



**Global Research &  
Development Services**

**CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH),  
25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**

**25-26 July 2017**

Conference Venue

Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of  
Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de  
Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain  
(Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

Email: [info@gahssr.org](mailto:info@gahssr.org)

<http://gahssr.org/>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography  
and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



**PLENARY SPEAKER**



**Jose Miguel Lemus**

**Modern Languages and Literatures, Creighton University, Omaha,  
Nebraska, USA**

**PLENARY SPEAKER**



**Randy Willoughby, Ph.D**

**Department Of Political Science, University Of San Diego, San Diego,  
California, USA**

**PLENARY SPEAKER**

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography  
and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



**Pompiliu Alexandru**

**Department of Political Sciences and Communication, Faculty of  
Political Sciences, Letters and Communication, Valahia University of  
Targoviste, Targoviste, Romania**

<p><b>Marie Bajnarova</b> GICICSSH1707051</p>	<p><b>Expressive Artistic Process Within Art Therapy And Prevention Of Crisis Situations In Education Facilities Of Institutional Care</b></p> <p><b>Mgr. et Mgr. BcA. Marie Bajnarová</b> <b>Ph.D. student from Masaryk University in Brno, Czech Republic   Faculty of Education, Department of Art – Specialization of Pedagogy / Art Education – Doctoral type.</b></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> <b>Expressive creation provides space for troubled adolescents to express themselves through both the actual creation and also a debate. For adolescents with conduct disorders to be able to express themselves creatively in the artifacts, they must be tuned onto an artistic idea. The author of this thesis is solving art works of adolescents from Juvenile Detention Centres. This thesis points out how artistic expressive work is an important role in prevention and re-education activities. Special attention should be paid to the importance of drawing and its necessity in the period of adolescence spent in Institutional Care. The artistic process is a sequence of thoughts, actions, experiences, and emotions leading to an authentic expression of the author. This article also summarize current results of research for</b></p>
---	---

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>dissertation thesis. <b>Keywords:</b> Juvenile Detention Centre; Adolescence; Prevention; Crisis situations; Creation process, Perception, Drawing, Artistic expression.</p>
<p><b>Dr.Hamid Saremi</b> GICICSSH1707052</p>	<p><b>Planning and Empowerment of Human Resource Management in organizations</b></p> <p><b>Dr.Hamid Saremi,</b> Department of Accounting, Quchan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Quchan, Iran <b>Shida Hanafi(Mrs.)</b> Management Association of Iran, Tehran, Iran</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In this paper, an introduction to the concepts of human resource management has expressed the role of human resource management in the community and industry review. After that the director of human resources in the organization and management of human resource nurturing look on. Then we show that human resources management is even more important than financial management. Then one of the main tasks of the management plan and to review management synergies. At the end of a few mistakes and solutions for human resource managers say they apply.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b> Human resource management, human resources within the organization empowerment, planning, synergistic</p>
 <p><b>Raisa Gorgojo</b> <b>Iglesias</b> GICICSSH1707053</p>	<p><b>Horror vacui: Neobarroco y el boom de cine de terror hispano</b></p> <p><b>Raisa Gorgojo Iglesias</b> Universidad de Oviedo (Asturias - España) Programa de doctorado GEMMA Género y Diversidad</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Este trabajo tiene como objetivo encuadrar el cine de terror hispano en el marco teórico neobarroco, construyendo una definición más global de neobarroco como estética postmoderna. Se analizarán películas de terror recientes de factura hispana protagonizadas por personajes femeninos o que representan una masculinidad alternativa, haciendo hincapié en cómo las feminidades no normativas condicionan la autoridad masculina, revisitan el concepto de maternidad o deconstruyen el amor romántico: Musarañas (2014), Caníbal (2013), Mientras duermes (2011), Mamá (2013) y Los ojos de Julia (2010), principalmente.</p> <p>En la primera parte se acotará el estudio y se darán las claves para analizar el cine de horror bajo una óptica neobarroca postmoderna, así como las características para entenderla como una era fundamentalmente visual, en tanto que el paisaje virtual permite expandir mundos y los mecanismos de terror. En los ejemplos propuestos, se juega con los laberintos presentados como edificios o casas, que, multiplicando los espacios interiores, parecen imposibles de abarcar por el ojo humano, que además mostrará una imagen imperfecta de lo que realmente está ahí. Al mismo tiempo, tales espacios se presentan como aislados pero se mantienen interconectados, creando una ansiedad al panóptico y a la imagen distorsionada, espacios y escondites todos ellos que permiten el desarrollo de personajes subversivos que crean un orden alternativo al social.</p> <p>Por ello, en los ejemplos propuestos se estudiará el rol femenino en tanto que madre, objeto de deseo, agente o, en general, personaje contado y visto por otros</p>

	<p>que por tanto se presenta deformado, ambiguo y capaz de determinar la trama o causar terror. Como madre, su papel contrasta con el del resto de personajes y condiciona los roles de las hijas, creando relaciones materno filiales alternativas complejas dentro de la trama de horror; como amante, u objeto de deseo, desvirtúa la autoridad masculina de hombres de mayor edad incapaces de adaptarse a la nueva redefinición. En todos los casos, es la masculinidad amenazada o la feminidad alternativa y distorsionada las que funcionan como mecanismos detonantes del terror.</p> <p>Las historias narradas en estas películas, siendo netamente neobarrocas, plantean una serie de cuestiones sobre el binomio masculino-femenino, desestabilizando el centro y la distinción neta, pero no sólo: construidas sobre otros pares como incertidumbre-crisis o fantasía-razón, la estética neobarroca del cine de horror presenta en un contexto irreal roles y relaciones que reescriben lo normativo.</p>
<p><b>Dr. Oluwaseun Tella</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708055</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Is Nigeria a Soft Power State?</b>  <b>Oluwaseun Tella</b>  <b>Department of Political Sciences, College of Human Sciences,</b>  <b>University of South Africa, Preller Street, Muckleunek,</b>  <b>UNISA, 0003, South Africa.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The increasing relevance given to soft power by Western and Chinese academics and more importantly their public officials has prompted some African scholars to examine the utility of soft power in the African context. While the literature on South African foreign policy has paid attention to this issue in recent years, there are few studies on Nigeria’s soft power. Against this backdrop, this article examines whether or not Nigeria is a soft power state. It argues that while the country possesses remarkable soft power, particularly in Africa, this has not been optimally deployed to achieve the desired outcomes. The article concludes that public officials need to pay more attention to the utility of soft power in their foreign policy process and challenges Nigerian academics to take a cue from their counterparts abroad and begin to engage their country’s soft power.</p> <p><b>Keyword: Soft Power; Nigeria; Nigerian Foreign Policy; Nollywood; Democracy, Technical Aid Corps</b></p>
<p><b>Rickey Lu</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708056</b></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>  <b>Assistant Lecturer, English Language Teaching Unit, The Chinese University of</b>  <b>Hong Kong, Hong Kong</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>For non-native speakers of English, achieving natural fluency and flow in spoken language is often more difficult than writing. Oral fluency in a second language is often paired to cultural pragmatic understandings of speech and turn taking. As language teachers, the authors of this paper examine discourse markers usage between a non-native and native speaker of English through a case study interaction. Possible discrepancies between pragmatic understandings will be discussed and pedagogical implications will be examined.</p> <p><b>Key words: Conversation analysis, discourse markers, linguistics, TESOL, pragmatics</b></p>

 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Irfan Ullah</b> GICICSSH1708057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TAKHT-I-SULAIMAN/ S0L0M0N'S THRONE</b> (A world known spot) <b>Irfan Ullah</b> Directorate of culture ,government of Khyber pakhtunkhwa <b>Bakht Muhammad</b> Directorate of archaeology,government of Khyber pakhtunkhwa</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p>The main objective of this study is to highlight and the existence of takht e suliman with Quranic details. Takht-e Sulaiman, or Takht-i Suleiman (Throne of Solomon) is a building complex, consisting of the Palace, a fire temple and fortifications from the late period of the Sassanid. The first investigation was carried out of the ruins in 1937 by an American research group under AU Pope. The explorations of Eurasia the German Archaeological Institute were carried out by Rudolf Naumann, Hans Henning von der Osten, D. Huff, W. Kleiss and U. Harb in the years 1959-1966 and 1968-1975. The extensive documentation of the excavation is kept in the Eurasian Department in Berlin. Archaeological excavations have revealed traces of a 5th-century BC occupation during the Achaemenid period, as well as later Parthian settlements in the citadel.</p> <p>The main theme of this article is to add the knowledge in the empirical study that Sulaiman ranges is exist in southern Waziristan (Pakistan) are named after prophet Sulaiman (Gibb H A R 1939: 180). The Imperial Gazetteer reported that in Sulaiman ranges of Southern Waziristan iron is found and smelted in various localities (Gazetteer: Rep: 2002, 252).</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> TAKHT-I-SULAIMAN, Verses of the Holy Quran, Current existence Socioeconomic and psychological exploitation of Migrants in the Middle East</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Usman Khan</b> GICICSSH1708058</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Usman Khan</b> Sun Yat Sen University China</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The paper entitled “Socioeconomic and psychological exploitation of Migrants in the Middle East” focuses on mass migration which is not a new phenomenon in human history. The people migrated from one place to another due to many reasons, e.g. better life opportunities, prosperous, healthy lives with satisfying basic needs. This study focuses on issues and challenges faced by the emigrants in their destination countries, that's how the labor class is exploited and used by the bourgeoisie class for their own profits and benefits. It is a qualitative anthropological study, data collected through anthropological research methods with major emphasis on In-depth interviews, case studies and focus group discussions (FGDs). This study was conducted in the two villages Zulam and Shagokas in District Dir Lower, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Apart from the above, the focus of this article is on the issues and exploitation of labour migrants, which they faced during the recruiting process and also the way they are exploited in the destination countries in the name of Kafala, Tanazol system etc.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Migration, Exploitation, labour, Middle East, Kafala and Tanazol System.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Milad Comcar</b> GICICSSH1708059</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>One Thousand and One Nights, a comparative study of feminism features in the book</b> <b>Milad Comcar</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



	<p style="text-align: center;">Department of English, Faculty of Literature, University of Tubingen, Tubingen, Germany</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Imitated from the Persian work <i>Hezar Afsan</i> (Persian: هزار افسان, Trans. “A Thousand Legends”), and compiled at the Islamic Golden age, the book of <i>One Thousand and One Nights</i> is mostly known as <i>Arabian Nights</i> to the Western World. Sketched in the form of a frame story, the story recounts the betrayal of an unfaithful queen. The king goes mad after this and kills every wife he takes, just after he deflowered them. This goes on so every night for so long that in the scarce of girls, it is the Vizier’s (minister’s) daughter who shall bed the king. And it is her, <i>Shahrazad</i>, who through telling him stories for a thousand and one nights, prevents herself from being killed and also heals the king.</p> <p>While extremely anti-feminist at the first glance, the story has its merits which puts it in the paths of logic and feminism. Although the book is debasing women in the first few pages, it tries to exalt them as the book advances. After all, it must be heeded that the time in which the book was written, was a time when a writer could not write about women’s greatness and get his/her work read. This article therefore tries to show (through a comparative reading of three tales from beginning nights, middle nights and the ending nights of the book) that the book writes about women’s smartness, greatness, literacy, and above all humanness, but in a way that people of those age would read it and be happy about reading it.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Darya Maoz GICICSSH1708060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Crossing Romantic Borders – Jewish Female Tourists and Local Arab Men in Sinai</b> Darya Maoz Hadassah Academic College, Jerusalem</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The current study examines the fascinating subject of romantic relations between Israeli-Jewish women tourists and local Arab men in The Sinai Peninsula, a part of Egypt. Israel and Egypt have been in a state of cold peace for years and there are hardly any contacts between the two peoples. Romantic relations between Jews and Arabs are also rare and face obstacles and considerable opposition.</p> <p>In Israel, such relations elicit “moral panic,” and there is a tendency to criminalize the Arab men and to portray the Jewish women as weak and foolish. Academic attention to mixed-faith relationships in Israel is quite rare and has focused on negative aspects.</p> <p>The only place this special encounter could happen – against the attitudes of societies and families – is through tourism, which enables breaking even the strongest walls and let two rival sides live together in the most intimate way.</p> <p>The current study is an ethnographic research based on fieldwork in Sinai (2004–2010) and on semi-structured in-depth interviews conducted with 21 Jewish women and 7 Arab men, as well as informal talks from 2004 through the present day.</p> <p>The purpose of the study is to examine the romantic relations between Israeli-Jewish women and Arab men in a very complex sociopolitical context. Who are these women, how do they perceive their relations, and what are the political and emotional aspects (and implications) of their choices?</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Iftekhhar Amin Chowdhury GICICSSH1708062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Driving Force of E-Loyalty in Online Banking Sector: In the context of Malaysia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Iftekhhar Amin Chowdhury</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
 Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p><b>Labuan Faculty of International Finance, Universiti Malaysia Sabah Labuan International Campus, Jalan Sungai Pagar 87000 Labuan F.T., Malaysia Abdullah Sanusi Othman</b></p> <p><b>Faculty of Economics and Management, National University of Malaysia 43600 Bangi Selangor, Malaysia Yang Bo</b></p> <p><b>Faculty of Economics and Management, National University of Malaysia 43600 Bangi Selangor, Malaysia Lim Yi Huey</b></p> <p><b>Labuan Faculty of International Finance, Universiti Malaysia Sabah Labuan International Campus, Jalan Sungai Pagar 87000 Labuan F.T., Malaysia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The development of customer loyalty in online banking has become a critical issue because of the positive and constructive influence on banks' long-term profitability. With increasing Internet access, the competition is just one-click away. Customer loyalty in online banking sector appears to be essential for electronic banks both in a competitive as well as an economic sense. Hence, there is a need to understand how customer loyalty in online banking sector is created. Previous studies found that e-service quality, e-satisfaction and e-trust have direct or indirect effects on the creation of e-loyalty. However, previous studies only demonstrated a part of relationships between these factors and their effects on e-loyalty. A gap can be found that there is not a comprehensive view on all of effects that service quality, customer satisfaction and customer trust have on customer loyalty in the context of online banking. Therefore, the present research tried to provide a comprehensive model to fill the gap of previous literatures and clearly show the relationship of e-service quality, e-satisfaction and e-trust with e-loyalty in online banking sector. The target sample in this study was experienced Internet banking users. Based on the analysis, it is found that e-satisfaction and e-trust play major role to build e-loyalty in online banking sector. However, e-service quality is not a predictor of customer e-loyalty towards Internet banking websites. It means that customers tend not to be loyal even though the online banking service providers provide high quality services. The study limitations, implications, along with directions for further research are discussed.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Online banking, E-service quality, E-satisfaction, E-trust, E-loyalty.</b></p>
 <p><b>Dhyan Singh</b> GICICSSH1708063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BEYOND THE BOUNDRIES: MOBILE PHONE (INTERNET) EXPLOSION AND ALACRITY OF INDIAN RURAL YOUTH</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dhyan Singh, PhD</b> Asst. Prof. of Journalism and Mass Communication Govt. P.G. College Dharamshala, Kangra, H.P. (India)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Mobile phone technology (Internet) has become a burly way of life of Indian youth. But their familiarity and awareness about internet use is confined to the Facebook, Whatsapp, YouTube and pornography content. In rural India, where most of the parents are illiterate or less educated and schooling education is below the</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



	<p>satisfaction point then how children could assume to consume the technology for their personal betterment, well being and social interaction. The study was conducted in Himachal Pradesh on a sample of 430 school children. And a focus group discussion was also performed with children's parents to identify the attitudinal and behavioral changes they noticed and observed among their children after the exposure to the cell phone. The occupying of mobile phone means having of free 4G GEO SIM and using it for social networks, Whatsapp and pornography. More distortions in context to children use of mobile phone have reported in the study. The rural childhood life that once was considered more pure, realistic, enjoyable and socialized now new generations have been adopting a secluded, splashed, indifferent and Westernized approach and perspective after the encroachment of mobile phone.</p>
<p><b>Dr.Seyyed Ahmad-Reza Khezri</b> GICICSSH1708064</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The interaction and opposition between the Carmelite missionaries and Shi`ites in Iran at the Safavid era</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr.Seyyed Ahmad-Reza Khezri</b> Full professor of history and civilization of Islamic nations, University of Tehran. Azam Fooladi-Panah (Master of history and civilization of Islamic nations,at the University of Tehran) Fatemeh Alvandi (Master of history of religion)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>After the beginning of the Safavid State and expansion of the Ottoman Empire in Europe, the presence of European states citizens and evangelistic missionary associations in Iran highly intensified. These associations who mostly were entering Iran for political and religious purposes, in some periods like Shah Abbas I reign could establish bases for themselves in Iran and could work there for long whiles. Among these missionary associations, the Carmelite missionaries who in the beginning entered Iran as Pope`s ambassadors are very significant. The Carmelites had a continuous presence in the Iran`s Shi`ite community for about 160 years (1608-1768 AD / 1018-1182 AH) and performed various religious, political and cultural activities. They converted some Shi`ites of Iran into Christianity during 1618-1621 AD/ 1027-1030 AH that this their attempt faced the intense reaction of Shia scholars. The authors in this study at the first order attend to discuss the contexts and the quality of the presence of the Carmelite missionaries in Iran, then analyze the interaction and opposition between them and the Shi`ite clerics as well as people`s masses and explain its consequences by noting some evidence. <b>Keywords:</b> Carmelite missionaries, Shia clerics, Shi`ites of Iran, Safavids, Shah Abbas I, Conversion</p>
<p><b>Mosi Rosenboim</b> GICICSSH1708069</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Discounting a Lump-Sum vs. Payment Stream: More Payments leads to More Patience</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mosi Rosenboim</b> Management, Ben Gurion University, Ben Gurion University, Beer-Sheve, Israel</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Many management and individual decisions have intertemporal components, requiring a valuation of outcomes at different points in the future. In such situations, people's preferences often imply higher discounting for shorter, compared to longer, time periods—often referred to as present bias or hyperbolic discounting. Past research studying present bias has exclusively examined the delay</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>of lump-sum payments (a stock variable), and implicitly assumed that it is equivalent to delaying a payment stream (a flow variable). We examine the delay of a payment stream and compare it to its equivalent lump-sum. Two experiments demonstrate that when people delay a payment stream (vs. lump-sum) they have lower discount rates (i.e., more patience) and significantly diminished present bias. The results suggest that present bias may in part be an artifact of its measurement using lump-sum payment and can be alleviated if an outcome is framed as a stream of smaller payments.</p>
<p><b>Mir Saeed Moosavi</b> GICICSSH1708071</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Challenges of Planning for Green Urbanization in Contemporary Architecture of Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mir Saeed Moosavi</b> Department of Architecture, Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran <b>Laleh Davatgar Badie</b> Department of Architecture, Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran <b>Fatemeh Jafari</b> Department of Architecture, Roshdiah University, Tabriz, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Urban areas are estimated to use 75% of the world's energy and produce up to 80% of its greenhouse gas emission. Buildings have a significant impact on the environment; accounting for one-sixth of the world's freshwater consumption, one-quarter of its wood harvest and two-fifths of its material and energy flow. Therefore, to achieve the goals of sustainability in the building sector, green design and construction principles can offer a way for the construction industry to introduce numerous benefits, including better energy efficiency, improved indoor environmental quality, increased health and occupant productivity, and the minimization of resource usage, into the construction process and throughout the lifetime of the building.</p> <p>Thus, this study develops an analytical framework including goals of green construction processes, step-by-step procedure as well as the roles and responsibilities of three main constituents of green architecture such as an architect, a contractor, and subcontractor that can help all society of Iran to achieve sustainability at the construction phase.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Architecture, Society, Sustainability, Urbanization</p>
 <p><b>Mosi Rosenboim</b> GICICSSH1708073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Break in the Link between Monetary Incentives and Effort</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mosi Rosenboim</b> Management, Ben Gurion University, Ben Gurion University, Beer-Sheve, Israel</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>An average worker in some US companies needs to work more than a year to earn his CEO's daily wage. We posit that the level of effort any individual can invest is bounded and hence cast doubt on the well-accepted economic notion that extremely high gaps in net wages and wealth distribution are the lesser evil because they ensure economic efficiency. Considering the notion of bounded effort may totally change the results of many studies, enriching the general public discussion about the need for the existence of extreme wage levels that so far overlooks the limited power of economic incentives.</p>



**Joanna Starostecka**  
GICICSSH1708074

**Determinants of organizational commitment in the employees of corporations**

**Hanna Liberska**

**Phd., Institute Of Psychology, University Of Kazimierz Wielki. Bydgoszcz, Poland**

**Joanna Starostecka Ma.,**

**Phd., Institute Of Psychology, University Of Kazimierz Wielki. Bydgoszcz, Poland**

**Kristina Hryniewicz Ma.**

**Institute Of Psychology, University Of Kazimierz Wielki. Bydgoszcz, Poland**

**Abstract**

Contemporary labor market is considered as dynamically changing, with plenty of competitive vacancy offers and mobility of employees. These trends force management to create friendly work environment and prevent fluctuation of their staff, especially when it comes to unique and desired skills. To reach this goal it is crucial to discover what are the determinants of employees commitment to the organization. The main aim of the study is the analysis of the relationship between achievement motivation of the employee, subjective sense of wellbeing at work, psychological contract and organizational commitment. Research on organizational commitment was conducted by the Polish Version of Meyer and Allen Organizational Commitment Scale. For the purpose of measuring achievement motivation there was used Polish version of Achievement Goals Questionnaire. Psychological contract between employee and the company was diagnosed by the Polish adaptation of Psychological Contract Scale. Sense of subjective wellbeing was estimated using Polish Version of The Workplace PERMA Profiler (authors own adaptation). Data was collected from the sample of 250 employees of international corporations with location in Poland. Study group included women and men, aging between 25 and 40. Main study was conducted after interviewing the respondents to increase their willingness to participate in the research and inform about the main aim and anonymous character of the study.

Results of the study may provide scientific implication to human resources management. Finding determinants of organizational commitment gives an opportunity to create successful strategies to boost employees' satisfaction and reduce staff fluctuation.

**Key words: organizational commitment, achievement motivation, wellbeing at work, psychological contact, corporation**



**Kristina Hryniewicz**  
GICICSSH1708075

**Determinants of organizational commitment in the employees of corporations**

**Hanna Liberska**

**Phd., Institute Of Psychology, University Of Kazimierz Wielki. Bydgoszcz, Poland**

**Joanna Starostecka Ma.,**


**Phd., Institute Of Psychology, University Of Kazimierz Wielki. Bydgoszcz, Poland**

**Kristina Hryniewicz Ma.**

**Institute Of Psychology, University Of Kazimierz Wielki. Bydgoszcz, Poland**

**Abstract**


Contemporary labor market is considered as dynamically changing, with plenty of competitive vacancy offers and mobility of employees. These trends force management to create friendly work environment and prevent fluctuation of their staff, especially when it comes to unique and desired skills. To reach this goal it is crucial to discover what are the determinants of employees commitment to the organization. The main aim of the study is the analysis of the relationship between

	<p>achievement motivation of the employee, subjective sense of wellbeing at work, psychological contract and organizational commitment. Research on organizational commitment was conducted by the Polish Version of Meyer and Allen Organizational Commitment Scale. For the purpose of measuring achievement motivation there was used Polish version of Achievement Goals Questionnaire. Psychological contract between employee and the company was diagnosed by the Polish adaptation of Psychological Contract Scale. Sense of subjective wellbeing was estimated using Polish Version of The Workplace PERMA Profiler (authors own adaptation). Data was collected from the sample of 250 employees of international corporations with location in Poland. Study group included women and men, aging between 25 and 40. Main study was conducted after interviewing the respondents to increase their willingness to participate in the research and inform about the main aim and anonymous character of the study.</p> <p>Results of the study may provide scientific implication to human resources management. Finding determinants of organizational commitment gives an opportunity to create successful strategies to boost employees' satisfaction and reduce staff fluctuation.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> organizational commitment, achievement motivation, wellbeing at work, psychological contact, corporation</p>
<p><b>Hassan Derakhshi</b> GICICSSH1708077</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Nature of Shoushar's Shadorvan Water Structure</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hassan Derakhshi</b> Assistant Professor, Department of Archaeology, Islamic Azad University branch Shoushtar Shoushtar, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The Shadorvan water structure is one of the most fundamental parts of Shoushtar's water installments. The most famous narratives about the construction of Shadorvan speaks of its building during the period of the Sassanid Shappor by Valerian, the Caesar of Rome and Roman captives, which is verified by many sources. It seems that Shadorvan was in fact a huge water structure identical to the arc dams of nowadays, which was utilized for slowing down the current of water, controlling, preserving and dividing it. In addition, it provided the possibility of watering the neighboring fields due to their higher level compared to the water level of the river. In addition, for crossing between the sides of the river, a bridge had been constructed over it (similar to the contemporary dams).</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Shoushtar, Shadorvan water structure, Sassanid Shapoor, Valerian</p>
 <p><b>Mohammad Bashir Mia Khadem</b> GICICSSH1708080</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Governance of Criminal Justice System: Emergence of religious militancy and role of police in Bangladesh</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohammad Bashir Mia Khadem</b> Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Dhaka, Dhaka-1000, and Sabrina Amin Sabrina Amin, Assistant Commissioner, National Board of Revenue (NBR), IRD, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Criminal Justice System (CJS) has gained tremendous importance since the late 1980s, especially after the terrorist attack in the USA that is widely known as 9/11.</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>Similarly, many countries are facing religious militancy at the beginning of the 21st century. Consequently, the role of the different institutions and organizations associated with the CJS has been important in order to tackle the world's burning issues such as terrorism, extremisms and militancy. In this connection, different CJS institutions such as police, judiciary, investigation unit, prosecution and correction center's performance are seen as a success or failure factors of tackling above mentioned burning issues. More specifically, police can play active, important and vibrant role in order to minimize militancy. However, many countries failed to take proper steps in proper time to stop militancy. In this connection, Bangladesh police successfully dealt with the emerging and destructive religious militants. For example, on 26th January 2017, one of the leading daily newspaper (The Daily Protom Alo) reported that police arrested 2300 militants between 2010 to 2016. Consequently, the country attained applauding from the world's leaders. However, lack of technology, training and IT knowledge is the limitations that severely impede to stop religious militancy. This paper is based on the primary as well as secondary sources. At one side, primary source, includes interviews with 20 higher police officials and 20 arrested religious militants. On the other side, secondary source, includes books, published journals and newspaper report. Finding can be mention as the rate of militancy is depends on the effective, pro-active and vibrant role of police. This paper commenced with the literature review and later theoretical underpinning are discussed. Later, interview result is presented and the conclusion is drawn by warranting and identifying further research areas.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Criminal Justice, Governance, Police, Militancy, Bangladesh.</b></p>
<p>Maya Schwartz Laufer GICICSSH1708082</p>	<p>The Israeli contribution and evolution to LGBT cinema: LGBT Israeli Representations from the 1980's until today.</p> <p>Maya Schwartz Laufer Ph.D. Babes Bolyai University, Cluj – Napoca, Romania.</p> <p><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 evolvement,</p>



	<p>from the Queer margins into mainstream culture.  <b>Key words:</b> gay, lesbian, transgender, bi sexual, representation, stereotypes, mainstreamism, queer theory, LGBT, Cinema.</p>
 <p><b>Agnes P Javier</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708083</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Work Meaningfulness Of The Philippine Military Academy Personnel</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Javier, Agnes P</b>  <b>University Of The Cordilleras, Gov. Pack Road, Baguio City</b>  <b>Ched-Car</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract:</b>  <b>The Philippine Military Academy has a pool of very dedicated, capable, and reform-minded officers, enlisted personnel, and civilian personnel who are the primary reasons why PMA is able to fulfill its mission of training and educating the cadets. Important to all employees are human resource practices that effectively motivate employee to perform, and ensure that practices and working conditions create an enjoyable environment.</b></p> <p><b>Work meaningfulness was a topic of concern in this undertaking. Considering the amount of time spent at work, meaningfulness of work impacts on the efficiency and effectiveness of an organization. No study has been made on work meaningfulness for PMA personnel. The study also aimed to look at how the human resource practices in the Academy make work meaningful.</b></p> <p><b>Key words: work meaningfulness, job satisfaction, motivation</b></p>
<p><b>Dogaru Lucretia</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708084</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The environmental quality in the context of globalisation</b>  <b>PhD Dogaru Lucretia.</b>  <b>Petru Maior”University of Târgu-Mureş,</b>  <b>President of „Natura Nova” Foundation.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract:</b>  <b>The environment (including the atmosphere, the ecosystem, the water and other environmental factors), is not limited by national borders and all forms of transboundary pollution spans entire continents. All the states have recognized that an answer to global environmental challenges requires also regional and global solutions, and international cooperation.</b></p> <p><b>All the new environmental problems arising from economic globalization and increasing competition for renewable energy and natural resources, against the background of complex interactions between the states, bring a number of interesting challenges for environmental governance both at national, regional and international level.</b></p> <p><b>We can say that, the globalization is a catalyst for rapid growth and an uncontrolled and uncontrollable development may take destructive forms. On the other hand, from the perspective of those who fight for environmental protection and sustainable development, globalization is associated with a number of negative phenomena and the currently available data seem to validate and support these fears.</b></p> <p><b>In this paper we try to prove that, a complete impact assessment of globalization on the environmental quality is difficult to realise, and in this context sustainable development should be the foundation and purpose, at least in terms of environmental protection, of the entire complex process of globalization.</b></p> <p><b>Keywords: globalization, environment quality, transboundary pollution, sustainable</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
 Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)




