transfers, federalism, gender, Brazil, public policy.</p>
<p>Crystal Magotra GICICSSH1707120</p>	<p>Refugee Crisis In A Globalized World: A Study</p> <p>Crystal Magotra Institute affiliation Pandit deendayal petroleum university, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The conflict in Syria between the government of Bashar al-Assad and various other forces, which started in the spring of 2011, continues to cause displacement within the country and across the region. By the end of 2014, an estimated 7.6 million people were internally displaced and 3.7 million Syrians had fled the country since the conflict began (OCHA 2014; UNHCR 2015a). The refugee situation caused by the Syrian conflict is dire, and it has placed enormous strain on neighbouring countries. Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, and Turkey host massive numbers of Syrian refugees, and Syrians have been seeking protection beyond these countries in increasing numbers since 2011.</p> <p>This paper looks at the burdens and costs of the Syrian refugee crisis and considers how they have, or have not, been shared by the international community at large, and in particular by Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. It also considers to what degree Syrians have been able to find protection in states outside the region. Germany and Sweden, by the end of 2014, had provided protection to the largest number of Syrian refugees outside the region. Although Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States differ in the level of protection provided to Syrians, all four states have increased protection to Syrians via resettlement and asylum (and in the case of</p>

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	<p>the US temporary protected status) since 2012. Despite this, the degree of protection provided by the four states is modest in relation to that provided by neighbouring countries to Syria, and far more could be done. This paper also argues that the international community as a whole has not sufficiently contributed toward alleviating the burden caused by the Syrian refugee influx, in terms of both financial assistance and refugee resettlement. . Drawing on classical ethical perspectives found in secular moral thought and in several religious traditions, the paper argues that national borders have moral weight, but that grave violations of the rights of displaced persons can create responsibilities that are more stringent than duties to co-citizens of one's own country.</p> <p>The paper puts forward two general recommendations to reduce the strain on neighbouring countries: increase the level of burden sharing by the international community as a whole and more evenly distribute the burden among industrialized states in Europe, North America, and the Asia Pacific. In terms of enhancing the level of protection for Syrians in countries beyond the region, it proposes three recommendations for states: namely, increase refugee resettlement, facilitate family reunification and other forms of legal admission, and allow refugees to seek protection through embassies in the region.</p>
 <p>Izabela Pakula GICICSSH1707121</p>	<p><b>Ryszard Kapuscinski in Italy</b></p> <p>Izabela Pakula Department of Social and Human Sciences, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>One of the best well-known and respected Polish contemporary reporters and writer - Ryszard Kapuscinski has gained incredible popularity in Italy. After Poland, Italy is actually the second country where his texts are so eager read and discussed by prominent journalists but not only. Thanks to the great translator and faithful friend Vera Verdiani many books of this eminent reporter and traveler has been translated into Italian with a great success.</p> <p>Kapuscinski was also very fond of Italy, where he used to travel frequently to meet his readers. In addition, he also established the correspondence friendship with another contemporary Italian reporter Tiziano Terzani, who was also a lover of creativity of Kapuscinski.</p> <p>In my paper, I would like to show the phenomenon of the texts and of the figure of Ryszard Kapuscinski in Italy. I would like to focus on the translations which have been published in Italy, to trace their reception and also to talk about the strong connection between Italy and the author of "Emperor." In addition, I am planning to show the commitment of Ryszard Kapuscinski to Italy and their readers.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Polish literature, Ryszard Kapuscinski, Italy, reportage</p>
	<p><b>A Modern Version of Tax Farming: The Effects of State Delinquent Tax Collection Outsourcing on Administrative Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Procedural Fairness in the U.S.</b></p> <p>Sungkyu Jang Assistant Professor of Public Administration, Department of Political Science Indiana University - South Bend, Wiekamp Hall 2169</p>

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<p><b>Sungkyu Jang</b> GICICSSH1707122</p>	<p><b>Robert J. Eger III</b> Associate Professor Graduate School of Business and Public Policy, Naval Postgraduate School, 555 Dyer Road, Monterey, CA 93934</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Since the 1980s, state governments have been using private debt collection agencies as facilitators and expeditors in the delinquent tax collection process. The use of private collection agencies incorporates administrative effectiveness, efficiency, and procedural fairness which can lead to an increase in revenues without affecting either the tax base or rate while protecting taxpayers. Using state level panel data for the years 2000 to 2011, the administrative effectiveness outcome is that private collectors do not reduce the aggregate delinquent tax inventory, but the administrative efficiency outcome is that private collectors reduce collection cost. For procedural fairness, private collectors have a positive effect on the number of tax appeals filed in a state tax department with a republican governor, however they decrease the number of tax appeals filed with an outside-independent tax appeal agency.</p>
<p><b>Thu Thuy Vu</b> GICICSSH1707123</p>	<p><b>Targeting academic language literacy to improve student performance of learning: An Australian case study</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Thu Thuy Vu</b> PVC Office (Learning Transformations), Western Sydney University, Penrith</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The research literature suggests academic language literacy (ALL) critically impacts on students' disciplinary learning and demonstration of this learning through course assessments (Jordaan &amp; Moonsamy, 2015; Klatt &amp; Ray, 2014; Murnane, Sawhill &amp; Snow, 2012). In line with this suggestion, a research project was conducted to target at scaffolding students' ALL in one written assignment for promoting their performance of learning. To ensure equality, all students enrolling in a second year unit in a three year health program at an Australian university in 2 years (2014-2015) were invited to participate in the project. While all students received the ALL scaffolding strategies, only those who gave their consent were involved in the evaluation of the impact of ALL strategies on their performance of learning. Data consisted of student marks of the targeted written assignment (N = 363) and a random collection of students' work (N = 40). Marks of the assignment in the year students had access to the resources (2014-2015) were compared to those in previous years (2012-2013). A higher mark distribution in the cohorts who had access to the resources may indicate the effectiveness of the strategies in learning promotion. However, given student learning or to a lesser extent the mark students receive for their assignment could be impacted by a range of factors such as the dynamic of the cohort, the teaching/learning environment, the commitment of students/tutors, the texts of their assignments were examined to explore the extent to which their use of language reflected the scaffolding ALL strategies. It was found that there was a positive correlation between marks of the assignment and occurrence of the recommended ALL strategies in the texts. Further studies are required to validate the impact of improving students' ALL on their demonstration of learning.</p>
<p><b>Suhan Oktay</b> GICICSSH1707124</p>	<p><b>Deviation From The Cultural Norms In Comedy Films: An Example From Turkish Comedy Film Recep Ivedik</b></p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Suhan Oktay</b> Department of letters English Linguistics, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Highly-grossing films may be regarded as the hidden treasures of the society through reflecting the cultural norms of that society. Recep İvedik 1 is such a comedy film directed by Togan Gökbakar in the year 2008 about the adventures of the protagonist Recep İvedik of the film. The current study looks at one such film with the aim of understanding to what extent the comedy film Recep İvedik 1 deviates from Turkish cultural norms. Relying on the two dimensions ( power distance,group attachment, gender association, uncertainty avoidance and time orientation ) introduced by Geert Hofstede this study aims to uncover the flexibility of relations and impoliteness is observed accordingly. For the purpose of the study the first film was transcribed and 52 contexts were identified an in-dept analysis will be carried out for the contexts. In Hofstede's power distance scale with a score of 66 (Hofstede's site) Turkey is regarded as a nation that gives importance to hierchacy between high and low status people. Although in real life conditions people have respect towards managers and high status people and they are extremely formal towards such people, in the comedy film it is possible to observe that power distance norm is deviated to some extent which may show us that comedy films gives chance for the deviation of the cultural norms of a society. At the end of this study it is possible to understand to what extent are cultural norms that make up a society are flexible.</p>
<p><b>Damian O. Amana</b> GICICSSH1707125</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Empirical imperialism in Nigerian Mass Communication research: a critical evaluation</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Damian O. Amana</b> Lecturer department of Mass Communication, Kogi State University, Anyigba</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper interrogates the adequacy of empirical methodology as basic methodology for communication researches in Nigeria. A cursory survey of most Nigerian journals of Communication researches reveals a privileging and prevalence of empirical researches over and above researches reported with other methodologies of research. Given the dynamicity of the social agent, how adequate is empirical scientific methodology as the only method of research in Nigerian mass communication researches? Adopting a methodological triangulation of content analysis, discourse analysis and critic al analysis, this work strives to establish the predominance of empirical methodology as the basic method adopted in the Nigerian communication researches by examining a sampled population of masters, doctoral and journal articles. The work therefore proceeds to evaluate the validity and reliability of such empirical methodology for the whole camp of communication researches. Findings gotten so far, reveals the preference for empirical methodology in Nigerian Mass Communication researches. However, critical examination reveals the inadequacy of such a methodology for the whole difference shades of communication researches in Nigeria. The research therefore recommends the adoption and recovery of difference qualitative and quantitative methodologies if communication researches would be relevant to the society.</p>

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Mariam Waheed  
Mekheimer  
GICICSSH1707126

**Multimodal Discourse Analysis of Egyptian Political Movies: A Case Study of "People at the Top Ahl Al Kemma " Movie**

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**Abstract**

Nascent research is conducted to the advancement of discourse analysis to include different modes as images, sound and text. The focus of this study will be to elucidate how images are embedded with texts in an audio-visual medium as cinema to send political messages; it also seeks to broaden our understanding of politics beyond a relatively narrow conceptualization of the "political" through studying non-traditional discourses as the cinematic discourse. The aim herein is to develop a systematic approach to film analysis to capture political meanings in films .The method adopted in this research is Multimodal Discourse Analysis (MDA) focusing on embedding visuals with texts. As today's era is the era of images and that necessitates analyzing images. Drawing on the writings of O'Halloran, Kress and Van Leuween, John Bateman and Janina Wildfeuer, different modalities will be studied to understand how those modes interact in the cinematic discourse. "People at the top movie" is selected as an example to unravel the political meanings throughout film tackling the cinematic representation of the notion of social justice.

**Key Words-** Egyptian Cinema, Multimodal Discourse Analysis, People at the top, Social Justice.



Dr. Girija Sanjay Lagad  
GICICSSH1707128

**IGIA Framework of Airport Operations: A Case of GMR as Success Story of PPP Airports in India**

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CEO, PRCS, India

Dr Girija Lagad  
Research Associate

Dr Sonal Bhat  
Research Associate

**Abstract**

**Introduction:** Aviation industry across the globe is undergoing transformation. The changing global aviation environment, increasing passenger flow, rising requirements for cargo transportation & tourism development have triggered the process of involvement of private players in airport development & operations through PPP model. GMR Group is one of the leading private players in airports operations in India. The case of GMR airports is particularly interesting as it echoes the evolution of policy environment in India and how national assets are created through Public and Private Partnership. It also throws light on the four major aspects of successful model of airport development within PPP framework – International Competitiveness (I), Growth orientation (G) , Innovative approach (I) and “Above the expectation” delivery of services (A) i.e. IGIA Framework.

**Objectives:** This case study based research endeavours to analyse the evolution of airport ownership & governance process within a PPP framework considering

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	<p><b>GMR airports as a success story.</b>  <b>Methodology:</b> This research undertakes case study approach based on analysis of primary data collected from the various stakeholders of GMR airports &amp; direct visits.  <b>Outcome of the research:</b> This case based research is expected to throw light on how the public private partnership in aviation sector is evolving in India, what are the challenges facing the private players in the aviation sector, how GMR airports overcame these challenges &amp; came out as success stories and whether this experiment can be replicated by other Indian airports.  <b>Keywords:</b> Public private partnership, aviation, airport operations, GMR airports.</p>
<p><b>Nader Aghakhani</b>  <b>GICICSSH1707130</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The impact of educational- supportive self-care package on mean of anxiety, depression and stress in myocardial infarction</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nader Aghakhani</b>  <b>Department of Nursing, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Khorshid Sanaei</b>  <b>Inpatient Safety Research Center, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> Although, Myocardial infarction is one of the most common cardiovascular diseases known which can be controlled, patients are always at risk of physical, and socio-psychological stressors. Thus, this study aims to investigate the impact of educational- supportive self-care package on mean of anxiety, depression and stress in myocardial infarction of Shahid Gholipour, Boukan, Iran.</p> <p><b>Methods and Materials:</b> This pre- and post-quasi-experimental study will carried out on 56 hospitalized patients with heart failure selected from in Shahid Gholipour hospital affiliated with Urmia University of Medical Sciences were assessed in 2016. They will assign to two groups of experimental (n = 43) and control (n = 43) groups. They are selected through convenience sampling and divided randomly into two intervention and control groups. Any patient in the experimental group received education after 48 hours of admission and after the disease's acute phase through face to face contact and also a booklet and questionnaires were completed before the intervention, after the intervention, before discharge from the hospital, and two months after discharge through phone calls or visiting patients in the intervention group if the patients requested. The patients in the control group receive no intervention. At the same time, patients and their relatives were taught about social support in four dimensions of emotional support, tools, information and evaluation. Demographic and DASS questionnaires (anxiety, stress, depression) were used to collect data. Data were analyzed using statistical software spss version.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The findings showed that educational- supportive self-care package can reduce anxiety and depression in experimental group after intervention as a lasting effect. On the other hand, the package does not effect on stress meaningfully decrease among the patients of control group, and only causes the decrease through interaction with the factor "time".</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> The educational- supportive self-care package can reduce anxiety and depression and a part of stress among patients with myocardial infarction.</p>

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	<p>Thus, it is recommended the results of this study be considered by health and treatment setting managers as a key factoring nursing care programs to decrease of stress, anxiety and depression among patients with myocardial infraction. Key words: Self-care package, anxiety, depression stress myocardial infraction</p>
<p><b>Kamal Khademvatan</b> GICICSSH1707131</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prevalence and correlates of aortic root dilatation in patients with essential hypertension admitted to Seyyed-ol-shohada Hospital, Urmia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kamal Khademvatan</b> Urmia university of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Alireza Rostamzadeh</b> <b>Mir Hossein Mohammadzad</b> <b>Nader Aghakhani</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> High blood pressure is the most common cause of preventable death in the world. Today, more than 50% of isolated aortic valve failures, leading to aortic valve replacement, are due to aortic root dilatation that is also rising steadily. Association between aortic root dilatation and hypertension has been discussed and numerous studies were noted the relationship between hypertension, aortic root dilatation and aortic valvular failure. Given the importance of the issue and the lack of a comprehensive study on regional and even countries in this field, in this study, we have to measure dilated aortic root prevalence and related factors in patients with hypertension in University of Medical Sciences, Urmia.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> This was a cross-sectional descriptive – analytical study. During the years 2013 to 2014, all patients referred to Seyedolshohada Hospital, Urmia with high blood pressure (systolic blood pressure over 140 or diastolic blood pressure over 90) were enrolled. In section echocardiography was done by echocardiologist with VIVID7 manufactured by GE and dilated aortic root was examined. The dimensions of the aortic in 3 areas annulus, Sinus Valsalva and STJ was measured and calculated according to body surface, and the results of the analysis were analyzed using statistical software SPSS 17.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> In this study, we examined 1256 patients with hypertension, 541 patients (43.1%) were female and 715 (56.9%) were male. The prevalence of aortic root dilatation was 166 (13/3%) patients. And the dilated aortic root with older age, male gender, and smoking, there was a significant association, but with dyslipidemia and diabetes had no significant association.</p> <p><b>Discussion:</b> Given that hypertension is the most common cause of preventable death in the world and associated of aortic root dilatation with hypertension has been demonstrated in numerous studies. Thus, the estimation of high blood pressure prevalence in the region and the country and its timely treatment aimed at preventing aortic root dilatation and complications related to it can be effective action.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Aortic root dilatation, Hypertension, Echocardiography</p>
<p><b>Crystal Magotra</b> GICICSSH1707132</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Refugee Crisis In A Globalized World: A Study</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Crystal Magotra</b> Institute affiliation – Pandit deendayal petroleum university, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India</p>

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Abstract

**Executive summary:** The conflict in Syria between the government of Bashar al-Assad and various other forces, which started in the spring of 2011, continues to cause displacement within the country and across the region. By the end of 2014, an estimated 7.6 million people were internally displaced and 3.7 million Syrians had fled the country since the conflict began (OCHA 2014; UNHCR 2015a). The refugee situation caused by the Syrian conflict is dire, and it has placed enormous strain on neighboring countries. Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, and Turkey host massive numbers of Syrian refugees, and Syrians have been seeking protection beyond these countries in increasing numbers since 2011.

This paper looks at the burdens and costs of the Syrian refugee crisis and considers how they have, or have not, been shared by the international community at large, and in particular by Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. It also considers to what degree Syrians have been able to find protection in states outside the region. Germany and Sweden, by the end of 2014, had provided protection to the largest number of Syrian refugees outside the region. Although Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States differ in the level of protection provided to Syrians, all four states have increased protection to Syrians via resettlement and asylum (and in the case of the US temporary protected status) since 2012. Despite this, the degree of protection provided by the four states is modest in relation to that provided by neighbouring countries to Syria, and far more could be done. This paper also argues that the international community as a whole has not sufficiently contributed toward alleviating the burden caused by the Syrian refugee influx, in terms of both financial assistance and refugee resettlement. Drawing on classical ethical perspectives found in secular moral thought and in several religious traditions, the paper argues that national borders have moral weight, but that grave violations of the rights of displaced persons can create responsibilities that are more stringent than duties to co-citizens of one's own country.

The paper puts forward two general recommendations to reduce the strain on neighbouring countries: increase the level of burden sharing by the international community as a whole and more evenly distribute the burden among industrialized states in Europe, North America, and the Asia Pacific. In terms of enhancing the level of protection for Syrians in countries beyond the region, it proposes three recommendations for states: namely, increase refugee resettlement, facilitate family reunification and other forms of legal admission, and allow refugees to seek protection through embassies in the region.



