CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK

11-12 Sept 2017

Conference Venue
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom

Email: info@gahssr.org

http://gahssr.org/
KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Andrew Laghos

Assistant Professor, Department of Multimedia and Graphic Arts, Cyprus
University of Technology, Cyprus
Different Linguistic Distributions of many Turkish Words and Terms in the first Embodiment in their Speech and in the Vocabulary of Xinaliq (Khinalig)

Abstract
The Xinaliq is one of the only language is distinguished by its ethnic diversity in the world among the other languages. In terms of an ethnographic and origin point it is included the “Caucasian languages” (“Shahdag Languages) group. This language is known as an independent ethnic language group by the name of their village, where they live in the Xinaliq district in the North of Azerbaijan from the very beginning thousands of years and now.

In our current study, are investigated a large number of Turkish words and terms, that are still used alive in the same sense, but with different writing system in the structure of Xinaliq vocabulary and the identical phonemes of Xinaliq and also the categorical characteristics of these cognate languages.

In our opinion, the using proses of many words and phrases in Xinalig language genealogically, enable us to say clearly that, these two languages have been common points rather than before.

Keywords: Xinalig language, cultural losing, structure and the meaning genealogically, common points, cognate language.

Refugee Crisis In A Globalized World: A Study

Refugee: A Person Who Has Been Forced To Leave Their Country In Order To Escape War, Persecution, Or Natural Disaster

Crystal Magotra
School of liberal studies, PDPU, Pandit deendayal petroleum university, Ahmedabad, India

Background
Refugees are people who have had to flee their country because of armed conflict, serious human rights abuses or persecution. Just over 21 million people – or 0.3% of the world’s population – are refugees right now. This includes 5.2 million Palestinians, many of whom have been refugees for decades. 1 The vast majority of refugees are hosted in low and middle income countries, with one quarter (about 4.2 million people) living in least developed countries.2 As of the end of 2015 Jordan hosted the largest number of refugees in the world (2.1 million Palestinian refugees who have lived in the country for decades, and 664,100 refugees under the mandate of the UN refugee agency, UNHCR). Turkey hosted the second largest refugee population, 2.5 million, including the highest number of refugees from Syria. The number of refugees entering Turkey continued to grow in 2016 and according to government sources reached 3 million in June (around 2.7 million are from Syria). 3 Both Pakistan (1.6 million) and Lebanon (1.5 million) were home to more than 1 million refugees while Iran (979,400), Ethiopia (736,100), and Kenya (553,900) all hosted more than half a million each. 4 In Lebanon nearly one in five individuals is a refugee. Meanwhile many of the world’s wealthiest nations host the fewest refugees, both in absolute numbers and relative to their size and wealth. For example, the UK has accepted approximately
8,000 Syrians since 2011, while Jordan – with a population almost 10 times smaller than the UK and 1.2% of its GDP – hosts over 656,000 Syrian refugees. At the end of 2015, the total refugee and asylum-seeker population in wealthy Australia was 58,000, compared to 740,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in Ethiopia. This situation is inherently unfair, and undermines the human rights of refugees. Almost 5 million people have fled Syria in the last five years. Most of them live in just five countries: Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. While the situation of refugees from Syria has received considerable media.

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<td>Famiye Abiodun Daniels</td>
<td>Department of History and International Studies, Faculty of Arts, Adekunle Ajisas University, Akungba-Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Abstract</td>
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<td>Ethnicity has remained a major force of historical development in Nigeria. The Nigerian Civil War (1967-1970), for instance, expressly motivated by ethnicity. Consequently in a bid to resolve this particular problem of nation-building and entrench national unity, the 1979 Constitution introduced the Principle of Federal Character. The principle seeks to equitably distribute political and economic resources among the various ethnic groups in the country. And since its introduction, the principle has been very significant to national development. It is against this backdrop that this paper examines the impact of the principle on the political, economic and cultural development of Nigeria between 1999 and 2013. The methodology used involved historical approaches of narration and analysis of data. It is, therefore, the submission of this paper that rather than facilitating the attainment of the goals for which it was established, the principle has remained an instrument of disintegration and mediocrity politically, economically and culturally.</td>
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<td>Keywords: Ethnicity, Mediocrity, Federal Character, Unity, and Development.</td>
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<th>Anastasia kitiaishvili</th>
<th>Dealing with Identity Loss and Stigma of Unemployment in Georgia - Perspective of Youth</th>
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<tr>
<td>Anastasia Kitiaishvili</td>
<td>Associate Professor, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia</td>
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<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>Unemployment is one of the leading social problems of Georgia. The highest level of unemployment is among young population within the 20-24 year age group (30.5%) followed by the age group of 25-29 (23.5%) (Geostat, 2016). This paper examines how unemployed youth deal with the challenges of identity loss and stigma related to unemployment. The research uses the following variables: social identity, attitudes towards unemployment, self-esteem, happiness, optimism, job-searching strategies and social support. Survey research was conducted with 110 unemployed young people (83.6% females and 16.4% males; average age 24). The most of the participants think that the main reason for their unemployment is a lack of jobs in the country, followed by a mismatch between a received qualification and the Labour Market needs.</td>
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Youth thinks that unemployment is crucial to their economic independence, social inclusion and their well-being. Participants think that unemployment makes them vulnerable. In general unemployment, status is inferior to them. They have more positive attitudes towards employed youth. They evaluate the group of unemployed peers more negatively than themselves. Participants point out that they do not feel comfortable to be depended financially on their family members. Most of the participants think that people around them express a lack of initiative to communicate with them because of their unemployment status. To fill the time gap youth try to participate in various informal courses, follow hobbies and keep themselves busy. Youth thinks that they are active in searching employment opportunities; despite the failure, they are quite optimistic in getting employed. In general, youth have the optimistic attitude towards their future. Keywords: youth unemployment, stigma, social identity.