<p>Muhammad Hafeez-ur-Rehman GICICSSH1708087</p>	<p>development, natural resources, environmental protection.</p> <p><b>The Poetics of Post 9/11 City Space: A Postmodernist Analysis of Our Lady of Alice Bhatti</b></p> <p>Muhammad Hafeez-ur-Rehman (M.Phil. Scholar) Lecturer in English, Govt. Postgraduate Islamia College Faisalabad, Pakistan.</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Pakistani artists and writers have responded to the violence and bloodshed inflicted upon the city subjects as an aftermath of post-9/11 war on terror. This scenario has contributed in the production of social space charged with ethnic violence, suicidal tendencies and extremist attacks. This research paper examines the dehumanizing effect of post-9/11 city space on the subjects of Karachi, a Pakistani port city, and critically explores the social space which is intimidating the urban citizens and injecting fear. In order to examine this space, I will look at the representation of collective consciousness of Karachi in Mohammed Hanif's Our Lady of Alice Bhatti (2011). Jean Baudrillard's theoretical stance on war in his seminal text The Spirit of Terrorism along with Edward Soja's ideas on social space will help to evaluate the literary text. This research demonstrates how my chosen text provide a way into an important literary development in city literature that has not yet been fully explored.</p> <p><b>Key Words</b> 9/11, Social Space, Karachi, City Literature</p>
<p>Alberto T. Paala Jr GICICSSH1708088</p>	<p><b>Maritime Festivals In Central Philippines: Seafaring As Living Tradition</b></p> <p>Alberto T. Paala Jr. Graduate School, University of the East, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Maritime festivals are major celebrations in the islands of Visayas in Central Philippines. The annual celebration of maritime festivals such as Sinulog of Cebu, Binirayan of Antique, Biniray of Romblon, Halaran of Capiz, and Dinagyang of Iloilo manifest the knowledge and tradition of seafaring across time of the Visayans and as a way of their valuing of the history of maritime traditions. The geographic characteristics of the Visayan islands require the people to generate knowledge of seafaring and traditions.</p> <p>This historical study of maritime festivals in the last 50 years of the 20th century aims to: 1) trace the historical development of maritime culture based on different festivals in the area, 2) show the evolution of festivals through time, 3) analyze the importance of maritime festivals, and 4) contribute to the literature of Visayan history.</p> <p>The geography of the Visayan islands has shaped the life and culture of the people where the bodies of water are not only a source of livelihood but also sacred spaces and an embodiment of their history. The maritime festivals mirror the meanings of the bodies of water to the islanders.</p> <p>The study used historiography involving analysis of primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Maritime Culture, Seafaring, Festivals</b></p>

 <p><b>Wahid Sharif</b> GICICSSH1708089</p>	<p><b>Germany – Pakistan Relations (1960 – 2015)</b> An Analytical Study</p> <p><b>Author</b> Wahid Sharif</p> <p><b>Department, Area Study Center for Europe</b> University of Karachi</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Germany is a country that is traditionally highly regarded in the countries of South Asia. The German people and German products are valued and generate a positive response in South Asia. The main objective of this thesis is to evaluate and analyse various dimensions of a Such Comparative Study of the Geography (German &amp; Pakistan). Basically Germany is located in Central Europe, it has common borders with Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Switzerland, Austria, the Czech Republic and Poland, It's total area around 356,854 sq km.</p>
 <p><b>Khadija Riaz</b> GICICSSH1708090</p>	<p><b>A City Under Siege: A New Historicist Study Of The Book Of Gold Leaves</b> by Mirza Waheed</p> <p><b>Khadija Riaz</b> Student of English Literature, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The aim of this research is to investigate the historical metafiction of 1990s events in Srinagar- the largest city of Kashmir, their catastrophic impact on the lives of Kashmiris depicted in the novel of Mirza Waheed, <i>The Book of Gold Leaves</i> (2014). This study explores the socio-political unrest in Srinagar along with the circumstances for the rise of the national consciousness among people. It also unearths the conversion of a peaceful valley into space for mass killing and the change in the protagonist- Faiz, a papier-mâché artist. New historicism is used as a theoretical framework to investigate the historicity of the text that combines the issue of power and politics in the text, presented through different anecdotes. Greenblatt and Gallagher's discourse of power and subversion will provide the framework for this research. Owing to its newness in the domain of literature, Waheed's work has not been investigated widely. The study will be significant in exploring the volatile phase in a city that has been under siege in the last decade of the twentieth century. Furthermore, it will guide the future researchers to uncover the bleak historical events of occupied Kashmir. Keywords: New Historicism, Subversion, Historical Metafiction, National Consciousness Volatile Phase, Occupied Kashmir</p>
 <p><b>Khadija Riaz</b> GICICSSH1708090</p>	<p><b>Purchasing Decision of Young Consumers: An Empirical Study</b></p> <p><b>Mourad Mansour</b> Department of Management and Marketing King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals Dhahran 31261, Saudi Arabia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This paper studies the influence of young consumers on the family decision making</p>

	<p>in Saudi Arabia. It was found that young people have more influence over their purchasing decision across all decision making process. Results also indicate that there is a difference between male and female in the purchasing decision. <b>Keywords:</b> Purchasing decision making; Young people; Saudi Arabia</p>
 <b>Ercüment Erbay</b> <b>GICICSSH1708096</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Social Work Practice with Children</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ercüment Erbay</b>  <b>Social Work, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In Turkey, social work practices with children have been a routine practice in recent years and the number is progressing in focus. Practices are manifested only in the form of reports oriented and professional practices aren't carried out efficiently. However, the number of social workers to implement practices is insufficient and there is a serious decline in the quality of the written reports. In this presentation, existing social work practices will be critically examined, case examples will be presented and the concrete solution will be shared with the participants in the proposal. <b>Keywords:</b> children, social work practice, evidence based practice</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr Arti Dhand</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708097</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Epics as Histories: the Case of the Mahabharata</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Arti Dhand</b>  <b>Associate Professor</b>  <b>Department for the Study of Religion</b>  <b>University of Toronto</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>As one of the master narratives of Sanskrit literature, the Mahabharata offers itself as a majestic portal into the study of the Indian past. Indeed, in its self-characterization as an itihasa, it claims to be the definitive history of the Hindu self. In this paper, I explore this proposition through the medium of genealogy. My suggestion is that Hindus are invited to view the Mahabharata as an archive of themselves. This becomes apparent following a reflection on the subject of genealogy, its relation to stories, and the critical role that stories play in the formation of the self.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chun Chih Chen</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708102</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Using Lotka-Volterra model to explore the competition of convenience store in Taiwan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hsiao-Tien Pao</b>  <b>Department of Management Science</b>  <b>Chun-Chih Chen</b>  <b>Department of Management Science</b>  <b>Hsin-Chia Fu3</b>  <b>Department of Computer science, Institute of Management of Technology</b>  <b>National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The density of convenience stores in Taiwan hit the highest level in the world, and the sales are expected to continue to grow to top NT\$300 billion in 2016, according to the Ministry of Economic Affairs in Taiwan. Thus, forecasting the degree of convenience stores competition has become an important issue. <b>The paper attempts to use Lotka-Volterra model with an additional constraint on</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
 Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>the summation of market share is proposed. In addition, the mean absolute error is used to measure the forecasting accuracy of the market share. By quantitative research method, we suggest a specific data to clarify the competitive relationship among three convenience stores:7-ELEVEN, Family Mart, and Hi-Life. Our methodology assists the convenience store in the development of management strategies. We also demonstrate how the Lotka–Volterra model can be used to forecast the industry competition.</p> <p><b>Keyword: Convenience Store, Lotka-Volterra model, market share.</b></p>
<p><b>Dr. Mohammadreza Shahidipak</b> <b>GICICSSH1708103</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Paradigm of local history the case Sicily in medieval (800- 1100)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr.Mohammadreza Shahidipak</b> <b>History, Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch, Tehran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Historiography of city and anthropology and lineage are the cultural and civilizational productions of medieval , which is registered in the name of local history. the city and its unit behavior, human record for analysis and classification of study of the politics, cultural production, and religious practices of any regions of the world. Special, Writing in this style was typical of the historiography in the in Iberia and North Africa and in these region , Sicily is the best case of a study of local history mentioned in the medieval geographic texts . This island of Mediterranean sea in the Middle Ages, was the land of conflict and war between Byzantium , Franks, Umayyad, Edrissids, Abbasid, Fatimid and Norman dynasty . Fredric II king of Sicily used the heritage and literature and language and person of three religion of Sicily and its nations in his administration and he wrote the questions to scientists of Iberian peninsula and north Africa, Flowers of three religions answered to Sicilian questions and scholars of Moslem, Jew , Christian lives in his court in loyalty ,he determined and obtained his legitimacy by relation with all people of Sicily, that is a symbol and part of heritage of north Africa and Iberian research , a huge collection of them gathered together by , . Michele Amari(1845 ). This paper investigated and analyzed two hundred of local history of Sicily in final of last medieval as paradigm of local history , that is indeed the report about family history and genealogy of nations lived in cities of Sicily . And paper determined and justified the historical reality of anthropology of societies is heritage of Iberian and north Africa in medieval produced and products by any scholars.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Iberian peninsula, north Africa, local history, family, lineage, anthropology, city, Sicily</p>
 <p><b>Cristina Carter</b> <b>GICICSSH1708104</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Maria Lionza: Healing Rituals, Spirit Possession and Political Turmoil</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cristina Carter</b> <b>PhD student, Florida State University</b> <b>United States of America</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p>Basic human rights such as healthcare, water, and food have been taken from the Venezuelan people due to its economic crisis. While the socialist government refuses to accept humanitarian donations; its citizens are progressively turning towards the indigenous religion of Maria Lionza. Blending African, Catholic and indigenous roots; Maria Lionza is a symbol of hope. As hospitals are closing, African healing</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>rituals found in spirit possession are becoming the norm while traditional western medicinal practices are no longer an option. This paper will use notions from Mary Douglas regarding the body being a social instrument as well as Wende Marshall and her definition of forced decolonization to explain the recent increase in violence and popularity found in the movement. By examining the origins of Maria Lionza (and the other spirits from her pantheon), rituals, and spirit possession it will explain the increase in violence and popularity in the movement. Arguing that due to the economic crisis citizens are undergoing forced decolonization with the assistance of the Maria Lionza movement. As one-third of the population is practicing the movement; it is gaining popularity and allowing the individual body to gain control over the social body.</p>
<p><b>Assist. Prof. Dr. Yelda Özkoçak</b> GICICSSH1708105</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Television - Modern Matchmaker</b> <b>Representation Of Turkish Family And Ideal Spouse Rhetoric In Marriage Shows</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Assist. Prof. Dr. Yelda Özkoçak</b> <b>Communication And Design, Faculty Of Fine Arts, University Of Beykent, Istanbul , Turkey</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Besides its universal features and differences it exhibits according to the society it exists within family has a high up position in every society and every epoch since the introduction of the humanity and has the idiosyncratic structure of the culture of that society. With the qualifications it holds and being the essential unit of the society family begins with marriage and has a dramatic significance in favor of the continuity of the society.</p> <p>In our country individuals want to get married/see marriage as an obligation since both for sharing solitude and the pressure of the society in our country. Today's women and men of modern age approve getting married via görücü style regardless of their education and socio-economical levels.</p> <p>Also the researches show that the relationships in the marriages of people made acquainted by görücü/intercessor are stronger and last more. This fact also draws attention of the TV programmers and began to make reality shows on marriage with the motto "we find your drams spouse". From several TV shows broadcasting in Turkey for a while some of the participants returned home being have found love and happy and the others returned being have disappointed.</p> <p>In this context the most viewed marriage show of the new TV calendar of 2016 will be watched for the first week in this research. While viewing shows their relationships with Turkish family form, the link between the representations presented via these shows and reality, and the position of popular presentation forms in the value perception within the society are examined. Also by deliberating the rhetoric of ideal spouse for women and men the form of representation of the structure of Turkish family attempted to be conveyed in the shows is tried to put forward in the context of societal gender identities. In this direction the main aim of the research is to present the rhetoric tried to build up in these marriage reality shows.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> TV shows, Marriage, Görücü/Matchmaker, Social Gender, Turkish Family</p>
<p><b>Chutima Pragatwutisarn</b> GICICSSH1708106</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Loss and the Formation of Affective Community in Tawiphob (Between Worlds)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chutima Pragatwutisarn</b> <b>Affiliation: Department of Comparative Literature , Chulalongkorn University,</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bangkok, Thailand</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>King Rama IX of Thailand passed away in late afternoon of October 13rd 2016. That night the country strangely fell into silence. The death of the beloved King created the atmosphere of loss that affected the whole country. In that moment of mourning silence, we felt a connection with our country fellows as we have never felt before. The death of King Rama IX is not just one incident of traumatic loss that intensifies the sense of Thai nationalism. The history of the country has been dominated by the atmosphere of loss and trauma. A particular loss often cited by Thai political parties to stir a sense of nationalism is the loss of territories. Using <i>Tawiphob (Between Worlds)</i> a popular historical romance by a female author Thommayantee, I explore how the author appropriates the historical theme of lost territory to construct what Emma Hutchison calls an “affective community.” I argue that the female protagonist draws a personal meaning of the lost territory from social and historical contexts, thereby recreating the meaning of loss in such a way that the historical truth of loss does not matter. In my critique of Thai nationalism, I also show how violence is created by trauma culture under the disguise of happiness promised by Thai nationalism.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> lost territory, Thai nationalism, affective community, Thai historical romance</p>
<p><b>Nealnara Wongkerd</b> <b>GICICSSH1708107</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A Determinant of Community Shopping Malls As Tour-ists’ Attractiveness</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nealnara Wongkerd,</b> <b>Faculty of Business Administration,</b> <b>Tourism Major, Ramkhamheang University.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Shopping is often most significant leisure activity to create domestics’ revenues. Since the increase number of tourists boost in the country, shopping activity today is not only draw tourists to spend money on purchasing souvenirs and goods instead of obtaining unique experiences. Community shopping malls or lifestyle malls in Thailand have transformed themselves from ordinary shopping places to trendy shopping places for people to congregate and socialize among tourists’ shoppers. The study aims to identifying the motivations that the current tourists’ shoppers have while shopping in the community shopping malls. The main objectives of the study were to: 1) to segment tourists’ shoppers according to community shopping malls motivation and 2) to analyse the segments formed on the motivation factors. Data was collected in four tourist-destination community shopping malls from February to August, 2016. There were 343 respondents included in this study. A cluster analysis using mean scores for hedonic and utilitarian shopping motivations produced five shopper clusters: (a) Socialising shopper; (b) Steady shopper, (c) Economic shopper, (d) Passionate shopper, and (e) Inspired shopper. The important dimensions and factors that influence tourists on visiting community shopping malls in Thailand were discussed as the result of this study.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> tourist, leisure travel, community shopping malls, motivation factors</p>
<p><b>Alper Aslan</b> <b>GICICSSH1708108</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Energy Consumption and Economic Growth in US States: Evidence from Panel Cointegration and Causality Tests</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Alper ASLAN</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



	<p style="text-align: center;">Nevsehir Hacı Bektas Veli University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, 50300, Nevsehir, Turkey.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The relationship between energy consumption and economic growth has been investigated comprehensively by using econometrics techniques over the past three decades. According to the controversial and inconsistent evidence, the directions of causality between energy consumption and economic growth can be categorized into four testable hypotheses: growth, conservation, feedback, and neutrality (Belke et al., 2011 and Ozturk 2010).</p> <p>The “growth” hypothesis postulates that energy consumption plays a significant role in economic growth. The empirical support for the growth hypothesis is based on the presence of unidirectional causality from energy consumption to economic growth. In this case, energy conservation policies that decrease energy consumption will negatively impact economic growth. The conservation hypothesis states that energy conservation policies designed to reduce energy consumption and waste will not adversely impact real GDP. The conservation hypothesis is supported if there is unidirectional causality from economic growth to energy consumption. Third, the feedback hypothesis depends upon the interdependent relationship between energy consumption and economic growth. The feedback hypothesis postulates that there is a bidirectional causal relationship between energy consumption and real GDP. If this is the case energy policy efficiency would not adversely affect economic growth. Finally, the neutrality hypothesis states that neither conservative nor expansive energy consumption polices have any effect on economic growth.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Jesus Gomez Velazquez GICICSSH1708111</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Adaptation Of Traditional Hospitality Establishments For Success. A Comparative Analysis Between Mexico And Puerto Rico.</b> Jesus Gomez Velazquez Faculty of Accounting and Administration, Benito Juárez Autonomous University of Oaxaca , Oaxaca, Mexico</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Conventional tourism which offers sun and beach destinations has fueled the growth of establishments related to tourism and restaurant sector. In areas such as the Caribbean and the Mexican Pacific it is observed that many of the tourist establishments over thirty years of operation continue to provide their services. As can be seen in the area of Great Tourism, hotel facilities and services modernize and acquire new policies. However, a large number of hotels of small or medium size support their existence in an austere and traditional service. Based on studies conducted by (Gómez-Velázquez, Marquez Alburqueque, &amp; Velazquez-Sanchez, 2015), (Gómez-Velázquez, Robles Maldonado, Velázquez-Sanchez, &amp; Morales Santiago, 2015), this research was proposed to analyze comparatively indicators that define the permanence of the traditional tourism establishments in tourist destinations in Old San Juan, Ponce, Guaynabo and Isabela in Puerto Rico and Zicatela and Puerto Escondido in Oaxaca Pacific Coast of Mexico. Eight hotel establishments in Puerto Rico Island were analyzed by (Gómez-Velázquez, Robles Maldonado, Velázquez-Sanchez, &amp; Morales Santiago, 2015) and eight establishments located in Zicatela and Puerto Escondido, Oaxaca, Mexico were analyzed. The results showed that managers identify aspects of service, adaptation to new technologies and elements from traditional tourism that preserve and form a balance with the elements recently acquired. The classic hotel management with the</p>


	<p>adaptation of modern management elements explains the permanence of traditional establishments in Puerto Rico and Puerto Escondido, Oaxaca, Mexico. The results showed that the classic hotel management is an element that identify and value the visitors on sun and beach destinations.</p> <p><b>KEYWORDS:</b> Indicators, Permanence, Hospitality Management,</p>
<p><b>Sheri Chinen Biesen</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708112</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Images of Gender in Jazz ‘Musical’ Film Noir  from World War II to Postwar Hollywood</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sheri Chinen Biesen, Ph.D.</b>  Associate Professor of Film History  Rowan University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Research Objective:</b> An historical analysis of the evolution of cinema screen gender images in jazz ‘musical’ film noir motion pictures from World War II to postwar Hollywood during the 1940s. <b>Methodology:</b> I will examine and analyze original primary archival research on 1940s Hollywood film noir from motion picture archives. <b>Findings and Research Outcomes:</b> “Hollywood Bows to the Ladies,” the New York Times heralded in January 1945 as films noir featuring femme fatales and jazz nightclubs proliferated on American motion picture screens. During World War II, women made professional strides on screen and behind the scenes in the United States as Hollywood faced a labor shortage. America’s mobilization involved cultural and industrial transformation as wartime labor needs redistributed the US population, geographically and demographically. As millions of men departed for military duty overseas, millions of women held down the home front—taking traditionally male jobs working in factories, including film industry jobs, to aid wartime production. ‘Rosie the Riveter’ was an empowering icon transcending gender stereotypes promoting an essential female workforce. Many talented women rose behind-the-scenes in wartime Hollywood, as well as European émigrés and older men over-the-age for combat—e.g., hard-boiled writers James M. Cain and Raymond Chandler. Women’s creative contributions influenced cinema gender images and the development of jazz film noir. The representation of transgressive noir femme fatales coincided with a wartime female labor force, nationally and inside the film industry. <b>Future Scope:</b> The strides women gained behind the scenes in Hollywood during the war set the stage for women filmmakers in the postwar era. I will examine how women gained greater creative and executive roles in Hollywood’s changing labor force and contributed to shifting screen gender images and sexual polemics in ‘musical’ jazz films noir amid a changing audience during and just after the war.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Cinema Film Noir Media Studies Gender Jazz Motion Picture History</p>
<p><b>Joanna Mleczko</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708113</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Homosexuality and abortion in Catholic press discourse. Analysis of two Polish Catholic magazines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Joanna Mleczko</b>  Jagiellonian University in Cracow  Inga Koralewska  Jagiellonian University in Cacow</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Discourse is an area where interests of many conflicting groups intersect. It is sometimes perceived as a space of agreement and even a consensus (Habermas</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>1986). However, it often turns into a battleground in which various groups of interest fight for supremacy. These groups utilise a wide range of persuasive techniques to convince the audience of their vision whilst discrediting their opponents (Foucault 2002, Tokarz 2006).</p> <p>On one hand, the press is part of public discourse and on the other it reflects public discourse. Whilst representing the point of view of specific interest groups, it indirectly reveals the values and divisions inherent in a society. The dynamics of the communication is largely dependent upon the discussed issues (Pielas 2014).</p> <p>There has been a great deal of controversy over abortion and homosexuality issues in Polish public discourse. A strong position of Roman Catholic church on one hand and visible influence of the liberal values on the other, lead to emotional and vivid discussions (. Interestingly enough, in Catholic discourses religion arguments are not always used to criticize abortion and homosexual behavior. Sometimes they serve as tools that help to understand the social complexity of abortion and homosexuality.</p> <p>In this paper, we provide an analysis of homosexuality and abortion discourses in two Catholic magazines. We examine a number of issues. Namely, how the notions of homosexuality and abortion are defined in these magazines? We will also answer the question about the role of religion in discourses about homosexuality and abortion.</p>
<p><b>Huseyin Sevgi</b> GICICSSH1708114</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Reproduction of Capital through Social Media in The Digital Age</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hüseyin Sevgi</b> Research Associate, Uludag University, Department of Labour Economics and Industrial Relations</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Social media is a network of Internet-based applications built on the ideological and technological bases of Web 2.0 that allow users to create and modify user-generated content. Web 2.0, which created social media, was first described by Tim O'Reilly in 2005. According to O'Reilly, Web 2.0 is the network as platform, spanning all connected devices. Web 2.0 applications are those that make the most of the intrinsic advantages of that platform. According to the Global Social Media Research published in 2016, Approximately 2.5 billion people worldwide are actively social media users. At the same time, approximately 70% of Internet users are using at least one of social media applications. Thanks to new developments in information and communication technologies and the widespread use of portable smart devices, social media is rapidly becoming popular. This rapid growth caught the attention of capital.</p> <p>The rapid growth of social media, especially after 2010, has caused capital accumulation in this area. Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram have begun to grow in monopoly of capital. Thanks to these social media platforms that can reach very large masses, capital has the opportunity to reproduce itself both ideologically and economically. The reproduction of capital by the social media is made possible by the exploitation of the digital labour of the users. That users are called prosumers who consumes and produces media.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Social Media, Capital, Digital Age, Reproduction of Capital</b></p>
<p><b>Dr. Zia Ullah</b> GICICSSH1708116</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Administrative Inefficiencies In The Justice System: The Case Of Lower Level Courts</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Zia Ullah</b></p>


**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>Assistant Professor UCP Business School University of Central Punjab, Lahore Pakistan</p> <p>Dr. Muhammad Zeb Khan Assistant Professor Sarhad University of Science and Technology Peshawar Pakistan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Dispensation of fair and speedy justice is a basic human right and it not only ensures the wellbeing of individuals but also political, social and economic stability of a country. Delivery of justice is the state obligation and it is closely linked to poverty and rate of crime. Although the constitution of Pakistan promises equality before law, the gap between pledged and actual justice is too wide. Judiciary in Pakistan was ranked as the 7th most corrupt institution. Literature depicts various forms of corruption in judiciary like lack of accountability, low salary, lack of transparency, etc.; however, this study uncovers certain issues that also hamper the fair and speedy dispensation of justice that were not delineated by the previous studies. The given study was conducted in a district level (subordinate) courts; data was collected through participant observation and interviews. One thousand litigants, fifty lawyers, and five judicial magistrates were interviewed. The issues that surfaced in this study were role of stamp vendors, role of lawyers, nature of cases, role of judges, appeal system, and toutism. Data collection extended over a period of three years while the research himself was perusing a civil suit in the same court. Eighty percent litigants were repenting over their decision to access to the court in search of justice but they did not have an easy way to exit.</p>
<p>Eyyub Ensari Cicerali GICICSSH1708118</p>	<p><b>A Qualitative Study on How Swiss Companies Deal with Workplace Incivilities</b></p> <p>Eyyub Ensari Cicerali Nisantasi University, Istanbul, Psychology Department</p> <p>Lutfiye Kaya Cicerali Nisantasi University, Istanbul, Psychology Department</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Incivility at workplace, which is being rude to one's colleagues, with no apparent intention to harm, is regarded as the basic level of counterproductive work behavior that might be tremendously injurious to an organization and its members. Not greeting subordinates, making sarcastic grimaces while talking with a coworker, and spreading rumors about the supervisor are few examples to incivility. It is well established that this relatively low-level workplace aggression has the potency to escalate into more intense aggression forms including bullying (i.e. workplace psychological harassment) and workplace violence. If the organizational factors, group factors, personal motives and conditions behind how incivility turns to bullying are understood well and are dealt with powerful ways, it would be possible to devise solutions to give a halt to incivility and prevent this transition altogether. In this paper, the authors interviewed 45 Human Resource</p>

	<p>Managers of Swiss companies and asked for their companies definitions, written/unwritten rules, policies, actions and ways of dealing with workplace incivilities in those companies. The answers showed a great variety in dealing with the subject of incivility at the workplace. Common themes and practices with the results will be presented and future recommendations will be discussed.</p>
<p><b>Patricia Agboro</b> GICICSSH1708121</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Teaching Philosophy To Nigerian University Students: Some Pedagogic Considerations</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Omamomo Patricia Agboro</b> University of Lagos, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The dominant strands of pedagogic ideas are often western in origin / orientation. This is the case because of the hegemony of the western world in global academia. For this reason, peculiarities and considerations of context is often swept to the margins as educational thinkers emphasize patently Eurocentric and one-size-fits-all solutions to the problems of effective teaching. This paper takes as a starting point the notion that pedagogy must be context specific and pragmatic in its application. It is from this perspective that it focuses on the challenges of teaching philosophy to students in the Nigerian tertiary institutions. Philosophy students in Nigeria usually come across philosophy for the first time at the tertiary level. This raises the problem of inadequate exposure. Beyond this, a substantial number of candidates are admitted into the philosophy program based on the Nigerian version of ‘affirmative action’ which is known as the quota system. This paper addresses the problems highlighted above and hosts of other issues as well as provides recommendations that can improve effectiveness of teaching philosophy at the university level. <b>KEYWORDS:</b> justice, quota system, pedagogy, federal character</p>
 <p><b>Javad Nikmoeen</b> GICICSSH1708123</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Study of USA Performance about Nuclear Activities of IRAN. (2003-2015)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Javad Nikmoeen</b> "Department of Islamic Studies School Of Medicine" Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences, Shahrekord, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>It is some years that nuclear activities of Islamic republic of Iran have been regarded by the most important international players. From 2003 to 2015, west countries pressures had increased and different sanctions had been imposed us by the Security Council, Europe union and USA. Different inspections of international nuclear power agency and high ranking authorities of countries performed political negotiations. West believed and evaluated that Iran Uranium enrichment program aimed to achieve nuclear weapon and tried to prevent Iran nuclear activities in the framework of an international community. On the other hand, Iran persists on its nuclear rights to supply increasing energy needs and modern technologies based on NPT and believe that west inhibition and disagreement is an excuse to prevent Iran achieving technology and imposing stress in order to change its political behavior in the region and world area. The longest political negotiations and the rarest nuclear power agency inspections are performed in the history of international relationships. Iran always stated its aim from producing and developing nuclear research is using</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