Lukasz Matuszyk  
GICICSSH1707135

Computer Programming Is Like Creative Writing and Why This Is (Not) True

Lukasz Matuszyk  
University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland

Abstract

The dynamic changes in today's societies, particularly the wide influence of computer technologies on various aspects of both our professional activities and everyday life, call for up-to-date research on the confluence between those technologies and other areas. In my professional life, I attempt to join two disciplines, computer science and literary study, and I notice the similarities – as well as the lack of dialogue – between them. My presentation will offer a specific “marriage” of the two areas of study, indicating the points at which they overlap

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	<p>and discussing their differences. Two particular fields will be of interest for the discussion: computer programming and creative writing. I will propose several ideas pertaining to a new sub-discipline emerging at the interface of the two areas. More specifically, I will analyse the ways in which computer programming is similar to writing an electronic library work. Electronic literature, also called e literature, is a distinct literary type, inextricably connected to the Internet and combining various elements (such as the text, graphical elements, and sounds) into a unified work of art, which is often “developed” by a group of authors. In order to juxtapose the two fields, I will discuss the most essential characteristics of the programmer’s activity, and I will compare his/her labour to the process of creating an e library work. In the presentation, I will propose a concept of “hyper-writing” and refer it both to creating e library works and to programming, and I will discuss the distinctive features of this newly-identified phenomenon as well as the possibilities of its further development in the future. Special attention will be paid to the manner in which the results of both types of writing are processed in the human mind and in the computer memory, respectively.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> e literature, computer programming, creative writing, virtual reality, experience, hypertext, literary theory</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pranay K Das</b> GICICSSH1707137</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Estimating Losses of Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) Associated with Problem Gambling in Canada</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pranay K Das</b> PhD Candidate Department of Economics, University of Manitoba Winnipeg MB Canada R2N 2S9</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The objective of this study is to estimate the monetary losses of health related quality of life associated with problem gambling in Canada. Using 2013-2014 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) data, we run an Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression to examine the association between losses in health related quality of life measured by Health Utility Index (HUI) and problem gambling. To isolate the association of problem gambling with health utility index, we control for problem gambling related comorbidities like alcohol, smoking, and depression and chronic diseases or disabilities in addition to other socio-demographic and economic variables like age, sex, education, and income. Our results show that problem gambling significantly and negatively associated with health related quality of life: 7.1% reduction of health related quality of life is associated with problem gambling. The 95% confidence interval for this estimate is [4.2% - 10.1%]. The associated annual cost per problem gambler range between C\$6,300 and C\$15,150 with a reference C\$10,650.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> HRQoL, Problem Gambling, Association, Monetary losses,</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Usage Of Online Resources By Scholars Of The Humanities And Social Sciences: A Case Study</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Amjad Ali and Fatima Hasan</b> Digital Resources Centre, Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh- 202 002 (UP) INDIA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p>

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<p>Dr. Amjad Ali and Fatima Hasan GICICSSH1707138</p>	<p>The study has been conducted on the Digital Resource Centre (DRC) of the Aligarh Muslim University in India which is a central facility for about 30,000 Internet users through 10,000 odd computers and mobile phone users to access over 55 million e-books, 7 million e-journals and an equal amount of electronic theses and dissertations, besides, a large number of reference tools and audiovisual resources.</p> <p>The main objectives of this study are (a) to know about the visit timings, purpose of visit, duration of stay, the number of pages referred in a day and specialized field of scholars visiting DRC; (b) to know about the usage of existing resources and preferred search engines; (c) seek suggestions for improvement of services for the users; and (d) to incorporate changes in view of the suggestions for better services.</p> <p>For the study, an open ended questionnaire was distributed among users of DRC in the first week of February, 2017 and thirty filled up questionnaires received from the faculty members and Ph. D. students. The data so received has been analysed and presented in tables and charts.</p> <p>Results of the study reveal an increasing trend to access information in digital format and bringing out higher quality research publications by the Institution. It has also been found that the majority of users spends two to three hours in DRC, consult five pages at a time and utilize the services for writing theses and research papers. Google is their favourite search engine followed by yahoo.com. The collections of ETDs and e-Journals are the most preferred. It has also been revealed that the respondents are not fully aware about the available resources, facilities and the method of information retrieval. It is therefore suggested to conduct surveys and organize user awareness programmes frequently for their familiarity with resources and services for better results.</p>
 <p>Anwasha Ray GICICSSH1707141</p>	<p><b>Anthropomorphic Imagery and Characterization in Haruki Murakami's novel Kafka on the Shore</b></p> <p>Anwasha Ray School Of Communication, Manipal University, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The research paper traces the effect of employing anthropomorphic elements in Haruki Murakami's novel Kafka on the Shore. The delicate art of characterization when combined with anthropomorphism highlights the very nature and function of Murakami's animals. The article traces the function and effect of imagery, as a literary technique, in highlighting the characteristics of the various animal characters, encountered by the human characters, on their quest for the unknown. Imbued with recurring themes of "search for identity" and "postmodern strains", the novel stands as a testament to the social conventions that plagued the masses of Japan. The qualitative analysis puts forth the irony of ascribing identity to stray animals by the ones who themselves lack an identity and sense of self. The novel has been subjected to qualitative analysis from two perspectives: character portrayal and imagery, in terms of the animal characters of the novel. The specific tools adopted for scrutiny are a mix of rhetorical and narrative tools: Character Attributes, Types of Imagery (thermal, olfactory, tactile, auditory, gustatory, kinesthetic, visual), Point-of-View, Simile, Metaphor, Allusion, Hyperbole, Onomatopoeia.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Anthropomorphism, Haruki Murakami, Animals in Literature, Imagery, Character Portrayal, Characterization.</p>

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<p>Dr. Hosein Habibzadeh GICICSSH1707144</p>	<p><b>Knowledge, Attitude, and Performance of Oncology Nurses Handling Antineoplastic Drugs in Hospitals of Urmia University, Iran</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Hosein Habibzadeh</b> Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran</p> <p><b>Samira Orujlu</b> <b>Mohamad Javad Zare</b> <b>Mohammad Hajaghazadeh</b> Urmia University of Medical Sciences</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> Antineoplastic drugs (ANDs) for the treatment of cancers could result in occupational exposure of nurses and consequent side effects. This study aimed to evaluate knowledge, attitude, and performance of oncology nurses and to survey nurses' chemotherapy workload and the experienced side effects.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> A cross-sectional study was conducted at four hospitals of Urmia University, Iran. Two self-reported questionnaires were distributed among 54 oncology nurses to collect information on nurses' workload and side effects as well as to evaluate their level of knowledge, attitude, and performance. Totally 54 nurses were participated in the study.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> The mean age and chemotherapy work experience of nurses were <math>32.4 \pm 6.5</math> and <math>4.3 \pm 3.5</math> years, respectively. About 52% and 36% of nurses reported the lack of safety guideline and training program at their workplaces, respectively. Hair loss, headache, and period abnormalities were the most reported side effects of exposure with ANDs. All nurses prepared ANDs in biological safety cabinet but 85.5% and 37% of nurses used respirator and eye protection during drug preparation. The mean score of knowledge, attitude, and performance of nurses were <math>9.43 \pm 1.5</math> out of 12, <math>39.14 \pm 6.5</math> out of 60, and <math>13.41 \pm 4.7</math> out of 23, respectively.</p> <p><b>Discussion:</b> The result clearly point to the fact that there is a need for implementation of guidelines and training in studied oncology units. Through provision of proper personal protection and regarded training, hospitals could demonstrate organizational support leading to improvement of knowledge and performance as well as decrease of nurses' concerns in exposure with ANDs.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Knowledge, Attitude, Performance, Oncology Nurses, Antineoplastic Drugs, Urmia, Iran</p>
<p>M. Pilar Milagros GICICSSH1707148</p>	<p><b>Language for action: A blind student's rhetorical strategies to create spaces of visibility</b></p> <p><b>M. Pilar Milagros</b> Assistant Professor of Rhetoric/Writing, Boğaziçi University, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Purpose:</b> In this presentation, I will argue that students with varying abilities do resist spaces that may alienate them by utilizing language to construct themselves in ways that resist binary interpretations, such as expert and experienced writers. In particular, I will analyze how a blind intercultural student in an undergraduate rhetoric and writing class utilized all available technology means to construct effective visual arguments by describing them with words. Thus, that student attempted to negotiate "visibility" and agency for students who could be potentially challenged by pedagogical expectations of expert and tech-savvy</p>

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	<p>writers. In order to support my claim, I will analyze rhetorical strategies, and language tropes and metaphors used by a visually impaired student in my class.</p> <p><b>Methods of data analysis:</b> This research agenda analyzes student's rhetorical strategies, such as "making statements, asking questions... explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating" (Searle, 1980, p. vii), or "evaluating, predicting, complaining, apologizing, and giving directives" (Nassaji and Cumming's, 2000, p. 102). Those rhetorical strategies are then examined to identify whether student inhabited different identities, such as "autobiographical writer;" "discoursal self," and "self as author" (Ivanič, 1998, pp. 24-36), and engaged both in negotiations of knowledge and of various roles in the classroom.</p> <p><b>Critical Discourse Analysis</b> helps me examine negotiations of power "as [power relations] are produced and reproduced by language" (Grue, 2015, p.11).</p> <p><b>Findings:</b> Most frequently utilized rhetorical strategies and identity positionings are presented here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Making statements (aware student &amp; self-as author)</li><li>• Giving advice (resisting student)</li><li>• Thanking instructor (good student)</li></ul> <p>Students with different abilities do resist spaces that may alienate them. By constantly rephrasing my questions, he positioned himself as an active subject rather than a passive victim of his impairment, and/or of society. Moreover, his being an assertive and negotiating student helped him create successful, albeit non-traditional, visual arguments.</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> Visually impaired students can engage in negotiations with their instructors if provided with spaces wherein they can engage in honest dialogue; however, according to Umut (personal communication, 2015), students need to be better trained on how to effectively communicate with their instructors</p> <p><b>Implications:</b> Educational support for students with varying abilities country-wise is scarce (new area). Professional development and help are needed at the local institution and across institutions.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Ability, challenges, rhetorical strategies, spaces of visibility, visual arguments.</p>
<p>Irena Sever Globan GICICSSH1707149</p>	<p><b>Women's representation in political talk shows on Croatian Public Television</b></p> <p>Irena Sever Globan Assistant Professor Department of Communication, Catholic University of Croatia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The goal of this presentation is to explore the style which the media culture follows in the representation of women on the Croatian Radiotelevision (HRT), which is a Croatian public broadcasting company. Since mass media are a social institution that participates in shaping of social and personal identity and influences the fixing or breaking down gender stereotypes, the author wanted to know whether HRT follows the legislation on gender equality and gender representation in the media. The aim is to find out if women were called as guest experts and to what extent when discussing important social and political issues or this area is still reserved for men only, pushing women from the public to the private sphere. Author made a discourse analysis of two informative talk shows (Otvoreno and In medias res) in April and May of 2012. Thus, 38 episodes of the mentioned programs were analyzed in relation to the presence or absence of women in the studio, discussion topics, voices as a source of information</p>

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	<p>regarding to gender and professions of guests that are most commonly represented. The research confirmed the hypothesis that women on the Croatian public television are a minority when it comes to commenting serious political, social and economic issues, as their opinion was taken in consideration only in 12 % of all interventions (even in the topics such as women's reproductive rights). With the same method the author is going to analyze the political talk shows on public television (Otvoreno, Iza zavjese and Hrvatska za 5) in April and May of 2017. with the aim to discover if the media in Croatia still actively participate in strengthening gender stereotypes and reinforcing the patriarchal culture or the things have changed on better five years later.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> women in the media, gender stereotypes, discrimination, political talk show, public television</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BInish Ahmed</b> GICICSSH1707150</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Child Labor amongst Primary School going children: An Analytical Study of the downtrodden areas of Karachi Pakistan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>BInish Ahmed</b> Department of Sociology, Greenwich University, Karachi, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper examines the prevailing situation of child labour in the Karachi megacity. The primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire asked from the children who are involved in various labors. The area which is selected is downtrodden areas of Karachi. The sample size is 50, while the sampling method is convenient non-probabilistic sampling. The salary range of most of the children examined were 5,000 to 10,000 keeping in view that 44% of the children work 4 to 8 hours daily while 26% of them do 8 to 10 hours. 60% of the respondents told that they contributed 75% of their salary to home. The paper shows that most of the children are not happy with their work and prefer to go to schools. This paper also highlights the responsibility of the government to provide its citizens means of education, work and health facilities so that the children can be enrolled into primary level schools.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b> Child Labor, Primary Schools, Government, Work and Health Facilities</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. J.O. Fatile</b> GICICSSH1707151</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Legislative-Executive Relations And Policy Formulation And Implementation In Lagos State</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. J.O. Fatile</b> Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences Lagos State University, Ojo</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mr. K.D. Adejuwon</b> Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences Lagos State University, Ojo</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mr. G.L. Ejalonibu</b> Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences Lagos State University, Ojo</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p><b>The necessity of building a workable synergy and desirable relationship between</b></p>

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	<p>the forces of government both at the levels of legislative and executive systems towards improved efficiency in their policy models lies at the heart of this study. The nature of legislative-executive relations in the presidential system has over the years, attracted wide variety of viewpoints both about conflict and co-operation, whether one or the other dominates, and whether benefits or liabilities result from either. The main objective of the study therefore is to determine the effect of legislative and executive relations on policy formulation and implementation with specific reference to Lagos State. The survey research design was adopted. Questionnaires were administered on sampled population 80 members in both State House of Assembly and cabinet who serve as participants in the study. A combination of both purposive and simple random sampling techniques was adopted. A 5-point scale and validated self-structured questionnaire was used as the instrument for data collection. Data collected were analysed using descriptive statistic such as frequency distribution and simple percentages while inferential statistic including correlation and regression analyses were used to test relevant hypotheses. The findings indicated that the co-operative legislative-executive relations have resulted in improved public policy formulation and implementation in Lagos State. It was also discovered that the polity suffers from executive interference and influence from the political cabals when the public budget and appointment is concerned. The study therefore recommended that the executive and legislative arms of government should embark on regular capacity building on basic conflict resolution and management training with a view to improving their conflict management skills as well as their problem solving skills.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Public Policy, Legislative, Executive, Policy Formulation and Policy Implementation</p>
 <p>Lal Mohammad Lame GICICSSH1707155</p>	<p><b>Afghanistan: As the corridor country for Central Asian Energy</b></p> <p><b>Lal Mohammad Lame</b> Master Student in International Relations Department of Kocaeli University</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Central Asia is rich in hydrocarbons, gas is the largest source of energy. Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are especially rich in terms of natural gas and Kazakhstan are rich in terms of oil. Central Asia has 31.2 million barrels of proven oil reserves and 19.5 trillion cubic meters of natural gas reserves. In the order of world countries, Turkmenistan is ranked 4th after Russia, Iran and Qatar with 617.3 trillion cubic meters of natural gas reserves. According to the proven oil reserves, Kazakhstan is in the 12th place after Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Iran, Kuwait, United Emirates, Russia, Libya, USA and Nigeria with a reserve of 30 thousand million barrels.</p> <p>The Central Asian Republics have tremendous hydrocarbon reserves. The energy richness of these republics attract countries like Russia, China, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Turkey, away from the USA and the European Union. Central Asia has a significant share in world energy market. Central Asia and Caucasus oil and natural gas are important in the future policies of many countries.</p> <p>Afghanistan's position in the US's Central Asian energy policy is very important. Afghanistan is among the Central Asian countries with energy-rich characteristics and the South Asian countries that are in need of energy. Afghanistan has an important position to deliver Central Asian energy to South</p>

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	<p>Asia and the world market with the shortest distance. For years, the United States has been conducting different policies for the realization of this policy. The Great Central Asia Project, the New Silk Road Project is the most important of these. TAPI (Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India) natural gas pipeline and Kasa 1000 electricity network are the most important projects summarized by the first letters of Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India.  <b>Key Words:</b> Central Asia, Energy, USA, Afghanistan, South Asia</p>
<p><b>Setara Setayesh</b>  <b>GICICSSH1707157</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>India's energy policy in Central Asia and its effects on security in Afghanistan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Setara Setayesh</b>  <b>International Relations, Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>India's major foreign policy doctrine divides countries into three concentric circles that Afghanistan will be among the first circle. So it has great importance in India's foreign policy. Relations between Afghanistan and India have long been closely linked to the hand and India's role in Afghanistan was visible. Only India during the reign of the Taliban in Afghanistan has almost lost its influence felt after the September 11 terrorist attacks positive and cooperative approach adopted towards Afghanistan. In this context, India has tried with other influential powers like the United States of America, Russia and Europe cooperate in various sectors. Since the developments in Afghanistan could have a direct impact on the security of South Asia, and from the other side of India's foreign policy strategy the special stage for Afghanistan has taken this research to analyze foreign policy (global, Asian and South Asian) Indian and also sought to explain the relations between Afghanistan and India. The purpose of this research is to recognize Afghanistan's place in politics, "political siege" India and explain its approach towards the new Afghan government by looking at the energy of Central Asia.</p>
<p><b>Tripada Bharati</b>  <b>GICICSSH1707160</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Indo-Caribbean Women Writings, the Feminist Poetics and the History of Indentureship</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tripada Bharati</b>  <b>Centre for the Study of Indian Diaspora, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Indo Caribbean women writings have been an emerging phenomenon growing in strength since the end of the twentieth century. Their double marginalization firstly as labourer and secondly as women only amounted to the aggravation of their sufferings under the Plantations. Their transoceanic journey across kalapani (Black Waters) is a major trope in their writings which serves as the starting point as well as the point of departure for them. This paper will broadly focus on the emergence of Indo-Caribbean women writings, the historicity of indentureship and the feminist poetics in these literatures. The paper will investigate how their lives under indentureship serve as a major Diasporic memory in their writings. The feminist poetics will relate to the empowering elements in Indo-Caribbean writings where they speak for themselves and so no long have to be spoken for, their critique of gender roles, their emphasis on women education as a vehicle of social uplift and their working alongside African</p>

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	<p>feminist counterparts. Their writings are not only about female subjectivity and self-representation but should be seen under the matrix of colonialism and post-colonial feminism. They attempt to offer new socio-historical perspectives while challenging the old ones. For the paper, specific readings will be done about the history of indentureship, the lives of Indian women under indentureship and afterwards in the Caribbean. Major Indo-Caribbean women writers like Lakshmi Persaud, Shani Mootoo, and Ramabai Espinet's fictions will be analyzed in accordance with the goals of this paper. Indo-Caribbean women writings have not only been eclipsed by Afro-Caribbean literature but also by their own male counterparts. So far they have either been misappropriated or been subjected to stereotype where they are relegated to the margins. The paper will seek to explore the dynamics of Indo-Caribbean women writings within the paradigm of historical indentureship and the empowering feminist poetics as they claim.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Indo-Caribbean Women Writings, Indentureship, feminist poetics, Post-Colonialism, Lakshmi Persaud, Shani Mootoo, Ramabai Espinet.</p>
<p><b>Monalisha Khakhlari</b> GICICSSH1707161</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Medieval Assam: an analytical account of British Travellers</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Monalisha Khakhlari</b> Department of History, PhD Research Scholar, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Travel writing focus on some preconceived notion, as Lewis Strauss stated, "Travel books have preserved the illusion of something which no longer exists." The European travellers show the idea of hardening European superiority leading to the manipulation of Orientalist theory which led Edward Said to coin the term Orientalism, describing the correlation between occident and orient as an asymmetrical one. Nevertheless, travel account are regarded as primary source materials that bring immense value to the study of past in corroboration with other sources of the period. Assam, though a fascinating state on a strategic frontier of India was not a popular destination in the earlier period. However, certain commercial interest and a spirit of adventure led a small number of foreigner's including travellers, scholars, invaders, traders, soldiers, religious reformers and missionaries to this region. No doubt the accounts of British travellers such as Ralph Fitch, Alexander Dow, Captain Welsh and John Peter Wade had enhanced the history of Medieval Assam. Yet we see the seed of certain stereotypes being sowed that affect the received understanding of Assam later also.</p> <p>Therefore, the present paper with the correlation of primary and secondary sources would seek to examine the motives of travellers and the stereotypical presence that they made based on certain assumptions. It is also an attempt to analyze the devices of representations and dominant ideologies that led to sheer depictions of the travellers' imagination and perception which influence the considerate knowledge in contemporary period.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Travel writing, representation, self, other, notional presumption</p>
<p><b>Enis Baha Biçer</b> GICICSSH1707163</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Determination of Financial Literacy Levels of Health Personnel Working in Hospitals Affiliated to the Ministry of Health (Republic of Turkey)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Enis Baha Biçer</b> Asst. Prof Department of Health Management, Cumhuriyet University, Sivas,</p>

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Republic of Turkey

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**Abstract**

**Objective:** This descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted to determine the financial literacy level of health personnel.

**Method:** The population of the research was composed of health personnel working in 11 hospitals affiliated to the Ministry of Health in Sivas (N = 2750). A sample of 338 health personnel was included in the study by simple random sampling method. In the study, as data collection tool, a questionnaire consisting of 12 questions about the socio-demographic characteristics of the health staff and "Financial Literacy Questionnaire" in order to determine the financial literacy levels of the health staff were applied. The "Financial Literacy Questionnaire" used in a study conducted by Kılıç, Ata and Seyrek (2015) to measure the financial literacy level of students determines the financial literacy level of the individuals.

The survey consists of 38 questions and 7 sub-dimensions. After the official permissions were obtained from the General Secretariat of the Sivas Public Hospitals Association, the data were collected between January and March 2016. The study was conducted with 343 health personnel who served in the hospital at that time and voluntarily accepted to participate in the study.

**Statistical evaluation:** Data were analyzed using the IBM SPSS 22.00 program.

Comparisons were performed using Mann-Whitney U, Kruskal-Wallis, Spearman Correlation Coefficient, Frequency tests. Our data were shown in tables as mean ± standard deviation, the number and percentage of individuals, and the level of significance was accepted as  $p < 0,05$ .