Contemporary Discourse on Literature and Culture: A Perspective

Dr. Sumita Ashri
Assistant Professor (English), Government College for Women, Jind-Haryana (India)

Abstract

The contemporary literature diagnoses and incisively scrutinizes the cultural ethos and technological advancements for a deeper understanding of human life and literature. Today is an age of guided missiles and misguided men. As a result, man has reposed faith and trust on science and cultural advancements to the extent that counting on calculators has surpassed and even suppressed the counting on beads. Account books and balance sheets are more discussed and debated than holy Bible, Gita and Quran. T.S Eliot’s outcry- ‘Where is life, we’ve lost in living? This is followed by Matthew Arnold’s lamentation: the strange disease of modern life, with its sick hurry and divided aims is endorsed by Nietzsche’s outburst that we have not only killed God but we have forgotten that we have killed God. As a result, life in the twentieth century has become a baffling cocktail of confusion and directionlessness, faithlessness and meaninglessness, where deconstruction and structuralism, existentialism, surrealism and psychoanalysis co-exist with mythologies, fables and fairy tales. Even the life of modern man is completely mechanical. The day comes but there is no dawn as the neighbour’s house stands in the way. The evening comes but there is no dusk as it is filled with dust and petrol vapours. Night comes but there are no stars as by the spectroscopic ken they are only hydrogen. Society and companionship no longer exist. Either money or time-table stands in the way. To fall in love one is ashamed of because it is a psychological reaction to a particular combination of hormones. Companionship is not possible as the morning newspapers or the grocer’s bills stand in the way. In such a world where will the poet garner his experience and what would go into his creative cauldron? Perhaps, cruelty, frustration, loneliness and ugliness. Accordingly, the literary genius of our time is embittered.

So, Litterateurs have vehemently exposed and expressed a lacuna between our thinking and living in all the spheres. Well, this being an age of the fast-track and radical changes, where all values of the past will have to be, if not replaced then revised and re-adjusted, so as to redeem this ailing age of cyber crime and computer sickness. Probably this tragic situation is occasioned by our overnight
transformation into moderners. We have, by some kind of intellectual ballistics, come from medieval ages into the atomic age. Litterateur can transform the material circumstances in which he lives, but the mind of man refuses to follow suit. Being unable to formulate, or more correctly, engender a new ethos suited to this age, we are clinging to the stereotyped patterns of writing and teaching, of course with some ultra-varnish. Therefore, it’ll not be far away when our future generations will not forgive us and would call us hypocrites, fittingly with a capital ‘H’.

Key Words---
Deconstruction—A contemporary theory of indeterminate meaning
Structuralism—Study of the inherent structure of rules and norms in a writing
Cyber-crime—Where computer is the object of the crime (hacking, phishing, spamming) or is used as a tool to commit an offense

Leonardo Jaminola III
GICICSSH1711058

P(ｒ)aying to One Persona of the Unholy Trinity: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Human Development in Low Income Countries in the Post-Debt Crisis Period

Leonardo M. Jaminola III
Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines – Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines

Abstract
A cross-national analysis was done to test the hypothesis that International Monetary Fund loans negatively affects human development in Low Income Countries. The main independent variables used in this study was IMF Structural Adjustment Loan and Total Debt Servicing to the IMF and the dependent variable was Human Development operationalized using the UNDP’s (HDI). Meanwhile, the control variables used were education expenditure, health expenditure, population growth and GDP. Using regression models, the data from the low income countries on six time periods (1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) was analyzed. Results showed that IMF Structural Adjustment Lending and Total Debt Servicing, have negative effects to HDI and is significant in all the models. As the researcher predicted, population growth has a negative impact to HDI. Both health and education expenditure yielded positive effect to HDI. However, education expenditure tested insignificant while health expenditure was significant. Logged GDP has positive results and is significant. Ultimately, the study proves that IMF Structural Adjustment Programs worsens human development in Low Income Countries and proves the claim of dependency theory.
Keywords: human development, international political economy, debt servicing, low income countries

Pinar Temocin
GICICSSH1711059

Framing Opposition to Nuclear Power: Case of Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant

Pinar Temocin
Peace Studies, Hiroshima University, Japan

Abstract
Although the Akkuyu nuclear power project has been in the planning the Akkuyu nuclear power plant in the Mersin Province of Southern Turkey, recent events have increased its visibility in the Turkish debate. The Fukushima accident, the
2010 nuclear deal with Russia followed by several consequent nuclear revelations of administrative deficiencies, and waste issues all spurted widespread protests across Turkey and have polarized the nation into two camps; supporters and detractors. Those who support a nuclear Turkey include energy entrepreneurs, local investors, and technical experts who are heavily involved in paving the way for the realization of a nuclear project. Civil society activists and environmentalists overwhelmingly oppose the nuclear program. This study focuses on the latter, analyzing how groups opposing nuclear power plants (NPPs) have framed the Akkuyu nuclear project as a dangerous, risky, disadvantageous, and irrational policy choice.