	<p>nuclear energy peacefully. No evidence has been found in inspections of atomic international energy agency indicating Iran's decision to produce nuclear weapon. Iran nuclear activities started from 1950. The first country that encouraged Iran to achieve the nuclear program and transferred this technology to Iran was USA while this country is the main country that disagree Iran nuclear activities. Why?</p>
 <p><b>Mojtaba Amiri Majd</b> GICICSSH1708124</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A Comparative Study of Coping Strategies and Quality of Life between Patients with Multiple Sclerosis and Healthy Individuals</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mojtaba Amiri Majd</b> Department of Special Education, Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>MS is a common neurological disorder in young adults and just like any other chronic disease affects various aspects of an individual's life. The present study compared the coping strategies and quality of life in patients with MS and healthy individuals. So, eighty members of MS patients and healthy individuals randomly selected from Gillan province. Measurement tools used in this study were: Lazarus and Folkman's coping strategies questionnaire and the World Health Organization Quality of Life Questionnaire. In the present study, ANOVA was used to analyze the data. Results showed a significant difference between the two groups in terms of coping strategies which means that MS patients use more emotion-focused coping styles. The significant differences in quality of life across mental health, physical health, environmental health and quality of life of patients and healthy subjects were observed. These finding suggest that coping with stress has an impact on quality of life in patients with multiple sclerosis and use of emotion-focused coping strategies can have an impact on the level of quality of life.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Coping Strategies, Quality of Life, MS</p>
<p><b>Setara Setayesh</b> GICICSSH1708127</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> International Relations, Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey</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>Dr. Ogungbenle, S.</b> GICICSSH1708129</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Does output gap, labor income share or unemployment rate drive inflation in nigeria? Application of autoregressive distributed lags (ardl) to cointegration</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



	<p style="text-align: center;">approach</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Ogungbenle, S.</b> Department of Economics, College of Education, Ikere-Ekiti</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Olawumi, O.R.</b> Department of Economics, College of Education, Ikere- Ekiti</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The study examined the appropriate variable among output gap, labor income share and unemployment rate explaining inflation dynamics in Nigeria using a modified version of an Open Economy Extended All Encompassing Phillips curve model. The study employed annual time series data spanning from 1970 to 2012. Furthermore, the stochastic properties of all the variables of interest in the study were tested using Augmented-Dickey Fuller (ADF) unit root test to avoid spurious regression results. The study used Autoregressive Distributed Lags (ARDL) model application to co integration and Error Correction Model techniques. The result revealed that there was a significant and dynamic relationship between current inflation and unemployment rate while there was no significant and dynamic relationship among current inflation, output gap and labor income share in Nigeria. The study also revealed that previous (lagged) inflation has a significant negative relationship with current inflation which further confirmed that current inflation was influenced by backward expectations of inflation (inflation persistence) which implied that inflation has inertia in Nigeria. Based on the findings, the study concluded that there is significant and dynamic relationship between current inflation and unemployment rate which confirms that unemployment rate is the appropriate variable explaining inflation dynamics in Nigeria. In addition, the previous (lagged) inflation has a significant negative relationship with current inflation which further ascertains that current inflation is mainly influenced by backward expectations which implies that inflation has inertia in Nigeria.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Encompassing Phillips Curve Model, output gap, labor income share, unemployment rate, Inflation rate.</p>
<p><b>Djaileb farida</b> GICICSSH1708131</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Teaching Implications In An Algerian Esp Classroom :An Example Of The Task-Based Syllabus</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr Djaileb farida</b> Associate Prof, University of Oran 2, Oran, Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr Zitouni mimouna</b> Associate Prof, University of Oran2, Oran, Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper is an attempt to shed lights on the importance of the task-based syllabus in the planning of an ESP programme in ESP. When students can communicate in real-life, we can deduce that they have acquired communicative competencies since communication is conventional. This signifies that communication consists of the use of language in conventional ways. In fact, communication is conventional, appropriate and interactional. Appropriate, in the sense that it depends on factors such as, age, sex and the role of the speaker in a specific setting. On the other hand, it is interactional since discourse is built up of words which indicate how what will</p>

	<p>be said can be related to what has been said before. Moreover, it is necessary to think about activities and tasks that should be linked to real contexts. In the classroom, spoken and written texts should not be dissociated from their contexts of production. Therefore, the aim of the task-based syllabus is to stimulate language in use and create a suitable environment for learning. Basically, this model can be very interesting if we concentrate more on the productive skills such as speaking and writing without of course neglecting grammar as such. It is very important if we modify, delete or add other factors in order to make the syllabus more effective. In the followings, we will tackle some of the principles of applying a syllabus in English for Specific Purposes, and more particularly English for Science and technology, being aware that this can works in ESP, since students rely on statistics, tables and numbers. Usually, we ask the students to transfer diagrams and charts into written texts, and these are tasks. Tasks refer to the work we are supposed to do. They can be the activities performed by the students in the classroom. In the Algerian classroom, we have as teachers to ask the following question: Is it possible to bring the real world in a non-native speaking community?</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Menna Eldawi</b> GICICSSH1708134</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Remythologizing The Female: Herstory in the New World of Myth</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Menna Eldawi</b> Department of English &amp; Comparative Literature, School of Humanities &amp; Social Sciences, American University in Cairo, Cairo, Egypt</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Myths are grand narratives that are constructed and reconstructed in an attempt to explain phenomenon that are beyond human comprehension within its contemporary context. A myth is but a reflection of culture where the aspiration is mainly to form an identity of the basic constituents of the society in which it is told or written. In this sense, myth-makers from antiquity to modernity create narratives of binaries, hierarchy, and origins not only to form an identity of the Self but also of the Other. The purpose behind those myths or the meta-myth is establishing a discourse of power where the self is patriarchal ideology and the other is the matriarchal one. Combining Carl Jung's Archetypes and the Collective Unconscious, Schelling's Philosophy of Mythology, De Beauvoir's views in the Second Sex, and Barthes' conception of myth construction in Myths Today; the paper will examine the development of the female myth from the divine goddess of creation, the eternal feminine, to the temptress as opposed to the post-modern female myth that grounds the basis of humanist ideologies. The aim is to build a concrete analogy of the female narrative in ancient history vs her-story in modern context with respect to the archetypes on which those narratives are based. The research will entail a close reading of Atwood's "Mud Poems" on Circe, a critical reading of The Penelopiad, Yusuf Zeidan's Zil AlAf'aa, Versace's Medusa brand and Eugene Delacroix's painting "Medea" vs Euripides' play The Medea.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohammed Nuru Umar</b> GICICSSH1708136</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The impact of Remittances on Economic Development</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohammed Nuru Umar</b> Department of Political Science, Bauchi State University, Gadau, Bauchi State-Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Remittance is a transfer of money by a foreign worker to an individual in his or her home country; migrant economic remittances are an important and growing source</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>of foreign funds for several developing countries. Presently, remittance inflows are more than double the official aid received by developing countries. This paper analyze the impact of remittances on economic development it also examine remittance in relation to a number of key aspect of human development and how remittance inflow motivate household and its effect on poverty and inequality, wealth, education and health. The study adopts economic theory of altruism which emphasize on motivation and practical concern for welfare of others. Finally this research paper use secondary source of data collection as a methodology. <b>Keywords:</b> Remittances, Development, Poverty, Education, Health and Economic growth.</p>
<p><b>Cagla Unluturk Ulutas GICICSSH1708138</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gendered Care Policies in Turkey</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cagla Unluturk Ulutas</b> <b>University of Pamukkale Department of Labour Economics and Industrial Relations, University of Pamukkale</b> <b>Department of Labour Economics and Industrial Relations, Denizli-Turkey</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Turkey's 8.1 % of population is in the 0-4 age group, 8.2% is over 65 years ( TurkStat, 2015) 6.6%, has at least one disability (TurkStat, 2011). However, this huge population needing care is not protected under institutionalized care mechanisms. The male bread winner model is still dominant and the family is still the basic unit that provides welfare services in Turkey. Growing share of women in the labor market is aggravating the children, elderly and disabled care problem. Number of female migrants for the provision of care in private households has increased since the fall of Soviet Bloc. Number of private care centers has also grown. However commercial care options are out of reach for lower income families. Family care option which used to be common in the past, has also been gradually losing its validity. The contribution of domestic production of men, is far from a great deal. State policy shift from institutional care to home-based care services and cash-transfers has increased the burden on women 's shoulders. The Turkish government has been encouraging pro-natalist policies in order to cope with the aging population instead of developing social protection of people both needing and providing care. Although both paid and unpaid female labour is playing a key role in Turkish care regime, it is invisible, unvalued, underwaged or non-wage. Besides, male breadwinner model is disrupted because of increasing precarity, flexibility and unemployment in the labour market and decreasing wage levels. The aim of this study is to analyze Turkish care regime in the light of its impacts on gender relations. Throughout the study, I will put forward that the logic underpinning state care policies towards gender relations must be reconstructed and new care and social reproduction policies must be created. <b>Keyword:</b> gender, care policy, care work</p>
<p><b>Pratidnya Prakash Mane GICICSSH1708147</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Spatio- Temporal Changes In Land Use And Household Densification Along National Highway – 8 In Rural- Urban Fringe Of Jaipur</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pratidnya Prakash Mane</b> <b>Department of Geography, Delhi University</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Land Use undergoes continuous change. The rate and magnitude of change may</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>vary due to various anthropogenic and biophysical processes. Various developmental processes act as catalyst in bringing about socio-economic and environmental changes at both micro and macro level. These changes have positive as well as negative implications for urbanization of the region. Highways, as an agent of integration of rural and urban economic activities, have led to the development and expansion of Jaipur city into peripheral region. The change detection study aids planners in formulating policies to ensure optimal land utilization and sustainable urban growth. Therefore, the objective of the study is to identify and analyze changes in Land Use and Household Densification along National Highway – 8 in rural- urban fringe of Jaipur using digital techniques. Analysis of identified land use classes is done using Landsat 5 TM imageries (path 147/row 41 having 30 m resolution acquired from earthexplorer.usgs.gov for years 1989, 1997 and 2011) using ERDAS IMAGINE 10 and Arc GIS 9.3 softwares. Unsupervised classification is performed and statistics generation is carried out in Arc Gis 9.3. Summary of results indicate that the growth of Jaipur along the highway is more towards South as compared to North. Built Up Area has increased manifold, whereas there is decrease in Culturable Wasteland. Significant changes in Water bodies and Forest Area is also identified. Village level change in household pattern in corridors 1, 2 and 3 is identified through Densification Index using Census data for 1991, 2001 and 2011. Results are interpreted using Arc Gis 9.3, which show that corridor 1 has higher densification as compared to the other two corridors. The probable reasons for the same would be discussed in the study. For the above mentioned reasons the current research theme becomes relevant. <b>Keywords: Densification, Land Use, Urban Growth, Urbanization</b></p>
<p><b>Mansour Ghanian</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708148</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Comparison of Water User Associations Based on EFQM model; the experience of Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mansour Ghanian</b>  <b>Department of Rural Development, Ramin Agriculture and Natural resources</b>  <b>University of Khuzestan, Ahvaz, Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The experiences of the irrigation systems managed by farmers and local communities around the world showed that such systems have a great potential for advancing of the sustainability of irrigation system's productivity. There is no doubt that farmers' performance in the framework of these irrigation systems, played a significant role in solving the problems of irrigation and drainage plans, improving the irrigation efficiency and effectiveness and also improving the situation of the irrigation networks, and is one of the main topics in operating systems. In this regards, the main purpose of the present study was to evaluate and compare of the water user associations (WUSs) in the Khuzestan province in south of Iran based on the empowerment dimension of the EFQM model. The dominant approach of the present study was quantitative in the form of the descriptive survey. The study area includes four WUSs entitled "Nasr" and "Keshtgaran" in the left beach in Ramshir Township, "Novin Dez" in the Dezful Township and "Nasuhi" in the Shushtar Township. The study population consisted of all farmers in the aforementioned cooperations. Among them selected 45 farmers as the statistical sample. The data collection tool was a researcher made questionnaire based on the empowerment dimension of the EFQM model and its reliability of all 5 factors (i.e. Leadership - Strategy - Partnerships and resources - processes, products, and services) confirmed by calculation of alpha coefficient more than 0.7</p>

	<p>and its validity confirmed based on the experts' viewpoint. SPSS and excel software were used to analyze the data. The results showed that, in total among the WUSs, the factors of partnership and resources, processes, products and services and human resources were at the highest level. Also between the factors and sub-factors of the EFQM were significant mean difference based on the WUSs.  <b>Keywords:</b> Water Users' Associations (WUSs), Quality management, EFQM, Organizational excellence Model, Water management.</p>
<p><b>Nur Koprulu</b> GICICSSH1708149</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Changing Faces Of The Authoritarian Reflex And Islamist Actors In The Maghreb And Mashreq After Arab Uprisings</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nur Koprulu</b> Department of Political Science, Near East University, Nicosia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>One of the main questions that have arisen after the Arab uprisings has centred on whether they will lead to democratic transition and what the roles of Islamist actors will be. It has become apparent today that one of the key outcomes has been the partial, if not total, overthrow of authoritarian regimes in some cases. So, this article aims to analyse three synchronous upshots brought about by the uprisings, referring to patterns of state formation in the Maghreb and Mashreq. One of the main outcomes has been the persistence of authoritarianism in various forms, and the fragility of the Arab republics coping with the protests as compared to the more resilient character of the monarchies. In addition, none of the uprisings has brought an Islamist organization to incontestable power, as some predicted. However, 'old' Islamist actors have since re-emerged as key players, namely the Muslim Brotherhood in Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan and elsewhere. Thus, to understand the synthesis of change and continuity in the Middle East in the aftermath of the Arab Spring, analysing the changing faces of authoritarianism in the region and the impact on Islamists in both the Maghreb and the Mashreq is imperative.  <b>Keywords:</b> State formation, authoritarianism, democratization, Islamists, Maghreb and Mashreq, Arab Spring</p>
<p><b>Paula Arizmendi</b> GICICSSH1708155</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Happiness Industry and the Concept of Pseudo Hhedonismation inof Contemporary Life</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Paula Arizmendi</b> Department of Philosophy, Universidad Iberoamericana Cd. Mexico, Mexico</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In his book, <i>The Happiness Industry</i>, the British thinker, William Davies, dissectsdissectsanalyses the waysuse of businesses and economic powers exploit happiness by gigantic business companies and economic powers. Davies analyses how From the self-help industries, to the TED conferences, self-improvement books, and even the medical and scientific research, everything point towards to a new kind of milestone in the search for happiness, that involves all employees, businessmen and citizens. In particular, Davies suggests that The measurement of happiness (a subject of , which passes through biological, anatomical, and physiological research), boils down in late capitalism toexploration, defines such feeling as a a mere state of mind easily obtainable through —after the payment of a variety of products and services.—  <b>What are the are the repercussions ofof treating happiness as a product ready for consumption, that is, as a phenomenon removed from the social and moral fabric</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
 Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)




	<p>tapestry of the contemporary subject? Is it possible to define establish happiness in therapeutic and psychological terms, that is, outside the economic and political burdens that overwhelming contemporary subjects? Is it possible to ignore forget the phrase, "We have created this problem that we are now trying to solve," which was said enunciated by a participantn assistant inof the Conference of DavosDavos Congress in 2014? How docan we reconcile happiness with economic compulsion—voracity, the only thingend sought in late capitalism? Or, simply, as many authors claim, is happiness only possible when in contact with the laws proper to ourt arises from the own individuality?</p> <p>This paper examines aspects of will analyze the various aspects of the composition constitution of "happy" subjectivities, and will be confronts them ed with the most recent constructs posited in of the "Science of Happiness." I argue that the latter, as the remedy for human pains, is a project likely to fail, in particular when taking into account the effects of globalization in late capitalism., which late capitalism and globalization postulate as a panacea for the pains of Humanity, a project that is likely to fail.</p>
<p><b>Mgr Anna Wyrwik</b> GICICSSH1708157</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jack Kerouac and Neal Cassady in cinema</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mgr Anna Wyrwik</b> Jagiellonian University, Department of Anthropology of Literature and Cultural Studies, PhD studies</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Jack Kerouac and Neal Cassidy were two of the most popular representatives of Beat Generation, the literary movement, which existed in United States of America after the Second World War. Kerouac’s novel “On the Road” has become the manifesto of this movement and one of the most important literary foundation of the Counter-Cultural Revolution of the 1960th. One of the main character in this novel, Dean Moriarty (based on Neal Cassady) became a hero for thousands of young Americans, and then for thousands of young people all over the world, who desired to live “on the road”, faster and faster, according to the motto: we gotta go and never stop going till we get there. It is difficult to tell whether the Beat Generation could have arisen without Jack Kerouac and Neal Cassady. Kerouac became the famous writer and King of the Beats. Cassady was, to quote “The New Yorker”, both muse and demigod. They have become a theme of many literary studies, biographies, poems, musical pieces and many song lyrics. And they have become a hero of many documentaries and feature films. In my paper, I would like to focus on these materials. The objective of my analysis is to define the image of Jack Kerouac and Neal Cassidy in cinema.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Beat Generation, Jack Kerouac, Neal Cassady, movies, cinema</p>
<p><b>Alireza Askarpour</b> GICICSSH1708159</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>National Development in IRAN</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Alireza Askarpour</b> Department of Human Resources, College of Management, Shoushtar Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shoushtar, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohammad Hassan Mohssen nasab</b> Department of Education Ramshir-education organization in Khuzestan province - Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abctract</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



	<p>In this article we will definite development and its purposes and also introduce main elements of national development. Not with standing, desire of personal and social of grow and develop is one of the common trait in each society, but ideal and extremity in each of them are completely different .However nowadays the meaning of growing and developing is economic in special scales for welfare in country. As a result welfare won't come off, unless with designing and performing in all aspects development with realization of social justice in society and however performing of social justice will bring economic welfare with it self. Although movement of national development has humanity, economical, culture, social and political. Aspects, but, human is main care and pivot in different prospects, and until human doesn't get a minimum of development disillusion, exploit of other aspects of development isn't possible. Development of human being is like a bridge for escape of a bulic to animus, disorder to order, division to unity, and insecurity to security; Under employment to improve working, move to community .For resistant expansion we introduce five pillars as columns of nationality development in this article and also them roles in national development in this process. Educational system, Researching system, management system, value system. National security system. Also the process of development needs some devices as connections, transportation, and energy.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> National development, pillars of improvement, educational system. Researching system. Management system. Value system. National security physical infrastructure.</p>
<p>Hosein Asadollahi GICICSSH1708160</p>	<p>Search for meaning of life in contemporary iraninans' lives from the perspective of intellectual discourse: Looking at novel of symphony of the dead by abbas maroufi</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hosein Asadollahi</b> M.A. in Cultural Studies</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The contemporary Iranian society has experienced momentous political-social events. Wars, Coup d'état, and revolutions have resulted in changes in structures and contents of culture and society. In the meanwhile, people of different strata have been influenced by such events differently and these influences have been reflected in behaviors and intellectual and cultural products of each stratum. Influenced by great novelists like Sadegh Hedayat, Houshang Golshiri and other thinkers and writers emerged after Constitutional Revolution, Persian novels have been effective and popular tools reflecting and representing of the intellectual and cultural status of contemporary Iranian society. Analysis of such products helps social and cultural researchers better criticize latent structural, ideological and semantic levels of such texts which are seemed to be the reflection of reality. Such attempts, which are a part of modern historiography, on one hand, helps understand the opinions of these novelists, which come from intellectual stratus of Iranian society, about social-political situation of their era and, on the other hand, helps understand where contemporary Iranians are standing in their history. The methodology of critical discourse analysis of Norman Fairclough used to analyze the critical and semantic aspects of the novel "Symphony-ye Mordegan" by Abbas Maroufi about "meaning of life". The novelist's protest against some traditional social structures mixed with the process of power shows a tragic look which he has about the life and meaning of it. With the help of creating undetermined atmosphere and the spirit of freedom, however, he tried to open a little window of hope for readers.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vinay Chawla</b> GICICSSH1708162</p>	<p><b>Keyword: Discourse; Novel; Meaning of Life; Intellectual; Everyday Life.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>An Exploratory Study on Consumer Perception and Attitude – Paris as a Tourist Spot</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vinay Chawla</b> Student, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>According to dailymail.co.uk (2014), Paris had around 32.3 million visitors in 2013, making it one of the most visited cities in the world. It has been major tourist attractions for a long time now, the major tourist attractions being Eiffel Tower, the Pyramid of the Louvre, the Sainte-Chappelle, and River Seine. But, according to citylab.com (2016), the numbers of visitors are down by 11%. The purpose of this paper is to examine the affective, cognitive, conative and evaluative aspects people's attitude towards Paris. Previous research in this field is summarized and reviewed, and in the process, the strengths and deficiencies of Paris as a tourist spot have been assessed. A purposive sampling method was used to collect data from 200 respondents using a questionnaire design, a Likert scale and statistical methods to test and interpret the research outcomes. The data was analyzed using correlation and descriptive analysis. The study encompasses – consumer impression and awareness. This study is useful for brand managers to better understand Indian consumer preferences and attitude. Further research can be explored on consumer psyche to measure the subconscious factors affecting individuals' decision.</p> <p><b>Keywords: - Paris, consumer, tourist attraction, impression, attitude, perception.</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Wael Rashdan</b> GICICSSH1708163</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Impact of Design Thinking on Conceptual Design in Interior Design Studio Courses</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Wael Rashdan</b> PhD, BIID, APID, Assistant Professor, College of Design, Interior Design Department, Al Ghurair University, Dubai, United Arab Emirates</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Design thinking has gained prominence in teaching interior design studio courses. Exploring the applications of design thinking can help interior design students understand the complexity and importance of conceptual design, while also supporting their discovery of unique design approaches and innovative design solutions. This paper provides a review of literature on design thinking and design education, examining the factors that imply influence on design thinking application in interior design studio courses. This paper also discusses the impact of design-thinking applications on the design process, as well as its influence on conceptual design development within the context of interior design undergraduate education.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Design Thinking, Interior Design, Interior Design Studio, Interior Design Education.</b></p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Marisa Safitri</b> GICICSSH1708165</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Problematics of Multiculturalisme Issue in the Miniature of Indonesian Society (A Descriptive Study of Culturally Diverse Indonesian Undergraduates in University of Indonesia)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bintang Agung Adhi Pradana</b> French Studies Department, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fitria Ramadhani</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>French Studies Department, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p>Marisa Safitri French Studies Department, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Indonesia is a developing country that comprises people of different ethnics and of miscellaneous way of lives. With <i>Bhinneka Tunggal Ika</i>, meaning Unity in Diversity, as its national motto, it is beyond question that almost every Indonesian citizen admits and embraces one of Indonesia as one of the most culturally diverse country in the world. Nevertheless, multiculturalism within Indonesia itself is still considered as a debatable matter. Speaking of this matter, multiculturalism occurs not only within the range of a country, a province, or a city, but it also occurs in the scope of a university, such as University of Indonesia, which bears the name “Indonesia”. University, as an educational institution, is substantially a miniature of society’s life. Accordingly, its academicians consist of members with various ethnic and racial backgrounds. However, an area or territory occupied by people of diverse backgrounds is potentially prone to conflicts that may impair the significance of multiculturalism Indonesia possesses. The purpose of this research is to depict the subject of multiculturalism in Indonesia through the scope of University of Indonesia. In this research, qualitative method approach and in-depth interview with purposive sampling technique is used. Undergraduates from countryside who still possess their regional dialect and lifestyle are the main informants of this research. Based on the research, we can conclude that multiculturalism is merely a notion that everyone seeks and hopes for. The conception that people from the city—as opposed to countryside— prevails over others is still apparent to those who do not originate from or never reside in the city. It can be deduced that although multiculturalism is an ineliminable part of society, it is nonetheless an aspect that is indispensable to attention.</p> <p><b>Key words :</b> multiculturalism, diversity, Indonesia, society</p>
<p>Gulsen Kaya Osmanbasoglu GICICSSH1708166</p>	<p><b>Political Innovation vs Rhetorical Innovation: The Case of Turkey</b></p> <p>Assistan Professor <b>GülSEN KAYA OSMANBAŞOĞLU</b> Social Sciences University of Ankara, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p>From the very beginning of the multiparty system of mid-1940’s, the broadening of the communication mechanisms of politicians became an efficient instrument of politics in Turkey, which to a large extent diversified its tools after 1980’s. Throughout the Islamic political mobilization, political innovation garnered with a new aspect which described as “door to door politics”. What constitutes a shift in terms of political innovation today is the right wing parties pursue to utilize the so-called “innovative” communication methods of the past decades along with resting their policies on structural innovations in particular on public services whilst the left-wing ethnically oriented politicians invented new tools to communicate with the masses, especially with the youth via internet resources, utilization of Z generation’s jargon and vernacular subliminal messages enabling them to describe themselves as the ordinary citizens of the state which could be described as “rhetorical innovation” which lags behind the concrete and applicable innovative aspects. In this paper, I will analyze the similarities and contrasts between the political innovation and rhetorical innovation in Turkey and will indicate the scope</p>

	<p>of their convincing power in the eyes of the electorates. Throughout the study, context analysis along with discourse analysis will be utilized.</p>
<p><b>Kinza Fayyaz</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708170</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Role of Social Media on Females Learning Environment /Outcome</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kinza Fayyaz</b>  MS Scholar, Bahria University Islamabad</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zahra Rafique</b>  MS Scholar, Bahria University Islamabad</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Hafiz Mushtaq Ahmad</b>  Professor, Bahria University Islamabad, Shangrila Road, Sector, E-8, Islamabad-Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Purpose –</b> In spite of the undesirable effect of online networking numerous females are engaged in spending the vast majority of their hours via web-based networking media locales which incorporates the most prevalent Facebook, Twitter and Instagram etc. Web-based social networking has break even with positive or negative perspectives however numerous females are utilizing these destinations all the time. Throughout the years many reviews have been led over the effect of online networking on scholastic execution of understudies however not especially on females and it exhibits a solid connection between the four variables.</p> <p><b>Prior studies indicate social media to have a significant effect on students academic and other social skills. But this paper aims to explore the effect of social media has particularly on females learning environment. Therefore, our research aims to study the relationship between the social media and females’ academic performance, the effect of social media on their social intelligence, and the influence social media has on their social skills.</b></p> <p><b>Design/Methodology/Approach –</b> The population for this review comprises of all female students and social network users. The sample size comprises of 250 females from the twin cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The study will analyze collected data using structural equation modeling through SPSS, Excel and other software.</p> <p><b>Findings –</b> Tentative findings based on pilot study and literature reveal growing impact of social media on females learning outcomes which elaborates the relationship between social media and academic performance and their emotional intelligence to be associated with usage of social media. It also exhibit the self-esteem evoked through excessive use of social media and other social skills affects due to social media.</p> <p><b>Keywords –</b> Social Media, Academic Performance, Learning, Self-Esteem, Social Skills, Females, social intelligence.</p>
<p><b>Zulkarnain Mohammed</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708171</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tears In The Shadows: The Plight Of African Migrants In Istanbul In The Wake Of The Syrian Refugee Crisis</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zulkarnain Mohammed</b>  Istanbul Commerce University, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>This study undertakes to evaluate the impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on the living condition of African migrants in Istanbul. In this regard, the study seeks to examine the opportunities and the challenges that the new Turkish immigration</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>regime occasioned by the wake of the Syrian refugee crisis provides for African migrants. The relevance of this study stems from the fact that very little study is available on African migrants and asylum-seekers in Turkey. Indeed, within the context of the Syrian refugee crisis and the new immigration laws and policies generated therein, this study represents one of the first of such an effort. The findings of the study point to the fact that advocacy mechanism which hitherto helped in bringing to fore the plight of African migrants has been shuttered in the shadows of the Syrian crisis. Again, opportunities for access to social services for African migrants have remained virtually the same with access to the labor market becoming more restricted. Similarly, the cost of housing has increased and sparked a shelter challenge for African migrants.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> African migrants, migration, Syrian refugees, social services .immigration</p>
<p><b>Dr Fatima Hussein Azeze</b> GICICSSH1708176</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Translating Humour with special Reference to Mark Twin</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr Fatima Hussein Azeze</b> Assist. Professor, Faculty of Art, University of Basra, Iraq</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The translation of humor is not an easy task to handle. It requires the translator to choose from many standards in order to successfully transform the humor from one language into another. In general, humor is of two kinds: universal humor and culture/language-bound humor. Universal humor is that which can be understood by all humans, no matter what culture they belong to. Cultural and language-bound humor; however, constitutes a rough mission for translators. For instance, interpreting a non-humorous cultural expression usually relies upon an explanation of it within the text itself or through footnotes. This solution often does not work with humor because humor relies on the element of surprise, subtle nuance, and/or the use of language-bound puns in order to deliver laughter-inducing effect. In short, over-explanation ultimately kills the joke.</p>
<p><b>Fardeen Gauhary</b> GICICSSH1708177</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Do Security Conditions Block the Progress of Infrastructure Projects in Afghanistan?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fardeen Gauhary</b> Master of Arts in International Development, International University of Japan, 2015</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Assist. Professor Kyohei Yamada, Ph.D., Supervisor</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><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.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Security Condition, Infrastructure Development, and Causes of Slow Progress of Infrastructure Development.</p>
<p><b>Arash Saghafi Asl</b> GICICSSH1708179</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Comparison Of The Urban Public Spaces Related To The Communal Rituals (Iran &amp; Other Countries)</b></p>