**Findings:** Of the health staff participating in the survey, it was determined that 69.7% were female, 62.7% were single, 45.2% were between 20-29 years of age, 62.7% had no children, 40.8% had bachelor's degree, 61.5% were nurse/midwife, the income level of 64.4% between ₺ 2000-3999, 67.3% used internet banking. The overall financial literacy achievement score of the health care staff was 60%. Male participants' achievement scores were found to be higher than women. The level of income, level of education, participation in the private pension system and Internet banking usage were found to be effective in financial literacy levels. The area in which health care staff were the most successful was "retirement and insurance (78%)" while the most unsuccessful area was "investment (37%)".

**Result:** It can be said that healthcare staffs have a moderate level of knowledge about financial issues. For this reason, financial literacy training should be given to health personnel.

**The Importance of the Research:** In the financial world that is becoming increasingly complex, increased knowledge of the individuals, an important actor of the system, has great importance in the functioning of the system. It has also been found that individuals have a low level of knowledge in studies conducted by researchers and institutions on different sample groups on financial literacy, which has both large individual and social considerations. This study aiming to determine the financial literacy levels of the health staff is highly important in terms of increasing their individual welfare and thus social welfare.

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	<p><b>Keywords: financial literacy, healthcare personnel, financial information, financial training</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nanteza Lydia</b> GICICSSH1707165</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>How Sports Can Be Used To Build Social Bridges For Shaping Social Norms And Mindset Of People</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nanteza Lydia</b> Counseling Department, Mama Wa Uganda Foundation, Luweero, Uganda</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper looks at the power of “sports” as a powerful convening tool and a silent language with power to bridge racial divide, boundaries of age, social status and political divides. The paper is benchmarked on world success stories in Rwanda, England, USA, and Australia among others. It looks at Ugandan community as a case study, which is currently engrossed in egocentrism and ideological disorientation (i.e there are no longer shared values, participation in communal activities, and an outward vision for the country). The paper notes that sports can play a vital role in rebuilding the community fabric, shape social norms and mindset, as well as help government realize national and global government commitments especially NDP II vision, and SDGs goals 3, 5, 10 &amp; 16.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ahmad Farid Hamidi</b> GICICSSH1707167</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Analysis regarding relation between 1982 constitution of Turkey and human rights</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ahmad Farid Hamidi</b> Master Student in Political Science and Public Administration of Sakarya University, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The rights in the 1982 constitution are mentioned under the headings such as “Basic Rights and Assignments”, “Social and Economic Rights and Assignments” and “Political Rights and Assignments”.</p> <p>Human rights, however, as sourcing from dignity and worth of being a human could be defined as universal moral principles which all human beings have whether those rights are recognized them or not. The main aim of this research is to analyse 1982 constitution of Turkey in the context of human rights by exploring main philosophical debates regarding human rights and constitution. To realize this goal, I at first tried to define human rights in line with the ‘rights’ concept. Then I tried to explore the relation between the concepts of human rights and constitution while recounting deeply on the philosophical fundamentals of human rights is analysed in the framework and regard of ‘state philosophy of the constitution’, basic rights and liberties and their status in the constitution.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Constitutionalism, Turkey 1982 constitution, Human rights, Rights and Assignments.</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>Mercy Musviba</b> Social Sciences, Humanities , Richfield Graduate Institute of Technology, Johannesburg, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sekayi Bilale</b></p>

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<p>Mercy Musviba GICICSSH1707168</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>IWFTs constitute very important biological resources within the global agrobiodiversity context. 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><b>Key Words:</b> agrobiodiversity, nutrition, silviculture, utilization</p>
<p>Dr Vikrant Kishore GICICSSH1707169</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Reinventing Sunny Leone: From a Porn Star to a Bollywood Star!</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr Vikrant Kishore RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>While, Steven Daigle, a Big Brother (USA, 2008) reality show contestant encashed his popularity by featuring in gay porns, it was almost opposite for the established Canadian-Indian porn star Sunny Leone, who after a decade long career in porn industry accepted to appear as a contestant in the Indian Big Brother version, known as Bigg Boss (Season 5, 2011). Born to Punjabi Sikh parents, Karenjit Kaur Vohra took on the screen name Sunny Leone as she entered the porn industry. It was during her stint in Bigg Boss, a well-known Bollywood director/producer Mahesh Bhatt, (in a well set up manner for live television) went especially inside the Bigg Boss house to offer her a lead role in his film – Jism 2/Body 2 (an erotic thriller). Jism 2 faced much anger and criticism from all the corners in India for featuring a porn star, nevertheless, it earned moderate success, thus paving the way for Leone to feature in many such movies. Almost all the internet search engines since 2011 has ranked Sunny Leone among the top search keywords from India. Each controversy and negative remarks against Leone helped her to strengthen her image as a seductress/femme fatale. Moving from a porn background and taking on to the new found success as a Bollywood star meant, much needed to be changed for Sunny Leone. The article will delve into the reinvention of Leone from a porn star to a Bollywood star. It will seek to address questions such as, what makes Leone popular in India? Does Leone</p>

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	<p>challenge the implicit taboos imposed by the conservative society or she operates in a surreptitious manner? Has Bollywood tamed Leone or has it exploited her sexuality for its own benefit?</p>
 <p>Debarati Roy GICICSSH1707172</p>	<p>Seventy years of Indian Independence: an exploration of the traumatic aftermath</p> <p>Debarati Roy Department of English, School of Arts and Sciences, University of Rochester, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Unlike the history of African slavery, Jewish Holocaust and Vietnam War that has arrested the attention of scholars worldwide thereby resulting in an abundance of literary and cinematic representations of trauma, the political mayhem in India's past remains relatively less explored. On August 15th, 2017, India will celebrate seventy years of independence. Although in the recent past literary scholarship on Indian history has alluded to and assessed several aspects of the partition, the 1984 anti-Sikh riots, a genocide that has its roots in the Khalistan movement remains rather less researched. Thus, while there is a growing body of literature on Indian Partition, there seems to be a dearth of interest in exploring the aftermath. This paper attempts to explore the traumatic history of mass killing through literary texts by authors who have witnessed the violent acts carried out against the Sikhs during the riots. The paper intends to include accounts of journalists and travel-writers— William Dalrymple and Sanjay Suri, in particular ; coupled with this is Amitav Ghosh's seminal essay entitled "The Ghosts of Mrs. Gandhi" where he remarks that the events have a strong impact on his novels, especially, <i>The Shadow Lines</i> (1988) that was published right after the riots took place. The literary texts that this paper proposes to take up include Shonali Bose's <i>Amu</i> (2004) and Jaspreet Singh's <i>Helium</i> (2013), novels where traumatic memory of the massacre refuses to fade away; the in-depth exploration of these texts will help me examine how literature as Geoffrey Hartman notes in <i>The Longest Shadow</i> (1996) acts as witness to these memory places. Tracing the recent preoccupation with fictionalized representation of trauma, this project will focus on the 1984 riots which the Sikhs refer to as their 9/11 and examine how this event remains urgent even today. This paper also studies the reception of literary and cinematic texts that recorded and explored the anti-Sikh riots — specifically Shonali Bose's film <i>Amu</i> (2005) that was banned, which reinstates a conscious effort to suppress and manipulate this event in Indian history. Interestingly, Jaspreet Singh, Shonali Bose and Amitav Ghosh are not permanent residents of India. Thus, another extremely crucial aspect of this study remains to question whether migratory status gives one a special voice in exploring politically sensitive issues.</p> <p>Keywords: Traumatic memory, suppressed history, politics of reception, partition, Sikh genocide</p>
 <p>Suresh Singh</p>	<p>Depiction of 'Women' in Cheitharol Kumbaba (A Royal Chronicle)</p> <p>Suresh Singh Moirangthem History, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper explored the important of women's contributions to the administration, warfare, and trade and economy as depicted in Cheitharol</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Moirangthem</b> <b>GICICSSH1707175</b></p>	<p><b>Kumbaba. Literally and historically speaking, Cheitharol Kumbaba is one of the important texts that recorded the history of Manipur in general, and Royal in particular, written in ancient Meitei Mayek scripts. The paper highlighted how Meitei women played an important role in shaping the policies and programmed of the state in their individual and collective capacities. The paper discussed Meitei women of different age groups have many qualities as well known for their valour to fight social evil, to create revolution and protect the interest of motherland to fight war if the country faces such eventualities.</b></p> <p><b>Keywords: Cheitharol Kumbaba, Pakhangba, Kangleipak, Manipur, Meitei Mayek, Maiba and Maibi</b></p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Shapour Vahdatinejad</b> <b>GICICSSH1707177</b></p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Linguistic Sexism In The Iranian High School Efl Textbooks</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shapour Vahdatinejad</b> <b>Rustaq College of Applied Sciences, Oman</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>This study attempted to explore the status of linguistic sexism in the current Iranian high school EFL textbooks (four volumes) published by the Iranian Ministry of Education in 2014. In the state schools in Iran, textbooks are the only resource for majority of both teachers and students therefore, unbiased textbooks are necessary for students to build up their role in addressing the other gender in their lives and society. As it is noted by the Iranian Ministry of Education, the number of female students who are currently studying in the school is almost equal to that of the males. Therefore, it seemed necessary to find out whether both genders are treated unbiased in the high school EFL textbooks or not. This study is a quantitative content analysis which was carried out to investigate whether both genders (in terms of frequency of pronouns, title names and firstness) have been addressed equally or not. Having digitalized the texts, Word Smith Tool 4 tabulated the data then percentages were calculated for better interpretation. The findings show that in the textbooks, the ratio of pronouns ‘She’ to ‘He’ and ‘her’ to ‘his’ is 1 to more than 2. The findings also highlight that the ratio of male title names (Mr.) to female ones (Mrs. &amp; Ms.) in the textbooks is 4 to 1. Based on the findings, there are 11 instances of ‘Firstness’ occurrences in the textbooks from which 9 (82%) are ‘Male then Female’ and the rest (18%) are ‘Female then Male’ group which do not treat both genders equally and are biased toward males. The roles of females and their realistic contributions to the society are not well represented in the textbooks. Some implications are advised for teachers, textbook writers and policy makers.</b></p> <p><b>Keywords: Linguistic Sexism, EFL/ESL Textbooks, Hidden Curriculum, Firstness.</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Alejandrina Villagrán</b> <b>Monggiotti</b> <b>GICICSSH1707179</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Analyzing Trainees’ Beliefs And Feelings About Visual Art Through Narratives : An Appraisal Study</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Alejandrina Villagrán Monggiotti</b> <b>Benemérita Universidad Autónoma De Puebla</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rebeca Elena Tapia Carlín</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Writing enables students to improve upon their ability to express themselves and</b></p>

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	<p>use English as a second language in appropriate situations (Alhosani, 2008). Looking is a practice much like speaking, writing, or singing. Images are meaning generators and these meanings are produced through a complex social relationship that involves two elements besides the image and its producer: How viewers interpret or experience the image and the context in which the image is seen. (Sturken &amp; Cartwright ,2015). The purpose of this study was to analyze and explore students' beliefs and feelings about visual art as input material through the lenses of appraisal theory (Martin &amp; White, 2005). A group Pre-service teachers from a public university in Central Mexico were exposed to visual arts used as input material in order to promote writing and emotion recognition. Classroom observation, narratives and questionnaires were used in order to determine how students perceived visual arts as input material and the impact their beliefs and emotion recognition had on their writing. The analysis reveals that the first-time participants observed as piece of art, were able to recognize characters, symbols, shapes, colors and emotions. Some of them were motivated to write descriptive narratives of a painting. The findings of this study reveal that visual arts' integration in the classroom has a positive effect in students' motivation and visual literacy skills since it led them to critical thinking and to a fluent written expression in the language.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Visual arts, Appraisal Theory, Emotion Recognition, Beliefs, Visual Literacy</p>
<p><b>Fatma Altinbas Sarigul</b> <b>GICICSSH1707181</b></p>	<p><b>Cultural identities; roots or routes?</b></p> <p><b>Fatma Altinbas Sarigul</b> <b>Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Istanbul Kemerburgaz</b> <b>University, Istanbul, Turkey</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The issue that the identities are acquired congenitally or created in the collective past has been opened to debate in the last century. The challenge made to the fact that the identities have fixed “selves”, has argued that the identity is not a given structure. According to this view, identity is a constructed structure and this construction process is always in the construction phase. No identity can ever be completed. There is an endless transformation. The past, which was given reference by the identity, has a variable structure just like the identity itself. The accumulation of what has happened in the past, changes in accordance with the viewpoints of both those who narrate the past and those who try to conceive the past. Moreover, in the reconstruction of the identity and the past, man is not the sole authority. People are constantly open to the external influences during the construction of their identities. Thus, the identity is constructed in an individual and collective way. The emphasis in this study is on the fact that the identity is constructed with the effects created by the future expectations rather than the effects from the past. Since, both the identity and the past can be reconstructed today, the identity has no self and the identity is a variable. Future expectations decide on how the identity shall be reconstructed as much as the past. The identity is in the roots as well as towards the routes. The uncertainty of the identity is caused by the fact that it carries in itself the uncertainty of the future. Due to this reason, in identity policies and studies future plans of the people or the groups forming the identity should be examined as much as the past.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Identity, Self, Roots, Construction</p>

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<p>Naheed Ashfaq GICICSSH1707182</p>	<p><b>Analysis of the Usage of Parts of Speech Appeared on Front Page Headlines of Pakistani Newspapers</b></p> <p><b>Naheed Ashfaq</b> Lecturer, University of Management and Technology, Lahore. Pakistan</p> <p><b>Faiza Abid</b> Lecturer, University of Management and Technology, Lahore. Pakistan</p> <p><b>Aisha Niazi</b> Phd. Scholar, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Sadia Riaz</b> Assistant Professor, University of Management and Technology, Lahore. Pakistan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This research aims to investigate the usage of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, cardinals, conjunctions, adjectives and determiners in the front page headings of the two prominent names in newspaper industry of Pakistan (Dawn and The Nation). A mixed approach (inclusive of qualitative and quantitative methods) is used along with the tagging of POS. the software namely; Antconc 3.2.4w is employed for the aforementioned analysis. The Nation has 180 news headlines in total whereas in the Dawn the number of news used for the study is 124. Total word count is 1949. Results display that the headlines appearing in The Nation are far enriching than Dawn's headlines on the basis of the plied use of parts of speech. Nouns and Conjunctions are specifically focused for this research over rest of the parts of speech since the inclination of The Nation towards the use of conjunctions and nouns is discerningly observed than other parts of speech. <b>Keywords:</b> Headlines, Newspaper, Parts of speech</p>
 <p>Sarwat Sultan GICICSSH1707184</p>	<p><b>Giving versus Receiving Social Support: An Analysis of What Contributes the Most to Favorable Life Outcomes</b></p> <p><b>Sarwat Sultan</b> Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan</p> <p><b>Frasat Kanwal</b> <b>Shahzad Gul</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This study calls for the question whether providing help to others is more beneficial than receiving it. Thus the present study probed the relative contributions of giving versus receiving social support to life satisfaction, marital satisfaction and distress in a sample of 436 older married adults aged 43-66 years. Baseline indicators of giving and receiving support were used to predict the study variables. Adults also provided data on the measures of life satisfaction, marital satisfaction, and distress. Results from regression analyses indicated that life and marital satisfaction were significantly increased for individuals who reported providing instrumental support to friends, relatives, and neighbors, and individuals who reported providing emotional support to their spouse. Receiving support had no effect on life and marital satisfaction once giving support was taken into consideration. The results pertaining to distress showed the opposite</p>

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	<p>findings for individuals who reported providing support than individuals receiving support. These results have implications for understanding how social contact influences life patterns, happiness, and mental health.</p>
<p>Sarwat Un Nisa GICICSSH1707185</p>	<p><b>English Lexical Borrowings in Kashmiri – Revisited</b></p> <p>Sarwat Un Nisa Department of English, King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Most of the time when two languages come in contact with each other it results in the influence of one language on another. One of the prominent arenas which is influenced by language contact is vocabulary i.e words of one language get incorporated into the other language. This incorporation of words of one language into another is borrowing. Borrowing is the outcome of language contact and words can go in both directions between the two languages in contact. However, it is not symmetrical mostly, more words can go from one side to the other and the process of borrowing is not random. One of the common reasons of borrowing a word from another language is the need of a word for referring to a concept, which is new to its speakers. Therefore, the inadequacy in the language prompts its speakers to use a word from a foreign language. It also depends on many other factors like power, prestige, and status of the source language and also on the attitude of people towards it, which makes the objects, and ideas it brings desirable and useful to the borrowing language. Sometimes a language enjoys the status of being more prestigious, powerful and of a higher status among people. To enhance the status of the native language a word from the language of a higher status is chosen.</p> <p>Kashmir being a multilingual society and English being widely used in educational institutions, Kashmiri comes into contact with it due to which English borrowings in Kashmiri cannot ruled out. This paper will throw some light on the borrowings in Kashmiri.</p>
<p>Stephanie L Hathaway GICICSSH1707186</p>	<p><b>Magic and the Pagan World in the French Family of Reine Sébile Texts</b></p> <p>Stephanie L Hathaway Faculty of Medieval and Modern Languages, University of Oxford</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The thematic material of the Reine Sébile, Queen Sibyl story about a falsely-accused queen of Charlemagne, treason, loyalty and exile, exists in prose narrations, several chronicles and one verse poem, belonging to the Charlemagne epic body and spanning linguistic and cultural regions from France and Spain through Italy and Germany. Unique in this French family of texts is the German version written by Elisabeth of Nassau, a woman charged with the administration of her husband's Nassau-Saarbrücken, who successfully strengthened political and religious ties, securing the inheritance for her son during a precarious time for a barony caught between French, English and German interests. The geopolitical background of the audiences along the Champagne and Lorraine borders and the depiction of magic reflect a thematic unity in the notion of the pagan world, the kingdom of France and the idea of empire in medieval Europe.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Medieval, Europe, French, German, epic, Charlemagne, empire, magic, pagan</p>