**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Arash Saghafi Asl</b> Department of Urban Planning ,Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nahid Hashemi</b> Student of Urban Design, Department of Urban Planning ,Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Amirreza Balafar</b> Student of Urban Design, Department of Urban Planning ,Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>From the beginning of the urban history, the public realm has been the territory of the human being and in the different situations have had diversity in form. The public urban space is not exclusive for an absolute activity or form but it is the presence of the human being that gives the meaning to the urban spaces. The communal rituals which are one of the most important features of social life in each society mostly happen in the public urban spaces. Recently, the public spaces which were special for communal rituals are affected by technology and mechanical life. So the research goal is finding and introducing the urban places related to communal rituals especially in Iran. In the first step of this research, the ritual, public spaces and their species are presented; in the second step the most important rituals of the world and Iran and also the urban spaces that are related to them are introduced. Finally, as the result of the research, the urban public places that are especial for holding out each ritual are introduced. The methodology of the research is descriptive with the approach of qualitative.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Communal ritual, communal ritual in Iran, public urban space, public spaces related to the rituals.</p>
<p><b>Mohamed S. M. Salem Bayou</b> GICICSSH1708184</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The nature of Accounting Fraud and the Potential Impact of Technology Use: Literature Review</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohamed S. M. Salem Bayou</b> Accounting Department, College of Business, University of Sharjah, P.O. Box: 27272, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates (UAE)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><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</p>



	<p>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 frauds as well as auditors have to invest in modern technology, update their security system and give proper training for all employees to reduce the risk of fraud.  <b>Keywords: Accounting Fraud, Accounting Firms, Technology Use</b></p>
<p><b>Sonia Anthera Rojak</b> GICICSSH1708185</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Human Right: Freedom of Thought in Indonesia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sonia Anthera Rojak</b> Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political, University of Padjadjaran, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Muhammad Luthfi Indrawan</b> Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political, University of Padjadjaran, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The purpose of this research is to discover how far freedom of thought in Indonesia has going. The research is about freedom of thought as a part of several issues on human rights. As democratic country, freedom of thought is a fundamental issue in Indonesia and the government has a big role to control it. Policy is an instrument to help government legislate society in order to build well-circumstance, we hoped that policy could be the boundary of our actions but in fact it was not always worked like that. Indonesia nowadays is facing the unstable situation because of uncontrolled information basics on the idea of freedom of thought. The impact of this uncontrolled information can affect the other aspect such as economic, politic, social, etc. The goal of this research is to identify Indonesia's regulation on controlling information circulation by knowing how far the concept of freedom of thought has going with policy perspective.  <b>Keywords: Freedom Of Thought, Policy, Government, Human Rights, Indonesia.</b></p>
<p><b>Victoria Dunaeva</b> GICICSSH1708186</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>New approach to reducing stress and anxiety of psychosomatic patients</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Victoria Dunaeva, PhD</b> Activus Aspectus. Innovative Laboratory (Warsaw, Poland) – Member of editorial board of Psychophysiological Research: Theory and Practice</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Psychosomatic diseases are conditions in which a person has physical symptoms that occur for psychological reasons. The treatment for psychosomatic disorders includes both therapeutic and psychological service. Psychosomatic patients usually are recommended to avoid from stressful situations. However, in many cases such popular tools as meditation, relaxation techniques are not enough to help with stress management.          In my practice as a clinical psychologist, I use innovative approach for creation of positive thought patterns of my patients. This approach is based on EMDR treatment method (Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing) supported by innovative equipment for psychological diagnostics. EMDR, developed by Dr Francine Shapiro, helps to alleviate distress associated with traumatic memories, which is often connected with childhood experience. Equipment for psychological diagnostics allows me to define the strength – weakness of the central nervous system, its lability, sensitivity, the psycho-emotional stability of a person, as well as detect defensive mechanisms and index stress level.</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
 Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>Based upon my practice, discovery of childhood traumas, as well as understanding about strong characteristics of the self and correction of defensive mechanisms can play important role in improving the emotional comfort and physical health of psychosomatic patients. I started to use this approach in 2015. My future scope is to include also neurofeedback tools into my practice and research.</p> <p>In my paper I would like to show how the combination of EMDR treatment method and innovative psychological diagnostics are especially successful in case of such psychosomatic diseases, as Irritable Bowel Syndroms, duodenal ulcers and tension headache. In which way this approach can construct positive thought pattern of a person.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Stress, EMDR, psychological diagnostics, psychosomatic patients, innovations.</p>
 <p><b>Debarshi Bhattacharya</b> GICICSSH1708187</p>	<p><b>Land Boundary Agreement, 2015 between India and Bangladesh – Comparative Post-Implementation Analysis of the Status of Erstwhile Enclaves’ People</b></p> <p><b>Debarshi Bhattacharya</b> Department of Commerce, S. R. Fatepuria College, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Enclaves in India and Bangladesh were the consequence of historical partition of India in 1947. Inhabitants of enclaves were forced to live in ‘no-man’s land’ as ‘nowhere people’ till 67 years after India’s independence just due to scorn of historical and political destiny and unjustly deprived from getting basic facilities, rights, opportunities and governmental support for their livelihood until signing of the historic Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) between India and Bangladesh in the year 2015. As per LBA, 2015, 51 Bangladeshi enclaves in Indian territory and 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh territory were actually transferred to the other country with effect from the midnight of 31 July 2015. A comparative study has been undertaken through extensive field survey at the erstwhile enclaves in both the countries to analyze post-implementation impact of LBA, 2015 on the status of livelihood of these enclaves’ people. A questionnaire containing series of effective questions has been set out to gather information from enclaves’ people, Govt. officials, representatives of enclaves’ union, public representatives etc. For the theoretical part of this study, various journals, periodicals, newspapers, reference books, Govt. reports, published articles, published reports of previous researchers, reports of electronic media etc. have been extensively consulted. Entire population of erstwhile Indian and Bangladeshi enclaves covered under the study are cordially welcomed exchange of enclaves through LBA, 2015, as they get rid of their exiled life of long 67 years in enclaves by virtue of LBA, 2015. But even after implementation of LBA, 2015, major problematic issues of these erstwhile enclaves have not yet been resolved; nor could enclaves’ people enjoy the quality of life enjoyed by their neighbours living just around these enclaves All these erstwhile enclaves’ people are still feeling anxious whether ‘delay in justice’ would ultimately be ended with ‘denial of justice’ for them or not.</p> <p><b>Keywords -</b> Enclaves, Enclaves Settlement Camps, Exchange of Enclaves, Land Boundary Agreement (LBA).</p>



Nyarai Tavarasa  
GICICSSH1708189

**The effects of collapsed economy on rural Zimbabwe, a case of Chikomba District, Mashonaland East Province**

**Nyarai Tavarasa**  
Department of research, Faculty of Social Sciences, Mae Technology,  
Johannesburg, South Africa

**Abstract**

Up until mid-1990s Zimbabwe was the breadbasket of Africa because of its vibrant Agricultural sector. This was before the Zimbabwean economy had begun to decline. Traditionally Zimbabwe's agriculture sector was dualistic; on the one hand there was the commercial sub-sector comprised of large-scale farms producing cash crops such as tobacco and grain, on the other the small-scale producers who grew food crops, especially maize. This food fed the country and there was even surplus for export to other countries in the region. The government's land reforms dismantled the existing system of land distribution and severely damaged the commercial farming sector, which was an important source of exports and foreign exchange, and which provided employment for about 400,000 people in rural areas. The old system was geared to large-scale production and the transition to smallholder production has been slow and painful. Poverty in rural Zimbabwe as a result of the destruction of commercial farming between 1990 and 2003 increased from 25% to 63%. The aim for this study was to ascertain the effects of a collapsed economy to a rural society. In Chikomba District there is also massive decline of national infrastructure such as roads, clinics, livestock dipping facilities, etc. As in most countries, rural households register a higher poverty rate than urban households. Both primary and secondary data were collected using various techniques. The data was analyzed using various statistical techniques including regression models testing the various relationships. The analyzed data was then interpreted in order to make sound conclusions.

**Keywords:** dualistic, vibrant agriculture, national infrastructure



Shingairai Murenga  
GICICSSH1708192

**A Review Of The Importance Of The Indigenous Fruits A Case Of Sub Saharan Africa**

**Shingairai Murenga**  
Department Of Research And Marketing, Barchell Marketing College (Pvt) Ltd,  
Harare, Zimbabwe

**Abstract**

Fruit trees constitute important biological resources in the global agro-biodiversity context. An area of about 40% of the total land surface of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), a region of 682 million ha is covered by natural forests and woodlands. Ethnobotanical surveys have explored the use of and problems related to Indigenous Fruit Trees (IFTs). This paper provides a review of synthesizes available studies on the domestication of these IFTs as tree crops, benefits of commercializing their products, highlights the lessons learnt and provides the way forward to tap into the opportunities presented by IFTs to enhance food security and income generation within SSA. The harvesting, utilization and marketing of indigenous fruits have been central to the livelihoods of the majority of rural communities throughout Africa (Akinnifesi et al., 2007; Leakey et al., 2005) and can make a difference during periods of famine and food scarcity (Mithofer and Waibel, 2003, Akinnifesi et al., 2006). Wild harvesting of fruits from forests and

	<p>semi-domesticated trees growing on-farm and homesteads can substantially boost rural income and employment opportunities in Africa (Leakey et al., 2005; Ruiz-Perez et al., 2004).</p> <p>This paper looks at the status and contribution of Indigenous Fruit Trees (IFTs) to food security in southern Africa, and reviews and assesses the physical situation of IFTs in the Miombo Woodland. It contains information on importance of IFTs on both food security and on the environment, and on biological developments in domestication and dissemination. It covers processing and marketing and explores avenues for the future of IFTs. Both primary and secondary data has been relied on in carrying out this study.</p> <p>Domestication priority species include: <i>Uapaca kirkiana</i>, <i>Parinari curatellifolia</i>, and <i>Strychnos cocculoides</i>. Other species in drier areas are also important for domestication such as <i>Sclerocarya birrea</i> and <i>Adansonia digitata</i>. Studies show that many IFTs are easy to propagate by seed as well as vegetative. There is increasing awareness about the importance of IFTs from the Miombo for their contribution to household nutrition and income.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Agro-biodiversity, Ethnobotany, Utilization, Livelihoods.</p>
<p>Mariia Pantiushova GICICSSH1708194</p>	<p><b>Common issues faced by fanfiction writers in developing a canon character</b></p> <p>Mariia Pantiushova The Advanced Educational Scientific Center (faculty) of Moscow State University (AESC), Moscow, Russia Adviser - PhD, the associate professor of AESC Anastasia Neshina</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Nowadays the phenomenon of fanfiction has spread all over the world. Fanfiction is fiction written around previously established characters invented by other authors. The universe of the story is called canon. While developing canon characters, numerous mistakes have been made by fanfic authors (ficwriters).</p> <p>For this research we used fanfiction about Hermione Granger from the Harry Potter series.</p> <p>The goal of the present study was to discover how many fanfics contain wrong description of canon characters, classify the mistakes and determine general ways of avoiding the personage being Out of Character.</p> <p>For that we have done the following: collected statistics, described the most common mistakes, explained why they appear and determined what issues ficwriters face and how they cope with it.</p> <p>Statistics: 46 fanfics about Hermione were thoroughly scrutinized. 22 of them contained mistakes.</p> <p>Classification: Mistakes were divided in four groups: behaviour, personality, details and language.</p> <p>In order to explain why such mistakes appear, we conducted a survey of 452 fanfiction writers. In their opinion, the most important issue is sustaining the personality (274 votes).</p> <p>Avoiding Out of Character issue. 60% of ficwriters recommend studying the canon, 40% - reading articles and facts about the necessary character, also imagining you as this person.</p> <p>The importance of this paper: nowadays fanfiction is becoming a major part of contemporary literature, which helps new writers in creating their stories. Hence, this research can help in developing canon and original types of characters by using the examples of mistakes and the opinions of 452 ficwriters.</p>

	<p>This study has shown that 44% of published fanfics contain mistakes in describing canon characters. Ficwriters say that the problem itself is hard to deal with and recommend studying canon and imagining yourself as necessary personage. Those findings can also be used by non-ficwriters to improve their own characters.  <b>Keywords:</b> fanfiction, canon, developing a character, OOC</p>
<p><b>Adwoa Oforiwa Antwi</b> GICICSSH1708195</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Local Markets' Price Perception through Weights and Measures in Ghana</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Adwoa Oforiwa Antwi</b> Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Japan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In commercial transactions at local markets in Ghana, agricultural commodities are sold and bought through the ad hoc use of localized weights and measures. Merchants typically place vegetables and crops in pales, cans or plastic containers with different sizes even though the central government has introduced standard weights and measures for more efficient market transactions. The introduction of these standardized weights and measures appear to be prerequisite nearly for all aspects of economic growth. Standards are expected to protect and enhance small-scale farmers' livelihoods as well as the incomes of marketers and consumers. This study investigates how consumers, retailers, wholesalers, and farmers perceive product pricing at a Ghana's local weekly market.</p> <p>In order to understand the perceptions of marketers and farmers at the local market, this research used questionnaire surveys to understand how marketers, farmers and consumers perceive and interpret weights and measures in selling or buying three main vegetables (tomato, pepper and eggplant) and rice in Berekum Municipality, Ghana. Randomly selecting 30 marketers, 30 farmers and 60 consumers, the research examined the types of weights and measures used in the market to understand how marketers perceive weights and measures in price setting. In addition, it investigates food values cues that influence consumers purchasing and policies governing local weights and measures.</p> <p>The results show that marketers did not have any rigid standards or policies in setting prices even though about 87% respondents perceived weights and measures as a reliable tool in setting price and maximizing profit for trade. At the Berekum market, about 52% of trade was done by using the popular traditional weights called "olonka." About 67% of marketers set prices based on the patronage of consumers and the availability of products that are influenced by seasonal variations. The results also showed that consumers' product purchasing was based on four important food value scales: (1) weights and measures, (2) health values, (3) safety, and (4) affordability. The least important food values were value for money, price, origin and natural. As food values are significantly influenced by consumers' perceptions on product values, choices differ by socio-economic background and the cultural value system. In addition, consumers' food value choice can differ by regions. Results indicate that weights and measures has a significant influence on consumers purchasing choice, about 80% of the responses agree to using the same weights and measurements.</p> <p>Overall, the findings indicate that weights and measures are significantly related to price decisions of both consumers and marketers. These suggest that a standard weight and measurement has the potential to protect and improve livelihoods of local people.</p>
<p><b>Solehah Ishak</b> GICICSSH1708196</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Membiaq: Faith healing and communal togetherness</b></p>

19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain  
 Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)




	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Solehah Ishak</b> Post-Graduate Studies(Kursi P. Ramlee),The National Academy of Arts, Culture &amp; Heritage (ASWARA) 464, Jalan Tun Ismail 50480 Kuala Lumpur Malaysia, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper is concerned with the membiaq ritual as an expose of faith healing and the communal camaraderie and togetherness of the village community which has come to witness and support the curing ceremony. Based on an ethnographic study of the membiaq ritual of the Murut Bokan/Bookan community in Keningau, Sabah, the ritual focussed on both the healing ceremony of one particular patient and the esprit de corps of other members of the community as they came to witness and support the healing ritual carried out by the main ritual specialist, the babalian and her helpers/apprentices. The study was a juxtaposition of contrasts and contradistinctions where one man went through a ritual of healing conducted by six women. The ritual also provided an insight into the “celebratory” nature of a community’s intoxicating get-together, embracing both men and women, inside the house and outside on the veranda. The curing of the patient was juxtaposed with the coming together of some members of the community, enjoying a spirit of camaraderie, through a communal get together cemented by smoking cigarettes, the eating of food, the drinking of tuaks, (the locally brewed, fermented and intoxicating drink), and the availability of an abundant and lavish supply of canned beers. The field research highlighted this juxtaposition between a ritual of healing and a communal get-together which ultimately served to strengthen the curing of the patient and by extension the healing of the emic community at large</p> <p>This paper described the rituals involved in the curing of an elderly sick patient, the paraphernalia used, the offerings offered, the closure of the ritual and the prohibitions or taboos involved to safeguard the patient and the community at large. During the night, the ritual was initially conducted by the main babalian, (a ritual specialist) and her helpers in the main area/hall of the patient’s house, but in the morning the curing process was moved to a different “performing” space outside of the house to continue and facilitate more rituals to be conducted so as to ensure the safety of the patient and the community. But it was during the night too that the communal drinking and get together happened on the veranda and the compound surrounding the house.</p> <p>The paper concludes by situating the membiaq ritual within its own whirlpool of diminishing babalian practitioners, the communal get together and the modernization of the community.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Membiaq, ritual healing, babalian, taboos, tuaks (fermented drink)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Justice Srem-Sai</b> GICICSSH1708197</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Judicial Enforcement Of Human Rights In Ghana: A Mosaic Labyrinth</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Justice Srem-Sai</b> BA, LLB, QCL (Ghana), LLM (Cardiff), LLM (Harvard), Lecturer at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Since independence, Ghana’s human rights protection regime has had a very unsteady trajectory – from a constitution whose only human rights regime was likened to the coronation oath of the Queen of England, through one in which final judicial power was vested in a military junta, to a constitution which guarantees the enforcement of even the so-called third generation rights. Meanwhile, the 1992</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



	<p>Constitution has been touted, invariably, as having a very impressive gamut of human rights capable of standing neck and neck to leading municipal bills of rights under. The procedure for judicial enforcement of rights under the Constitution, however, has remain a very difficult point of dispute between lawyers and judges, but even more particularly among judges, even at the Supreme Court level. This paper is premised on one claim, namely, that the admissibility criteria for human rights enforcement under the 1992 Constitution is unnecessarily cumbersome. Accordingly, this paper would do 4 things. First, supply a brief overview of the human rights regime under the 1992 Constitution. Second, attempt to identify the various marques of rights that may be found under the Ghana human rights system. Three, tease out the admissibility criteria for each marque. And, finally, show, by drawing on experiences from elsewhere, that the procedures for enforcing Ghana’s impressive gamut of rights could be better.</p>
 <p><b>Rebecca Paunganwa</b> GICICSSH1708198</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The State Of Tourism In Victoria Falls Tourism Town Of Zimbabwe 2014 – 2016</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rebecca Paunganwa</b> Department Business development, Batoka Safaris (Pvt) Ltd, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ruth Marufu</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Victoria Falls town is famous for tourism in Zimbabwe. The purpose of the study was to assess the pattern of tourism in this town over a period of three years from 2014 to 2016 considering the various changes in socio-economic environment of the country. The political instability prevailing in the country has resulted in a shift in the way businesses perform. This has not spared tourism either. The study has been carried out over three years. Both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection have been used in order to obtain data for analysis. Different tools such as questionnaires, field visits to different companies offering tourist services within the town, personal interviews and many others were also employed. Relevant statistical models were also used in order to aid data analysis. It was found out that the sector is so much depressed and that this town is hard hit. Most people who used to be engaged in tourism services are now left jobless as fewer and fewer tourists are now coming to this town. Many hotels continue to downsize on staff as they are always operating below average. It was also envisaged that business losses are now the order of the day in Victoria Falls.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> socio-economic environment, quantitative, qualitative</p>
<p><b>Anastasia Neshina</b> GICICSSH1708199</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fanfiction as a way to Literature Creative writing for students: fanfiction contest</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PhD, Associate Professor Anastasia Neshina</b> Department of Humanities, The Advanced Educational Scientific Center (faculty) Kolmogorov’s boarding school of Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>It is believed by some that fanfiction (fiction written by fans about characters or settings from an original professionals’ work) involves neither skill nor creativity, while others consider fanfiction as a phenomenon that has deep and complicated historical roots in literary practices.</p> <p>We regard students’ learning and writing of fanfiction as an important tool in studying contemporary literature and culture, as well as building writing skills and</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>developing language awareness, which, as a result, may facilitate a student's growth as a confident writer.</p> <p>To validate this statement, a series of lessons was given and a fanfiction contest was held among 16-17 year-old students of a boarding school for children gifted in sciences. In this paper, the structure of the contest is outlined and the steps are thoroughly described.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Preparation and writing (2-3 lessons) – fanfiction features, studying canon and personages;</li><li>2) Publishing the stories online anonymously (we put them on a Cloud storage, but it could be a website);</li><li>3) Everyone can read, evaluate and vote online;</li><li>4) Reading the fanfics and writing short reviews online (in class, 2 lessons);</li><li>5) Summing up the results of the online vote and awarding prizes and certificates.</li></ol> <p>Not only did the science students obtain new knowledge about contemporary fiction and creative writing but they also experienced being published authors, got reviews and awards.</p> <p>This study provides detailed instructions for creative writing workshops and will help literature and language teachers to realise the profit in writing fanfiction for increasing students' motivation in studying their subjects. Moreover, it provides clear and structured descriptions of the preparation and holding of a fanfiction contest.</p> <p><b>keywords: fanfiction, creative writing, fanfiction contest</b></p>
 <p><b>Mustafa Afifi</b> GICICSSH1708203</p>	<p><b>Anxiety symptoms among medical students and its association with their level of assertiveness, psychological empowerment, and self-reporting of life stresses</b></p> <p><b>Mustafa Afifi</b> Assistant Professor, RAK Medical &amp; Health Sciences University</p> <p><b>Emranur Rahman</b> MBBS Medical students</p> <p><b>Syeda Nazneen</b> MBBS Medical students</p> <p><b>Rohma Malik</b> MBBS Medical students</p> <p><b>Lina Sameer</b> MBBS Medical students</p> <p><b>Dima Lotfie</b> MBBS Medical students</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Studying medicine per se is stressful for medical students. Our aim is to investigate the association of psychological empowerment, assertiveness, and the reported life stressors among medical students with their anxiety symptoms away from exams timing.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> Our sample comprised of 178 MBBS students, of the total of around 500 students in RAK Medical University chosen randomly based on their online</p>

19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

responses to questionnaires sent to their e-mails. The sample answered a questionnaire including Life Events Scale for Students (LESS) 4, the Rathus Assertiveness Schedule (RAS) 7-9, the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Assessment (GAD-7) 10-13, and the Psychological Empowerment Scale (PES) 5

**Results:** Around 69% of the sample were females, 66% non-Arabs, and the mean (SD) age was 20.47 (1.47). The mean (SD) scores of the LESS, RAS, GAD-7 and PES were 4.73(3.49), -1.19(24.69), 7.34(5.78), 50.07(10.47) respectively. Female students were significantly less assertive and scored more anxiety symptoms than males. Arabs significantly reported more life stresses than non-Arab. GAD-7 was significantly positively correlated with LESS ( $r = 0.17$ ), significantly negatively correlated with RAS ( $r = -0.269$ ), and significantly negatively correlated with two subscales of PES: competence, self-determination subscales ( $r = -0.153$ ,  $-0.254$  respectively). In linear regression RAS (standardized Beta =  $-0.224$ ) and LESS (standardized Beta =  $0.16$ ) predicted GAD-7, controlled for sex, age and nationality. **Conclusion:** Assertiveness and life stresses were the most important variables in multivariate analysis. Assertiveness training was found to be safe, cost effective in decreasing the mean level of stress and anxiety in recent studies.

Eating disorders among medical students: To face or not to face

Mustafa Afifi

Assistant Professor, RAK Medical & Health Sciences University

Fatema Al Abdallah  
MBBS Medical students

Syedehshimah Seyedassudulah  
MBBS Medical students

#### Abstract

**Objectives:** Our aim is to study the prevalence of eating disorders among medical students and investigate its association with Facebook addictions and some positive psychology constructs namely satisfaction with life, happiness, and the affect balance.

**Methods:** Our sample comprised of 173 MBBS students, of the total of around 500 students in RAK Medical University chosen randomly based on their responses to hard copies questionnaires. The sample answered a questionnaire including the satisfaction with life scale (SWLS), the the Affect Balance Scale (ABS), the Subjective happiness scale (SHS), the BERGEN FACEBOOK ADDICTION SCALE (BFAS) and the Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26).

**Results:** Around 71% of the sample were females, 53% non-Arabs, and the mean (SD) age was 20.03 (1.21). The mean (SD) scores of the SWLS, ABS, SHS, EAT-26 and BFAS were 24.31(6.56), 1.36(2.26), 18.21(12.28), 16.58(10.47), 12.16(4.88) respectively. Male students had significantly higher FAS than females. Arabs significantly reported higher Eat-26 than non-Arab. FAS was significantly positively correlated with EAT-26 ( $r = 0.18$ ), and significantly negatively correlated with ABS ( $r = -0.19$ ). In backward stepwise linear regression BFAS (standardized Beta =  $0.19$ ) and SWL predicted EAT-26 (standardized Beta =  $-0.16$ ) in positive and negative significant way respectively controlled for sex, age, nationality and other two positive psychology constructs namely ABS, and SHS.

**Conclusion:** Facebook addiction not only predicted eating disorders but also as previous studies showed could affect patients' recovery and potential for relapse.

**Eating disorders risk among medical students: Gender difference is NOT always there**

**Mustafa Afifi**

**Assistant Professor, RAK Medical & Health Sciences University**

**Fatema Al Abdallah**

**MBBS Medical students**

**Syedehshimah Seyedassudulah**

**MBBS Medical students**

**Abstract**

**Objectives:** Our aim is to study the prevalence of eating disorders risk among medical students and investigate its gender difference controlling for other constructs.

**Methods:** Our sample comprised of 173 MBBS students, of the total of around 500 students in RAK Medical University chosen randomly based on their responses to hard copies questionnaires. The sample answered a questionnaire including the satisfaction with life scale (SWLS), the Affect Balance Scale (ABS), the Subjective happiness scale (SHS), and the Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26).

**Results:** Around 71% of the sample were females, 53% non-Arabs, and the mean (SD) age was 20.03 (1.21). The mean (SD) scores of the SWLS, ABS, SHS, and EAT-26 were 24.31(6.56), 1.36(2.26), 18.21(12.28), and 16.58(10.47) respectively. Around 35% of the sample had a score of 20 or above in the Eat-26. There was no gender difference in the mean values of the aforementioned constructs. Arabs significantly reported higher means of Eat-26 and its subscale bulimia than non-Arab. Testing the mean values of the three subscales of eating disorders risk namely diet, bulimia and control with gender revealed the same negative results. In linear regression models gender never predicted the risk of eating disorders.

**Conclusion:** No gender differences in the risk of eating disorders in our study as other published studies. However, low scores can't exclude clinical eating disorders and gender difference is there for denial. Small sample size could be a limitation.

---

**Assertiveness, anxiety symptoms, and psychological empowerment levels of the medical students and their relationship with academic procrastination**

**Mustafa Afifi**

**Assistant Professor, RAK Medical & Health Sciences University**

**Lina Sameer**

**MBBS Medical students**

**Wali Mohamed, Dima Lotfie**

**MBBS Medical students**

**Aisha Afzal**

**MBBS Medical students**

**Rohma Malik**

**MBBS Medical students**

Abstract

**Objectives:** Procrastination has its negative impact on the learning process as well as the academic achievement. 2 Our aim is to investigate the association of psychological empowerment, assertiveness and/or anxiety symptoms with academic procrastination among medical students.

**Methods:** Our sample comprised of 99 MBBS students, of the total of around 500 students in RAK Medical University chosen randomly based on their online responses to questionnaires sent to their e-mails. The sample answered a self-report questionnaire including demographic data, the Academic Procrastination Scale (APS) developed and validated by McClosky 2012 13, the Rathus Assertiveness Schedule (RAS) 7-9 , the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Assessment (GAD-7) 10-13, and the Psychological Empowerment Scale (PES) constructed by Spreitzer 5

**Results:** Around 73% of the sample were females, 74% non-Arabs, and the mean (SD) age was 20.13 (1.45). The mean (SD) scores of the APS, RAS, GAD-7 and PES were 73.92(19.46), -2.86(24.64), 6.98(5.42), 50.18(9.14) respectively. There were no gender nor nationality differences found for any of the aforementioned constructs. APS was significantly positively correlated with GAD-7 ( $r= 0.255$ ), significantly negatively correlated with RAS ( $r= - 0.299$ ), and significantly negatively correlated with PES ( $r= -0.347$ ) and three of its subscales (competence, self-determination and impact). In stepwise linear regression only PES predicted APS (standardized Beta= $-0.282$ ) controlled for sex, age and nationality.

**Conclusion:** Improving the psychological empowerment of the medical students through coaching is recommended to change their procrastination habits during the academic year.

Medical students' self-reporting of life stresses and its association with their anxiety symptoms and levels of psychological empowerment

Mustafa Afifi

Assistant Professor, RAK Medical & Health Sciences University

Rohma Malik

MBBS Medical students

Lina Sameer

MBBS Medical students

Dima Lotfie

MBBS Medical students

Emranur Rahman

MBBS Medical students

Syeda Nazneen

MBBS Medical students

**Introduction:** We aim to investigate the impact of life stresses on the levels of psychological empowerment and anxiety symptoms among MBBS students in RAK Medical & Health Sciences University.

**Methods**

Our sample comprised of 178 MBBS students who answered a questionnaire

including Life Events Scale for Students (LESS) 4, the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Assessment (GAD-7) 10-13, and the Psychological Empowerment Scale (PES) 5

**Results:** The study sample mean (SD) age was 20.46(1.46). Around 69% were females. The mean(SD) of the PES subcategories Meaning , Impact, Competence and Self-determination were 14.14(3.09), 9.81(3.45), 12.59(3.01) and 13.52(3.06) respectively. The mean(SD) of GAD-7 was 7.3(5.7)

Of the 36 life stressors, only major personal injury or illness, seeking psychological or psychiatric consultation, seriously thinking about dropping out of college or university, and losing a part-time job affected significantly one or more of the psychological empowerment components. The mean value of GAD-7 was only higher with the first aforementioned life stresses besides major argument with parents, sex difficulties with boy/girlfriend, failing a course and major and/or chronic financial problems

**Conclusion:** Reporting life stresses are important predictors of low level of psychological empowerment and/or high level of anxiety symptoms. Coping with life stress training is crucial in medical schools especially that studying medicine is stressful in its own.



**Wijdan E. Abbas**  
GICICSSH1708204

**The social factors associated with luxury consumption among Arab youth.**  
19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain

**Wijdan E. Abbas**  
Department of Sociology, Faculty of social and Administration Science, Naif Arab University for Security Science, P. O. Box 6830, Riyadh 11452, Saudi Arabia

**Abstract**

Luxury consumption has become a world phenomenon, despite income differences among the consumer. The phenomenon of luxury consumption is increasing tremendously for different reasons and its impact on society also differ greatly. From Sociological perspective, luxury consumption is an indicator of deep social and cultural pattern of change. Consumption of luxury brands become a symbol of status and high standard of living, and consumer behavior is an indicator of social and culture changes. Luxury consumption as a social phenomenon reflects the functioning of the social system, and by measuring the level of performance one can determine the underlying strengths and weakness in its roles. The social factors of luxury consumption diagnose the relation between classes, and indicate of social acceptance. It shows either harmony between self-purpose and socialization, or disparity between identity and alienation.

In the Middle Eastern communities, luxury consumption reflects contradiction between traditional culture and liberal economic systems, between new social demands and ability to achieve these demands, and the role of collective consciousness in comprehending this contradiction. The symbolic meanings of consuming products attribute owner esteem and social statues, it is a mean to gain social acceptance and thus it is one of the obstacles of social development in some of Middle Eastern countries.

Youths are the largest group effect by this phenomenon, not only to satisfy basic physiological functions but also to create “themselves” and establish their sub-culture. Luxury consumption reflect the impact of globalization on national culture systems, also the difference between generation in their preferences and ambitions. Several researches tried to analyze the phenomenon of luxury consumption in

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



	<p>Middle Eastern communities, and most of them dealt with it as an economic phenomenon. This paper will investigate the social and cultural factors that motivate youths to luxury consumption, and the social effects of this phenomenon in communities.</p> <p><b>Research Methodology:</b> Methodologically, this paper adopts the comprehensive perspective of viewing the phenomenon of Luxury consumption in Middle Eastern communities on different levels: youth groups, cultural predicament, globalized economy, etc. The paper describes the impact of social factors such as: social acceptance, social classification, social needs and means to satisfaction, identity, social integration, social solidarity and type of social relationship according to statues between classes. Through using many previous studies and reliable secondary sources, also the researcher used electronic questioner to collect data from youths for the most important social factors that determined their luxury consumption behavior.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Luxury consumption, consumer behavior, social factors, social acceptance, social class, Elites, Social solidarity, social system.</p>
<p><b>Hsiao-Chun Liao</b> GICICSSH1708205</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The influence of brand storytelling on consumer behavior</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cedric Hsi-Jui Wu</b> <b>Hsiao-Chun Liao</b> Dept. of Business Administration, National Dong Hwa University, Hualien, Taiwan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>There has seen increased attention on the influence of brand storytelling on global industry. However, it lacked of research evidence about the power of storytelling with the extensive growing interest in service industry. It should be noted that there have been few attempts to establish a direct relationship between brand storytelling and consumer intentions (consumer attitude and purchase intention). This study based on the idea from Fog et al. (2005) and extends the conceptual structure of brand storytelling. It was designed as an experimental study to provide the insight into the issue. The study proposes a conceptual framework linking the elements of brand storytelling, perceived sympathy, perceived empathy and consumer intentions. Hypotheses were developed with the help of framework. The elements of brand storytelling have been hypothesized to positively impact on the perceived sympathy / perceived empathy of consumers and the consumer intentions. In addition, perceived sympathy has been hypothesized to positively impact on the consumer attitude, and perceived empathy has been hypothesized to positively impact on the purchase intention. Data were collected by questionnaire survey. The results showed as follows : (1) the elements of brand storytelling had positively significantly effect on the perceived sympathy and consumer intentions; (2) the some elements of brand storytelling had positively significantly effect on the perceived empathy; (3) perceived sympathy had not significantly effect on the consumer attitude, but perceived empathy had positively significantly effect on the purchase intention. This study contributes to brand storytelling marketing and practice by demonstrating the power of storytelling on consumer intentions. The findings of this study can be provided a critical importance in laying the groundwork for understanding the impact of brand storytelling for the service industry.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> brand storytelling, the elements of brand storytelling, perceived sympathy, perceived empathy.</p>
<p><b>Shaivi Dhruva</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pakistani Artistes In Indian Cinema: A Study Of Their Acceptance In India</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

<p>GICICSSH1708206</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Shaivi Dhruva Department of Mass Communication, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India Ms. Student, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shivam Thakur Mr. Student, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Since the time of partition in 1947 after the independence of India and Pakistan, the relations between the two nations have been very strenuous. The two nations share a lot in common ranging from language, geography, economy to certain cultural links. The differences though, do not cease to exist. Where India and Pakistan still stand against each other in the global political scenario, there have been several efforts on the sides of both nations to mellow down the enmity and promote a better understanding and tolerance towards the formerly brethren nations. A part of these efforts is Films and Media. They stand as an opportunity towards the peace making of both nations. For the past few years, a large number of Pakistani artistes have been migrating to India for careers in the entertainment industry and they have been accepted widely in India as well. These Pakistani artistes have not only become a crucial part of the industry, but also started to contribute towards inspiring Indian youth. While this stands true for a majority of the Indian audience, there is also a part of the population that is staunchly against having Pakistani artistes coming to India and earning love and respect. To top it all, at times of political and military tension, there have been instances where these artistes have been bashed and asked to go back to their nation through means like social media. This research focuses on their acceptance and persistency in India.</p> <p>The research methodology was a questionnaire including a series of 25 questions that supported my objective. The sample size was 90 and the range of the respondents' age was from 18 to 50 years. The primary objective of this research is to promote tolerance and enhance a better understanding in the minds of Indian audience towards the Pakistani artistes. The secondary objective of this research is also to create a more genuine understanding of the Indian culture and society among the minds of Pakistani audience and youth specifically, through the medium of films, music and entertainment.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> India, Pakistan, Cinema, Artistes, Nations, Peace.</p>
<p>Nurul Farhana Low bt Abdullah GICICSSH1708207</p>	<p><b>Renpochee: A Collaborative Effort of a Malaysian Buddhist Healer and his Patients</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nurul Farhana Low bt Abdullah School of Humanities, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang MALAYSIA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper is concerned with how a healer who has undergone several transformations to become a Rinpoche—a master healer—has dedicated himself to helping those with problems, primarily of a spiritual nature. Sifu Charles had undergone 27 cycles of reincarnations to become the Rinpoche that he now is. He has been gifted with the power of divination whereby people from all walks of life and from all over the world come to see him to consult him about their many problems. In the course of their consultations he would be inspired to offer</p>

	<p>suggestions to help their problems. Using a deck of playing cards on which he had written key words he would then narrate the mise-en-scene of each individual's problem. This divination would be based solely on two elements: the patients would ask the Rinpoche the questions to which in response he would ask them to randomly choose a card from the shuffled deck of cards. Based on the cards selected, Sifu Charles would narrate to the "patient" the contexts of their problems. Often he would ask them to select more cards, one after another, before he responds to the question. This process would go on until the patient is satisfied with the readings in which the Rinpoche, through the selected cards would be able to posit the notions and options available for them to take so as to overcome and solve their problems. After the consultation, the patients themselves would need to take the necessary steps to overcome their problems. Unlike other traditional healers, the Rinpoche does not 'heal' in the strict sense of the word: he only provides the possibilities and myriad ways of solving the patients' problems. This is an interesting phenomena of a juxtapositional study of diviner/healer who leaves it to the patient to 'define' their problems and in the end would also have to take requisite steps to heal themselves, The Rinpoche thus serves as merely a catalyst whose divination through his cards has enabled them to find the solutions. The contradistinctions between healers, patient are blurred but ultimately, those with problems would still need to depend on healers.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Rinpoche, Buddhism, Divination, Deck of playing cards</b></p>
 <p><b>Dr. G. N. Sharma</b> GICICSSH1708210</p>	<p><b>Theories Of Death With A Special Reference To Indian Philosophy</b></p> <p><b>Dr. G. N. Sharma</b> Prof. &amp; head, Gandhian studies and Philosophy, Institute of Career Development, Aurangabad, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Most of the philosophers deal with the quality of life, assuming a long span covering all phases. Therefore it is a commonly idealized life. But during the course the life as we advance, there are numerous riddles of self and the universe we live in it to encounter. Certain questions that have not only puzzled the common man but also the intellectuals had been like, Is there any meaning behind every happening? How ought we to live? Is there any life after death? Is death as such is the true end of all activities and so on. However, when the subject of death comes the answers through theories or philosophies have not been very convincing or suitable to all the rungs of the society. This could be mostly due to our evading the very subject of death much owing to the general uneasiness, fear and a sort of psychological insecurity, while dealing with it. Therefore it is always easy to raise philosophical questions than to answer them. There are almost two dozen theories in vogue which have certain basic assumptions but somehow they do not fall in the domain of truly scientific inquiry. They are to be accepted as an outcome of religious sentiments or wishful thinking. This paper highlights the salient features of Indian philosophical viewpoint with regard to death.</p> <p><b>Keywords – Riddles of self, Psychological insecurity and Scientific inquiry.</b></p>



**Prof. Khalil Abdalla  
El Medani  
GICICSSH1708211**

**Changing Paradigms: The broken of the Melting Pot Paradigm, Revival of Ethnicity and Civil wars, and Population Displacement in the 21st Century.  
A search for new models of explanation and mitigation**

**Prof. Khalil Abdalla El Medani Ph.D.  
University of Sharjah, UAE**

**Abstract:**

The paper links micro-level events (ethnic wars and conflicts, and the resulting human sufferings), with macro-level processes, related to the global diffusion of norms and values such as: free markets, liberal democracy and human rights conventions. Free markets mean the liberalization of the economy in the sense that: raising subsidies form the poor, privatization of public establishment such as education, health, water and water hygiene, electricity, etc. The fallacy is that, by adopting these global norms and values, people will become more prosperous, happy and the world will be more save. Empirical evidences demonstrated that, the adoption of these norms and values by some developing countries have resulted in the creation of two major classes in their societies: a small class composed of a group of people who control wealth and power in the society, and a second class represents the majority of the population very poor. The gap between the two classes is widening tremendously. In response to such situation, two scenarios have developed. One is the succession of ethno national states, after devastating wars and sufferings, and with the support of the International Community. The paper anticipates theoretical and political scenarios to stop ethnic wars. The second scenario is that, fighting ethnic group not able to achieve independent ethno state, avert to self-autonomy through federal system of governance, with large economic and political concessions from the state. The third scenario is that fighting between dissident ethnic groups their governments continues going on and on without victory to either of the two fighting groups, resulting in massive population displacement as Refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDP). On the Macro level, the International Community has been caught in a paradoxical situation. On the one hand the International Community has to provide humanitarian assistance to the IDPs, and on the other hand, has to provide asylum for the Refugees, and both actions are predicated by his own values as dictated in the Human Right Conversions.

Theoretically, two main theoretical Paradigms are being adopted to explain and understand the phenomenon of ethnicity and ethnic relations. The first one is related to state building. This is the Melting- Pot paradigm, being popular before the Cold War era, and also known as assimilation or acculturation paradigm. The second paradigm is the mosaic or the Salad-bowl, which has become popular in the 21st century, since it is in consistency with the global norms and values. This second paradigm is based on the notion of co-existence and cultural relativity, and equal right and opportunities both economic and political. Both paradigms do not solve completely ethnic wars and ethno-nationalism claims. The paper suggests a third paradigm which I call it: Rain-bow Ethnic Paradigm. It claims to preserve legitimate particular ethnic and religious groups norms and values within state domination and state identity. The Rain-bow paradigm claims that the rule of the majority which is a main base of the liberal democracy in the western societies or counties, may not be suitable for some third world countries. The paper advocates that although liberal democracy has been widely diffused and encouraged by global forces, democratic processes must be adapted to local level situations. One vote for

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>one man, or fifty plus one majority, may not be useful in multicultural or multi-ethnic societies. The rule of consensus might be more acceptable and useful than the rule of the majority.</p>
<p>Tsui-Sung Wu GICICSSH1708212</p>	<p>What does 「Hakka pop music」 mean: a meaning interpretation and analysis for Hakka pop music Singer-songwriter</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tsui-Sung Wu Ph. D. Professor Institute of Hakka Language and Communication, National United University, TAIWAN, R.O.C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lienda, Miaoli, Taiwan ,36003</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Hakka is an ethnic minority in Taiwan. The estimated population is about 15-20% of Taiwan's total population. They have their own culture and language, but it's not so popular in Taiwan.</p> <p>For a long time, because of political reasons, Hakka people seldom speak their language in public sphere and result in the loss of Hakka language. In order to promote and preserve Hakka culture, Taiwan's government established Hakka Affairs Council in June 2001.</p> <p>In recent years, under the policy promotion of the Hakka Affairs Council, more and more Hakka people are willing to engage in Hakka pop music creating and speak their language in public sphere. But it is not an easy road, because Hakka music is not so popular in Taiwan's pop music industry, Hakka pop music album sales performance is poor.</p> <p>Although Hakka music is not so popular in Taiwan, there are still many Hakka singer-songwriters who are insisting to create Hakka pop music. Under this difficult condition, why are these singer-songwriters willing to engage to create Hakka pop music? What is the meaning of Hakka music for these Hakka pop music singer-songwriters?</p> <p>In this study, we choose 15 Hakka pop music singer-songwriters to be informants. We try to explore their upbringing background, learning experiences, and related working field and the overall cultural context factors for Hakka pop music Singer-songwriter in the creating process to further understand the meaning of 「Hakka pop music」 for Singer-songwriter.</p> <p>For understanding the meaning of Hakka pop music for different singer-songwriters, the interviewees were divided into three stages according to two important events for Taiwan Hakka ethnicity - Taiwan Hakka Association For Public Affairs (nongovernmental organization) was established on December, 1990 and Hakka Affairs Council (governmental organization) was established on June 14, 2001.</p> <p>The research results revealed that: 1. First stage (before 1991): Hakka music was popular in some Hakka district, but the main audiences were elderly. Because it was a niche market, profit is limited, Hakka music became a tool for making reputation for Hakka pop music singer-songwriter. Many Hakka pop music singer-songwriters became singing teachers to make money in Hakka district, relying on the release of their album to obtain the reputation.</p> <p>2. Second stage (1991-2001): Because of political reasons, the loss of Hakka language is getting worse, under the promotion of nongovernmental organization - Taiwan Hakka Association For Public Affairs, there are more younger people engaged in Hakka pop music creating. These Hakka pop music singer-songwriters have strong</p>

19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



	<p>ethnic consciousness who effort to raise other Hakka people's ethnic identity. In this stage, Hakka music become an important tool for promote and pass down Hakka culture for these Hakka pop music singer-songwriters.</p> <p>3.Third stage(2001-): In order to encourage more young people to engage in Hakka pop music creating, Taiwan governmental organizations- Hakka Affairs Council and Bureau of Audiovisual and Music Industry Development set up Taiwan Music Composition and Songwriting Contest in 2004 and choose 7 winners to offer Award money every year. Many contest winners release their music album depend on these Award money. In this stage, for these Hakka pop music Singer-songwriter, Hakka pop music means a opportunity to bring fame.</p> <p>In sum, in different stages, Hakka pop music means different meaning for these Hakka pop music Singer-songwriter. These meanings are derived from the social and cultural context which Hakka pop music Singer-songwriter situated in.</p> <p><b>Keyword: Hakka pop music, meaning, Singer-songwriter, creating process, field</b></p>
<p><b>Mansour Yeganeh</b> <b>GICICSSH1708213</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Analysis of the Theoretical Approaches to the Privacy and Personal Space in Design Process</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mansour Yeganeh</b> Assistant Professor of architecture, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The feeling of security, privacy and distances between human beings has become one of the challenges of today humans. As each person draws a form of privacy and determine his or her distance from others, for the individual and collective life. In this paper, issues surrounding the concept of Privacy, personal space and distances among people, compared and analyzed. The method is Meta- Analysis. Researches in a general framework of inductive and deductive methods were separate, and then into a documentary study, survey and case study are divided. The objective of this study, is improving of the concepts of Privacy, space and private space, to better understand and realize the importance of these concepts in the context of people's personal lives. For this reason, the collection of researches is referring to all aspects of these concepts contain the architectural, psychological, sociological, medical, religious aspects of them. By using documentary studies and qualitative method it is obvious that comfortable distances are strongly influenced by known to be influenced by people's cultural context.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Space, Privacy, social, psychological comfort</b></p>
<p><b>Siti Balqis Binti Azam</b> <b>GICICSSH1708214</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Assessment Implementation Of A Therapeutic Rehabilitation Program In One Of The Public Rehabilitation And Protection Institution For Delinquent Girls In Malaysia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Siti Balqis Mohd Azam</b> Faculty of Law, University of Malaya, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Professor Dr. Siti Hajar Abu Bakar Ah</b> Department of Social Administration &amp; Justice, Faculty of Arts &amp; Social Sciences, University of Malaya</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study examines the implementation of a therapeutic rehabilitation program in one of the public rehabilitation and protection institution for delinquent girls, in particular teenage girls who are pregnant due to their involvement in sexual</p>



	<p>misconduct. This study has three objectives. The first objective is to explore the components of social rehabilitation program implemented by the institution. Second, to obtain information about factors related to the implementation of the rehabilitation program and other external factors that induce the program's capacities in delivering effective services to its clients. Then, the third objective is to suggest corrective and improvement measures in enhancing the capacity of the existing rehabilitation program. The researcher designed a single case qualitative study to collect information related to the purposes of the study. Ten pregnant teenagers who are currently enrolled into the rehabilitation and protection program at the Garden of the Princess, Cheras (Taman Seri Puteri, Cheras) involved voluntarily in the study. To gain the primary data, the researcher performed series of in-depth interviews among the 10 respondents, as well as with 4 key informants. The study found that the institution failed to implement the components of effective therapeutic rehabilitation program for delinquent children suggested by Lipsey, Howell, Kelly, Chapman &amp; Carver (2010) comprehensively. The existing program is generic in its characteristic; not specialized and non-specific to the needs of the pregnant teens. As intervention to the problem, few suggestions are proposed for improving and enhancing the quality of existing programs of the institution. The suggestions also act as guidelines for better program implementation in the future.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Social rehabilitation, therapeutic approach, delinquent girls</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Recep Hatipoğlu</b> GICICSSH1708215</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The study of the notions related to values education in the illustrated story books for children aged 3-6 in different cultures</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Recep Hatipoğlu</b> Foreign Language Education, Uludag University, Bursa, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Elif Yalçintaş Sezgin</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In this study, the differences in illustration of the notions of responsibility and cooperation in story books for children aged 3-6 in different languages and cultures were examined semiotically and the differences between the visuals used in the books were discussed in terms of cultural characteristics. In this regard, the terms related to values education and illustration techniques in the illustrated story books from 15 different countries were examined from the point of semiotics. Sample choice was done according to the maximum range sampling method which is one of the purposeful sampling methods preferred in qualitative studies. The content analysis is going on.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Children's books, pre-school education, illustrated story books, intercultural comparison.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Elif Yalçintaş Sezgin</b> GICICSSH1708216</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Semiotic Examination Of Pictural Humour Of The Paintings By Pre-Schoolers Aged 5-6</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Elif Yalçintaş Sezgin</b> Inegol vocational school child development, Uludag University, Bursa, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Recep Hatipoğlu</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The aim of this study is to examine the paintings on pictural humour semiotically</p>

	<p>drawn by the six-year-old preschoolers. The study was conducted with 60 preschoolers aged 5-6. The data of this study, which was carried out on art-basis, were collected through semi-structured meetings on the paintings. The analysis of the data is going on. It is thought that the results of the study will contribute to determine the pre-schoolers' conception of their own inner world, their environment and the culture in which they are through a different method, and as a result, it is also thought that they will contribute to the pre-school teachers to enrich the techniques to recognize their schoolers better and teaching methods through a semiotic approach.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Semiotics, pre-school education, language education, art education, children's' paintings.</p>
 <p><b>Asiah Abdul Rahim</b> GICICSSH1708217</p>	<p><b>Manual Disaster Emergency Preparedness for Person with Disabilities (PwDs) in Malaysia</b></p> <p><b>Professor Dato' Sri Ar. Dr. Asiah Abdul Rahim</b> Department of Architecture / KAED Universal Design Unit, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, P.O.Box 10, 50728 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p><b>Nur Amirah Abd Samad</b> Lecturer / PhD candidate, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 UKM Bangi</p> <p><b>Wan Mohamad Amin Bin W Seman</b> Master Degree candidate, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, P. O. Box 10, 50728 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Emergencies usually occur suddenly and disastrously and it can leave you feeling overwhelmed and powerless. Being prepared can lessen some of these feelings by allowing the public to better protect themselves, families, and property, and to help others who may be affected. From time to time, communities around Malaysia face catastrophic natural disasters that give big impact on the country. Tsunami 26 December 2004 and the flood in Kelantan December 2014, are examples of disasters in recent years that garnered national attention. Emergency can occur suddenly, with little or no warning; deprive families of even the most basic food and shelter; and have significant social and emotional impacts that linger long after the event. This manual will be the guideline of management in facing the future disaster focusing on persons with disabilities (PwDs) those who have long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments, whom their interaction with various organisations may hinder their full and effective participation in society before, during, and after an emergency. The methodology applied for this paper by using focus group discussion by the experts who have experiencing managing disaster at local authorities, officer from fire department, National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) and others. Secondary data was gathered from literature review such as journals, articles, books and others. The data will be analysed using combined method qualitative and quantitative. The contribution of this Manual Disaster Preparedness for Person with Disabilities (PwDs) will provide emergency preparedness programs with tools and resources to guide Malaysian on planning process based on emergency preparedness cycle, which includes Pre-emergency,</p>

19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>Emergency and Post emergency for the future to assist PwDs in any disasters.  <b>Keyword: Disaster Emergency Preparedness, Person with Disabilities (PwDs), Disaster Management.</b></p>
<p><b>Ebrahim Gazidari</b> GICICSSH1708219</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The relationship between psychological capital components and creativity:  Mediator role of quality of work life (a case study)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ebrahim Gazidari</b>  Master of Arts(MA), Education psychology Department, Tehran University,  Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> The aim of present research was the relationship between psychological capital components, quality of work life and creativity.  <b>Method:</b> The study method was descriptive-survey. The population was the staff in Urmia University (N=-480), from which, 214 people were selected through simple random sampling method. Three questionnaires namely, “Psychological Capital” (Luthans, 2007), “Creativity” (Moghimi, 2008) and “Quality of Work Life” (researcher made) were used to collect data. Validity of the questionnaires was approved by the Specialists and their reliability was calculated using Cronbach's Alpha.  <b>Results:</b> The findings obtained using the Path analysis showed that psychological capital of employees above average and their creativity below of average. Also, psychological capital was significant positive relationship with quality of work life and creativity.  <b>Conclusion:</b> If people have been satisfactory in terms of quality of work life, Also, have the perseverance necessary to achieve the objectives, Innovative behavior will be expected from them.  <b>Key words:</b> Psychological Capital, Creativity, Quality of Work Life.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Analyses of relationship between entrepreneurial personality characteristics and  Mental Health in Students</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ebrahim Gazidari</b>  Master of Arts(MA), Education psychology Department, Tehran University,  Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> Mental health is currently one the much debated issues. It aims at keeping the personal and social psyche safe and healthy such that the everyday job is done with the highest degree of efficiency and the subject has good interrelations with the society about him or her. Undoubtedly, mental health plays a critical role in ensuring the dynamism and efficiency of every society.  <b>Purpose:</b> The main objective of the present study, was examining of relationships between entrepreneurial personalities characteristics of students and Mental Health.  <b>Method:</b> The research method was descriptive survey. Population of the study included all the students of the Urmia University in 2015-2016 academic year that using the random sampling 375 persons were selected. For assessing the research variables, the participants completed two measures: entrepreneurial personality characteristics Goldberg &amp; Hillier (1972) and Mental Health Ahmadpour Daryani (1999). For determining of Questionnaire validity according to experts and for estimating reliability, Cronbach’s alpha formula is used. MANOVA and Regression</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>were used to analyze data.  <b>Finding:</b> the MANOVA results showed that there is a significant relationship between entrepreneurial personality characteristics dimensions and Mental Health dimensions; the Regression results showed that each dimensions of entrepreneurial personality characteristics (creativity, Need for Achievement, Risk Taking, Locus of control, Independence) were significant predictors of Mental Health dimensions.  <b>Conclusion:</b> In general, it can be concluded that entrepreneurial personality characteristics in students can guarantee their mental health. People with entrepreneurial personality characteristics, have better mental health.  <b>Keywords:</b> entrepreneurial personality characteristics, Mental Health, physical complaints, social functioning, anxiety, depression.</p>
<p><b>Fatih Demir</b> GICICSSH1708224</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Politics Of Policy Analysis: The Case Of United Kingdom</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fatih Demir</b> Public Administration, Manisa Celal Bayar University, Manisa, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Policy analysis can be defined as the systematic analysis of all components of public policy processes. Provision of alternatives to the political staff among which they can choose and advising on these alternatives is an essential element of the policy processes. Based on such advice government can formulize the goals that it has to reach and decide on which policy tools are the most appropriate ones. In this paper the concepts of policy analysis and advice will be examined. The plenitude of policy analysis units in the UK makes her an interesting example. Thus in the second part of the paper the bureaucracies of policy analysis and advice in United Kingdom will be investigated.  <b>Keywords:</b> United Kingdom, policy analysis, policy advice, bureaucracy, Cabinet Office</p>
<p><b>Khaldoun Al-Qaisi</b> GICICSSH1708228</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Factors Effecting Corporate Dividends Policy: CAPM analysis</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Khaldoun Al-Qaisi</b> Finance, Amman Arab University, Amman-Jordan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper extends earlier research concerning the various factors effecting corporate dividing policy by using CAPM model function. The focus of the present research is based on cross-sectional analysis for a period (1990-2009) of UK Company. The results clearly show that the performance of company were not constant from other side, the expected return were high rang over years. The results show also, the highly positive significant relationship between expected return and other variable.  <b>Keywords:</b> CAPM, dividends, expected returns</p>
<p><b>Burcin Bozdoganoglu</b> GICICSSH1708231</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tax Base Erosion and Tax Incentives Relationship: A Good Governance Issue</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Burcin Bozdoganoglu</b> Assoc.Professor, Siirt University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Public Finance Department</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Tax incentives and grants are the most prevalent types of incentive instruments</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
 Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>used for developed and developing countries, though technical and business support measures are common and important. Among tax incentives, tax holidays, which used to be the most prevalent form of tax incentives across regions are today most prevalent in South Asia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia and the East Asia Pacific countries while they are least prevalent in the OECD countries, owing the fact that there is recent awareness in developed countries regarding their ineffectiveness in aligning the incentives of increased investment with the tax benefits.</p> <p>Despite the widespread use of tax incentives for investment, in general there is inadequate analysis of their costs and benefits in a national context to support government decision-making. There is limited data collected on granted tax incentives, qualifying investments made, direct (and indirect) benefits to the host economy, and the cost of these tax incentives in terms of foregone revenue. Moreover, even information that should be more readily available – lists of tax incentives and beneficiaries – is not always collected or reported.</p> <p>Tax incentives are often criticized on grounds that they erode the tax base without any substantial effects on the level of investment. It is not easy, however, to separate criticism of the tax incentive regimes that are actually adopted from criticism of all tax incentives. Tax base erosion due to tax incentives is compounded by the lack of transparency and clarity in the provision, administration, and governance of tax incentives. The granting of tax incentives for investment is often done outside of a country's tax laws and administration, sometimes under multiple pieces of legislation. The design and administration of tax incentives may be the responsibility of several different Ministries (e.g., finance, trade, investment). Where various Ministries are involved, they may not coordinate their incentive measures (tax and non-tax) with each other or the national revenue authority, with the result that incentives may overlap, be inconsistent, or even work at cross-purposes. Administrative discretion in the management of incentives can seriously increase the risk of corruption and rent seeking.</p> <p>This study aims to explain tax incentives and its effects on tax base basically.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Tax base erosion, tax law, tax incentives, BEPS</p>
<p><b>Prof. Dato' Sri. Dr. Ar. Asiah Abdul Rahim GICICSSH1708232</b></p>	<p><b>The polychrome wood interiors, its history &amp; Characteristics through the Aleppine Ottoman houses, Syria</b></p> <p><b>Rami Alafandi</b> PHD candidate, Kulliyah of Architecture &amp; Environmental Design (KAED) International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p><b>Prof. Dato' Sri. Dr. Ar. Asiah Abdul Rahim</b> Department of Architecture, Kulliyah of Architecture &amp; Environmental Design (KAED), International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The objective of this paper is to show the importance of the Polychrome wooden interior of Aleppine houses. Aleppo is the second largest city in Syria (after the capital Damascus) and is the commercial capital of Syria. Aleppo has a long history, extending from the third millennium B.C to the Islamic era. Islamic rulers made Aleppo great by re-building its walls, gates, towers and citadel. The Muslims also built mosques, schools, houses, inns, markets, hospitals, bathhouses, and public facilities. Consequently, Aleppo flourished and became an important station on the Silk Road; the third largest city in the Ottoman Empire after Istanbul and Cairo.</p>