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<p>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Behiye <b>KÖKSEL</b> GICICSSH1707188</p>	<p><b>Women Folk Poets In Turkey From The Point Of Minstrely Tradition</b></p> <p>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Behiye KÖKSEL Department of Turkish Language and Literature, Faculty of Art and Sciences, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This declaration is analyzed women folk poets in Turkey from the point of a folk poet tradition. In folk poet tradition, a folk poet should be able to drink wine, play saz, extemporise and tell a story. In this declaration, the answers are looked for questions about Turkey's women folk poets in 20th century. Do women folk poets get education according to tradition? Do they play saz? Do they extemporise or make battle of words? What is their role in tradition?</p> <p>Since women folk poets' name are seen after the first half of 20 th century, the subject is limited to 20 th century. This study is not only interpreting women from the point of folk poet tradition but also viewing contribution of sustaining tradition.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Turkey, women folk poet, tradition.</p>
<p>Esther Risma Purba GICICSSH1707189</p>	<p><b>Travelling to Lake Toba: Representation and Place in Lake Toba Tourism</b></p> <p>Esther Risma Purba Lecturer at Japanese Language and Literature Programs, University of Brawijaya, Malang – East Java, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>With history of colonization for centuries, the local indigenous culture in Indonesia has often been represented in the tourism promotion media. The image of the Western colonial heritage and the Eastern beauty image called Mooi Indie culture are still attached.</p> <p>Such marketing is used by tourism stakeholders to control the representation of their tribal identities and cultural difference. As mass tourism activities are often considered as expressions of modernity, societies are understood as modern only to the degree that they adopt Western styles of leisure.</p> <p>Using Lake Toba Tourism as examples, this paper tries to uncover and interpret how Lake Toba and its indigenous tribe Batak are presented through tourism advertising. It draws on postcolonial theory to examine national and regional promotion of Lake Toba and Batak's culture in a tourism context. By using post-colonial approach and semiotic analysis, it is revealed that in media promotions, Lake Toba and Batak's culture are presented as the object of view (tourist gaze) for the West. This paper claims that the representations in these media promotions are reminiscent of the views of Western imperialism and its colonialists. It indicates that tourism advertising is an attempt to perpetuate identity construction of Lake Toba area as Mooi Indie post-colonial nation. The Mooi Indie portrays are represented by natural beauty, lost paradise, friendliness of the village community, the peace and tranquility, authenticity that signifies harmony belonging to Lake Toba area.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> representation, place, Mooi Indie, post colonialism</p>
<p>Ümmügülsüm TER GICICSSH1707191</p>	<p><b>Continuity of Urban Identity in the Cultural Landscape: Evaluation of Şirince (Turkey)</b></p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ümmügülsüm TER</b> Necmettin Erbakan University, Department of City and Regional Planning, Konya-Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Historic environments which sustain their cultural continuity and protect their unique characteristics are special places, due not only to their cultural heritage but also to their urban identity. Urban identity is linked to culture and lifestyle, and the ways in which they reflect the urban place. In this context, the character and meaning of a place are the significant components of identity in the cultural landscape because they contribute to sense of place. Şirince, which is chosen as a case study, is located about 8 km from Selcuk town. Şirince's history goes back to the early years of Ephesus, which is an ancient settlement of Second Century B.C. Turks and Greeks lived together in this region until the population exchange of 1923 resulted in the migration of Turkish farmers from Kavala and Tessaloniki to Şirince. Şirince's natural environment, historical architecture, cultural richness and socio-cultural life provide place identity and an urban image. This study aims to assess the natural, built and socio-cultural elements constituting the identity of the Şirince in terms of sustainability, with reference to the findings of analytical research process carried out in the cultural landscape.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Urban identity, culture, continuity, cultural landscape, Şirince.</p>
<p><b>Dr. Saad Ahmed Breithe Al-Saad</b> GICICSSH1707054</p>	<p><b>Sustainable Tourism Management at World Heritage Sites: Land use Analysis by Using GIS: Case Study: Jerash Archaeological Site, Jordan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Saad Ahmed Breithe Al-Saad</b> Department of Travel and Tourism, Yarmouk University, Shafaik Ershaidat St, University Area, Irbid, Jordan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The current study aims to protect the cultural landscape of Jerash Archaeological Site in Jordan from the impacts of modern urbanization which influenced it during the period between 1953 and 2016. It employed Geographic Information System (GIS) to analyse the land use changes and impacts of the modern urbanization which influenced the cultural landscape of Jerash archaeological site, as a potential World Heritage Site, during the period (1953 - 2016). The results show that significant changes in land use have occurred. For instance, in 1953, the unused spaces have estimated at about 65.8%, whereas the modern urbanization areas covered 3.1%. In 2016, the unused spaces decreased to about 1.8%, while the modern urbanization areas increased significantly to 57.6%. These land use changes caused many urbanization impacts which damaged and caused visual pollution to the archaeological and traditional remains. GIS mapping was used to produce an archaeological zoning maps through delineating buffer zones around the City Wall area and the antiquities areas to protect them and limit the urban encroachments onto them. Such maps could minimize the harmful impacts of modern urbanization on the cultural landscape of Jerash archaeological site.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Sustainable Tourism, Modern Urbanization, World Heritage Site, Jerash Archaeological Site, Land use, Zoning, Geographic Information System.</p>

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Dr Marietjie Oelofse  
GICICSSH1707076

**Silence or sharing narratives? Namibians assess the path of reconciliation**

**Dr Marietjie Oelofse**  
Department of History, University of the Free State, South Africa

**Abstract**

When independence was achieved in 1990, the Namibian government decided to let bygones be bygones and not to introduce an official transitional justice process. The new government decided rather to absolve the atrocities of the past by means of a blanket amnesty that exonerated all those that had committed crimes during the liberation struggle. The newly elected president Sam Nujoma declared that the country would follow a policy of national reconciliation where the focus would be on the future.

The research objective of the paper is to evaluate the success, or lack thereof, of this decision during the transition to democracy. In the process the perceptions and opinions of Namibian citizens regarding the government's choice of how to deal with the country's past of human rights violations, are assessed. By making use of the voices of the Namibian citizens themselves in this paper, their answers/perspectives echo what they perceive as having been effective or not regarding the Namibian government's decision and the level of progress that have been reached on the path of reconciliation.

**Methodology:** the qualitative research method was employed by using an open-ended questionnaire as this type of questionnaire allowed the people to formulate and describe their own thoughts about the described issues.

**Findings & research outcomes:** Whether or not Namibia made the right decision to leave the past behind is complex with no clear-cut answer. Most of the people who completed the questionnaire thought it had been the best decision for the country at that specific time. The majority did not want to focus on the past and rather leave the past behind. One could argue that the Namibian people are essentially walking the path of reconciliation by accepting one another and looking to the future.

**Future scope:** A study on Namibia's decision to let bygones be bygones may provide a valuable insight to whether the choice of leaving the past behind can be successful or not in a specific country and how this process, with an accompanying focus on reconciliation, will have an influence on its citizens.

**Keywords:** Namibia, policy of national reconciliation, Namibian citizens, opinions & perspectives



Dr. Darryl Hunter  
GICICSSH1707081

**Independent Management Consultants in Cross-National Education: Problems of Position, Persuasive Argument and Compelling Evidence**

**Dr. Darryl Hunter**  
Assistant Professor of Educational Leadership and Administration, Department of Educational Policy Studies, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

**Abstract**

This paper considers international problems in evaluating efforts to improvement organizational management and policy capacity within Ministries of Education, through considering the tenets of evidence-based judgement. It describes a 2016 project carried out by a Canadian academic in the South Pacific. The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) contracted a management consultant to conduct a pilot study of educational policy capacity in the Samoa, Solomon Islands, and

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	<p>Papua New Guinea ministries of education. The study was based on a conceptual framework drawn from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2010). The role of evidence, professional knowledge, and persuasive argument in policy making was emphasized, using both analytic and global five-point criterion scales. A team from the SPC – including one official from within each national ministry–gathered data through focused interviews and on-line surveys of ministry respondents in March 2016. Consistent, accurate information was sought in four policy domains: assessment and evaluation; curriculum; school administration and governance; and teacher training. The purpose of the study was to enable the three participating countries to establish baselines and constructively discuss the implications as part of a Pacific benchmarking for educational results project among the countries involved.</p> <p>Because the study drew on appraisals from both those within a Ministry and those external raters working at a superintending agency, independent judgements of capacity in policy formation and formulation, enactment and outcomes were obtained. Evidence-based appraisals from both insiders and outsiders were sought to identical questions that were rated with identical criterion scales. Significant differences became manifest after conducting independent samples t-tests of ratings in multiple domains within the three countries. Results suggest that external consultants anchor their judgements in differing notions of “persuasive argument” and what constitutes “compelling evidence” than do internal raters. Implications are drawn for adjudging policy capacity, either through the testimony of first-person witnesses or by third party judges. Broader issues for engaging management consultants in education are identified.</p> <p>Keywords: Management consultant, Ministry policy capacity, appraisal, perspective</p>
<p>Janina Uszyńska- Jarmoc GICICSSH1707085</p>	<p>Creativity and the Competence in Metalearning in Pedagogy Students</p> <p>Janina Uszyńska-Jarmoc Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology, University of Bialystok, Poland</p> <p>Beata Kunat Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology, University of Bialystok, Poland</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p><b>Research Objectives:</b> The researcher recognizes that competence in metalearning can be defined as one's intrinsically motivated, self-regulated and consciously and responsibly employed ability to plan, organize, monitor and evaluate one's own learning process, its sources, results and determinants. Creativity, on the other hand, comprises a set of interrelated and codependent human characteristics, i.e. talents, aptitudes, motivation, and features of personality. Creativity is one of the preconditions for lifelong learning. Creativity and the ability to learn are human qualities based on a natural innate potential, which is developed throughout one's life. Both these competences comprise sets of features which vary among individuals, change and are determined over time, and are gained through experience. In designing the research it was assumed that, while both these competences require utilizing similar human features, the said features are differently employed. This is why in the process of research they were dealt with separately.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> The research aimed to discover the connection between the need</p>

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	<p>for cognition and competence in metalearning. Research sample comprised 250 students in their first-year of study for the degree of licencjat (first cycle degree program) and in their first year of study for the degree of magister (second cycle degree program) at the Faculty of Pedagogy. The following questionnaires were used: Test for Creative Thinking – Drawing Production (Urban and Jellen, 1996) test sheets A and B, and Mój system uczenia się [My Learning Strategy] (Uszyńska-Jarmoc, Żak, 2015).</p> <p>Findings: Research findings revealed a relationship between creativity and competence in metalearning. In analyzing what differences there were in the level of the students' competence in metalearning, factors such as the subjects' gender, age, major and field of studies, the type of high school the student had attended (comprehensive/vocational), and his/her grade point average at the end of their first semester at university were considered.</p> <p>Keywords: competences, individual differences, creativity, metalearning</p>
<p>Beata Kunat GICICSSH1707086</p>	<p>Creativity and the Competence in Metalearning in Pedagogy Students</p> <p>Janina Uszyńska-Jarmoc Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology, University of Bialystok, Poland</p> <p>Beata Kunat Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology, University of Bialystok, Poland</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Research Objectives: The researcher recognizes that competence in metalearning can be defined as one's intrinsically motivated, self-regulated and consciously and responsibly employed ability to plan, organize, monitor and evaluate one's own learning process, its sources, results and determinants. Creativity, on the other hand, comprises a set of interrelated and codependent human characteristics, i.e. talents, aptitudes, motivation, and features of personality. Creativity is one of the preconditions for lifelong learning. Creativity and the ability to learn are human qualities based on a natural innate potential, which is developed throughout one's life. Both these competences comprise sets of features which vary among individuals, change and are determined over time, and are gained through experience. In designing the research it was assumed that, while both these competences require utilizing similar human features, the said features are differently employed. This is why in the process of research they were dealt with separately.</p> <p>Methodology: The research aimed to discover the connection between the need for cognition and competence in metalearning. Research sample comprised 250 students in their first-year of study for the degree of licencjat (first cycle degree program) and in their first year of study for the degree of magister (second cycle degree program) at the Faculty of Pedagogy. The following questionnaires were used: Test for Creative Thinking – Drawing Production (Urban and Jellen, 1996) test sheets A and B, and Mój system uczenia się [My Learning Strategy] (Uszyńska-Jarmoc, Żak, 2015).</p> <p>Findings: Research findings revealed a relationship between creativity and competence in metalearning. In analyzing what differences there were in the level of the students' competence in metalearning, factors such as the subjects' gender, age, major and field of studies, the type of high school the student had attended (comprehensive/vocational), and his/her grade point average at the end of their first semester at university were considered.</p>

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 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ruken Macit</b>  <b>GICICSSH1707087</b></p>	<p><b>Keywords: competences, individual differences, creativity, metalearning</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Becoming A Drug Dealer In Turkey</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ruken Macit</b>  <b>Research Assistant, Department of Sociology, Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>One of the major actors of ever-increasing drug crimes is drug dealers. Turkey is a key country in the delivery of drugs due to its geographical location. In this research, in-depth interviews were conducted with 15 drug dealers who were formerly convicted in Turkey's Diyarbakır province. Drug dealers are classified as drug traffickers, producers, shipwrights, sellers, street vendors called "corner dealer". In this context how drug dealers, one of the main elements of the drug market, started drug business, their previous criminal experiences and the reasons why they started drug business were discussed. From the perspective of drug dealers, it has been reached to important information on the process of being criminal. This important information reached during the field survey will be explained in detail in the presentation. It is believed that the information provided will shed light on the problems of countries struggling with drugs.</p> <p><b>Key Words: Crime Sociology, Crime, Drug Dealer, Social Capital.</b></p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Professor Clem Martini</b>  <b>GICICSSH1707095</b></p>	<p><b>Caring for Schizophrenia: The Crisis Faced by the Family Care- Giving Model as Families Age</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Professor Clem Martini</b>  <b>The University of Calgary</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In past decades it has become common wisdom that those struggling with mental illnesses thrive best when provided care outside of institutional settings. Alternative models of care are hardly without their disadvantages, however. In this paper, I will examine the challenges confronting the family care-giving model as the primary caregiver ages, and share observations from my latest book, <i>The Unravelling</i>.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Family Care-giving, Caring for Mental Illness, Dealing with Dementia, Aging Families</b></p>
<p><b>Dr. Theresa R. White</b>  <b>GICICSSH1707101</b></p>	<p><b>The Racial Divide? African American College Students: Mitigating Digital Visual Culture</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Theresa R. White</b>  <b>Chair, Department of Africana Studies, California State University, Northridge</b></p> <p>The most important development in terms of Internet users between 2000 and 2005 was the radical increase in the number of women, ethnic and racial minorities online. In the early years of the Internet's massification, cyberculture scholars discussed online with only marginal references to online media produced by African Americans, Asians and Latinos, instead focusing on representations of racial and ethnic minorities produced for consumption by white users and audiences (Nakamura, 2002).</p>

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	<p>Notably, social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, are platforms of web and mobile-based technology that enable consumers to turn communication into interactive conversation, much of which is widely consumed by college students today. Demographic studies on Internet use emphasize African American's position as consumers. But surveys of access, race and the "digital divide" that fail to measure digital production in favor of measuring access or consumption, cannot tell the whole story. This suggests that minorities are more or less successful consumers of a commodity, rather than producers or active audiences. But how might African American college students use the digital and mobile technology as sites of resistance?</p> <p>This study will document the level of digital/social media usage, the propensity and style of digital user-created content that African American college students use as forms of empowerment, social justice and/or social advocacy, as well as its effect on cultural and social capital for this demographic. The study will demonstrate how these students are not only active consumers of digital media, but also digital content producers and creators. I will employ an empirical mixed methods research design to describe results from quantitative surveys and qualitative data from videotaped focus groups and one-on-one interviews.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Digital Culture, African American, College Students, Social Justice</p>
 <p><b>Mary Lois Chibuzor Okpara</b> GICICSSH1707103</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Social Media: A Distraction Or A Support In Developing Self-Discipline For Nigerian University Students</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mary Lois Chibuzor Okpara</b> Press Office, DeSales Media Group of the Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, NY, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Social media have without doubts added to the on-the-spot interaction among people at close ranges and among those at different ends of the world. The success of modern day business, education and socialization of all sorts give much credit to the use of social media. However, the rate at which young adults love and use social networking is raising a concern. Indications abound that with their cell phones always connected to the Internet, they seem to be on the verge of addiction to the use of social media. So this article evaluates how much the simultaneous use of social media and receiving lectures has helped young adults in Nigerian universities improve their studies, develop their personalities and grow in emotional intelligence and balance. The article would more importantly study the long-term effect of the alleged youths' addiction to social media on the struggle to develop self-discipline. Related literature on the topic under study would be explored to have a feel of scholarly opinions. Sampling interviews would equally be conducted on phone among some Nigerian university students. Theoretical framework on Internet addiction would be applied to find out why young adults could lose their bearing by, in spite of the benefits of, the use of social media. Suggestions would be made based on the process of the development of self-discipline and focused personality and their benefits in facing life challenges that would surely come.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Social Media, Young Adults, Internet Addiction, Self-discipline</p>
<p><b>M. Isabel Garrido Gómez</b> GICICSSH1707106</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Human Rights And Human Development Of Immigrants</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>M. Isabel Garrido Gómez</b> Professor of Legal Philosophy at the University of Alcalá, Spain</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>One of the key features of the literature on multiculturalism is its emphasis on the need of according collective rights, as human rights, to minority groups. A theory that integrates individual and collective rights can eventually provide a better account for many of the policies and institutions.</p> <p>One of the most important current questions to be tackled in the field of collective rights is that referring to immigration. This phenomenon gives rise to problems in terms of recognizing and guaranteeing the rights of immigrants, as collective rights, to freedom of thought and expression, freedom to pursue different ways of life, and freedom to create, maintain and develop their own culture. To these we could add the right to autonomy, and the right to cultural differentiation and freedom, as in addition to a framework of freedom, action by the state is needed to remedy marginalization.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Human rights, human development, immigrants.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tamara Coy</b> GICICSSH1707107</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>“Xenophobic Times: Muslim Somali Diaspora and the Nature of Human Rights, Culture, and Identity in the USA”</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tamara Coy</b></p> <p>Assistant Professor of English and Creative Writing with a background in film at Kentucky Wesleyan College in Owensboro, KY., with ties to the International Center of Kentucky and refugees in the city from Myanmar and Somalia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The current political climate in Washington DC marks a shift in the United States’ refugee policies, restricting movement and relocation of certain groups of people that signals an apparent shift to a more xenophobic stance. The latest treatment of refugees appears regressive, negating the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees and other international human rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, religion, or national origin, raising the question of what constitutes human rights for refugees and transnational persons, particularly Muslim Somali women and children. Subsequently, how does this impact refugees entering the United States and the way in which their identity is constructed and scrutinized by a xenophobic climate?</p> <p>Through my ongoing research, interviews, and video footage of Somali Muslim women – often hidden female faces in the Somali Diaspora – I aim to debunk many of the alarmist myths, putting clear facts and a human face onto the concerns arising in the USA political arena. As Uba, a young Somali woman arriving in the small, ultra-conservative city of Owensboro, KY, after eight years in a Kenyan refugee camp, said, "I hear people say Muslims are terrorists...we are just people. We simply want to learn how to be American and make a new life."</p> <p>My paper and documentary will explore the notion of human rights comparatively to refugee camps and new beginnings in the ‘land of the free,’ as well as address how Somali Muslim women adjust and assimilate into a Bible Belt community, which is predominantly white and Christian whilst still maintaining their culture and identity such as it remains in their widening diaspora.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Human rights, Muslim women, Somali Diaspora, Xenophobia, USA refugee</p>

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Zafer GUNDUZ  
GICICSSH1707108

### A Critical Approach To Culture And Society Definitions

Zafer GUNDUZ

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#### Abstract

The point that is stressed by definitions of culture, which rely on its authenticity and considerations that it entails individuality (diversity), is its diversity. Causal series are developed to match the complexity and diversity of culture. Being diverse and acknowledgement of authenticity of the diversity, involves forwardness in itself. Though the acknowledgement of diversity and the impression of integrity formed by the acknowledgement seem to pose a coherence, yet it bears a negative aspect internally. The endeavor for forwardness and coherence formation implicitly inhibit the acknowledgement of diversity. Despite so-called acknowledgement of diversity, coherence and integrity formation seem to be more important. Since coherence of the integrity is based on measures of the seeking subject, forwardness aims to preserve things that are available or to simply fill the gaps. Hence complexity and diversity bear a negative meaning for available things. Though the way culture presents itself gives an impression of integrity based on acknowledgement of diversity, due to its assumptions of rightness and other causes, it still implicitly assumes a centered and a negative attitude towards others. Centered approach basically is putting familiar things into a closer circle while putting others aside. It brings concretization to the culture. To the extent of concretization endeavor, it leads us to study culture as belonging to a society (the privatization aim here even breaks down culture to a subculture level). Concretization of culture itself might seem as understanding and acknowledgement of culture, however, the aim for making a definition involves detaching the existent from existence forms and from the environment that it exists in. In this way, definitions of culture and multiculturalism or the endeavor for integration with other cultures, all bear a negative 'otherness' conception within.

This article is to discuss, with philosophical terms, how different cultures embrace sincerity in exposing themselves while interacting with other cultures given our definitions of culture and the seeking for multiculturalism. Thanks to developments in transportation and means of technology, different cultures and societies meet and interact easily. Though we have a heritage of drawing borders, these borders hardly preserve their existence. The issues under discussion have evolved from the endeavor to build a common identity-culture-society to acknowledgement of diversity and difference.