	<p>Aleppo was part of the Ottoman Empire from 1516 to 1918. As part of this empire, local Aleppine architects and artisans combined their techniques and cultural heritage with the other parts of the Ottoman Empire. Due to growth in population, the Ottomans developed and expanded the city, provided facilities, and established more neighborhoods outside of the walls. The polychrome wooden decorations flourished in the Ottoman era in Syria to decorate the wealthy houses by talented craftsmen. The polychrome wooden decorations called 'ajami by the Syrian craftsmen. The workshops of 'ajami have implemented many houses in Damascus, Hama and Aleppo. Syrian and especially Damascene craftsmen became known by this art and called Damascene painting beside 'ajami.</p> <p>This research employs a historical and descriptive approach to explore the history, design and styles of the 'ajami during the Ottoman period. Since 2012, much of Syria's architectural heritage has been destroyed due to the conflict. In Aleppo, the losses in both ancient and modern parts of the city have been tremendous. Some traditional houses have been damaged. This paper will highlight the current situation of the 'ajami in the Aleppine houses.</p> <p>Keywords: Polychrome wood, Aleppo Heritage, Aleppine houses, Ottoman architecture.</p>
<p>Judith Muñoz Sogas GICICSSH1708236</p>	<p><b>Temples: multi-functional buildings of the Ancient World.</b></p> <p><b>Judith Muñoz Sogas</b> Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Institut Universitari d'Història Jaume Vicens Vives and University of Sheffield, Department of Archaeology</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Greek temples have always been considered religious places, where people would meet to worship their Gods or to do sacrifices. However, some archaeological evidence from the first millennium BC suggests that several temples located near the sea were used as trading centres between Greek merchants and Near Eastern. This is the case of various Aegean sanctuaries from Samos, Ephesus, Eretria, Olympia, Sparta, Crete and even Cyprus.</p> <p>Most of these Iron Age and Archaic temples were designed following Greek architectural styles, even though some, like Temple B at Kommos (Crete) and the Temple at Kition-Bamboula (Cyprus) have an oriental structure. Many imported materials were attested in these sanctuaries: Egyptian bronzes and ivories (some of them of religious figures), Phoenician inscriptions and imitations of Egyptian inscribed objects, as well as Nimrud-style materials were found at the Temple of Hera at Samos, the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, the Spartan temple of Artemis Orthia, the Temple of Apollo at Eretria and the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. Also local and imported objects of common commerce, such as amphorae, denote the possibility of economic exchanges within the temples.</p> <p>Nonetheless, some of these temples not only were used as commercial stopping points, but also as workshops. The Temple at Kition-Bamboula seems to have been connected to metalworking, according to Phoenician inscriptions and metal bowls; and the Temple of Artemis Orthia could have been a workplace for Near Eastern ivory carvers (although their ivories could have also been manufactured at the Idaean Cave Sanctuary (Crete) and imported from there).</p> <p>Table ceramics also suggest consumption of food and drinks within the temple, reminding us that seafarers would not only stop there to sell products but also to rest. Moreover, sailors seem to need sex just as much as food, drink and divine protection: Prostitution was therefore a key element in these multi-functional</p>



	<p>buildings, as suggested by the inscriptions at Kition-Bamboula. Therefore, maritime sanctuaries were not only religious buildings but also stopping points between the Eastern and Western Mediterranean where seafarers would rest, pray to their Gods and exchange (or even produce) objects with the local communities.</p> <p><b>KEY WORDS:</b> Phoenicians, Greeks, Temples, Trade.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Migration in the Iron Age: from the Near East to Crete</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Judith Muñoz Sogas</b>          Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Institut Universitari d’Història Jaume Vicens Vives and University of Sheffield, Department of Archaeology</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Since Prehistory, human beings have migrated from one place to another in order to meet their needs. During the Iron Age, interactions in the Mediterranean Sea became increasingly intense. Some of these relations were based on economic exchanges, whereas others involved the residence of foreigners among local individuals and the transmission of languages, habits or even religious beliefs. The island of Crete (Greece) is a great example of these contacts, as Near Eastern archaeological material has been found in many settlements, such as Knossos, Eleutherna or the Idaean Cave.</p> <p>Some Near Easterner traders presumably only used Knossos as a stopping point before continuing their routes to the north of the Aegean or to the Western Mediterranean. However, some archaeological finds indicate their permanent residency: faience figurines of Egyptian deities found at Knossos show the transmission of oriental beliefs; North Syrian ivory furniture found at the Idaean Cave made “in situ” and oriental bronzes manufactured at Eleutherna imply a permanent group of of Near Easterners living and working there; the presence of “cippi” (funerary monuments common in Phoenicia, current Lebanon) implies that oriental traders would have lived and died in Crete, denoting their wish to be remembered there.</p> <p>Therefore, between the 9th and the 8th centuries BC, Crete saw some Near Eastern traders and metalworkers who arrived, settled, practised their craft and taught their techniques to local people in the island. This multi-cultural character of Crete shows an early phase of migratory movements where cultural practices are shared among different groups of people It is a phenomenon that implies processes of hybridisation, localisation and even globalisation, reminding us that cultures should never be considered in isolation.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Phoenicians, Crete, trade, residence, presence</p>
<p><b>Ibrahim Noorani</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708244</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>“The Ring of Gyges and the Capitalist’s World: Organizational Invincibility through Invisibility – A Qualitative and Hermeneutical Interpretation of Plato’s Account of Gyges in the Modern Context”</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ibrahim Noorani</b>          Lecturer in Public Administration, Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University, Karachi</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Even after 2500 years, Plato holds the distinction of being a philosopher whose described anecdotes carry everlasting stores of knowledge. This article takes an allegorical and hermeneutical approach to interpret the story of Invisibility giving Ring of Gyges, which symbolizes the one very core feature of human behaviour,</p>


**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
 Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>that when in possession of infinite power people often become invisible and so choose to violate norms of morality for the sake of pleasure. The research tries to elaborate how invisibility at the workplace plays at the benefit of such individuals by keeping them concealed and allows them to get away with almost anything.</p> <p>The post-modern world, predominantly shaped by the capitalists, have transformed societies into marketable communities and hence has established a sense amid the masses that power in the form of money, connections, authority positions and knowledge is what makes one invincible and invisible to the eyes of the law. The lust for invisibility is due to the fact, that an undying spirit of competition is infiltrated at the grass-root level, which has prevailed, amongst all rational individuals, the need to possess power by whatever means available. It is power that affords individuals with the luxury of being invisible to the watchful eyes of observers, escape punishment even for severe crimes and compensate their fears of pain and loss. This article explores human beings' inherent tendency of behaving in an unscrupulous manner, encouraged by the capitalists at large.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Ring of Gyges, Invisibility, Capitalism, Organizational Invincibility, Power Politics</p>
<p><b>Nalunganda Coster</b> GICICSSH1708245</p>	<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>Nalunganda Coster</b> Marketing Department, Data Uganda Limited, 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 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>Zeynep Cetin Erus</b> GICICSSH1708257</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Turkish "Young Cinema" at the Intersection of International Film Movements in 1960s</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zeynep Cetin Erus</b> Radio-TV-Cinema Department, Faculty of Communications, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>The Young Cinema Movement in Turkey started in 1968 with a manifesto for political revolutionary filmmaking. It was the first radically political film movement in Turkish cinema history. During the three years of its short history, the Young Cinema members produced a number of short films and documentaries and more importantly, they had extensively published their views on film making in 16 issues of a journal. Movement was composed of young people with limited experience with cinema, yet they have been relatively ambitious on a theoretical front. The movement was the result of a number of cinema movements on the world stage at the time. In this article, we will look into their evolution and their efforts to reach their aim of bringing revolutionary consciousness into Turkish Cinema, paying particular attention to tracing influence of major film movements on them. We will point to their major dilemmas and how these dilemmas kept them confined to their small community.</p>
<p>Rev. PRAMEL ROY GICICSSH1708259</p>	<p>New analysis of history, influential personalities and civilizations</p> <p>Rev. Pramel Roy Buddhist association of India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This project involved the design of the costumes for the character Princess Ebola in the Giuseppe Verdi opera, Don Carlos. Set in the 1560's in Spain, the opera tells of the imprisonment of King Philip's son, Don Carlos, and the betrayal of the Queen, Elizabeth of Valois. The character Princess Ebola is a maid-in-waiting for the Queen, a paramour of the King and is in love with the son. It is her jealousy and revenge that bring about the crisis in the plot.</p> <p>The plot is based on historical events. Verdi used the play of the same name by Frederic Schiller as his inspiration. King Philip did, in fact, imprison his son. Don Carlos died mysteriously while imprisoned and his death has raised a controversy of speculation that King Philip had him killed.</p> <p>My interest in Sixteenth Century clothing has led me into a study of the Spanish influence on Western European fashions during that century.</p> <p>Spain was at the height of its power and influence, ruling much of Europe and vast explorations in the Americas. As Spain's political influences spread, so did their influence on fashion, particularly in England and France.</p> <p>My designs for Princess Eboli involved research into Sixteenth Century Spanish clothing, as well as research and analysis of the libretto of the opera, Don Carlos. The costumes needed to be historically accurate and artistically appropriate for the grand scope of the opera.</p> <p>I also gained inspiration from the paintings of Sofonisba Anguissola, who was a Sixteenth Century woman painter. Originally from Italy, she became the court painter to Queen Elizabeth of Valois upon her marriage to King Philip II of Spain. The paintings treat the Spanish Queen with delicacy and great attention to detail in the depictions of the clothing.</p> <p>The result is a fully realized costume of one of the four designs for Princess Eboli. The gown that I produced is worn in Act 2, Scene 2, when Eboli sings the Veil Song among the assembled ladies of the Court.</p> <p>My project display will include the complete costume mounted on a mannequin, along with the wig and hat mounted on a head form. The water color renderings of the designs will also be included.</p> <p>Keyword: Essay on Europe, civilization and world history, analysis of modern history.</p>

19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

<p><b>Katarzyna Witasiak</b> GICICSSH1708260</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Archetypes in the Cities of the Future</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Katarzyna Witasiak</b> Institute of Architecture and Urban Planning, Lodz University of Technology, Lodz, Poland</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The article presents the archetypes used in the visions of the future cities. The paper evokes urban manifestations of the 50s and 60s in the XX century and describes their influence on the contemporary architecture and urban planning. The article is based on the proposition of Yona Friedman's the "Ville Spatiale" where the labyrinth archetype is sketched as a symbol of freedom of choice through which the motive of social participation is emphasized. The article concentrates also on the vision of Bernard Tschumi's quarter called Factory 798 in Beijing which is inspired by the "Ville Spatiale". The paper mentions also the labyrinthine concept of "One City" created by Will Insley, which offers the investigation of abstract architectural space on an enormous scale. These projects define the need for new, vertical directions of urbanization, which inspired the XXI visions of the future cities and inventors of arcology.</p>
<p><b>Karol Wyszacki</b> GICICSSH1708261</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>An Attempt To Specify The Moment Of Post-Modern Transformation Of The Architecture In Science-Fiction Movies</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Karol Wyszacki</b> Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Environmental Engineering, Lodz University of Technology, Lodz, Poland</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The aim of the paper is to search for the moment, when the worlds presented in science - fiction movies turned post-modern. I will analyse the process in the context of two versions of "Total recall", "Blade runner", "High-rise" and other famous examples of the genre. The works of Charles Jencks, Le Corbusier and Leon Krier will be used a scientific background for the discussion.</p>
 <p><b>Eun Hyun Han</b> GICICSSH1708262</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A Study on Critical Science Journalism – News Coverage of ‘Artificial Intelligence’ in Korea</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Eun Hyun Han</b> Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Korea University, South Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In Korea, there has been extensive debate about artificial intelligence (AI) ever since Go grandmaster Lee Sedol's match with AlphaGo (Google's AI computing system) in 2016. AI represents the ability of a computer to perform tasks such as human-like learning and decision-making. The media has covered emerging AI technologies such as Virtual Reality and 3-D printing, and promulgated the idea that they will significantly alter our society.</p> <p>There are two primary aims of this study: 1. To investigate the news coverage of artificial intelligence. 2. To examine the role of journalism from a critical point of view. Content analysis was performed on news stories published by 'Chosun', one of the main Korean newspapers. Data were collected from issues published on Mondays from January to December of 2016. There were 110 AI-related articles</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>published in these issues, and most had a predominantly positive tone, with barely any critical views conveyed. Many articles were concerned with the new AI-based products developed by conglomerates, and with issues related to Korea's economic and educational future. In addition, news articles tended to use the term "the Fourth Industrial Revolution" as a rhetorical device when referring to the intersection of AI and politics and industry. The news displayed a lack of critical questions concerning problems of inequality that may arise from the use of AI and the related ethical and legal issues.</p> <p>These findings may provide important insights into the relationship between news coverage and technological development. It is hoped that they will enhance understanding of how society can improve news media coverage of technology and its potential, from a critical point of view.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> artificial intelligence, emerging technology, news coverage, the Fourth Industrial Revolution, critical science journalism</p>
<p>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nur Yeliz GULCAN GICICSSH1708264</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Living Responsible For A Livable World</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nur Yeliz Gulcan Girne American University, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The aim of this study is to discuss the possibility of healthy and sustainable society and environment. In doing this, it is also discussed to how we can create a healthy and sustainable society. The study focuses on ethical perspective, because the meaning of life is depend on ethics. Ethics gives answer the question "what should I do?", so people can know how to live their life. In this study, the responsibility and sustainability notions are expounded and the importance of these notions is stressed. We have some responsibilities for our environment, our family, other people and future generations. Today, we face with some problems related to our environment such as global warming, climate change, over population, poverty, resource depletion. These problems are due mainly to our actions. We have the capacity to think about our choices, so we are responsible for all our decisions and actions. We are responsible for everything that is happening in our living space. We are responsible for the world we live in and we are obliged to fulfill our responsibilities. Responsibility is an important value for living. Without responsibility, we cannot respect anything and this is the main source of all evils in the world. The study is concluded that it is possible to live in a healthy and sustainable society. The possibility of this is based on our choices and actions. If people learn to take responsibility, they can live in a healthy and sustainable society. This study provides with an opportunity to improve people's ability to make ethical decisions by identifying, analyzing, and resolving environmental and social problems, and to understand better how to cope with these problems.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Responsibility, sustainability, ethics, world problems.</p>
<p>Zeynep Inci Karadenizli GICICSSH1708265</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Effects Of Core Exercises Upon Balance And Anaerobic Power On Judo Players Between 8 And 12 Aged</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zeynep Inci Karadenizli Duzce University, Faculty of Sport Sciences, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ilyas Ersin Ege Duzce University, Faculty of Sport Sciences, Turkey</p>

19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The aim in this study is to search the effects of Core muscles exercises upon balance and anaerobic power, on judo players, aged between 8-12 yrs. For 8 weeks, voluntarily selected thirty players have attended the study, programmed for three times a week. Participants were randomly separated into two group; one as experiment group (N:17) and the other as control group (N:13). Measurements of the subjects have been recorded- before and after the study in terms of body height, body weight, lenght of leg (LL), Flamingo balance (FB), Y balance (YB), standing long jump (SLJ) and vertical jump (VJ) tests. To evaluate the results, descriptive analysis have been performed. And for pretest and post test difference, paired ‘t’ test have been performed. Program SPSS 21 has been used for statistical analysis and significance level has been determined as <math>p &lt; 0.05</math>. Consequently for experiment group (EG) in the comparison between pretest and posttest, significant differences have been found in Flamingo balance (FB), standing long jump (SLJ), vertical jump (VJ), Y balance and anaerobic power(AP) values (previously, <math>t(9.037)</math>; <math>t(-19.922)</math>; <math>t(-21,287)</math>; <math>t(-16.992)</math>; <math>t(-12.665)</math> (<math>p &lt; 0.05</math>). On the contrary, no significant difference has been found between pretest and posttest values in terms of statistical analysis for control group (CG) (<math>p &gt; 0.05</math>). As a result, this study has shown that Core muscle exercises, having been done for 3 times a week for 8 weeks, will be beneficial for judo players aged between 8-12 years old.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Judo, balance, anaerobic power</p>
<p><b>Dorra Skander</b> <b>GICICSSH1708267</b></p>	<p><b>Control, trust and communication: The pillars of partnership capacity development in the context of public-private partnerships</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dorra Skander, Ph.D</b></p> <p>Professor   Department of Management, Management School- University of Quebec in Trois-Rivières 3351, des Forges Blv., C.P. 500, Trois-Rivières (Québec) G9A 5H7 Canada</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>For several decades, the hostile context of modern management has led public bodies seeking performance to collaborate with private sector firms. Nevertheless, considering the diversity of objectives, missions and values of these entities, they have divergent institutional logics that are even opposed in some respects. Thus, despite the proliferation of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in both developed and emerging countries, issues that have a major impact on the success of such projects remain persistent. Partnership capacity is the central pillar for public and private parties to achieve their objectives.</p> <p>This partnership capacity is based 1) on the control mechanisms that allow the parties to guarantee their interests and 2) the communication between the actors of the project 3) as well as the development of trust between them. Based on the perspective of the negotiated order, this conceptual research puts forward the "co-construction" of the actors of their partnership environment. Its objectives are 1) to identify the types of control, levels of trust in the PPPs and the modes of communication which favor the collaborative relations in these hybrid projects and 2) to propose a conceptual model which allows to analyze the "Impact of the various types of these variables on the emergence and development of partnership capacity in PPPs.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Public-private partnership, partnership capacity, control, trust, communication.</p>
<p><b>Rev. Subrata Barua</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Religion in the media and popular culture</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



<p>GICICSSH1708268</p>	<p>Deeper understanding of arts, culture, language, religion, commerce, governance and society</p> <p>Rev. Subrata Barua Siddharth Buddhist trusts in New Delhi, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In recent years, there has been a growing awareness across a range of academic disciplines of the value of exploring issues of religion and the sacred in relation to cultures of everyday life. This is evident in the growth of interest in the study of religion and 'popular culture', including the intersections between religion and consumer culture, leisure cultures and lifestyles, changing forms of household space, technology and emerging forms of social network. There has also been growing attention paid to the relationships between religion and the media, such as the use of new media and communication technologies by religious groups, the representation and exploration of religion and spirituality in the media, the religious significance and content of media texts and rituals, and the popular consumption of religious and spiritual media. A key strength of this book is also its interdisciplinary range, offering perspectives on the study of religion, media and popular culture from a range of disciplines, including theology, religious studies, media studies, cultural studies, film studies, sociology and anthropology. With contributions from the Europe, United Kingdom, New Zealand, North America, Hong Kong, Australia and Serbia, the collection reflects the international dimension of this field. Each of the chapters consists of focused case studies of particular texts, practices, communities and audiences and is at the cutting edge of contemporary debates in sociology, religion and the media. Looking primarily at the homepage—the initial point of contact—of religious websites from the Buddhist, Christian, Hindu, Muslim and Jewish traditions.</p> <p>In discussions of language and education, language is usually defined as a shared set of verbal codes, such as English, Spanish, Mandarin, French, and Japanese, Swahili. But language can also be defined as a generic, communicative phenomenon, especially in descriptions of instruction. Teachers and students use spoken and written language to communicate with each other - to present tasks, engage in learning processes, present academic content, assess learning, display knowledge and skill, and build classroom life.</p> <p>Keywords :Upcoming religions and culture, interdisciplinary arts and society ,and language of higher educational youth ,etc.</p>
<p>Daniel Cojanu GICICSSH1708269</p>	<p>Is there any cultural territoriality? The symbolic emplacement of cultures in a cosmopolitan order</p> <p>Daniel Cojanu Valahia University of Târgoviște Romania</p> <p>Marius Badea Valahia University of Târgoviște Romania</p> <p>Abstract:</p> <p>According to common representations, every ethnic culture discloses its meanings in close connection with its particularity and its symbolic emplacement. Without these characteristics relating to symbolic topology, the culture cannot achieve its specific function for the destiny of the community and, therefore, it would be</p>

	<p>nonsensical. The limitation of the cultural environment, the territoriality of the ethnic cultures is an essential prerequisite for constructing the collective meaning for individuals. The connectivity which characterizes the globalization affects not only the anthropological places, the physical spaces where particular cultures flourish, but also the habit to put together the social integration and the construction of meaning (at individual and collective level) with the experience of territory, of place. De-territorialisation doesn't mean the disappearance of the cultural difference or of the symbolic, physical and territorial emplacement of a particular culture, but the imperceptible transformation of the cultural locality under the pressure of the global consciousness. This study try to examine and compare certain opposite terms that social anthropology uses today in order to analyse the social imaginary of the ethno-cultural identity („ethnoscape” vs „homeland”). It also intend to scrutinize some transformations of the postmodern social imaginary: to what extent the nowadays multicultural, dynamic and complex societies are seen as places, how they still nostalgically dream to the homogeneity and the cohesion of the traditional Gemeinschaft, why homelands as imagined communities are still alive in the collective mind and how they resist to the setting up of an individualistic and cosmopolitan order.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> cultural identity, ethnoscape, homeland, symbolic place, imagined community, cosmopolitan order</p>
<p><b>Achmad Busrotun Nufus</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708270</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Influence Of Tri Rismaharini's Leadership Style To Character (Disposition Of Citizen) Surabaya Citizen In Environmental Preservation</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Achmad Busrotun Nufus</b>  <b>Civic Education-Postgraduate School of Indonesia University of Education</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Idrus Affandi</b>  <b>Civic Education-Postgraduate School of Indonesia University of Education</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p>The environmental problem is one of three global problems faced by countries in the world. According to the Surabaya Environmental Agency, Surabaya still has many environmental issues, such as the availability of clean water, household waste and air pollution. Tri Rismaharini as Mayor of Surabaya has an absolute responsibility to preserve the environment of Surabaya city. Therefore, this research investigates about the influence of Surabaya Mayor's leadership style on the character of Surabaya citizen in environmental preservation. The research method used Mix Design method with the research sample that is Surabaya citizen. Data collection techniques such as observation, interview and questionnaire. The results showed that Tri Rismaharini leadership style significantly influence the character of Surabaya citizen in environmental preservation. The results are reviewed from the figure of Tri Rismaharini who became the inspiration of Surabaya citizen to consciously preserve the environmental.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Tri Rismaharini's leadership style, character, environmental preservation</p>



**Somila Mjekula**  
GICICSSH1708059

**Contesting Boko Haram: Truth, Lies And The Media**

**Somila Mjekula**  
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa

**Abstract**

Despite Africa being a continent known for its abundantly rich history, socio-political and economic struggles and accomplishments, as well as a diverse amalgamation of ethno-cultural and religious identities, it still remains packaged reductively by ancient myths and modern misrepresentations. In the eyes of the rest of the world, Africa remains reduced to the image of the global ‘Other’ above any interest in the form of research, study and exploration that has been done to understand and reimagine the continent and its people. Within this context, such a reduction has leaked into the plethora of writings on Nigeria’s extremist group, Boko Haram. Mainstream libertarian media and scholarly works alike, draw many similarities between the sect and other radical Islamic military groups such as al-Shabaab, al-Queda and recently ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria). These commonalities often relate to the religio-political objectives of the groups, organisational and operational similarities, their fundamental ideologies, as well as the styles and magnitude of their violent attacks. These oversimplified narratives used to make connections between these groups undermine the historical, cultural, political and ideological nuances that exist independently in each group which have not yet been thoroughly examined. As such, this calls for a more sophisticated reading and understanding of Boko Haram’s origins, meaning and the motivations behind their brutal acts of violence. In the spirit of critical theoretical inquiry, the study seeks to contribute to writings on postcolonial interpretations of violence in Africa, and to account for the complexities which may not be present in the reporting by African as well as international liberal media and analytical-scholarly articles.

**Keywords:** Boko Haram, Islam fundamentalism, ethno-religious, terrorism, violence, media representation, postcolonial.



**Dr. Julian E. Abuso**  
GICICSSH1708066

**Villar Settlement Farm School for the Aetas: Assimilation Through American Colonial Education in Zambales, Philippines**

**Dr. Julian E. Abuso**  
Dean

**Dr. Alberto T. Paala Jr.**  
College Secretary

**Graduate School**  
University of the East, Manila, Philippines


**Abstract**

The creation of settlement farm schools at the outset of American colonization of the Philippines was not a matter of accident; rather, their establishment was a major component of a grand plan on public education based on the benevolent assimilation policy of the United States. This argument is illustrated by the case of Villar Settlement Farm School, a school for the Aetas as non-Christian tribal community in 1907.

**The study aims to: (1) identify and describe the antecedents for the establishment of**

	<p>Settlement Farm School, (2) explicate the cultural conflicts encountered by Aetas in school, (3) appraise the consequences of education as acculturation among Aeta population.</p> <p>The study made use of the following: historical data based on primary and secondary sources and life histories from primary informants.</p> <p>The Settlement Farm School for the Aetas was borne out of the American's change in policy from military to civilian authority, recognition of education as a tool for benevolent assimilation. The narratives of informants manifested resistance to certain aspects of educational process.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Settlement Farm School, Colonial Education, Aetas</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tal Shavit</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708067</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The thrill of creative effort at work: An empirical study on work, creative effort and well being</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tal Shavit</b>  <b>The School of Business Administration, the College of Management Academic Studies, Rishon Letzion, Israel</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>A positive connection between creative effort at work and subjective well-being may be identified through pecuniary and non-pecuniary channels. Exerting creative effort at work is a means for producing novel products or ideas that are beneficial to the organization's value. Being creative at work contributes positively to the employer and in return affects the pecuniary rewards for employee's creative effort. The higher contribution to firm's value the higher is the employee's income and the better individual's subjective well-being. The linkage between income and subjective well-being attracts great attention by all social researchers, and although it may be quite puzzling, a mass literature confirms a positive association. The current paper aims to contribute to the literature by providing innovative evidence regarding the second channel, which links creative effort and subjective well-being through the notion that work is a potential source for non-pecuniary utility. The connections between creative effort at work and four measures of subjective well-being are studied using data on a sample of 922 Israeli working adults. The paper finds that self-reported creative effort aimed at making work more enjoyable is positively associated with global evaluation of life; with purpose and meaning in life, and with positive emotions. No significant link with negative emotions was found. This study also finds significant associations with three additional intrinsic features of work—creative tasks; independence at work and intellectual work—and various measures of subjective well-being, even when controlling for age, gender, marital status, having children, education, time worked , financial satisfaction, subjective health and religiosity. The robustness of the links between intrinsic features of work and subjective well-being demonstrate that work serves not only as a means to material ends, but also as a direct source of personal happiness, meaning and satisfaction.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Work creative effort, Intrinsic features of work, Subjective well-being.</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Eyal Lahav</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708068</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Don't let them fool you: Adolescents' present-orientation and inferior financial decision-making</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Eyal Lahav</b>  <b>The School of Business Administration, The College of Management Academic Studies, Israel</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
 Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p><b>Prof. Tal Shavit</b> The School of Business Administration, The College of Management Academic Studies, Israel</p> <p><b>Prof. Uri Benzion</b> Department of Economics, Western Galilee College, Israel</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> In the last twenty years adolescents have gradually become very important clients for the banking industry. The current study investigates whether adolescents offered two options for investing in a saving certificate choose the financially preferable one. The participants in the survey were 270 adolescents from public high schools in Israel. The findings indicate that approximately 40 percent made the inferior financial decision. However, those with a bank account were less likely to decide poorly, possibly indicating that having an account reduces financial illiteracy. Moreover, selecting the financially inferior choice correlates with a higher subjective discount rate (higher present-orientation). A gender effect is also found; girls have higher subjective discount rates, and this effect is stronger for girls with a bank account. Policy implications regarding financial education programs are discussed.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Financial literacy; Time preference; Discount rates; Adolescents.</p>
 <p><b>Harshrajsinh Gohil</b> GICICSSH1708076</p>	<p><b>Tackling Sports Injuries in Current Times</b></p> <p><b>Harshrajsinh Gohil</b> School of Liberal Studies, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Ahmedabad, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Sports nowadays can be termed as 'Friendly War' in which injuries occur. The fear of career ending injuries is diminishing with the advent of advanced medical care. Due to this we tend to neglect another significant impact of injuries, the psychological impact, mainly depression and self-doubt regarding performance. The body then starts controlling the mind which leads to trauma. As a young promising athlete I too have gone through it in an early stage of my career. I underwent ACL surgery on both my knees and still wake up with a fraction of hope that today will be the day I step on the turf and play. The worst feeling you can have is watching your team mates play while you are side lined for months on end. Since the past five years I experience nightmares every day and eventually wake up to cope with the daily realities of this world. The prevention of further performance degradation is in keeping your mind focused and diverting your attention away from the injury to other things. You may also try to get inspiration from former athletes who have faced such challenges and overcome them without losing hope. Rehabilitation is a must as you need to start reworking the muscles affected and try to integrate them to your body in a manner that makes your body function as it did previously by bringing about changes in warm up and stretching which are paramount but are ignored by newcomers and young players. This is, in my opinion an untapped field in which I wish to contribute by discovering solutions and helping athletes regain lost confidence and get back to their game. In case of a critical injury in which playing is not an option I would like to help them get back to normal routine.</p> <p><b>Keywords-</b> Sports Therapy, Sports Psychology, Rehabilitation,</p>

19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)





**Tina Belinda Benigno**  
GICICSSH1708079

**Mother and the Child in The Partition of British India (1947) and the Anti-Sikh Pogrom In and Surrounding Delhi (1984)**

**Tina Belinda Benigno**  
Department of Humanities, York University , Toronto, Canada

**Abstract**

In this paper I will explore women’s relationships with their children, and the children’s own experiences in the partition of India in 1947 and the anti-Sikh riots of 1984. I will be discussing how shame and humiliation haunt the women and their children. In *The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India* (1998), Urvashi Butalia collects personal stories of people’s experiences during the partition, and considers them alongside official accounts. Understanding childhood and a child’s experience is often filtered through the adult’s memory of when she was young. When it comes to the partition, Urvashi Butalia notes that while women could be returned to religion, a child born of two religions was not as easily re-integrated. Furthermore, many children were abandoned. Regarding the 1984 riots, Veena Das (1990) recounts the experience of Shavi Devi, a woman whose husband and three sons were burned during the riot. This woman has two living daughters, but does not consider them her children. There is a difference in the mother’s construction of self as it relates to sons and daughters.

In “Voices of Children” (1989), Veena Das discusses the role of the child in India within the context of the mother child relationship and as he interprets the world around him. She explains that the child in India is not thought to represent innocence since from an early age he has awareness that games can have violent and deadly consequences.

The Partition is often spoken of as an economic and social division of India and Pakistan, however there is a very large social and emotional component to this event. Amidst communal violence between Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims, women and children were abducted and raped, often to bear children of mixed religions, and then later “recovered” – that is, forced to return to their initial families. Some women also took their own lives during enemy attacks during the Partition. The riots of 1984 are not connected to the Partition, but share in the violence. Following the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by two of her Sikh bodyguards, many Hindus rioted and killed many Sikhs, often burning their homes, in what has come to be known as the anti-Sikh riots of 1984. These events share their mass violence on Indian society, but differ in their issue and motivation.

While with the partition, many children were abandoned, and post-abduction children – that is, children born of parents of different religions – were seen as a symbol of humiliation that the woman had subjected to, with the riots of 1984, surviving children were seen as symbols of the future. Furthermore, many women who were being recovered during the partition did not want to leave their children, whereas after the riots of 1984, as demonstrated in the case of Shavi Devi, some mothers struggled to demonstrate love for their surviving daughters. What the children symbolize in each of these situations differs because of the very different circumstances in which they exist.


**Mosi Rosenboim**  
GICICSSH1708081

**The Break of the Linkage Between Incentives and effort: Are Extraordinary High Net Wage Levels Really Necessary for Achieving Economic Efficiency?**

**Malul Miki, Rosenboim Mosi, Shapira Daniel**  
Guilford Glazer Faculty of Business and Management, Ben-Gurion University of

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



	<p style="text-align: center;">the Negev</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mosi Rosenboim</b> Management, Ben Gurion University, Beer-Sheve, Israel</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>An average worker in some US companies needs to work more than a year to earn his CEO's daily wage. We posit that the level of effort any individual can invest is bounded and hence cast doubt on the well-accepted economic notion that extremely high gaps in net wages and wealth distribution are the lesser evil because they ensure economic efficiency. Considering the notion of bounded effort may totally change the results of many studies, enriching the general public discussion about the need for the existence of extreme wage levels that so far overlooks the limited power of economic incentives.</p> <p><b>JEL: J38, J31, H21</b></p>
 <p><b>Jose Miguel Lemus</b> GICICSSH1708085</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Update from the Icarian utopia: More News from the Montaldo Collection</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jose Miguel Lemus</b> Modern Languages and Literatures, Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jordi Olivar</b> Auburn University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In the 2015 Special Edition of the European Scientific Journal, we published an article with the title "Return from utopia: The Montaldo's Archive and the End of the Icarian Dream." On that article we transcribed, translated, and published letters to the Catalonian Ignacio Montaldo, who was one of the followers of French socialist Étienne Cabet in his attempt to create an Icarian utopia in America. Cabet wrote the novel Voyage en Icarie (1840) where he imagined a perfect religious, communist society. The Icarian endeavor was the longest lasting utopian experiment in The United States.</p> <p>To our amusement, after the publication of the article, we received a letter with the opening line: "Dear Professors Olivar &amp; Lemus: The Catalan Icarian, Ignacio Montaldo y Regés, was my great-great grandfather." In that letter, one descendent of Ignacio Montaldo expressed his gratitude for our research, and add "I am in possession of the original Montaldo Collection." Subsequently, we were informed that the collection of the Montaldo's descendant includes many additional letters, passports, pictures, school diplomas, birth certificates, and even an essay written by Igancio Montaldo on Christopher Columbus' Journal. We were also informed about the determination of the family to share with us the Montaldo's family documents.</p> <p>This paper describes the new items on the Montaldo Collection; the digital project we are creating based on these documents; and explore possible collaboration with interested scholars worldwide.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Ignacio Montaldo, Icarians, Utopia, Étienne Cabet, Nauvoo</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



Tyler Shipley  
GICICSSH1708086

**Canada is Back?: Interrogating Canada's Return to Liberal Internationalism**

**Tyler Shipley, Ph.D.**  
Professor of Culture, Society, and Commerce, Dept of Liberal Studies, Humber  
Institute of Technology and Advanced Learning, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Abstract**

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 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.

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?

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.

**Keywords:** Canadian politics, internationalism, peace, international studies



Neviana Krasteva  
GICICSSH1708093

**The Role of Cultural Differences in Co Creation of Value in Marketing**

**Prof. Neviana Krasteva,**  
Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Sofia University  
"St.Kl.Ohridski", Sofia, Bulgaria



**Abstract**

A method for the quantitative measurement of the role of cultural differences in co creation of value is developed. The study researches the cultural differences and beliefs in various regions- Scandinavia, Asia, South America, Japan, etc. The "co-creation" is a term that was coined by S. C. Prahalad. In "The new era of innovation," he and Krishnan, examine new ways to create products and experiences through cooperation between businesses, consumers, suppliers, distributors interconnected in a network of innovation.

The experience, which is associated with a product is never an isolated experience. It is a collection of individual experiences of the user who create the highest value of the product. As a result of using the product, the user experience is definitely exam, he customized according to their unique personal needs and desires. The study investigates how the following 3 "s's" vary from culture to culture:

- Customer satisfaction: What customer expects – what customer perceives
- Customer sacrifice: What customer accepts – what customer wants
- Customer surprise: What customer expects – what customer gets unexpectedly

The quantitative part of the analysis is based on expert evaluations and statistics.

	<p>From the derived results, a reasonably clear picture can be drawn about the differences that occurred due to culture in the process of co creation of value. 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>Mineko Sankoda GICICSSH1708094</p>	<p>The research on forming the abilities of music teachers</p> <p>Mineko Sankoda Department of Sport Education for children Faculty of Physical Education, University of Kokushikan, Tokyo, Japan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this research is to find: What the abilities teachers need during music class in primary school are, and how those abilities are formed. The methods: First I considered the abilities teachers need. Second I surveyed new primary school teachers about the abilities they need and what they want to master for music class. The results of this research indicate that the abilities required of the music teachers can be summarized as follows: Human qualities: Caring about children, Passion and eagerness, Development. These human qualities are a base for : 1. sensibility to music,2.musical abilities, 3.interaction to children,4.abilities to use educational contents and materials Furthermore abilities to actually carry on lessons based on these four components. Results of the questionnaire: New teachers think that the abilities to carry on lessons are more important than the ones of organizing lessons and musical abilities. The main concern for new teachers is how to go through their daily lessons. They strongly hope to learn teaching methods for a variety of lessons. I would like to make use of these results to better train teachers. Keyword: Teaching abilities, Musical abilities, Educational contents, Educational materials</p>
 <p>Prof Johanna G Ferreira GICICSSH1708095</p>	<p>The natural environment and well-being: Is there a link?</p> <p>Prof Johanna G Ferreira Department of Curriculum &amp; Instructional Studies, University of South Africa</p> <p>Prof Elizabeth Venter Department Psychology of Education, University of South Africa</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Well-being is not a new concept as is evidenced by the fact that it was formalised by the World Health Organisation in the nineteen-fifties. The basic goal of well-being is the striving towards a state of total physical, spiritual and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or penury. Well-being is not synonymous with health. It is a process and situation that endeavours to reach optimal functioning of body, mind and soul. Seven dimensions of well-being have been identified in the literature and though distinguishable from each other, they cannot be separated as they are interconnected. Of these dimensions the environment and environmental well-being is the most apparent and public dimension. Environmental well-being is cardinal for people's overall health and well-being. This paper reports on interviews with willing participants on their views of the concept of well-being and</p>

	<p>how, through environmental education, the environment could contribute to well-being. The findings suggest that that environmental education programmes should advocate environmental well-being through exposure to positive encounters with the environment and propose enabling strategies to promote well-being where environmental issues are of concern.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> environment; well-being; nature; environmental education</p>
 <p><b>Prof Elizabeth Venter</b> GICICSSH1708095</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The natural environment and well-being: Is there a link?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prof Johanna G Ferreira</b> Department of Curriculum &amp; Instructional Studies, University of South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prof Elizabeth Venter</b> Department Psychology of Education, University of South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Well-being is not a new concept as is evidenced by the fact that it was formalised by the World Health Organisation in the nineteen-fifties. The basic goal of well-being is the striving towards a state of total physical, spiritual and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or penury. Well-being is not synonymous with health. It is a process and situation that endeavours to reach optimal functioning of body, mind and soul. Seven dimensions of well-being have been identified in the literature and though distinguishable from each other, they cannot be separated as they are interconnected. Of these dimensions the environment and environmental well-being is the most apparent and public dimension. Environmental well-being is cardinal for people's overall health and well-being. This paper reports on interviews with willing participants on their views of the concept of well-being and how, through environmental education, the environment could contribute to well-being. The findings suggest that that environmental education programmes should advocate environmental well-being through exposure to positive encounters with the environment and propose enabling strategies to promote well-being where environmental issues are of concern.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> environment; well-being; nature; environmental education</p>
 <p><b>Randy Willoughby</b> GICICSSH1708098</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>“Reactors and Rockets in the ROC and ROK,” Randy Willoughby, University of San Diego</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Randy Willoughby</b> Department Of Political Science, University Of San Diego, San Diego, California, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>2016 was a politically momentous year. Although less prominent in the Western press than the Republican victory in the US and the leave campaign in the UK, politics in at least two Asia countries were thrown into equal uncertainty with the election of the opposition party in Taiwan in January and the impeachment of the governing president in South Korea in December. Moreover, in both the ROC and the ROK, political drama has been accompanied if not superseded by a rapidly evolving security situation, including significant advances in conventional military capability in China (including 1800 ballistic missiles directed at Taiwan) and in nuclear capability in North Korea (including 2 nuclear tests in 2015 and over 20 rocket launches in 2016.) This monograph focuses on one significant but arguably underappreciated aspect of the political and security equation in these two</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>countries--nuclear power. Five years after--and in spite of-- Fukushima, Asia remains a region where nuclear power is expected to grow rapidly, with China alone planning to increase its nuclear reactor count from around 10 in 2000, to 60 in 2020, to 150 in 2030, and to as many as 300 in 2040. South Korea shares the ambition of having a first class nuclear power industry, already producing around 30 percent of its power from around 25 reactors, and it has already succeeded in exporting four reactors to the UAE. Taiwan also has a significant nuclear power program, with six reactors either operating or under construction, but its the new leadership has announced its intention to emulate Germany in scheduling an early and comprehensive shutdown, accompanied by the development of renewables. Because of the technical links between a weapons option and electricity generation in the nuclear infrastructure, this differential in nuclear power ambition also suggests a divergence in security options for these two countries. Taiwan, if it follows through with its nuclear shutdown, will be reducing if not foreclosing a nuclear weapon potential. South Korea, by continuing to develop its nuclear industry, will maintain and actually move even closer to a nuclear weapon break out capability. This paper explores the nuclear power trajectory of these two countries, including an assessment of the electricity alternatives to nuclear generation, and including consideration of the security implications. Both countries may ultimately decide to prioritize conventional strike options and more expansive missile defense deployments in their security posture than contemplate proliferation.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Taiwan, South Korea, Nuclear Power, Proliferation</b></p>
<p><b>Mohammed Asif Iqbal</b>  <b>GICICSSH1708101</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Teacher-lead Class Discussion- A Tool to Enhance Writing Skill through Developing Critical Thinking- A Case Study of Arab EFL Learners in Middle East College, Oman</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohammed Asif Iqbal</b>  Center for Foundation Studies, Middle East College, Oman</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rashid Muhammad</b>  Center for Foundation Studies, Middle East College, Oman</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Originality of outlook usually remains ‘dormant’ in conventional writing classes owing to dearth of ideas. ‘I don’t have ideas...’ is a commonly raised issue by our Arab EFL Omani learners. Teacher-lead class discussion is generally considered the most invaluable tool to foster ideas among learners. This study aims at evaluating the effectiveness of such discussions prior to writing task through application of oral questioning approach. Two classes consisting of 62 Arab EFL Omani learners of advanced level were divided as control and experimental groups. Similar to Socratic Seminar, topic-based questions aiming at conceptual learning were thoroughly discussed among experimental group prior to weekly writing tasks. To test the efficacy of the practice, pre- and post-test written assessments were conducted with the group in addition to survey and interview meant for experimental group alone. My findings reveal some enhancement in the writings of only the high proficiency students; whereas the low and average proficiency students maintained almost the same level as that of the control group. Overall, the study validates that the role of teacher-lead discussions reflected in students’ writing is not noticeably uplifting and lasting. In the above scenario, the study recommends replacement of time-tested and innovative writing templates including</p>



	<p>logically sequenced topic-based questions with such discussions for more structured and productive writing.  <b>Keywords:</b> TLCDD (teacher-lead class discussion), OQA (oral questioning approach), EG (experimental group), CG (control group), CT (critical thinking)</p>
 <p><b>Tara Tavassoli</b> GICICSSH1708110</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A National Study On The Antecedents and Outcomes Of Work-Life Balance In Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tara Tavassoli</b> Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya, Department of Management</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Albert Sune</b> Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya, Department of Management, ESEIAAT, C. Colom, 11, Terrassa, Spain</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Research Objectives:</b> The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of work-life balance (WLB) on individual outcomes of full time employees in Iran. This research aims to identify the influence of WLB on job satisfaction, life satisfaction, and turnover intentions. In addition, the study aims to identify the influence of a selected group of antecedents (job autonomy, work demands and supervisor work-family support) on WLB.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modelling in AMOS are used to analyse data from a sample of 203 full time workers in Iran.</p> <p><b>Findings:</b> Analysis of data reveals that WLB is positively related to job and life satisfaction and negatively related to turnover intentions. The results also show significant relationships with all the studied antecedents of WLB. Job autonomy and supervisor work-family support have a positive relationship with WLB while work demands has a negative relationship with WLB.</p> <p><b>Research Outcomes:</b> This is one of the first studies to analyse antecedents and outcomes of WLB in Iran. The results show that WLB is a relevant factor in the Iranian society. WLB has a strong influence on individuals' perceptions of performance in their work and non-work roles. Employees that are able to balance all their life roles experience higher satisfaction and have less intention to leave their jobs; however the perception of balance is strongly influenced by work and family conditions. The study findings align with results from other national studies in Western countries.</p> <p><b>Future Scope:</b> Further research is needed to assess other work and non-work conditions that might influence WLB, for example, the role that colleagues, supervisors and HR management play in creating life-supportive work environments. It would also be valuable to extend the current study to other countries to develop a comparative cross-national research.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Work-Life Balance, life satisfaction, work satisfaction, turnover intentions, family support.</p>
<p><b>Fung Lai Chu Annis</b> GICICSSH1708115</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Effectiveness of Omega-3 Supplements in Reducing Schoolchildren with Reactive and Proactive Aggression: A Longitudinal Study</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fung Lai Chu Annis</b> Department of Social Sciences, City University of Hong Kong</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>This study examined the effectiveness of omega-3 supplementation over 6 months in</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
 Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)




	<p>reducing behavioural problems in children with a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. One hundred and ninety-six local Hong Kong Chinese children (123 males and 73 females), aged from 8 to 17 (<math>M = 11.84</math>, <math>SD = 2.54</math>), were blinded and randomly assigned to either omega-3 supplemented drink condition (<math>n = 100</math>) or juice-based drink condition (placebo; <math>n = 96</math>). The subjects consumed one carton of 200-ml drink daily for 6 months and were assessed by parent-reported reactive and proactive aggression, and psychopathic traits at baseline, post treatment, and 6-month post treatment. Results from linear mixed model indicated that the Time <math>\times</math> Drink interaction effects were significant for reactive aggression, proactive aggression and impulsivity, after controlling for age. Compared with the baseline measurement, the omega-3 supplemented drink condition showed a significant decline in impulsivity at post treatment and 6-month post treatment, and a significant reduction in both types of aggressive behaviours at 6-month post treatment. Results suggested that omega-3 supplementation was effective in reducing behaviour problems.</p> <p>Keywords: reactive aggression, proactive aggression, schoolchildren, randomized trial, Omega-3</p>
<p>Dr. Khaled Igarria GICICSSH1708120</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Homogeneity within Laylá Ba‘albakī’s Short Stories</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Khaled Igarria , PhD The Centre for the Study of Arabic Language and Literature, Kaye Academic College for Education Beer Shiva, Israel</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This article discusses selectively Laylá Ba‘albakī’s short stories—the twelve collected in Safinat ḥanān ilá al-qamar [A spaceship of tenderness to the moon] (1963) , as well as al-Batal [The heroine] (1966). This discussion aims to explore the feminist writing of the writer, arguing the existence of homogeneity, which is created by the interweaving and interconnections among those short stories. This literary analysis begins with an examination of narrative manner, including the narrator, style, and language used, and then turns to the major themes, which run through the stories. Since it was the short stories that were cited as the rationale for bringing the author to trial, a particular aim in what follows is to provide the necessary literary analysis to evaluate the court’s charges of obscenity. As we will see, Ba‘albakī’s defence was that she was simply describing real life as experienced by women. This paper provides the groundwork for any later discussion of this issue.</p> <p>Key words: Laylá Ba‘albakī, literary analysis, feminist writing, short stories.</p>
 <p>Mahmoud Jomehpour GICICSSH1708143</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Identify strategic priorities for the sustainable development of rural region based on local community planning</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mahmoud Jomehpour Professor in social, urban and regional planning department in Allameh Tabataba’i University in Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> It is proved by experience that in absence of achievement to the development objectives in the rural regions and improvement of situation of rural society making the poor and deprived majority of society, any developmental plan could face with serious problems for achievement to its objectives. Taking into account position, necessity and importance of rural development, various strategies</p>


19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>have been experienced in achievement to rural development in the recent decades. One of the strategies for improvement of quality of life in the rural level and decrease of inequality between urban and rural society, planning should include participation of local society and accurate knowledge of real aspects of rural society. Presentation of a strategic document for sustainable development of rural societies involves comprehensive approach and integrated attitude towards rural development as a part of social, economic, spatial and political system of national territory.</p>
 <p><b>Associate Prof. Korkmaz YIGITER</b> GICICSSH1708156</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Investigating The Relationship Between Hopelessness And Assertiveness Conditions Of The University Students In Turkey</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Associate Prof. Korkmaz YIGITER</b> University of Duzce, Turkey.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between hopelessness and assertiveness conditions of the university students. A total of 214 student ages <math>19.59 \pm 1.39</math> from different department of the university participated in the study. Beck Depression Inventory and Rathus Assertiveness Schedule were used to determine the participants' scores of depression and assertiveness respectively. T test was used to compare the data in terms of gender and also, Pearson correlation test was used to determine the correlations of the variables. Level of significance was set at 0.05. There was not a significant difference between assertiveness and hopelessness scores of male and female university students. In contrast with this result, there was a significant relationship between assertiveness and hopelessness levels of the students. Result of the study highlights the level of hopelessness is effective feature on the assertiveness level of the university students.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Hopelessness, psychology, assertiveness, university students.</p>
<p><b>Ayman Fathy</b> GICICSSH1708164</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Design: Made or Created?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ayman Fathy</b> PhD, BIID, APID, Assistant Professor, College of Fine Arts and Design, University of Sharjah, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper argues that the recent trend of encouraging creativity in design should be critically examined. There will be a discussion on “creating” vs. “making” as an intellectual exercise in the context of art and design, where making is an action of the rational intellect and creating is an action of the will for originality. The paper concludes by offering suggestions that will prepare designers to recognize the differences between making and creating, hence the implications on art and design production. The design studio is not the real world; untutored masters may flourish outside of the academic world, but within the boundaries of higher education, instructors must help design students become competent before they can become independent. Students have to figure out how to make before they are required to create.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Design creating, Design making, Creativity</p>
<p><b>Wael Rashdan</b> GICICSSH1708167</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Impact of Design Thinking on Conceptual Design in Interior Design Studio Courses</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Wael Rashdan</b> PhD, BIID, APID, Assistant Professor, College of Design, Interior Design</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>Department, Al Ghurair University, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Design thinking has gained prominence in teaching interior design studio courses. Exploring the applications of design thinking can help interior design students understand the complexity and importance of conceptual design, while also supporting their discovery of unique design approaches and innovative design solutions. This paper provides a review of literature on design thinking and design education, examining the factors that imply influence on design thinking application in interior design studio courses. This paper also discusses the impact of design-thinking applications on the design process, as well as its influence on conceptual design development within the context of interior design undergraduate education.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Design Thinking, Interior Design, Interior Design Studio, Interior Design Education.</p>
<p><b>Imen Latrous</b> GICICSSH1708168</p>	<p><b>Family firms and investment–cash flow sensitivity: Empirical evidence from Canada</b></p> <p><b>Imen Latrous</b> Associate Professor of Finance, University of Quebec at Chicoutimi, Canada</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Financial research highlights that family firms is the most common form of business organization in the world (La Porta et al., 1999; Claessens et al., 2000; Faccio and Lang, 2002; Anderson and Reeb, 2003). Family firms are the economic backbone of North America’s economy. The 117 largest family businesses in North America generate about 11.4% of North America’s GDP and around 3.5% of the North America’s workforce is employed by family businesses (EY Family Business Yearbook (2016)). According to KPMG 2016 Global Family Business Survey, Canadian family businesses are optimistic about the future. 89% of Canadian family businesses anticipate growing over the next five years using a variety of plans to finance growth. Surprisingly, nearly 90% of Canadian family businesses expect to rely heavily on their own capital to finance their expansion. This dependence on internal funds for their investment may be deliberate to maintain the family dominant position or involuntary as family firms have limited access to external funds. Our understanding of family firm’s choice to fund their own growth using existing capital is somewhat limited. The Canadian context provides an especially good platform to study whether presence of a controlling family in the company either mitigates or exacerbates external financing constraints. Family firm’s unique ownership structure may have significant impact on the sensitivity of investment to internal cash flow mainly from capital market imperfections (agency costs, asymmetric information and transaction costs). One the one hand, family controlling shareholders usually invest a large part of their private wealth in the firm. In such circumstance, they may engage in risk reduction strategies by using less debt. On the other hand, families might be reluctant to raise external equity financing which may lead to dilution of family control. However, based on the assumption that families firm are more concerned with the family firm’s long-term survival and reputation, Anderson and Reeb (2003) show that agency costs of debt are lower in family firms. This result is opposite to the dependence of family firms on internally generated cash to finance their new investments. Therefore, the impact of family ownership on investment–cash flow sensitivity is ultimately an</p>

	<p>empirical question.</p> <p>We use a sample of 406 Canadian firms listed in Toronto Stock exchange (TSX) over the period 2005–2014 in order to explore this relationship. As many recent studies suggest (Villalonga and Amit, 2007; Miller et al., 2007), we distinguish between three elements in the definition of family firms, specifically ownership, control and management, to explore the issue whether family firms are more efficient organisational form. Our research contributes to the extant literature on family ownership in several ways. Prior studies examine how family ownership affects external financing constraints in normal economies times. However, our understanding of family firm’s investment cash flow sensitivity is somewhat limited in recession times. The conflict of interests between family and minority shareholders may be more severe during financial crisis than in normal times. Due to the financial shock of the crisis, family controlling shareholders tend to be more risk averse and are more likely to use firm’s assets to meet a liquidity personal need. As a result, family controlling shareholders may reject or abandon valuable project and expropriate wealth from outside shareholders. We contribute to the family business literature by exploring the effect of family firms on the relation between investment and cash flow during the recent 2007-2009 financial crisis. We also analyse this relationship difference between family firms and non family firms before and during financial crisis. Finally, our paper also complements recent studies on the endogeneity of ownership structure and addresses the endogeneity problem of family ownership and investment-cash flow sensitivity.</p> <p>JEL classification: G31; G32</p> <p>Keywords: Family firms; Investment–cash flow sensitivity; financial crisis; corporate governance; Canada</p>
 <p>Prof. Lilia Castle GICICSSH1708178</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Problem of Choice in a Post-Secular Society</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prof. Lilia Castle, PhD Department of Humanities and Fine Arts, Chaminade University of Honolulu, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The paper explores the problem of choice in post-secular modern society. The idea of choice is connected with religious foundations of life; and choice is seen as given to a man by god to become a co-creator of being. However, as the global tendency is to devaluate man’s sacred personhood, the meaning and significance of his choice seems to be dimmed. The paper intends to show that the denial of the religious foundations of life leads man and society to the loss of its spiritual center, inner destabilization, and disarray. Man in such society is regarded not as a partaker of the divine eternal life, but as a ‘thing’, exchangeable and replaceable by any other. Man becomes a victim of rising chaos, and the whole society faces the danger of being transformed into a “faceless” mass.</p> <p>The present choice, thus, is the battle for the absolute dignity of man. To lose this battle means to live in chaos, where the sacred grounds of life are replaced by illusionary transitory moments of no importance. The paper then observes the possibility of the restoration of the religious foundations of life in modern post-secular society where informational technologies will not interfere but stimulate man's spiritual growth. Life cannot be understood otherwise but religiously with the acknowledgement of man as a unique spiritual being. Man is an architect of his choice; he is able to create not only his destiny, but the destiny of the world.</p> <p>Choice, sacred, post-secular society</p>