Keywords: culture, individuality, multiculturalism, centered approach, others



Ferdi Selim  
GICICSSH1707111

### Postmodern Liberalism and Solidarity: Richard Rorty

Ferdi Selim

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#### Abstract

"Multiculturalism", "living together" and "cohabitation" are of universal issues at the moment. As known for most of us, alienation and estrangement are widespread as well. Even the existence of "other" is not tolerated sometimes.

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	<p>Initially, it must be stated that the scope of the problem is wider than it is presumed to be and cannot be solved through induction since the bigoted beliefs and the traditionalized habits are at the core. This common approach relies on having a sole list of truth lading, a sole definition of humanitarian status and a sole universal context of respective lives. The given concept of belief must be replaced with “contingency”. The individual with the conscience of contingencies gets rid of metaphysical and theological truths and be set free. The liberal societies of our century must produce much more people who are able to accept the contingency of vocabulary which is used to utter the utmost hopes – contingency of their conscience – and still remain loyal to commands of respective consciences.</p> <p>The present study aims at presenting a liberal, pluralist and contingent proposition for a solution in context with the given case. The proposition essentially based on the concepts which are spearheaded by Richard Rorty, a leading American intellectual, for postmodern liberal countries. Richard Rorty claims that the concept of “one of us” can be enlarged as such to include those who once were defined as “others”. In this respect, “us” is much more limited and local compared to human race. The sentiment of solidarity cannot be clarified enough through the approach of “just another human”. The mutual sharing and features of humans are effective in constituting the sentiment of solidarity as “one of us”. His given approach whose chief task is to encourage solidarity and being us is in an endeavor to forge a type of liberal ironist individual. The liberal ironist individuals who stand against suppression, be aware of contingency and be in a perpetual quest to realize them are the champions of solidarity and progress. Another significant task of this study is to investigate the probabilities of achieving Rorty’s given claims.</p> <p>Keywords: continegcy, liberal ironist and public sphere, solidarity, multiculturalism, others</p>
 <p>Gengzhao CHEN GICICSSH1707112</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Information Disclosure in Chinese ABS Market</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gengzhao CHEN</b> Assistant Professor, Department of Accountancy, Hang Seng Mngement College, Hong Kong</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In China, securities companies’ asset-backed securitization (ABS) business was conducted through special purpose vehicle (SPV) and subject to the supervision of CSRC. The products are traded on the fixed income platform of Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchange. The legal framework went through a major change in 2014 when the issuance system of ABS was changed from approval to registration. This paper intends to examine, years after implementation of new issuance system, the status quo of information disclosure of ABS market, using products traded on Shenzhen Stock Exchange as examples. By comparing initial and continuous disclosure as well as the requirements imposed on abs products subject to another regulatory regime in China, to suggest ways for improvement of legal framework regarding information disclosure of ABS products.</p> <p>Keywords: Information disclosure, Asset-backed securitization, China</p>



Najla Al Jasas  
GICICSSH1707114

The mediating effects of attachment to care staff on child mental health outcomes in Saudi residential care

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**Abstract**

Previous studies have highlighted the role of attachment quality in the well-being of children in residential care, but further research is needed on how that quality mediates the impact of staff variables on child outcomes. It was hypothesised that the quality of child attachment to care staff would mediate the impact of staff attachment style, staff burnout, and staff psychological distress on child psychological distress. A longitudinal study was conducted with two measurement points separated by a 12-month interval. Two hundred and fourteen children in residential care in Saudi Arabia and their carers took part in the study. Children completed the Security Scale, the Copying Strategies Questionnaire, and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire and staff completed the Experiences in Close Relationships Questionnaire, the General Health Questionnaire, and the Maslach Burnout Inventory. Child attachment security at T2 mediated the effects of both staff attachment anxiety and avoidance at T1 on child psychological distress at T2 (Sobel  $z = 2.79$ ,  $p=.005$  and Sobel  $z=1.96$ ,  $p=.049$  respectively). Also, child security at T2 mediated the effects of staff burnout and general distress at T1 on child distress at T2 (Sobel  $z = 2.71$ ,  $p=.006$  and Sobel  $z=2.98$ ,  $p=.002$  respectively). Findings suggest that in residential care undesirable staff characteristics (an insecure adult attachment style, burnout, and psychological distress) lead to greater child psychopathology through the development of an insecure child-staff bond. The current findings should inform interventions improving the quality of care in Saudi residential care.

**Key words:** attachment, residential care, Saudi Arabia



Seyed Fateh Moradi  
GICICSSH1707117

Myths and Archetypes In Ancient Iran And Its Impact On Power

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**Abstract**

History of Iran has been the origin of different mythologies. Politics has been also related to the situation and power has never been far from myth. Myths have sustained and reproduced the collective archetypes of mythology; so that they have never been lost in history and remained in unconscious collective and historical memory. Ancient texts, including Avesta, have both been influenced by myths and produced new myths. Archetypes of hero, wise old man, anima and animus and etc. affected political affairs in Iran and continued during different

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	<p>historical periods and have played a role in its evolutions. Today, according to the same trend, politics and identity are affected by mythology, which has lingered on through the collective memory. It seems that the situation has been more severe in Iran.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> myth, politics, archetype, power, identity.</p>
 <p><b>Jooyoung R Park</b> GICICSSH1707129</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A Study on Teaching Plan of Art and Design for science gifted students; Music Visualization Project</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jooyoung R Park</b> <b>Author: Art &amp; Design teacher at the Korea Science Academy of KAIST</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Creativity is widely known as a key skill in the 21st century, and there can be no topic even more important than creativity in the gifted-education. This research has investigated to discover visualizing music for gifted students to enhance students' creative ability based on their individual traits through musical inspiration. Now a days, the boundary of tendency of consilience and academic subjects have been expanded is becoming prevalent. Along with this paradigm shift, art and design education is also changing. Educators generally teach art concepts and theories through lectures followed by studio practice with traditional art mediums such as water colour or pastels in most art courses in secondary schools. The conventional teaching method is more focused pedagogy on developing students' technical and theoretical skills. students and traditional studio practice seem insufficient to equip students to meet the requirements of the learners' academic curiosity and interests.</p> <p>Art project aims to create visual translation of &lt;Four seasons&gt; by composer Vivaldi through exploring colour and musical scale relationship. In addition, we investigated synesthesia, visualization elements of rhythm, colour of association using Toyo colour in Adobe Illustration graphic program. This study shows the new possibility of visual communication that graphic expression as a transfer of music and art. Digital art is a visual culture medium attempting learners' interests and motivation and the final outcomes exhibited in digital frames. This type of experimental research is expected to help apply and vitalize the utilization of convergence education for improving Science gifted school.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Art and Design, Science and Math gifted Education, Convergence Education</p>
<p><b>Yasaman Nabati Mazloumi</b> GICICSSH1707142</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Historic Background of Nike the Goddess / the Winged Angel in Qajar Art: Continuity of a Motif from Parthian to Qajar</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yasaman Nabati Mazloumi</b> Master of Arts in Iranian Studies, Shahid Beheshti University, Daneshjoo Blvd, Velenjak, Street, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cyrus Nasrollahzadeh</b> Associate Professor, Department of Ancient Iranian Culture and Languages, Institute for Humanities and Cultural Studies, 64th Street, Kurdistan Expressway, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>The creation of beauty and delicacy in Iranian art history has been tied up with</b></p>

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	<p>embellishments and ornaments. As a result, many motifs have been made and become very well-known symbols, over the years.</p> <p>One of these motifs is winged angel. There exist various samples of this motif on Rocks, stone reliefs, coins, metal works and architectural decorations. This sacred and divine creature preserved its fundamental features despite its visual changes during different eras. As one of those common features, there has been a common cultural belief that angels serve intermediaries between the God and people and during history, they indicate legitimating, merit and holiness and they bestow glory and fortune.</p> <p>This article aims to present the results of exploring the historical background of one the significant motifs in Iran: the winged angel, in order to understand its precise concept; where it comes from and what it resembles. For this aim, its conceptual and figurative evolution is taken into consideration. First, we investigated ancient times to find figurative and visual samples; so by scrutinizing the figurative samples of Nike goddess in Greece as well as Victoria Goddess in Rome indicates the presence of Nike Goddess during Parthian which we found out Parthian kings were seeking and representing Legitimating in both Iranian and Hellenistic Culture. Then, studying that the winged angels at Sassanian era were associated with the scene of investiture of legitimating, investiture of Farr and investiture of canonical and sacred authorization. After disappearing in Arabs conquest for almost 3 centuries and reappearing in illustration for shahnamas or me'rajnamas during monguls, Ilkhanate, Timurid, Safavid, this motif widely rose in Qajar art and architecture. Examination of the winged angel during Qajar era - which is the concentration of this article - shows that motifs of the subject period are originally derived from the former ancient motif. They are similar to each other regarding their appearance, gender and general pattern. However, they show egregious differences concerning their function and perception of their original meaning.</p> <p>The article concludes that the winged angels in ancient times represent the sacred legitimating that was brought to the victorious kings and emperors. We found out that not only Nike the goddess resembles such meaning but also ancient Iranians had divinities that were closely associated with the God-given glory like yazata Ashi. It seems this concept was adopted from Hellenistic tradition iconography but should be understood in Persian context because they resembled Iranian culture and Implication. Within this respect the illustrators of Qajar era were successful in copying the ancient samples in appearance but they incorporate a very new and different meaning.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Winged Angel, Nike, Farr, Qajar, Sassanian, Parthian, Zoroastrian</b></p>
<p><b>Prof. Robert Kuceba</b>  <b>GICICSSH1707145</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prosumer energy diffusion determinants in association with local plans of low emission - smog - reduction</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prof. Robert Kuceba</b>  <b>Management Faculty, Czestochowa University of Technology, Poland</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr Marcin Zawada</b>  <b>Management Faculty, Czestochowa University of Technology, Poland</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr Jan Kowalik</b>  <b>Management Faculty, Czestochowa University of Technology, Poland</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p>

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	<p>The cognitive focus of the article concerns the measurement and aggregation of relationships in the dimensions of local sustainable development (i.e. economic one including organizational, environmental and social ones) between the diffusion of prosumer energy development and the effectiveness of implementing local plans of Low Emissions Reduction. In this context, the Authors have justified that local actions in the area of low emission prevention (smog - unusual atmospheric phenomenon) are fully converged with the activities of prosumers, producing energy, among others, in order to meet their own needs (in Renewable Energy micro-installations, including energy storages and electric vehicles). On the basis of the literature query and interviews in a group of managers of the energy and environmental management in territorial units - local perspective (in the selected EU country), levels of energy prosumer transformation have been determined in relation to the measures in the scope of low emission prevention. The article includes a summary and evaluation according to the five-point scale (Linkert scale) of multidimensional determinants (economic, organizational, social, environmental ones), which justify the associations between the diffusion of new generation prosumer energy and accelerated implementation of local Low Emissions Reduction plans. The summarized results and research conclusions result from the survey "Measuring and Rating Development Determinants of Prosumer Energy", which was conducted in a group of local leaders. <b>Keywords:</b> prosumer energy, prosumer transformation levels, low emission prevention, environmental management, local plans of Low Emissions Reduction.</p>
<p><b>Dr Marcin Zawada</b> GICICSSH1707146</p>	<p><b>Biogas Plants As An Element Of Prosumer Energy Development In The European Union</b></p> <p><b>Dr Marcin Zawada</b> Management Faculty, Czestochowa University of Technology, Poland</p> <p><b>Dr Jan Kowalik</b> Management Faculty, Czestochowa University of Technology, Poland</p> <p><b>Prof. Robert Kuceba</b> Management Faculty, Czestochowa University of Technology, Poland</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The aim of this study is to assess the situation on the market for biogas plants in the EU, an analysis of the environmental benefits of the construction of agricultural biogas plants and the prospects for the development of this industry in the context of the prosumer energy. In the first part of this article the Author provides basic information about agricultural production of gas in the European Union (total installed capacity, the number of biogas plants, different types of biogas plants, types of substrates used to feed the Biogas plants). The second part of the study provides an overview of the legislation governing prosumer energy and development of this element of the energy market which is an important and permanent part of the EU energy policy. In the third part of this paper the conducted SWOT analysis shows the strengths and weaknesses of the biogas energy, as well as the opportunities and threats of its further development. The scope of the research covers the period 2000-2015. In order to assess biogas plants market development the Author has used elements of multivariate statistical analysis and applied Herfindahl-Hirschman Index assessing the degree of concentration in this market.</p>

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<p><b>Dr Jan Kowalik</b> GICICSSH1707147</p>	<p><b>Key words: agricultural biogas, renewable energy, prosumer</b></p> <p><b>Regional Differences In The Level Of Economic Development In Poland</b></p> <p><b>Dr Jan Kowalik</b> Management Faculty, Czestochowa University of Technology, Poland</p> <p><b>Dr Marcin Zawada</b> Management Faculty, Czestochowa University of Technology, Poland</p> <p><b>Prof. Robert Kuceba</b> Management Faculty, Czestochowa University of Technology, Poland</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In the modern world economy, one can observe the growing importance of regions and cities in economic development. In accordance with the European Union policy reduction of the differences in regional development should be pursued. In the regional approach, the development can be investigated with reference to the social or economic development, environmental aspects or the satisfaction with living standards, the development of social capital. The aim of this study is to evaluate the current level of the economic development and its diversification in Polish regions. Data for this analysis was mainly collected from the Local Data Bank of the Central Statistical Office of Poland and the sample covered the period of 2007-2015. The results obtained will allow to draw conclusions concerning the regional policy in Poland.</p>
<p><b>Ivana Brstilo</b> GICICSSH1707170</p>	<p><b>Challenges of ethical paradigm in the field of fashion consumption</b></p> <p><b>Ivana Brstilo</b> Department of Sociology, Catholic University of Croatia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This work will focus on the phenomenon of ethical consumption that is recently becoming increasingly present on the social and academic scene. Ethical consumption according to Kuhn can be considered as the new paradigm developed as a response to the crisis of environmental sustainability and anomalies of consumer culture, addressing global human and social consequences of the economic growth policies under capitalist system within topics as workers' rights, child labor, environmental protection, community welfare, local economy and animal welfare.</p> <p>Particular emphasis will be given to ethical fashion also known as sustainable, socially engaged, conscious, green or slow fashion. Referring to sociologists like Bourdieu, ethical fashion will be considered as a social field where heterogeneous individuals and groups with the specific strategies are challenging dominant production and consumption mode of fast fashion. Latter is based on the principles of formal rationality, distributing, in the short time series, trendy clothes at low prices. Manufacturing facilities of fast fashion are often located in developing countries characterized by lack of regulations of workers' rights or environmental production standards that contributes to the overall cost reduction, at the same time making its products massively favorable to the consumers in the postindustrial countries. This structure perpetuates social distance between citizens-consumers in the developed countries and the workers</p>

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	<p>from “made in” countries. Although ethical paradigm successfully problematizes these points, her practical status regarding fashion consumption field could largely concern its inner consolidation where the issue of exclusivity, primarily the high cost and unattractive (non-trendy) design, might be of a great case. Keywords: ethical consumption, ethical fashion, developing countries, paradigm, field.</p>
 <p><b>Shonubi, Olurotimi Adebayo</b> YRSICSSCH1707051</p>	<p><b>The Psychological Influence of Recognition and Appreciation on Job Satisfaction and Job Performance Among Telekom Malaysia Employees</b></p> <p><b>Shonubi, Olurotimi Adebayo</b> PhD , Industrial Counselling, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Recognition and appreciation which can also be refer to as intrinsic ways of getting employee motivated has become an essential phenomenon as revealed by Polite, Shaun, and Maharaj, (2014). These authors further affirmed that “intrinsic motivation is experienced when a person is moved to act for the ‘fun’ or challenge entailed rather than because of external pressures or rewards”. Thus, intrinsically motivated employees can be the greatest asset for any organization, especially management, since less supervision will be needed. Conversely, intrinsically motivated employees always deliver their best performance which, in turn, motivates them, whilst the organization enjoys the best outcome.</p> <p>This study aims to determine factors that influence employees’ job satisfaction and performance in an organization by exploring the relationships between endogenous variables i.e. recognition, appreciation and self - esteem as well as the exogenous variables i.e. job satisfaction and job performance among Telekom Malaysia (TM) employees in Melaka and the psychological influence it has on their productivity, and commitment towards the organizational goals. Research consistently finds that people care about fair treatment. When individuals perceive that they are treated fairly, they express greater satisfaction with social relationships (Matlala 2011). This is suggesting that organizations and their systems and processes are vulnerable to the power of human perceptions. Considering that human wants and needs are unlimited and insatiable and also putting into consideration that employee motivation is a basic psychological process.</p> <p>“One of the laws of psychology says if you want someone to repeat a behavior, you should positively recognize the behavior immediately (Schultz, 2015)” According to various survey carried out by Gallup, affirmed that appreciation and recognition are indispensable building blocks of a great workplace and significance key to employee retention and productivity (Gallup, 2014, 2013). Thus, all employees like to be recognized and appreciated because it is an innate aspiration as well as the need to be recognized as individuals and to feel a sense of accomplishment. There is nothing complicated about recognition, but it is one of the items that consistently receives the lowest ratings from employees. It was affirmed that employee’s recognition and appreciation concepts are two critical components for creating positive emotions in any organizations.</p> <p>However, as deduced by (Vidya, 2014), telling employees in an organization that you value them and their contribution, was positively affirm that such organization is on the right path to motivate its employees. Employees appreciate positive recognition in any form. Nevertheless, organization should make effort in making sure that the majority of their communications with employees are</p>

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	<p>positive and appreciative. Thus, suggest for improvement or correction on performance or behavior, should be done in an environment of openness and acceptance, presumably, the employee is more likely to change, and organization can achieve their goal to motivate employees and create a positive repeated behavior.</p>
 <p><b>Bhawana Khati</b> YRSICSSCH1707052</p>	<p><b>Educational Migration And Livelihood: A Case Study Of Paying Guest Keeping Households In Kalimpong Town, West Bengal</b></p> <p><b>Bhawana Khati</b> Centre for Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper highlights the importance of educational migration in Kalimpong town and the local urban system created to sustain migration in a small town of Kalimpong in Darjeeling district of West Bengal. To accommodate the migrant students the households in the towns have opened a system of keeping students as paying guests. The main aim of the study is to know the economic and social linkages of the migrants with the households and its members. The result of the study have shown the rents paid by the students have helped the households to great extent in creating some additional income in the family and some social links like keeping them busy, curbing loneliness etc. has also been found. This study has helped to understand the character of a small place like Darjeeling which was once the summer capital of the Britishers.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Education, Migration, Economic, Social</p>
<p><b>Mohamed Meri Meri</b> GICICBMLS1707051</p>	<p><b>Toward entrepreneurial culture in new business: performance limitations of Leadership and structure?</b></p> <p><b>Mohamed Meri Meri</b> Public Relations Department, Communications Faculty, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In recent years, it is argued that the entrepreneurial culture has become more important factor than the organizational culture at the level of performance and competitiveness and long-term growth of innovations in the new business. All companies and countries have considered looking for ways to promote and facilitate a dynamic entrepreneurial culture to stimulate more innovation activities and sophisticated structures and efficient leadership. Increasing competencies and innovative activities of male and female is very necessary to create and develop their businesses. Leaders' entrepreneurs are now seen as the pillars of the market economy and their activities provide jobs, success and consumer benefits. Entrepreneurial culture with its components (visible and invisibles) appears as one of the incentives May influence the propensity of a person to create, acquire develop a business and more generally to undertake in social, cultural, sports and other associations the economic field. Most of scholars and practitioners focus on organizational culture ,but a few of them have studied, deeply , the entrepreneurial culture as a new approach to develop business and society .Now it is generally recognized that entrepreneurial culture as a basic skill that can be acquired under Learning throughout job and life.</p>

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	<p>All companies, Views from the outside, are similar: tasks, structures, offices, logistics chain, services. In reality, an examination shows that no company is like another, each has its own identity and image. So, to understand this identity, we should look for the specificity of a company which leads to analyze its entrepreneurial culture and to recognize the role of Human and other components that comprise it.</p> <p>This paper will presents the influence of entrepreneurial culture on new business, and shows the performance limitations of leadership and structure.it also propose a practical Model for implementing the entrepreneurial culture in the modern enterprises and business.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> entrepreneurial culture, new business, performance, leadership.</p>
 <p><b>Fatemeh Ahadi</b> GICICBMLS1707056</p>	<p><b>An Elaboration on Mens Rea in the Light of Islam and Statute Law</b></p> <p><b>Fatemeh Ahadi</b> Assisstant Professor, Department of Law, Maragheh Branch, Islamic Azad University, Maragheh, Iran</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In the present paper the traditional and customary perspectives on the concept of Mens Rea are challenged and a new definition of the same is put forward. The challenge is based on the idea that the concepts in criminal law need evolution in order to keep their function and practicality. Such an evolution demands such a condition wherein, while granting the characteristics of adaptability with the contextual conditions and principles of criminal law, the maintenance of the same is ensured. The mens rea is customarily defined as ‘culpable state of mind of the accused when committing an offence’ under criminal law and ‘rebellion intent’ under Islamic Jurisprudence. Both definitions of the concept have the capability to undergo evolution and, thus, a new definition of the same is envisaged herein as such that the mens rea constitutes ‘the culpable linkage of mind with the forbidden conduct’. Two changes are observable in the new definition compared with the existing one: first, the ‘mental state of the mind’ is replaced with ‘linkage of mind’; second, the interpretation of the term ‘culpable’ as an independent constituent shall differ as per the common sense and the contextual conditions. The new definition grants dynamism to the concept and resolves the problems long associated with the definition of the mens rea under the criminal law.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Mens rea, state of the mind, rebellion intent, linkage of mind</p>
 <p><b>Farzaneh Bayat</b> GICICBMLS1707057</p>	<p><b>A Study on Personnel Commitment Factors IN AN ORTOPEDIC Hospitals Iran Shiraz PNU</b></p> <p><b>Farzaneh Bayat</b> Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Successful and effective presence in regional and global markets along with optimal use of available utilities and proper utilization of new sources for offering desirable services based on customer satisfaction is inevitable. Commitment has a significant role in offering optimal services. Offering high quality job and desirable services to the customers are personnel’s commitment. Thus, Shiraz Chamran Hospital which is affiliated with Shiraz Medical School and is one of the orthopedic poles in southern Iran was studied. This hospital has 750 personnel</p>

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	<p>and physicians which a sample of 200 of them were chosen as the statistic society for a 5 month period from June to November 2009.</p> <p>Main variables in this decision are: responsibility and responsiveness, job security, team work, task autonomy, gradation opportunity, information sharing, payments and commitment. The study approach is descriptive-correlative. With applied and segmental nature of the tests and statistic analysis, the 7 hypotheses were approved with 95% of certainty.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> commitment, information sharing, responsibility and responsiveness, job security, task autonomy</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Younes Taghavi</b> GICICBMLS1707058</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>An Elaboration on the Specificities of Risk Management in Insurance Sector</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Younes Taghavi</b> Department of Law, Maragheh Branch, Islamic Azad University, Maragheh, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Increasingly, insurers are facing a variety of strategic risks—emerging threats that could undermine assumptions at the core of a company’s value proposition and foundational business model. Innovative technologies and new competitive paradigms are impacting nearly every area of business—rapidly and radically. Armed with a strategic risk management (SRM) framework, insurers can proactively navigate these rough waters as the tides change. The potential for companies and industries to be disrupted and perhaps even displaced by transformational trends in technology, the economy, and consumer preferences is on the rise in today’s rapidly evolving, increasingly digitized economy. Insurance is facing such strategic risks—emerging threats that can undermine the core assumptions of a company’s value proposition and operations. Unlike most other industries, risk management is already a core function of insurance companies and many carriers have already adopted enterprise risk management (ERM). However, these programs are not traditionally designed to address strategic risks that are disruptive to an insurer’s value proposition or business model, and which are generally difficult to foresee, measure, and minimize. To more effectively cope with game-changing technologies and new competition from nontraditional sources, insurers should consider adopting strategic risk management (SRM) as a holistic framework to not only help them manage the potential downside of disruptive risks, but also perhaps achieve faster growth by better preparing them to capitalize on the resulting opportunities. While the disruptive threats carriers face may be transformational, a transition to SRM actually represents a natural next step in an insurance company’s risk management maturity curve.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Risk Management, Insurance Sectors, Strategic Risk Management, Technology</p>
 <p><b>Db(a) (c) Oscar Briones</b> GICICBMLS1707059</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Capital Structure Determinants Influence: A Comparative Study</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Db(a) (c) Oscar Briones</b> Researcher and Lecturer in Finance, Associate Professor Universidad de Especialidades Espiritu Santo</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Melisa Chang</b> Researcher Universidad de Especialidades Espiritu Santo</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p>

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	<p>The study investigates the determinants of capital structure in a developing economy considering the Pecking Order and the Trade-Off Theory. It uses data from two hundred and ten Ecuadorian firms from the top thousand companies of 2013 which considers myriad of industries. The independent variables chosen, according to data availability and literature review, are Tangibility measured by fixed assets over total assets; Profitability measured by return on assets (ROA) and Firm Size measured by the natural logarithm of sales. However, some of these regressors were dichotomously divided to select the best ratio combination and obtain a more robust model. The dependent variable, leverage, is measured by total debt ratio. The research used cross-sectional methodology using Ordinary Least Square (OLS). The Multivariate regression analysis concludes that there is a statistically positive relationship between firm size and leverage as stated by both theories. However, tangibility and profitability are statistically negative related with debt level. Profitability behaves under the Pecking Order theory, while tangibility does not follow neither of the theories. These findings are compare and contrast against other authors researches following the same trend. We theorize that Ecuadorian firms combine both theories when deciding their capital structure. Moreover, the variable growth is found to be not statistically significant in this market. However, the variable Non-Debt Tax Shield was omitted from the model due to the lack of information.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Capital Structure, Pecking Order Theory, Trade-Off Theory, leverage, firm size, profitability, tangibility.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Amitabh Gupta</b> GICICBMLS1707060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Relationship between Capital Structure, Ownership Structure and Research &amp; Development Investments</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Amitabh Gupta</b> Department of Financial Studies, University of Delhi South Campus, New Delhi, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study examines the relationship between capital structure, ownership structure and Research and Development (R&amp;D) investments for an emerging market like India. The analysis is performed on a sample of 212 large, midcap and small manufacturing companies over a period of five years from 2011 to 2015. We find a positive relationship between R&amp;D intensity and leverage of a firm implying that firms with high leverage invest in R&amp;D. This result is contrary to findings of majority of studies in this area and requires further investigation. We do not find a negative relationship between family ownership and R&amp;D investments for Indian firms as documented by the existing literature. We find a negative relationship between institutional ownership and R&amp;D investment suggesting that institutions have a myopic view and concentrate only on short-term performance of firms. Results are also similar for domestic institutional ownership and R&amp;D investments confirming the general belief that domestic financial institutions do not finance innovative firms. Finally, we find a positive relationship between foreign institutional ownership and R&amp;D investments suggesting that such investors do promote R&amp;D spending in Indian firms. The study enriches our understanding of the relationship between ownership structure and R&amp;D intensity.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Capital structure, Ownership structure, Institutional ownership, R&amp;D investments</p>

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Prashanka Jain  
GICICBMLS1707061

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

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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**

Mary Mohamadi  
GICICBMLS1707063

Energy market liberalization in Electricity Regulatory Frameworks: A Comparative Assessment

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Majid Soorani  
Behsazan Mellat Co

Abstract

The electricity industry is in constant transition. From the former wave of market deregulation and liberalization to the current transition towards de-carbonization of the industry, regulatory bodies have been at the core of the efforts for organizing the energy markets and devising policies for achieving the targeted goals. The capability of electricity sector regulators in dealing with challenges of transition largely depends on the underlying regulatory governance mechanisms and this study aims to assess this crucial aspect of electricity sector regulators. Using a regulatory framework index, the governance mechanism of 20 regulatory bodies across the world is evaluated against the determined criteria. These criteria include the legal scope the regulatory body, separation of operational activities from regulatory activities and four distinct characteristics including autonomy and independence, accountability, clarity of role and objectives, and transparency and participation. The results can help governments and agencies in selection of regulatory frameworks for benchmarking.

JEL classification: K23 – L51-O3

**Key words: Electricity regulation, regulatory framework, governance, energy market liberalization**

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**Maria João Mimoso**  
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**Arbitration: Inevitability in investment contracts**

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**Abstract**

**Research Objectives:** This study aims to analyse the phenomenon of arbitration as a paradigm in solving emerging controversies of foreign investment. We will present their benefits and benefits, demonstrating their contribution to greater legal certainty in economic relations.

**Methodology:** This article explores the legal relevant concepts under a strictly conceptual methodology, preparing future research to be developed under more developed comparative law methodologies. The review of national and international literature and jurisprudence will reveal the importance of arbitration in the field of international economic relations, presenting it as an alternative dispute resolution.

**Findings:** Globalization imposes new forms of investment protection and appeal to other forms of dispute settlement, primarily to prevent, among other problems, the possible bias of the recipient country's investment tribunals.

**Research Outcomes:** Characterization of foreign investment, its regulatory sources, their characteristics and the need for intervention of an entity capable of resolving disputes between the parties involved: State investor reception; Investor (of a nationality other than the latter); State of the investor's nationality, and sometimes a "subsidiary" local foreign investor.

**Future Scope:** The ICSID (International Settlement of Investment Disputes) arbitration as a means of resolving investment litigations covered by bilateral treaties (BIT) and investment contracts calls for a delimitation of these two figures in order to clarify the scope of the arbitration under the aegis of the World Bank and to make it more secure in the view of the sovereign power of the States.

**Keywords:** arbitration; investment; foreign; contract; disputes.



**Cengiz ERDAL**  
GICICBMLS1707067

**Importance of reputation in terms of corporate brands**

**Cengiz ERDAL**

**Lecturer, Assoc. Prof. Dr., Sakarya University, School of Communication, Department of Public Relations and Advertising**

**Abstract**

The aim of this study is to reveal the meaning of the concepts of image and reputation for consumers. On top of that this study is also tries to find out the impact potential of image, reputation and brand over consumers' attitudes towards the corporations and as well as the elements that affect image and reputation in building a corporate brand in terms of the perception of consumers. Therefore a survey research, which consists of 48 questions applied on randomly chosen 1208 consumers who live in big cities of Marmara Region of Turkey. It was found in the research that the most important element that increases trust

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	<p>and respect of the corporate brand in general is comments on the social media about a person or a corporation. Regarding the responsibilities of the corporations to their stakeholders, the most important activity that builds trust and respect is sponsoring to various activities.</p>
 <p><b>D. S. Selvakumar</b> GICICBMLS1707072</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Law related to Violence against Men in India- A Review.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>D. S. Selvakumar</b> Professor, School of Social Science, VIT University, Vellore, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Violence against men may constitute a crime. But this often goes unreported and is considered a problem of social stigma. Women take advantage of this precedent and water their cruel nature to abuse. Often the abuser considers abuse to be justified and reasonably fine. Even the act of self-defence by men is considered as a domestic violence against women and gets gravely reported to the authority, eventually ultimate action is taken to insult men in many ways. Most Women often deny the fact of what they are accused of and reverse the same to their advantage. Men have less recognition than the respected ladies in the eyes of law. In India hitherto, there is no specific law to protect interest of men against women in case of violence. This paper reviews the need of a neutral and unprejudiced law to protect the genuine victims of domestic violence irrespective of gender in India Keywords: Violence, Men, Social Stigma, Abuse, Women, Justice, Domestic Violence against Men.</p>
<p><b>Maheeka Nanda</b> GICICSSH1707178</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Historical Wrongs and Reconciliation: A Comparative Study of The Rights Of Indigenous Children In Australia and Canada</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Maheeka Nanda</b> Research Scholar, Centre for International Politics Organisation and Disarmament (CIPOD), School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi , India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>A comparative study of the rights of Indigenous children in Australia and Canada is based on their shared colonial history and pursuit of similar policies of cultural assimilation, post-independence. Colonial policy of forced removal of Indigenous children from their families culminated in their internment at poorly resourced residential schools. These institutions became sites of physical and emotional abuse as Indigenous children were forbidden from speaking their language, following religious customs and meeting their loved ones. Children, who managed to survive neglect and torture, were robbed of their lineage and much needed emotional mooring. State authorities in the two countries followed similar policies of cultural assimilation within the framework of child welfare that culminated in the ‘Stolen Generations’ in Australia and the ‘60s Scoop’ in Canada. Dislocation and dispossession of Indigenous children by the two governments has often been termed as cultural genocide. Cultural, social and economic deprivation have resulted in rising rates of suicide, substance abuse and cases of domestic violence. Process of reconciliation with Indigenous peoples has been pursued over the last three decades in the two countries. Official apologies rendered by both, have been followed by attempts at policy reforms; wherein much remains to be seen in terms of implementation. While the two countries have adopted the United Nations</p>

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	<p>Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child; their responses to Indigenous self-determination especially in the context of child protection vary across federal and provincial jurisdictions. The paper would focus on the ongoing process of reconciliation with Indigenous communities in the larger context of child rights.</p>
<p>Maryam Khosravi Saghezchi GICICBMLS1707073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Commercialization Management of National Commodities for Oil and Gas Industry in Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Maryam Khosravi Saghezchi K. N. Toosi University of Technology, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ahmad Ramezani Saadat Abadi Ali Bonyadi Naeeni</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Catalysts are the strategic products used for variable kind of targets especially for petrochemical and oil refining industries. World's Turnover for catalysts has been estimated about 15 billion dollars during last decade which proves that the main role of this strategic product is barley underestimated in production chain. Iran is one of the main customers, due to its more than 2000 tons of need for variable kinds of catalysts of which more are used in oil and gas industries. During last decades sanctions against importing catalysts caused difficulties for petrochemical production chain and this inconvenience provoked Iranian specialists to achieve technical knowledge for venturing capital of national goods. During five recent years Iranian specialists have taken special steps toward localizing needed catalysts production and the circumstances for this attempting have been encompassed. This article shows a side segment of efforts toward commercialization influenced on regional market of a specific catalyst in an Iranian petrochemical company as a case study. It also discusses the fact that what it is going to take if Iranian petrochemicals produce their own needed catalysts evaluating viewpoints both in inside and outside of the regional market. Evaluating benchmarking, network management and the rule of expert individuals as the policy entrepreneurs are considered as the foremost factors to converse. Some of these factors are appreciated towards mapping a successful merging with foreign companies along with focusing on national commercializing streamline. For instance, benchmarking feels as a necessary aspect to consider in the merging process. whereas it is vital for Iranian companies to assess their own efficiency with accepted international standards, while on the other hand, it can be taken as a coming out opportunity and a new intact market to commercialize for renowned foreign companies.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> commercialization, venture capital, benchmark, network management, oil and gas industry.</p>
<p>Darshan Bhatia GICICBMLS1707074</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Causes of Demonetization in India and its effects</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Darshan Bhatia Bachelors in Business Administration (hons), Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>India is facing a lot of problems due to corruption, Counterfeit currency. And to</p>

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	<p>fight these two problems the government of India did Demonetization. The process of demonetization involves introducing new notes, coins of the same currency or completely replacing the old currency with new currency. On November 8, 2016, the Prime Minister of India announced the demonetization of the 500- and 1000- rupee notes. These notes accounted for 86% of the country's cash supply. The government's goal behind this was to eradicate counterfeit currency, fight tax evasion, eliminate black money gotten from money laundering and terrorist financing activities, political parties funding, money kept in Hundis in temple and promote a cashless economy. With the announcement of the larger denomination notes being worthless, all the individuals and entities with huge sums of black money gotten from parallel cash systems were forced to convert the money at a bank which is by law required to acquire tax information from the entity. If the entity could not provide proof of making any tax payments on the cash, a tax penalty of 200% of the tax owed was imposed. The first time demonetization happened in India 1946 and the second in 1978 when an ordinance was passed to phase out notes with denomination of Rs 1,000, Rs 5,000 and Rs 10,000.</p> <p>The objective of this research paper is to learn about the need of Demonetization, reasons behind it, steps taken to implement it, post effects of Demonetization on the citizens, new policies that the government will form to fight corruption and other problems. This paper contains secondary data and descriptive statistical data.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Black Money, Corruption, Counterfeit Currency, Terrorist Funding, Political party funding, tax evasion</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Junwei Fu</b> GICICBMLS1707075</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Essay on the Development of Chinese Legal System</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Junwei Fu</b> Beijing Institute of Technology School of Law</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> With the rapid development of the economy for the past decades, the legal system of the People's Republic of China has been widely concerned by the west. However, due to the language barriers, western scholars cannot always find the first-hand information, which prevents them from deeply understanding Chinese law. This paper is intending to give a short introduction to the structure of legal system and legal education in China.</p> <p><b>Key words: Legal system, China, Law</b></p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Osman Seraceddin</b> SESLIÖKUYUCU GICICBMLS1707077</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Comparing Aviation Transport Variables Of Countries: Cluster Analysis Approach</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Osman Seraceddin SESLİÖKUYUCU</b> Gaziantep University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>İnci POLAT SESLİÖKUYUCU</b> Gaziantep University, Faculty of Aeronautics and Astronautics</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>World trade has become much more competition-oriented by means of intensively developing technology and changing transportation systems according to this. Especially logistics components with a significant cost item in the trade also affect</b></p>

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	<p>the existing trade potential of the country. Air transport that recently come to the fore in logistics but is a more cost-effective compared to other transport modes, is a field that focuses on the country in recent times. The world's airlines carry over three billion passengers a year and 50 million tonnes of freight. Providing these services generates 9.9 million direct jobs within the air transport industry and contributes \$664.4 billion to global GDP. However, at the beginning of the current deficiencies in this area comes that the countries didn't consider the potential of this type of transport. In this context, the study aims to cluster analysis by using economic variables and logistics performance index (LPI) of countries in air transport and infrastructure components included in logistics transport systems. The study also aims to expose differences between countries group resulting from cluster analysis. In this study, 21 variables related 106 countries, obtained from the database of the OECD and the World Bank were included in the analysis. The findings suggest that countries differentiate according to the economic development of the air transport variables.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Air Transport, Cluster Analysis, Logistic Performance Index</p>
<p><b>Chairung Chaikambang</b> GICICBMLS1707078</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Contingent role of Strategic Management Accounting on the relationship between Market Orientation and Organizational Success</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chairung Chaikambang</b> Kalasin Business School, Kalasin University, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study examines the relationship between market orientation and organizational success. Strategic management accounting implementation is a moderator. Market orientation is hypothesized to have direct effects on organizational success. Also, strategic management accounting implementation is hypothesized to become a main moderator of the aforementioned relationships. In this study, listed companies in Thailand are samples of this study.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Market Orientation; Customer Orientation; Competitor Orientation; Inter-functional Coordination; Strategic Management Accounting implementation; Organizational Success</p>
<p><b>Napaporn Shupkulmongkol</b> GICICBMLS1707079</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Typology Of Unethical Accountant Behaviors: A Multidimensional Scaling Study</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Napaporn Shupkulmongkol</b> Kalasin Business School, Kalasin University, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The accounting profession is vibrant and important news about earning management of TOSHIBA in Japan (BBC 2015), Tesco in the UK. (The Guardian, 2014) and five years ago the Federation of Accounting Professions (FAP) has withdrawn the license of auditor 20 (FAP, 2555). Due to the failure to comply with professional accounting ethics of accounting profession. This paper will discuss the relative important of unethical accountant behaviors, then to compare each of CPAs and accounting in Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Brunei and Cambodia which have set the direction for integration into ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015. This paper is used 15 items of unethical accountant behaviors. The data were analyzed by using a method of multidimensional. We expected this result</p>