 <p><b>Muhammad Luthfi Indrawan</b> GICICSSH1708183</p>	<p><b>Eliminating Middleman for Rural Development in Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Muhammad Luthfi Indrawan</b> Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Sonia Anthera Rojak</b> Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Indonesia was a country with lot of natural resources. Producing the natural resources should be high revenue for people in rural. But the proper of the land worker still couldn't be guaranteed because the reality was the land workers's revenue is really low. It turned out that the middleman who held up the development of people and also the rural itself. This study analyzes how revenue the people in rural would get if the middleman was eliminated, what the people in rural need to support their activities, how rural could support national economic development, and what policies that rural need to make rural could be independent in order to develop their economics activitites. The research used the qualitative method using interviews and observations. The objectives of this study was to find ways to develop Indonesia by developing the rural which have many natural resources to manage and to support Indonesia economics and also to give the people in rural their right to be proper. This study could be substance to develop economics in more than national but also the scope of regional nations in the future. <b>Keywords:</b> natural resources, rural revenue, eliminating middleman, national economics development</p>
<p><b>Shivam Thakur</b> GICICSSH1708191</p>	<p><b>Implications Of Travel Genre Movies On Travel Pattern Of Indian Youth</b></p> <p><b>Shivam Thakur</b> Mr. Student, Department of Mass Communication, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India</p> <p><b>Shaivi Dhruva</b> Ms. Student, INDIA</p> <p><b>Manas Daxini</b> Mr. Student, INDIA</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Since the beginning of motion cinema in India, films have undergone a series of discovering new genres. Filmmakers were compelled to write a new plot and discover new genres of films to constantly provide with new content when they felt that viewers have lost interest in the ongoing genre. Over this period Indian cinema has witnessed a dynamic range of cinema with a myriad of new genres being introduced through ages. From drama, mystery, horror to modern concept like art, thriller and documentaries, Indian cinema has been able to evolve through every genre. One of such revolutionary forms is travel and tourism, or road cinema as it was known a few decades back. Travel cinema initially focused on a very basic line of storytelling i.e. a standard plot where the protagonist changes, grows and improves over the course of story, but it has bloomed in the past couple of years. In this current phase, travel cinema is less hero-centric and more about reflecting the growth of youth culture and portrayal of destinations. With the parallel evolution</p>



	<p>of storytelling techniques, cinema has been widely successful in attracting the sight of a range of viewers and has laid focus towards various locations around the world, which has directly or indirectly incited the desire to visit these destinations in the audience. This research focuses on how and up to what extent these movies have been influencing the travel pattern of the young generation around the country. The paper aims to map these changes in the mindset of youth regarding their choice of destination and other aspects of travel and tourism.</p> <p>The research methodology was a questionnaire including a series of questions which supported the research objective. The sample size was 100 and the age range of the subjects was 18-35. The practical implications of this research would help the travel and film industry to understand the mindset of the youth in terms of film tourism. This will help both industries to cater to their audience in a better manner thus leading to further growth and development.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Travel, Cinema, Tourism, Youth, Itinerary.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ece EKEN</b> GICICSSH1708230</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Role Of Early Maladaptive Schemas On Romantic Relationships</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ece EKEN</b> Celal Bayar University, Guidance and Psychological Counseling, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Human beings are a social entity, and the relationships have an important role in the lives of people. Beliefs and patterns of behavior in relationships are shaped by early life experiences (Bartholomew &amp; Shaver, 1998; Hazan &amp; Shaver, 1994). Klein, stated that infant's initial relationship with his mother played a decisive role in the whole emotional life of the individual (2014). Ainsworth and Bowlby have stated that babies can only feel safe when they can have parent figures that care for them and take responsibility for the consequences of their behavior (1991). A similar view of object relations and attachment theories is that the individual develops schemas according to the level of meeting the needs of early childhood and reflects these schemas to current life events (Rafaeli, Bernstein &amp; Young, 2013). Hence, the aim of the study is to discuss the impact of early maladaptive schemas (EMSs) on romantic relationships in based on related research findings.</p> <p>There are 18 EMSs that arise due to most of the relational needs, and they are evident in distressed relational processes. In the relationship, if the partners are faced with situations that trigger their schemas, they may be insufficient to meet each other's needs, show overly sensitivity and cognitive bias (Young, Klosko &amp; Weishaar, 2013).</p> <p>Research conducted over the past two decades shows that attachment problems persist in adulthood and these problems have a strong influence on a large number of behaviors in relationships. Messman Moore and Coates (2007) found in their research that there was a mediator role of three early maladaptive schemas which are mistrust, abandonment, and defectiveness, in relationship between emotional abuse and adult-related conflict. Another research that conducted with 305 people, 150 of them are in divorce process shows that there is a decisive role of EMSs (Yousefi, Etemadi, Bahrami, Ahmadi &amp; Sadat Fatehi 2010).</p> <p>Thus, it can be said that moving through early maladaptive schemas in relational problems enables the systematic understanding of emotional, cognitive and behavioral structures.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Romantic relationship, early maladaptive schemas, early life experiences</p>
<p><b>Mihrac KOROGLU</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A Comparative Study Of Government And Private High Schools Students On</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

<p>GICICSSH1708232</p>	<p><b>Their Hopelessness Levels In Terms Of Gender And Sport Branches</b></p> <p>Lecturer Mihrac KOROGLU Sahin Private Schools, Duzce, Turkey</p> <p>Associate Prof. Korkmaz YIGİTER University of Duzce, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The aim of this study is to compare the hopelessness levels of high school students in private and government schools. In this context, a total of 357 high school students, 149 girls and 208 boys, voluntarily participated in the research. The Beck Hopelessness scale developed by Beck and Steer in 1987 was used to determine the students' hopelessness levels. The obtained data were analyzed in the SPSS 18.0 program and the significance level was taken as 0.05. The t test and one way ANOVA were used for group comparison of the data. According to the results of the research, no significant difference was observed in the comparison of the hopelessness levels of private and government high school students. In addition, there was no significant difference in the hopelessness levels of male and female students. There was no significant difference in the comparison of hopelessness level of the students in terms of sport branches.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> University students, hopelessness level, psychology, sport branch.</p>
 <p>Jin-Ah Choi GICICSSH1708239</p>	<p><b>Ecological Landscape Planning of Rural Villages with Resident Participation</b></p> <p>Jin-Ah Choi National Institute of Agricultural Science, Rural Development Administration, Wanju, Republic of Korea</p> <p>Eun-Ja Kim, Yu-Kyoung Shin, Mee-Jung Park, Chang-Su Lim National Institute of Agricultural Science, Rural Development Administration, Wanju, Republic of Korea</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Since the landscape law was enacted in Korea in 2007, interest in the landscape has steadily increased. The landscape law is managed by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, focusing on the urban planning, however, it rather has limited the ability to conserve and manage the rural landscape. The fact that rural landscape is formed as the government policy on rural development has led a passive participation of the local residents, which is resulted in the tendency to lose the unique landscape of the rural area and become uniform.</p> <p>In this study 'ecology resource' was used for local landscape management so that the residents would care about the landscape and participate voluntarily. The research was applied to the rural village of Nonsan, and several goals were set for the resident participation.</p> <p>First, the residents were to participate in all processes in any form. Second, it had to reflect the local characteristics. In order to improve the existing space, the space frequented by the local residents, the abandoned land and the deserted houses were considered in priority. Third, it needed to have the function as a living space of the residents, and a space for experience and activities of urban visitors, thus village spaces were created to fulfill the two functions.</p> <p>With the above process, the ecological landscape plan was established in three</p>

	<p>spaces in the villages. For sustainable landscape management and to apply our research result to various villages further research is required to identify the characteristics of each village.  <b>Keywords : Rural villages, Ecological landscape planning, Residents participation</b></p>
 <p><b>Eun-Ja Kim</b> GICICSSH1708240</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A Study on the Color Perception in types of Rural Villages</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Eun-Ja Kim</b> National Institute of Agricultural Science, Rural Development Administration, Wanju, Republic of Korea</p> <p><b>Chae-Won Han, Chang-Su Lim, Mee-Jung Park, Jin-Ah Choi, Soon-Chan Kwon</b> National Institute of Agricultural Science, Rural Development Administration, Wanju, Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>People are making efforts multilaterally to create agricultural landscape beautifully. Still in farming villages, however, large-scale facilities or houses are disharmonized with natural environment because of their outer colors, mostly primary colors, not considering natural environment.  This was done in the following three steps: 1) Take a specific research tool used for identifying predominant colors and images that represent various types of rural areas. 2) Landscape experts then conduct a feasibility study on them. Also, a pilot study is carried out. 3) Finally, the main study is done on local people and out-of-town visitors' color perception.  According to the studies, those rural areas that are not currently involved in any energy development project turned out to be more reflective of their colors and images in general. Those villages involved in development projects were mostly represented with achromatic colors, meaning white, black and every variation of gray in between. Also, such adjectives as 'modern', 'complex', 'rigid' were shown to be keywords that symbolize the atmosphere. On the other hand, it was found that the less developed villages had more of greenish colors, and 'natural', 'serene', 'simple' as their keywords.  In terms of color perception, when asked whether 1) they are satisfied with their village's current overall color scheme 2) they think there is harmony between the surrounding natural environment and artificial structures, people responded by saying 'so so' for 1), and some 'not good enough' and others 'no' for 2). In conclusion, it seems vital that color schemes be regulated thoroughly and congruent; making improvements on this will help provide a given region with a competitive power, bring in more tourists, and ultimately have positive impact on people's mental health, villagers and visitors alike.  <b>Keywords : Rural Villages, Color perception, Type</b></p>
 <p><b>Dr. Abdulsamad Alkhalidi</b> GICICSSH1708250</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Assisting Interior Design Class Using Online 3d Application</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Abdulsamad Alkhalidi</b> Assistant Professor, University of Sharjah, Sharjah, U.A.E.,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohammed Izani</b> Assistant Professor, Effat University, Jedda, KSA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Learning visual subject that involves creativity, technicality and drawing skills is</b></p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

	<p>very challenging, time consuming and sometimes very frustrating. It requires passion and patience in order to understand and master the skills. Our study focuses on implementing a method to assist the students in understanding visual subject particularly perspective drawing in interior architecture programme at the College of Fine Arts and Design (CFAD), University of Sharjah. An online 3D application known as Autodesk Homestyler has been used to assist sophomore students to understand perspective drawings. The main problems for these students are difficulties in visualising and understanding 3D space, scale, proportion and object depth in perspective drawing. Implementation of this method allows the students to understand the subject effectively. Samples of student work, before and after the implementation are shown to demonstrate the effectiveness of this method. The result shows that traditional drawing skills that enhanced and aided by the technology such as online 3D application will give more result that is promising and this hybrid method has great potential for future development.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> 3D application, interior architecture, Homestyler, visual subject, perspective drawing</p>
 <p><b>Eun Hyun Han</b> GICICSSH1708262</p>	<p><b>A Study on Critical Science Journalism – News Coverage of ‘Artificial Intelligence’ in Korea</b></p> <p><b>Eun Hyun Han</b> Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Korea University, South Korea</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In Korea, there has been extensive debate about artificial intelligence (AI) ever since Go grandmaster Lee Sedol’s match with AlphaGo (Google’s AI computing system) in 2016. AI represents the ability of a computer to perform tasks such as human-like learning and decision-making. The media has covered emerging AI technologies such as Virtual Reality and 3-D printing, and promulgated the idea that they will significantly alter our society.</p> <p>There are two primary aims of this study: 1. To investigate the news coverage of artificial intelligence. 2. To examine the role of journalism from a critical point of view. Content analysis was performed on news stories published by ‘Chosun’, one of the main Korean newspapers. Data were collected from issues published on Mondays from January to December of 2016. There were 110 AI-related articles published in these issues, and most had a predominantly positive tone, with barely any critical views conveyed. Many articles were concerned with the new AI-based products developed by conglomerates, and with issues related to Korea’s economic and educational future. In addition, news articles tended to use the term “the Fourth Industrial Revolution” as a rhetorical device when referring to the intersection of AI and politics and industry. The news displayed a lack of critical questions concerning problems of inequality that may arise from the use of AI and the related ethical and legal issues.</p> <p>These findings may provide important insights into the relationship between news coverage and technological development. It is hoped that they will enhance understanding of how society can improve news media coverage of technology and its potential, from a critical point of view.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> artificial intelligence, emerging technology, news coverage, the Fourth Industrial Revolution, critical science journalism</p>



Zeynep Inci  
Karadenizli  
GICICSSH1708265

The Effects Of Core Exercises Upon Balance And Anaerobic Power On Judo  
Players Between 8 And 12 Aged

Zeynep Inci Karadenizli  
Duzce University, Faculty of Sport Sciences, Turkey

Ilyas Ersin Ege  
Duzce University, Faculty of Sport Sciences, Turkey

Abstract

The aim in this study is to search the effects of Core muscles exercises upon balance and anaerobic power, on judo players, aged between 8-12 yrs. For 8 weeks, voluntarily selected thirty players have attended the study, programmed for three times a week. Participants were randomly separated into two group; one as experiment group (N:17) and the other as control group (N:13). Measurements of the subjects have been recorded- before and after the study in terms of body height, body weight, length of leg (LL), Flamingo balance (FB), Y balance (YB), standing long jump (SLJ) and vertical jump (VJ) tests. To evaluate the results, descriptive analysis have been performed. And for pretest and post test difference, paired 't' test have been performed. Program SPSS 21 has been used for statistical analysis and significance level has been determined as  $p < 0.05$ . Consequently for experiment group (EG) in the comparison between pretest and posttest, significant differences have been found in Flamingo balance (FB), standing long jump (SLJ), vertical jump (VJ), Y balance and anaerobic power (AP) values (previously,  $t(9.037)$ ;  $t(-19.922)$ ;  $t(-21,287)$ ;  $t(-16.992)$ ;  $t(-12.665)$  ( $p < 0.05$ ). On the contrary, no significant difference has been found between pretest and posttest values in terms of statistical analysis for control group (CG) ( $p > 0.05$ ). As a result, this study has shown that Core muscle exercises, having been done for 3 times a week for 8 weeks, will be beneficial for judo players aged between 8-12 years old.

Key words: Judo, balance, anaerobic power

Dorra Skander  
GICICSSH1708267

Control, trust and communication: The pillars of partnership capacity development  
in the context of public-private partnerships

Dorra Skander  
Professor | Department of Management  
Management School- University of Quebec in Trois-Rivières, Canada

Abstract:

For several decades, the hostile context of modern management has led public bodies seeking performance to collaborate with private sector firms. Nevertheless, considering the diversity of objectives, missions and values of these entities, they have divergent institutional logics that are even opposed in some respects. Thus, despite the proliferation of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in both developed and emerging countries, issues that have a major impact on the success of such projects remain persistent. Partnership capacity is the central pillar for public and private parties to achieve their objectives.

This partnership capacity is based 1) on the control mechanisms that allow the parties to guarantee their interests and 2) the communication between the actors of the project 3) as well as the development of trust between them. Based on the perspective of the negotiated order, this conceptual research puts forward the "co-construction" of the actors of their partnership environment. Its objectives are 1) to



	<p>identify the types of control, levels of trust in the PPPs and the modes of communication which favor the collaborative relations in these hybrid projects and 2) to propose a conceptual model which allows to analyze the "Impact of the various types of these variables on the emergence and development of partnership capacity in PPPs.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Public-private partnership, partnership capacity, control, trust, communication.</p>
<p><b>Daniel Cojanu</b> GICICSSH1708269</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Is there any cultural territoriality? The symbolic emplacement of cultures in a cosmopolitan order</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Daniel Cojanu</b> Department of Political Sciences and Communication, Faculty of Political Sciences Letters and Communication, Valahia University of Targoviste, Targoviste, Romania</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Marius Badea</b> Department of Political Sciences and Communication, Faculty of Political Sciences, Letters and Communication, Valahia University of Targoviste, Targoviste, Romania</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p>According to common representations, every ethnic culture discloses its meanings in close connection with its particularity and its symbolic emplacement. Without these characteristics relating to symbolic topology, the culture cannot achieve its specific function for the destiny of the community and, therefore, it would be nonsensical. The limitation of the cultural environment, the territoriality of the ethnic cultures is an essential prerequisite for constructing the collective meaning for individuals. The connectivity which characterizes the globalization affects not only the anthropological places, the physical spaces where particular cultures flourish, but also the habit to put together the social integration and the construction of meaning (at individual and collective level) with the experience of territory, of place. De-territorialisation doesn't mean the disappearance of the cultural difference or of the symbolic, physical and territorial emplacement of a particular culture, but the imperceptible transformation of the cultural locality under the pressure of the global consciousness. This study try to examine and compare certain opposite terms that social anthropology uses today in order to analyse the social imaginary of the ethno-cultural identity („ethnoscape” vs „homeland”). It also intend to scrutinize some transformations of the postmodern social imaginary: to what extent the nowadays multicultural, dynamic and complex societies are seen as places, how they still nostalgically dream to the homogeneity and the cohesion of the traditional <i>Gemeinschaft</i>, why homelands as imagined communities are still alive in the collective mind and how they resist to the setting up of an individualistic and cosmopolitan order.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> cultural identity, ethnoscape, homeland, symbolic place, imagined community, cosmopolitan order</p>
<p><b>Pompiliu Alexandru</b> GICICSSH1708270</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Social imaginary and identity: between symptomatology and natural evolution</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pompiliu Alexandru</b> Department of Political Sciences and Communication, Faculty of Political Sciences, Letters and Communication, Valahia University of Targoviste, Targoviste, Romania</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p>Our topic regards a social phenomenon from the perspective of the medical methodology. it is about the way the differences between man and women are seen</p>

<p>in the social imaginary, starting from the representations exposed in fashion as it is taken in the cultural-social space. the social imaginary in which the images of man and women are built is under two tendencies: a) a negative one, which regards this differentiation (where it exists) as being a symptom of a social “disease” and b) a positive tendency which puts this trend in the sphere of natural evolution, highlighted as being natural.</p> <p>our starting problem is the following: how does the cultural identity – applied practically to gender differences – look like from a medical perspective? is the world today an immense pathological case, in the clinical terminology such as of foucault / canguilhem? or, are we talking about a symptomatology that is more likely to be a manifestation of deeper mechanisms which belong to the dynamic of cultural symbols and / or values?</p> <p>the results lead us to a better rational modeling of the complex phenomena of cultural identity. our examples are linked to the fashion world, as it is presented in the occidental space.</p> <p>key words: imaginary, identity, gender differences, fashion, symptomatology.</p>
--

## Listeners

<p>Prof. Syed Zafar Abbas Department of English, Aliz Educational Institutions , Lahore, Pakistan GICICSSH1708054</p>
<p>Abeid Omar Abeid Child Development, Hacettepe University , Ankara GICICSSH1708065</p>
<p>Naveed Qumar Student , Faisalabad , Pakistan GICICSSH1708078</p>
<p>Bakary chatty Chatty and Sons Enterprises. Ltd, Banjul, Gambia GICICSSH1708091</p>
<p>Tijan Jagne Jagne And Sons Enterprises, Banjul, The Gambia GICICSSH1708099</p>
<p>Samuel Kyeremeh Kumah Civil Engineering, Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey GICICSSH1708100</p>
<p>Prof. Syed Zafar Abbas English Language &amp; Literature Aliz Educational Institutions, Lahore GICICSSH1708109</p>
<p>Kameran Ahmed Political science, Saladin University, Erbil GICICSSH1708117</p>
<p>Kokulo Kollie Information Resource Community Youth Network Program [CYNP], Liberia GICICSSH1708122</p>
<p>Samih Elsayd Science &amp; Humanities, HBM, Khartoum - Sudan</p>

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

<b>GICICSSH1708125</b>
<b>Ahmed Elmobarak</b> Science & Humanities, HBM, Khartoum - Sudan
<b>GICICSSH1708126</b>
<b>Abeid Omar Abeid</b> Child Development, Hacettepe University, Turkey
<b>GICICSSH1708130</b>
<b>Ahmad Farid Hamidi</b> Political Science And Public Administration, Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey
<b>GICICSSH1708132</b>
<b>Debabrata Ghosh</b> Individual -Having Master degree in Labour Welfare of School of Social Science, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat State, India
<b>GICICSSH1708135</b>
<b>Ojo Tosin Ayodeji</b> Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria
<b>GICICSSH1708137</b>
<b>Abdullahi Mohammed</b> Managing Department, Yaro Mikeal African Art Gallery, Accra
<b>GICICSSH1708139</b>
<b>Peter Yaw Awunor</b> Special Education, Hope for Life, Accra, Ghana
<b>GICICSSH1708141</b>
<b>Rev. Joysen Chowdhury</b> Department of pali, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, Maharashtra, India
<b>GICICSSH1708143</b>
<b>Adam Mohamed</b> H.Q,HBM for Tourism, Khartoum - Sudan
<b>GICICSSH1708144</b>
<b>Haitham Elskhikh</b> H.Q,HBM for Tourism, Khartoum - Sudan
<b>GICICSSH1708145</b>
<b>Mahmouf Sami</b> H.Q,HBM for Tourism, Khartoum - Sudan
<b>GICICSSH1708146</b>
<b>Riaz Pervez</b> Law, International Relations, Prime Foundation Pakistan, Pakistan International Human Rights Organization, Peshawar, Pakistan
<b>GICICSSH1708150</b>
<b>Khan Raja Afaq Ahmed</b> NGO, Muzaffarabad Poverty Alleviation Program (MPAP), Pakistan
<b>GICICSSH1708151</b>
<b>Muhammad Umar Aslam</b> Pakistan Study Centre, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, University of the Punjab Lahore Pakistan, Lahore, Pakistan
<b>GICICSSH1708152</b>
<b>Gillani Syed Sajjad Ali</b> NGO, Muzaffarabad Poverty Alleviation Program (MPAP),Pakistan
<b>GICICSSH1708153</b>
<b>Raed Atef</b> Independent Researcher, UAE

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
 Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

<b>GICICSSH1708154</b>
<b>Chigozie Nicholas Madu</b> Non-Governmental Organization, Association People For People, Aguda Surulere, Lagos, Nigeria
<b>GICICSSH1708158</b>
<b>Ope Kehinde</b> Operation, H.K Ashmi Nigeria Limited, Lagos, Nigeria
<b>GICICSSH1708161</b>
<b>Ojo Adedamola</b> Department Of General Studies, Osun State Polytechnic Iree, Ibadan Nigeria
<b>GICICSSH1708169</b>
<b>Alieu Badara Taal</b> Business, Taal Kunda Enterprise Gambia Limited, Banjul The Gambia
<b>GICICSSH1708172</b>
<b>Salomon Musemena Kayumba</b> Ministere De Lenseignement Primaire, Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>GICICSSH1708173</b>
<b>Andre Safary Masuku</b> Ministere De Lenseignement Primaire, Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>GICICSSH1708174</b>
<b>Eugene Ne Musemena Kampende</b> Ministere De Lenseignement Primaire, Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>GICICSSH1708175</b>
<b>Muhamadou Kebbeh</b> Business, Kebbeh Kunda Enterprise Gambia Limited, Banjul, The Gambia
<b>GICICSSH1708180</b>
<b>Racheal Nantege</b> Counseling Department, Kirongero Child Development Centre, Kampala, Uganda
<b>GICICSSH1708181</b>
<b>Sarach Uwamariya</b> Sales Department, Seyani Brother & Co (R) Ltd, Kigali, Rwanda
<b>GICICSSH1708182</b>
<b>Anthony Nnabuike Igbokwe</b> Non-Governmental Organization, Association People For People, Nigeria
<b>GICICSSH1708188</b>
<b>Eliane Nyirabeza</b> Sales Department, Malaika Travel Services Limited, Kigali, Rwanda
<b>GICICSSH1708190</b>
<b>Ayodele Owoeye</b> Accountancy, Olatunde international company Nigeria limited, Akure Nigeria
<b>GICICSSH1708200</b>
<b>Binta Marong</b> Business, Marongs And Son's Enterprise Gambia Limited, The Gambia
<b>GICICSSH1708201</b>
<b>Michael Asante</b> Health, Ghana red cross society, Kumasi, Ghana
<b>GICICSSH1708202</b>
<b>Md.Shamim Ahmed</b> Department Of Humanities, Banani Model High School, Dhaka, Bangladesh
<b>GICICSSH1708208</b>
<b>Vivian Chinwendu Ezejiofor</b> Gender Officer, Non Indigene Youths Network ( For Greater Lagos ), Nigeria

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
 Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

<b>GICICSSH1708209</b>
<b>Donatus Onyekachi Nnodim</b> Human Resources, Freeland Intercontinental Investment Limited, Lagos, Nigeria
<b>GICICSSH1708220</b>
<b>Bolaji Michael Sobukonla</b> NGO, Non-Governmental Organization, African Initiative on Crime Prevention (AYICRIP), Lagos, Nigeria
<b>GICICSSH1708221</b>
<b>Eric Mbongo Sakwe</b> National Coordinator, Human Rights Education & Information Centre, Mbonge Marumba, Cameroon
<b>GICICSSH1708222</b>
<b>Arun Karki</b> Play For Deprived Children Nepal (PDCN), Non-Government Organization, Kathmandu, Nepal
<b>GICICSSH1708223</b>
<b>S M Salahuddin Hossain</b> Administration, Service For Global Humanity Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh
<b>GICICSSH1708225</b>
<b>Susana Apenteng</b> Department of Health Sciences, Garden city University College, Kumasi, Ghana
<b>GICICSSH1708226</b>
<b>Ibeabuchi Victor Ali</b> Alex Reid West Africa Limited, Abuja, Nigeria
<b>GICICSSH1708227</b>
<b>Walters Tabi Songwe</b> Department Of English, Human Rights Defense Group, Mundemba, Cameroon
<b>GICICSSH1708229</b>
<b>Michel Kama Mipwele</b> Ministere De La Jeunesse, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic Of Congo
<b>GICICSSH1708233</b>
<b>David Kanumubadi Mande</b> Ministere De La Jeunesse, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic Of Congo
<b>GICICSSH1708234</b>
<b>Ester Kanyinda Ndaya</b> Ministere De La Jeunesse, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic Of Congo
<b>GICICSSH1708235</b>
<b>Amrit Adhikari</b> Play For Deprived Children Nepal, Bhanimandal, Patan, Nepal
<b>GICICSSH1708237</b>
<b>Ajara Princess Nalubega</b> Judiciary, Research Department, Judiciary, High Court Of Uganda, Uganda
<b>GICICSSH1708238</b>
<b>Bongko Regan Bongko</b> Human Right, KHALI and wife foundation, NSO -Cameroon And Buea-Cameroon
<b>GICICSSH1708241</b>
<b>Hassan Edreis</b> Hope Sudan Organization, Bahri, Sudan
<b>GICICSSH1708242</b>
<b>Amna Mohamed</b> Hope Sudan Organization, Bahri, Sudan
<b>GICICSSH1708243</b>
<b>Tochukwu Joseph Agbodike</b> Humanity and Development, Asaba Integrated Communication Services, Nigeria

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



<b>GICICSSH1708246</b>
<b>Samson Kasujja</b> Counseling Department, Orphans & Widows Of Aids Uganda, Kampala - Uganda <b>GICICSSH1708247</b>
<b>Binod Thapa</b> Play For Deprived Children Nepal (PDCN), Bhanimandal, Patan, Nepal <b>GICICSSH1708248</b>
<b>Amar Singh Gidel Magar</b> Play For Deprived Children Nepal (PDCN), Bhanimandal, Patan, Nepal <b>GICICSSH1708249</b>
<b>Olawunmi Folashade Oyefeso</b> Travels and Tours, Bmttta Academy, Ikeja Lagos <b>GICICSSH1708251</b>
<b>Lovia Dadzie</b> Assistant, FRCI NGO, Ghana <b>GICICSSH1708252</b>
<b>Fawad Shoukat</b> Managing Director, Affinity Global Enterprises SMC Private Limited, Islamabad, Pakistan <b>GICICSSH1708254</b>
<b>Linda Adu</b> Theology, Frci Ngo Ministry, Accra, Ghana <b>GICICSSH1708258</b>
<b>Babatunde Olokun</b> Legal Department, Olokun & Associates Law Firm, Abeokuta, Nigeria <b>GICICSSH1708263</b>
<b>Samuel Kyeremeh Kumah</b> Civil Engineering, Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey <b>GICICSSH1708266</b>
<b>Asnake Hailemariam Damtew</b> Legal Department, Silver Star Aluminium PLC, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia <b>GICICSSH1708255</b>
<b>Marius Badea</b> Department of Political Sciences and Communication, Faculty of Political Sciences, Letters and Communication Valahia University of Targoviste Romania <b>GICICSSH1708271</b>
<b>Ellen Chong</b> Faculty of Computing and Informatics, Unuversity Malaysia Sabah, Sabah Malaysia <b>GICICSSH1708272</b>

## **Upcoming Conferences**

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

» 20th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27  
July 2017, Mauritius

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filiosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography  
and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

- » 22nd International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 05-06 September 2017, Bali, Indonesia
- » 23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
- » 24th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 Oct 2017, Dubai
- » 25th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 07-08 Nov 2017, Singapore
- » 26th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 14-15 Nov 2017, Kuala Lumpur
- » 27th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 19-20 Dec 2017, Dubai
- » 28th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 Dec 2017, Bangkok, Thailand
- » 4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 November 2017, Thailand
- » 3rd Mauritius International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 14-15 December 2017
- » 4th Dubai International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17-18 February 2018, UAE
- » 3rd London International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 April 2018, UK
- » 2nd Lisbon International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 May 2018, Portugal

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

» 4th Singapore International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 12-13 June 2018

**19th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 July 2017, Barcelona, Spain**  
Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain (Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)