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	<p>will provide the guideline to develop Code of professional ethics-Accountant of IFAC.  <b>Keywords:</b> Unethical Accountant Behaviors; Multidimensional Scaling; Accounting Ethics</p>
 <p><b>İnci POLAT SESLİOKUYUCU GICICBMLS1707080</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EFFECTS OF HEDONIC AND UTILITARIAN INTENTION ON E-WOM: AN EVALUATION ON AIR PASSENGERS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>İnci POLAT SESLİOKUYUCU</b> Gaziantep University, Faculty of Aeronautics and Astronautics,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Emrah Sıtkı YILMAZ</b> Gaziantep University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The impact of social media on customer behaviour is highly important for firms marketing strategy. Since two decades internet user numbers has been increasing about 1000 percent. And this increase cause using social media more effectively by firms and customers. Social media pages (eg. Facebook, Instagram, Foursquare) provide customers with different consumption habits as well as companies that use these networks to provide more effective responses to customer demands. Because of this effects social media pages important for word of mouth marketing strategy. This research aims to reveal the impact of hedonic, utilitarian and attitude on the online repurchase, word of mouth (wom) and electronic word of mouth (e-wom) intention of airline passengers through a comprehensive field survey by using Likert scale questions. Past research has conceptualized value as simply a tradeoff between quality and price. However the alternative view, service-dominant (S-D) logic, is focused to the value-in-use meaning of value. In S-D logic, the value is always co-created, jointly and reciprocally, in interactions among providers and beneficiaries through the integration of resources and application of competencies. Hedonic value is defined as an overall assessment of experiential benefits and devotions, such as entertainment and escapism. Utilitarian value is defined as an overall assessment of functional benefits and devotions. Utilitarian value is relevant for the task-specific use of online exchange, such as purchase deliberation. In this context, air passengers' hedonic and utilitarian value perceptions have positively effected on wom, e-wom and online repurchase intetion.  <b>Keywords:</b> Airline services; hedonic value; utilitarian value; online repurchase intention; word of mouth; e-word of mouth</p>
 <p><b>Rapheephan Phong-inwong GICICBMLS1707081</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Human Capital, Innovation Awareness, Social Responsibility and Human Resource Success: Case study of SMEs in Buriram Province, Thailand</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rapheephan Phong-inwong</b> Management Science Faculty, Buriram Rajhaphat University, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sasipimmas Hongsombud</b> Liberal Art Faculty, Institute of Physical Education Suphanburu, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nuttawut Chookhaun</b> Management Science Faculty, Buriram Rajhaphat University, Thailand</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This research aimed to study the human capital, innovation awareness, social responsibility and human resource success. The samples included 243 entrepreneurs among medium-sized and small sized businesses in Buriram province, Thailand. The research was consisted of correlation analysis and regression analysis. The result found that 1) The human capital and innovation awareness were positive to human resource success. 2) The social responsibility including hiring in the local affected positively to the success of human resource management. The result of this research was regarded as a suggestion to apply in the management of human resource within the context of medium small sized businesses.</p> <p><b>Keyword: Human capital, Innovation awareness, Social responsibility, Human resource success</b></p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Adewale Olufemi Adebayo</b> GICICBMLS1707084</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Effect Of Examination Malpractices On Educational Institutions In Nigeria</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Adewale Olufemi Adebayo</b> Faculty of Business and Communication Studies, The Polytechnic Ibadan, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The Nigerian Educational system is in a state of confusion and disarray as a result of inconsistencies, non-implementation of educational policies, corruption practices perpetrated by the stakeholders. There has been a clarion call by all and sundry to re-examine and appraise the Nigerian Educational System in line with current trends.</p> <p>This paper will examine some of the issues highlighted above and proffer transformative education as a solution to the problems.</p> <p><b>Keywords: educational Malpractices, Educational Institution, corruption, impersonation, collusion, leadership.</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Emrah Sitki Yilmaz</b> GICICBMLS1707085</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Consumers' Purchasing Decisions: An Empirical Research On Social Networking Sites</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>İbrahim Halil SEYREK</b> Gaziantep University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Emrah Sıtkı YILMAZ</b> Gaziantep University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Social networking sites, where a great amount of information is shared about firms, brands and products, affect consumer decisions during the different stages of purchasing process. Therefore, it is important to study the effects of social networking sites on addressing needs, determining alternatives, evaluating alternatives, purchase decision and post-purchase evaluations. In this study, based on data collected from 850 persons, the usage of social networking sites by consumers at the different stages of purchasing process was investigated. The results of the study show that users spend a great amount of time in social networking sites and they use such sites in the different stages of purchasing process at a moderate level. Comparisons made among users revealed that users with different demographics are affected at different levels. Moreover, as the effect of social networking sites increase on the pre-purchase stages, the effect of</p>

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	<p>such sites also increase during purchasing decision stage. <b>Keywords:</b> Social networking websites, Consumer purchasing decision process, Purchasing behaviors</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Burçe Akcan</b> GICICBMLS1707088</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Advertising Strategies Used In Football Programs In Turkey: The Case Of Takim Oyunu And Derin Futbol</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Burçe Akcan</b> Research Assistant, Selçuk University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>As generally accepted that watching television is one of the most preferred domestic leisure time activities. This makes an obligation to vary broadcasting streams for TV channels in order to provide being watched more. These streams are shaped on the basis of gender, working time, school time, housewives, etc. It is not coincidence that television programs designed for female viewers like marriage, cooking, hobbies or etc. broadcast in the daytime or football programs which are designed for mostly male viewers broadcast after news or prime time programs. If we look at social TV ratings, it is seen that football programs are one of the mostly watched program types. So, this study focuses on football programs which have the highest watching rates. The problem of this study can be described as how advertising strategies used in mentioned football programs are appeared. This study aims at analyzing football programs in terms of advertising strategies. For this aim, Takım Oyunu from A SPOR and Derin Futbol from Beyaz TV are taken as the sample of the study. This study is conducted with a qualitative research method by using qualitative content analysis techniques. It is seen that both implicit and explicit advertising techniques are used. The percentage of commercial content is mostly seen in TV programs on Beyaz TV. However, traditional advertising techniques like commercials or strip advertising are mostly seen in programs from A SPOR.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Football Programs, TV Commercials, Advertising Strategies</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Maryam Baig</b> GICICBMLS1707089</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 Gujrat</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Ahmad Bilal</b> Lecturer, Department of Education, University of Gujrat</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 researches 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.</p>

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	<p>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> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Comparison of Students' Satisfaction about Academics between Faculties of Social Sciences and Natural Sciences at University Level</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Maryam Baig</b>  M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Education, University of Gujrat, Gujrat, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Satisfaction of students is very important because satisfaction is related with students' performance and it enhances the factors that play vital role at higher education. In increasing competition of providing quality higher education in universities, there is a need to recognize the factors that affect the students' satisfaction at higher education. The purpose of this study was to explore and compare the students' satisfaction about academics at higher education between faculties of Social Sciences and Natural Sciences. This study focused on the factors i.e. syllabus coverage and regularity of classes, teaching methods, constructive feedback, resources, effective semester schedule management and student-teacher relationship. Study was descriptive in nature and survey method was used to collect the data. Random sampling technique was used for the selection of sample. Sample of the study consisted of 200 students from BS programs of 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th semesters of 2 faculties including 4 departments as undergraduate respondents of University of Gujrat, Pakistan. Students' responses measured through a self-structured survey questionnaire on a 5-point Likert scale. One sample t-test and independent sample t-test was used to find out the significant difference between faculties of UoG. The results of independent sample T-Test revealed that there is no significant difference of students' satisfaction about academics between faculties of Social Sciences and Natural Sciences at higher education. It is recommended that higher education institutions may help students to make important decisions regarding their academic career, teachers may refer the students to consult with resources available at the campus and encourage students to perform beyond their capabilities.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Students' academic satisfaction, syllabus coverage and regularity of classes, teaching methods, constructive feedback, resources, effective semester schedule management, student-teacher relationship</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Eda Dineri</b>  <b>GICICBMLS1707091</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Economic Growth And Income Inequality: The Case Of Oecd Countries</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>İsmail Taş</b>  Tunceli University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences,</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Eda Dineri</b> Gaziantep University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>After the 1973 crisis, neo-classical policies applied under the leadership of USA and Great Britain. These policies suggest free market, no government intervention no regulation, no unionization and privatization. Together with the implementation of these policies, since 1980, worldwide inequality has increased rapidly. The richest 80 individuals in the world had the same wealth as the poorest 50 percent of the entire population. At that point, the study will be focus on poverty which comes with economic growth. This paper aims to identify the relationship between economic growth and income inequality. We use a dynamic panel of 26 OECD countries for the period 2000–2014 to assess the incidence of economic growth on income inequality. As a result of this paper a broad analysis will be presented how economic growth affects income distribution.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Economic Growth, Income Inequality, OECD countries</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MERABET Amina</b> GICICBMLS1707093</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sports sponsorship through social media and brand equity The mediating role of gratitude</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MERABET Amina</b> Lecturer, Tlemcen university, Algeria, BP: 226 Tlemcen Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Currently, firms face enhanced competition due to globalization and rapid changing markets. So, consumers became more volatile, very demanding, and well-informed thanks to web 2.0 and the large means of access to information (eg tablets, laptops, iPad and smartphones). Increasingly, one of the greatest challenges for companies is to build strong brands, maintain brand equity and especially develop it.</p> <p>Sports sponsorship is a perfect tool to build a relationship based on proximity between brand and consumer. It generates positive emotions such as happiness, joy, hope, love and gratitude which influence the perception of brands as well as brand equity (Crimmins et Horn (1996) Meenaghan, 2001, Palmatier et al. (2009). However, social media have enormously changed the communication process. They play a key role in sponsoring sports to promote brands, engage customers and influence consumer behavior (Holtz &amp; Havens 2009, Ryan &amp; Jones 2009, Santomier 2008, Hutter et al., 2013)</p> <p>Despite this, very few studies have investigated this field of research particularly in the Algerian context. Thus, this paper seeks to examine how brand equity can be influenced by sports sponsorship through social media and examine the mediating role of gratitude in this relationship.</p> <p>After a short review of literature, we present the results of an empirical study conducted among a sample of 330 algerian students by using a structural equation modeling.</p> <p>Results confirm that sports sponsorship through social media has a significant effect on brand equity and highlight the importance of gratitude as a mediating variable.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Brand equity -Sports sponsorship –gratitude- social media.</p>

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Mr Md Sahid Howladar  
GICICBMLS1707096

**An Empirical Study of the Effects of Training & Development Practices on Employees Performance at ASDA in United Kingdom**

**Mr Md Sahid Howladar**  
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**Abstract**

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.

**Keywords – Training, Development, Kirkpatrick's Training Evaluation Model.**

Thomas Adino  
GICICBMLS1707100

**The success and failure of western political philosophy in contemporary Africa**

**Thomas Adino**  
Head and lecturer, in the Department of Political Science & International Relations, Woldia University, Ethiopia

**Abstract**

The principal objective of the paper is to explore the success and failure of western political philosophy in contemporary Africa. The tradition of western political philosophy had a long history and emerged in Athens primarily to acquire knowledge of the good life, the polis, and the good society. Under this long history, political philosophy attempts to know truly the nature of political things, the qualities of leaders, the nature of good political order and best regime. Accordingly, western political philosophers starting from classical era to contemporary period have propose certain political thoughts and principles such as rule of law, separation of power, popular sovereignty, governance accountability, universal suffrage, independent judiciary, peaceful transition of political power, political pluralism, free, fair and periodic election, majority rule and minority rights, and the like to eradicate the worst conditions of life and at the same time to create well ordered and secured polity. For the purpose of clear understanding of the study topic, the researcher demonstrates the success and failure of the above mentioned western political thoughts in contemporary Africa by categorizing it as: the political philosophy of constitutionalism, Machiavellian political philosophy, social contract theory, and Marxian political philosophy. These western political teachings have been imported and practiced by myriads of pre and post independent African governments mainly for the sake of bringing good governance, social justice, liberty, and economic progress. However, the

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	<p>processes of adopting and implementing some of the major western political philosophies mentioned above have failed except Machiavellian political philosophy. With an exception of Machiavellian political philosophy, the rest political philosophy of the west either liberal or illiberal political doctrines have failed in the continent of Africa. This is the major argument of the study. On the basis of this major argument, the researcher finds many internal and external factors that negatively affect the success of western political philosophies in the contemporary Africa. To establish best political environment that benefits the whole African people, the researcher also suggests crucial remedies for the present chronic problem of African political system. Finally, for the reason behind the credibility and acceptability of the researcher's main argument, the study used historical facts, high quality personal observations, and valuable literatures to demonstrate the success and failure of western political philosophy in contemporary Africa.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Marxism, Liberalism, Neo-liberalism, Social Contract Theory, Colonialism, Neo-colonialism</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Naziru Mohammed Musalli GICICBMLS1707101</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 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.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Border, Performance, Personnel, Management.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shoaib Ali GICICBMLS1707102</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Corporate Governance, Principal-Principal Conflicts and Earnings Management: Evidence from Banking Sector of Pakistan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shoaib Ali Lecturer, Air University School of management, Air University, Islamabad</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Anwaar Hussain Lecturer, Lahore Business School, The University of Lahore, Sargodha Campus</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The financial markets increasingly focusing corporate governance practices in order to provide unbiased and accurate financial information to shareholders in their annual reports but still, managers are induced to engage in earnings management practices in order to bypass/outwit expectations. Moreover the</p>

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concentrated ownership structures mainly in banks, causes the majority shareholders to have a definite upper hand over minority shareholders which enable them to exploit the interests of minority shareholders causing principal-principal conflict. The present study is intended to investigate the impact of corporate governance and principal-principal conflicts on the earnings management practices in public and private sector banks by using regression analysis. Results suggested that 'the proportion of independent directors on boards is negatively associated with earnings management, while ownership concentration, percentage of voting shares held by largest shareholders and sum of ownership percentage of the five biggest firm shareholders is positively associated with earnings management. The study has implications for investors in terms of resource allocation, for the management of banks by providing guidance about the aggressiveness of earning management practices and regulatory bodies in terms making the financial disclosure more accurate.

**Keywords:** Earnings management, corporate governance, Principal-Principal Conflicts, Banking sector, Ownership concentration



Anuska Mohapatra  
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### Deficiencies In The Present Outreach Of Independent Director Within A Corporation

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#### Abstract

A general lack of accountability and the consequent failure of institutional structures is perhaps the greatest ill affecting Indian public life. This is a trend with few exceptions, and India Inc. is certainly not one of them. Over the last few decades, a fair bit of work has been done in both policy and regulatory circles to deal with this problem of trust deficit afflicting Indian corporations. Unsurprisingly, as is usual for Indian policymakers when faced with a tricky situation, they have looked at the West (particularly the UK and the US) for inspiration. At least one of the solutions that has been recommended and subsequently implemented appears to have been transplanted almost wholesale from existing Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. The independent director is technically part of the board of directors but is divorced from the internal workings of the management, and is expected to monitor the board with a sense of detachment that the executive directors would not have. From the Desirable Corporate Governance Code in 1998 to Chapter 11 of the Companies Act, 2013, there has been a consistent and nearly uncritical endorsement of the independent director - a concept conceived in the US in the mid-20th Century, and popularised further by UK in the 1990s.

The Company's Act 2013 bestowed greater power to Independent Director's (herein after referred to as ID's) in India. The selection process was such to eliminate bias, and the role of ID's was much greater than before. However, there are still many limitations when it comes to the responsibilities and the extent of influence that Independent Directors can exercise. These are global restraints that every company with Independent Directors faces. The concept of Independent Directors was brought about to help in corporate governance. The chief aim of the idea was to remove any bias when undertaking major decisions in the

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	<p>corporation and to offer effective advice from an independent and unaffected source. However, in practice this scarcely happens. The Independent Director is defined in the Section 149(6) of the Companies Act.  <b>Keywords: Independent Directors, Companies Act, Corporate Governance</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bilge KÖKSEL</b> GICICBMLS1707104</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The relationship between defense expenditures and economic growth: An Empirical Analysis on Selected EU Countries</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bilge KÖKSEL</b> Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mehmet Akif Destek</b> Research Assistant, Department of Economics, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The main purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between defense expenditures and economic growth for the period of 1988-2015 in 15 selected European countries. These countries are Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the UK. For this purpose, the panel bootstrap causality method which allows the cross-sectional dependency among countries is utilized. The empirical findings show that there is cross-sectional dependence between selected EU countries. In addition, the growth hypothesis that implies the unidirectional causality from defense expenditures to economic growth is confirmed in Belgium, France, Germany and Sweden; the conservation hypothesis that implies the unidirectional causality from economic growth to defense expenditures is found in Austria, Finland and Italy; the feedback hypothesis of the bidirectional causal linkage between defense expenditures and economic growth is supported in Ireland and the UK; and finally, the neutrality hypothesis is valid in Cyprus, Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.  <b>Keywords: Defense Expenditures, Economic Growth, Panel Data Methodology</b></p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Sharon Namagunga</b> GICICBMLS1707107</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Enhancing The Global Value Chain For The Fish Industry In Uganda: The Gate For Quality Assurance, Increased Productivity &amp; Profitability</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sharon Namagunga</b> Economics, Data Uganda, Kampala – Uganda</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Uganda as often stated is gifted by nature. 15.3% of its landmass is covered by open fresh waters, which makes it a sanctuary for fish. Uganda exports over 25tons of fish and collects in excess of USD \$ 124m annually. Fish contributes about 12.49% of the country’s export revenue. Investment in the sector is currently estimated at USD \$ 200m with employment of over 700,000 people. Uganda is currently on the list of exporting countries recognized by the European Union Commission. It employs a marketability value chain model, whose central governance mechanism is “price”. The Nile perch is the main export specie because of its similarities with codfish (i.e neutral flavor, &amp; bone free fillets). The above notwithstanding, the fish industry still remains a budding sector with high</p>

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	<p>potential for investment, profitability, and an avenue for curbing the rampant unemployment at full exploitation, and with mechanism in place of quality assurance and curbing wastages. Currently, there is limited government. The linkages between value chain activities are elusive (i.e what binds the producers, middlemen &amp; exporters is the product &amp; price). This paper therefore seeks to: map out the fish value chain in Uganda with keen interest in the design (i.e identifying key payers, governance structures, linkages, marketing structures, distribution, &amp; existing support mechanism); and discuss the impact on the structures of the chain, their challenges, and how they can be improved for effectiveness and efficiency.</p>
<p><b>Roya. Fereidooni</b> <b>GICICBMLS1707108</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Conflict or interact of intellectual property rights and the right to access to medicine; the responsibility and the accountability of states</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Roya. Fereidooni</b> MA student of public law; Department of law and political sciences. Shiraz University. Shiraz, Iran.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Dialectic between the right to access to medicines and intellectual property rights as two human rights in the issues related to the medicine and health not only has a significant role but also has created a big challenge in the minds of thinkers and human rights executors as well.</p> <p>The purpose of this research is to find in case of existing any conflict in two parallel rights of intellectual property of patent holder and the right to access to medicines, what role does the states has? And how does playing this role leads to making responsibility for the States?</p> <p>The approach of developed and developing countries in this field and in the area of TRIPS negotiations has been different.</p> <p>Although, Unlike the developed countries which are trying to limit the principles and reasons that lead to mandatory issuance concession, the developing countries are supporting it.</p> <p>More states support from each of these rights in the terms of existing conflict, by considering the different conditions of states has principles and reasons that will be investigated in the following and in case of taking responsibility of states and accountability of government they will be expressed as well.</p> <p><b>Keyword: the right to access to medicine, intellectual property rights, human rights, the responsibility of states, the accountability of states</b></p>
<p><b>Ali Bashiri</b> <b>GICICBMLS1707114</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Study of Relationship between Electrical companies Industry Index in Tehran Stock Exchange with Electricity Price in Iran Energy Exchange</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ali Bashiri</b> Faculty of Information Technology, Qazvin Azad University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper provides empirical evidence on the relationship between the Electrical companies Industry Index in Tehran Stock Exchange with Electricity Price in Iran Energy Exchange over the period beginning in January2005 and ending in December 2010. All of the Electricity prices and Tehran Stock Exchange Index are I (1). Over the period examined, Electricity prices and TSE(Tehran Stock Exchange)are not co-integrated although the time series of index and Electricity</p>

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	<p>price didn't have stationarity at order zero. Granger causality tests didn't find evidence of causality between Electricity price and the stock market performance in Iran. Keywords: Electricity Price, Stock Market Index, Co Relation, Co-integration, Stationarity, Unit Root, Casualty</p>
<p>Mohamed S. M. Salem Bayou GICICBMLS1707116</p>	<p><b>The nature of Accounting Fraud and the Potential Impact of Technology Use: Literature Review</b></p> <p>Mohamed S. M. Salem Bayou Accounting Department, College of Business, University of Sharjah, P.O. Box: 27272, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates (UAE)</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>One of the new rapid developments in the business area is the implementation of Technology. A variety of organisations have started to implement technologies, tools and programs to keep up fraudulently in order to detect and reduce their fraud and manipulation in order to gain customers' faith in their organisations. As a consequence, organisations started to pay attention to the benefit of the use of technology that can help the auditors (or accounting firms) to reduce the amount of accounting fraud. This study seeks to understand the trends and the impacts of technology on accounting fraud, and how implementing technology can actually help to secure businesses and lower the fraud percentage in organisations. This study is also directed to research the use of technology and the link between it and accounting fraud in the UAE market, as it was determined that not much research existed in this area and thus a gap in the research was found. As a result, by implementing technology in accounting firms, this can reduce the total amount of fraud, mitigate the risk of manipulation, save time and effort. Overall, this study is unique as it finds a link between the use of technology and accounting fraud as well as auditors has to invest in modern technology, update their security system and give proper training for all employees to reduce the risk of fraud. Keywords: Accounting Fraud, Accounting Firms, Technology Use</p>
 <p>Richard A. Heiens GICICBMLS1707052</p>	<p><b>An Empirical Validation Of The Methodology For Measuring Self-Perceived Age In The Middle Eastern Market</b></p> <p>Richard A. Heiens University of South Carolina Aiken, School of Business Administration</p> <p>Larry P. Pleshko Kuwait University, College of Business</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The authors present and validate a method for measuring cognitive age in the Middle Eastern market. The proposed cognitive age measure appears to show internal consistency, reliability, correlation with actual chronological age, and also predictive validity regarding consumption behavior in the retail coffee industry. Specifically, the findings show that as both measures of age increase, buyers are satisfied with a greater percentage of retailers. Nevertheless, as both forms of age increase, consumers visit fewer coffee shops per year. Yet, both cognitively and chronologically older consumers spend more money on each retail</p>

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	<p>coffee shop visit. Finally, total coffee consumption increases with increased cognitive and chronological age. Presumably, the greater consumption is driven by greater consumption in non-retail venues. One additional finding is that cognitive age is only slightly lower on average than actual chronological age among Middle Eastern consumers, and these differences are much less pronounced than has been found in previous cross-cultural studies.</p>
 <p><b>Prof. Neviana Krasteva</b> GICICBMLS1707069</p>	<p><b>A Methodology for Determining the Impact of Co Creation of Value on Marketing- De Coni, Bulgaria Case</b></p> <p><b>Prof. Neviana Krasteva</b> D. Sc., Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, Bulgaria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>A method for the quantitative measurement of co creation of value is developed, allowing for a reasonably accurate evaluation of the factors and their impact on the competitiveness of the companies in view. Value is co-created with customers if and when a customer is able to personalize his or her experience using a firm’s product-service proposition – in the lifetime of its use – to a level that is best suited to get his or her job(s) or tasks done and which allows the firm to derive greater value from its product-service investment in the form of new knowledge, higher revenues/profitability and/or superior brand value/loyalty.</p> <p>The quantitative part of the analysis is based on expert evaluations and statistics of the company. The model is an adaptation of the foundation laid by Michael Porter (Measuring Shared Value How to Unlock Value by Linking Social and Business Results, Michael E. Porter, Greg Hills, Marc Pfitzer, Sonja Patscheke, and Elizabeth Hawkins, FSG, 2014); for the purposes of the analysis the determinants are decomposed into separate components-turned-variables (as per Shafael).</p> <p>From the derived results, a reasonably clear picture can be drawn about the true condition of the co creation factors and their impact. On that basis, conclusions can be drawn about the intensity of impact of each outside factor for the period of analysis. Revealed are those factors and determinants of the interaction between company and people/customers which are conducive to business and competitiveness, and those who are not.</p> <p>A case study which is offered is the impact of the recent campaigns. DeConi is a strategic marketing consultancy based in Sofia, Bulgaria.</p> <p>The agency has developed and applied a number of proprietary innovative marketing tools such as Eco Labyrinth, 3D Ecobus, Become Ecohero. They have proven to be extremely effective in attracting public attention and building awareness on topics like separate collection and recycling of packaging waste, nature protection and sustainable development. They have provided knowledge and brought about changes in attitudes and behavior of millions of consumers in Bulgaria and Macedonia. The innovativeness and effectiveness of these marketing tools have been widely recognized by the professional community as well and they will be explained in the article.</p>
	<p><b>The Music In The Television Commercials Of Popular Brands</b></p> <p><b>Daniel Robert Szabo, PhD</b> Assistant Professor, Széchenyi István University, Kautz Gyula Economics Faculty</p>

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<p><b>Daniel Robert Szabo</b> GICICBMLS1707083</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Television advertising is one of today's most popular tool and form of audiovisual marketing communication, broadcasting countless commercials. They can reach a huge number and a wide range of viewers. Typically, most of them include some sort of music which can contribute to the atmosphere of the advertisement, and thereby support its message.</p> <p>Examining the connections and relationships from the perspective of music theory in them, we can say that the individual components of music can influence the mood of the music. In this paper, in an exploratory nature, the music advertisement of the companies with the highest brand values was analyzed. For this study, television commercials served as a basis, which are made up of a number of components.</p> <p>The aim was to find solutions and correlations that can help marketing communication in a conscious use of music in the commercials, from the perspective of planning and implementation and utilization.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> marketing, communication, commercials, music, advertising, brands</p>
<p><b>Natalia Baranova</b> GICICBMLS1707086</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Financial Stability and Investment Attractiveness of the Hotel Business Enterprises: Theoretical Aspects and Practical Analysis</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Natalia Baranova</b> Lobachevsky State University of Nizhniy Novgorod, Russia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Liudmila Bogatyreva</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The article discusses some methodological issues of evaluating financial stability and investment attractiveness of the hotel enterprises. The essence and the contents of the tasks dealing with the analysis of these categories, the known methods, the procedure of calculation of the indicators and their meaning are considered. The aim of this work is to analyze financial stability and investment attractiveness of the hotel business enterprises and to consider the theoretical aspects of this problem. For achieving this goal, methods of comparison and statistical methods were applied. The thesis has been formulated that for attracting financial resources an enterprise (organization) should have relatively stable values of a number of indicators, which confirm the sustainability of their development. The figures were calculated in dynamics from 2011 to 2015 basing on the hotel business reports data, with the help of the methodology of assessing financial stability and investment attractiveness of the company INEC.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Financial stability, investment attraction, hotel business.</p>
 <p><b>Kamonthip Maichum</b> YRSICBMLS1707051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Application of the Theory of Planned Behavior Model to Investigate Motivations and Purchasing Behavior towards Green Products among Thai Consumers</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kamonthip Maichum</b> Department of Tropical Agriculture and International Cooperation, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, No. 1, Shuefu Road, Neipu, Pingtung, 91201, Taiwan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Surakiat Parichatnon</b> Department of Tropical Agriculture and International Cooperation, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, No. 1, Shuefu Road, Neipu,</p>

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**Abstract**

Green products are considered exemplary products and are popular worldwide. However, the consumption behavior of the green products among Thai consumers has not been thoroughly investigated. This study investigated consumer motivations to purchase and consume green products among a group of consumers in Thailand, by using an extended framework of the theory of planned behavior. We derived and examined the model through structural equation modeling on a sample all of 480 consumers in Thailand, representing 87.27% of the samples that were investigated. The results showed that the products were eco-friendly and consumers showed strong motivation and positive attitude towards consumption behaviors of green products. Consumption behaviors of green products showed significantly positive effects on purchase intention and perceived behavioral control; intention was significantly determined by attitude and social norms. Furthermore, the results confirmed that the theory of planned behavior model and its measures are suitable for analyzing Thai consumer behavior.

**Keywords:** Consumption behaviors, Green Products, Motivation, Thailand, Theory of Planned Behavior

**Application of Data Envelopment Analysis and Malmquist Index on the Measurement of Efficiency and Productivity: A Case Study of Rubber Production in Southern Thailand**

**Surakiat Parichatnon**

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**Kamonthip Maichum**

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**Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relative technical efficiency of rubber production in Southern of Thailand using the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) during the period 2007–2016. Moreover, Malmquist productivity index (MPI) was used to investigate the changes of rubber production efficiency and estimates of the rubber productivity trend. The findings indicated that Trang city has most effective and suitable for the production of rubber when compared to other cities in Southern Thailand. On the other hand, the results also showed that Phuket city has worst scores of efficiency and declination of rubber production.



**Surakiat Parichatnon**  
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	<p>Moreover, MPI model showed the upward productivity trend of rubber production during the time period of the study. The findings from this study can provide important information to farmers, rubber research institutes and Thai government for determining effective strategies to improve productivity and technical efficiency of rubber production. Thai government and rubber research institutes should provide the knowledge, management skills and correct production skills for rubber farmers. Furthermore, rubber research institutes should be at the forefront to increase the rubber yields and provide funding to farmers for increase sustainable rubber production.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Data Envelopment Analysis, Malmquist productivity index, Rubber production, Southern Thailand, Technical efficiency</p>
<p><b>Prachee Javadekar</b> GICICSSH1707192</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>IGIA Framework of Airport Ownership &amp; Governance – A Case of GMR as Success Story of PPP Airports in India</b> Prachee Javadekar CEO Institute Affiliation: PRCS, Pune, Maharashtra, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Girija Lagad</b> Research Associate</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sonal Bhat</b> Research Associate</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> Aviation industry across the globe is undergoing transformation. The changing global aviation environment, increasing passenger flow, rising requirements for cargo transportation &amp; tourism development have triggered the process of involvement of private players in airport development &amp; operations through PPP model. GMR Group is one of the leading private players in airports development &amp; operations in India. The case of GMR airports is particularly interesting as it echoes the evolution of policy environment in India and how national assets are created through Public and Private Partnership. It also throws light on the four major aspects of successful model of airport development within PPP framework – International Competitiveness (I), Growth orientation (G), Innovative approach (I) and “Above the expectation” delivery of services (A) i.e. IGIA Framework.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> This case study based research endeavours to analyse the evolution of airport ownership &amp; governance process within a PPP framework considering GMR airports as a success story.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> This research undertakes case study approach based on analysis of primary data collected from the various stakeholders of GMR airports &amp; direct visits as well as the secondary data.</p> <p><b>Outcome of the research:</b> This case based research is expected to throw light on how the public private partnership in aviation sector is evolving in India, what are the challenges facing the private players in the aviation sector, how GMR airports overcame these challenges &amp; came out as success stories and whether this experiment can be replicated by other Indian airports.</p> <p><b>Keywords –</b> public private partnership, aviation, airport operations, GMR airports</p>

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<p><b>Maryam Lotfi</b> GICICSSH1707194</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness of acceptance and commitment therapy on social anxiety in Alzahra university students</b> <b>Maryam lotfi</b> Phd student of counseling, department of counseling and guidance, Alzahra university, Tehran</p> <p><b>Mahsima Pourshahiari</b> Associate Professor, department of counseling and guidance, Alzahra University, Tehran</p> <p><b>Ahmad Nayeri</b> Phd student of counseling, department of counseling and guidance, Islamic Azad University, Science and Research branch, Tehran</p> <p><b>Soude Norouzi</b> phd student of counseling, department of counseling and guidance, Alzahra university, Tehran</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> One the common and epidemic anxiety disorders are social anxiety. Social anxiety disorder is characterized with a tense fear of negative evaluation of social situations. Acceptance and commitment therapy is founded on the behavioral therapy and is often referred as the third wave of intervention. Growing body of researches indicated that ACT can influence the problems such as depression, anxiety and chronic pain and other psychological and behavioral health positions such as obesity, diabetes. The purpose of this study is to examine the effectiveness of acceptance and commitment therapy on social anxiety disorder in Alzahra university student. The research method is single case experimental. The research population included all students referred to alzahra university counseling center, according to the results of Beck and Kanor social anxiety questionnaires and the initial interview, three of them who were diagnosed with high social anxiety were selected as the sample. And participated in eight 45-minute sessions of ACT therapy. Comparing the pre and post tests and self-evaluation scale of the participants in the fourth and eighth sessions have shown a considerable decrease in their social anxiety. So it can be concluded that acceptance and commitment therapy has impact on decreasing the social anxiety of students. <b>Key words:</b> Acceptance and commitment therapy, social anxiety, Alzahra university student</p>
<p><b>Witold Jedynek</b> GICICSSH1707195</p>	<p><b>The parliamentary conflict in Poland as the scene for power struggle</b> <b>Witold Jedynek</b> Institute of Sociology, Faculty of Sociology and History, University of Rzeszów, Rzeszow, Poland</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The parliamentary conflict in Poland, which lasted from 16th December 2016 to 12th January 2017, turned out to be a serious political crisis which engaged various political forces in the country as well as abroad. The conflict was commented on by the Polish as well as foreign media. The official reason for its outbreak was the exclusion of one of the MPs of the opposition from the session of</p>

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	<p>the Sejm as well as the new regulations related to the presence of journalists in the Sejm. It seems, however, that the intentions of the actors of the political scene participating in this parliamentary conflict were different from those officially stated, as a considerable number of presumptions show that the main reason for the conflict was power struggle. The ruling coalition (Law and Justice, Poland Together and United Poland) wanted to remain in power, which they had won in a democratic way, while the opposition was trying to seize it. The aim of the research is to uncover the reasons for the parliamentary conflict, to pinpoint its primary goals and to analyse its course. The source materials are mainly the opinion-forming political and social newspapers presenting various political forces and ideological preferences.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Parliamentary conflict, poland, power struggle, pluralistic society</p>
<p><b>Dr. Amilah binti Awang Abd Rahman GICICSSH1707196</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Role of Religious Ethics in Nurturing Analytical and Critical Thinking: Selected Thought of Modern Muslim Thinkers.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Amilah binti Awang Abd Rahman International Islamic University Malaysia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Rahimah binti Embong University Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The discipline of ethics has been one of the most important, yet complex fields in philosophy. The role of religious ethics has been generally reduced to merely dealings with religious private matters, rather than being a tool of providing man with skills in life. This paper aims at exploring the role of religious ethics in nurturing critical thinking. This paper employs content or textual analysis as its main methodology. The aim of the paper is achieved by exploring the role of cognitive thinking, specifically on the issue of choices in religious ethics. It analytically discusses the notions of Abdullah Draz and Abd al-Haq Ansari in exploring the potentials of ethics in Islam as revenue of grooming analytical and critical thinking skill. Finally the paper touches on their invaluable suggestions for human freedom and analytical thinking to function. It is interesting that, both of the thinkers gives big room for critical and analytical thinking to be practiced from the perspectives of religious ethics. In fact, the thinking is man's mandatory responsibility to be a moral person, which involves critical thinking in all categories of actions, as reflected by revelation. This exposure of idea will further enhance the role of religions in skill of thinking, which is not much explored so far.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Religious ethics, Critical thinking, Analytical thinking, Abdullah Draz, Abd al-Haq Ansari,</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Lemuel Odeh GICICSSH1707197</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Communal Conflicts in the North Central States, and Food Insecurity in Nigeria: A Panacea of the Chinese Example.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ODEH, Ekedegwa Lemuel Department of History and International Studies,</b></p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Faculty of Arts, University of Ilorin, Ilorin P. M. B 1515, Ilorin, Kwara, State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Nigeria is richly endowed with both human and vast natural resources with an estimated population of about 140 million people who needs food for their daily survival. The favorable climatic and topographical condition of the North Central States of Benue, Nassarawa, Taraba and Plateau place them on the good position of providing the much needed food for the entire country. The entire area particularly Benue is known as the ‘food basket of the Nation’ The perceived poverty and food insecurity in Nigeria is not only as a result of a cumulative consequences of general failure of agricultural policies and implementation over time, but also resultant effect of the incessant communal conflicts and clashes mostly between the Fulani herdsman and their host communities. The thrust of this paper focuses on the challenges this communal clashes portends for Nigeria in terms of food security and the various steps taken by the various governments to curtail these conflicts. This paper therefore attempts to proffer approaches to address the downward trends in agricultural production in Nigeria as a result of the various communal conflicts by mirroring the Chinese example, in other to reposition Nigerian agriculture as the pillar and bedrock of her general economic development and to ensure food security for every household in Nigeria. This paper therefore employs a historical, multi-disciplinary and comparative approach to this study.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Food, Food insecurity, Conflicts, Communal clashes.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Ji-Yeon Lee GICICSSH1707198</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ji-Yeon Lee Ph. D. , Assistant Professor, Counseling Psychology, Graduate School of Education, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstracts</b></p> <p>Teachers’ role in preventing school violence and function as a gatekeeper for a safe school environment is important, therefore, it is imperative to train them to have an open attitude toward students from diverse cultural backgrounds, develop empathy, and acquire knowledge about school violence. Therefore, multicultural psychology pedagogy and teaching materials were modified to develop the school violence prevention class curriculum, and the effectiveness of the class was tested with paired t-test. The preliminary result confirmed that the school violence prevention class utilizing psychology pedagogy improved pre-teachers’ openness toward diversity with the diversity education, but empathy was not significantly increased. Implications are discussed.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> school violence prevention, pedagogy, pre-teachers, cultural diversity, multicultural psychology</p>

## Listeners

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- » 15th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 20-21 June 2017, Kuala Lumpur
- » 12th International Conference on Business Management & Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 20-21 June 2017, Kuala Lumpur
- » 16th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 July 2017, Bali, Indonesia
- » 13th International Conference on Business Management & Legal Studies (ICBMLS), 11-12 July 2017, Bali, Indonesia
- » 17th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 18-19 July 2017, Bangkok, Thailand
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- » 20th International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning (ICTEL), 26-27 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain
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- » 23rd International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning (ICTEL), 06-07 September 2017, Bali, Indonesia
- » 24th International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning (ICTEL), 12-13 Sept 2017, London, UK
- » 25th International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning (ICTEL), 10-11 Oct 2017, Dubai, UAE
- » 26th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL), 08-09 Nov 2017, Singapore
- » 27th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL), 15-16 Nov 2017, Kuala Lumpur
- » 28th International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning (ICTEL), 20-21 Dec 2017, Dubai, UAE
- » 29th International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning (ICTEL), 27-28 Dec 2017, Bangkok, Thailand
- » 2017 – 30th – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning (ICTEL), Nov 22-23, Bangkok
- » 2017 – 31st – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning (ICTEL), Dec 14-15, Mauritius
- » 2018 - 3rd – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning (ICTEL), Feb 18-19, Dubai
- » 2018 – 4th International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning (ICTEL), Apr 11-12, London

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