Keywords: nuclear energy, anti-nuclear movements, environmentalists, civil society, Turkey

Merve Akar
GICICSSH1711060

Branding In Travel Agencies And Its Impacts On Consumers’ Brand Preference In Istanbul

Lecturer Merve Akar
Tourism And Travel Services Program, Atasehir Adiguzel Vocational School, Istanbul, Turkey

Coauthor: Dr Mesut Cicek

Abstract

Brand has become a competitive weapon in tourism and travel industry with globalisation. First of all tourism branding and its strategy will investigate from past to present. Then, roles of brands and their important effects to consumer brand preferences will examine in tourism and travel industry. Brands also add value to both services and products, therefore three important brand preference dimensions occur which are brand awareness, brand image, and brand loyalty. Tourism brands deal with these three important dimensions to have a competitive advantage by increasing consumer preference to their tourism products both for incoming and outgoing markets. In this study, brand awareness, brand image, and brand loyalty’s relationship to consumers’ brand preferences will analyse in detail. On the other hand, how cultural differences might effect and restrict building brand preferences will explore with Emulation Model.

The quantitative method and primary research method are used for this study. A 15 question survey will prepare and distribute to randomly selected 100 people in Istanbul where lots of reliable and popular travel agencies are located. The results will analyse in SPSS and regression, variance tests will use to explain hypothesis. The findings from the research provides us a comprehensive explanation about effects of branding, brand awareness, brand image, and brand loyalty in tourism industry to consumers’ brand preference.

Manjari Shah

Chasing the Self: Construction of self in a selfie in a de-globalizing globalized world

Manjari Shah
Department of Human Development & Family Studies, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, India.

Abstract

The present paper explores the global phenomenon of clicking a selfie and
### GICICSSH1711061

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<th>Asogwa Chika Euphemia</th>
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<td><strong>Information And Communication Technologies (Icts) And Information Needs Of Rural Women Farmers In Benue State, Nigeria</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Department Of Mass Communication, Federal University Oye- Ekiti, Nigeria</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Ejembi Elizabeth</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Department Of Mass Communication, Kogi State University, Anyigba. Nigeria.</strong></td>
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**ABSTRACT**

The study assesses ICTs and information needs of rural women in Benue State, Nigeria. The survey research method was adopted with the questionnaire as research instrument. The population of this study is made up of three communities in Benue which are the major farm areas in The state namely Zaki biam (konshisha LGA); Akpegede(Otukpa LGA) and Ojigo( Okpokwu LGS). The Technology Acceptance Model was used to backup the research. Simple percentages were used to analyze the responses generated from respondents. The study revealed that rural women farmers in the 3 selected communities are aware of ICTs but cannot access them because they are expensive, they lack power supply and also lack of the technical know-how of how to use them. The study recommends amongst others that the state government should provide training opportunities on application, maintenance and skills development in ICTs for rural women farmers and improve on power supply to enable them to put into practice what they learn.

**KEY WORDS:** Information and Communication Technologies; Women; Farmers; Nigeria

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<th>Djeffal Sofiane</th>
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<td><strong>Constructively Aligned Assessment : An Approach to Translation Teaching and Learning</strong></td>
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<td><strong>University of Mascara</strong></td>
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**Conference theme:** Research and ideas for teaching, education and learning

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23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
**Abstract**

It is an undeniable fact that evaluating translation is one of the most grueling tasks in translation teaching. Despite the considerable development of translation studies since the 1970’s, rare are the theories that handled translation assessment given the fact that they focused on the problem of translation (linguistic school) or the interdisciplinary aspect of the field (the functional and cultural theories of translation). In fact, evaluation in translation has been said to be based on continuous assessment. However, we observed a number of misconceptions in applying this mode of evaluation. Hence, this paper tends to shed light on the importance of adopting constructive alignment in order to facilitate translation teaching process. It aims at analyzing the translation teaching dichotomies, questioning translation teacher’s mode of evaluation, analyzing the most common misconceptions in translation teaching and suggesting constructive alignment as a solid pedagogical framework for translation training. In addition, it highlights the usefulness of continuous formative assessment as compared to continuous summative assessment.

**Key-words:** Translation teaching, constructive alignment, formative assessment, summative assessment, translation evaluation.

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**Zuriyatini Hj Zainal**  
GICICSSH1711067

Parent-child shared reading interactions in Brunei

**Zuriyatini Hj Zainal**  
UCL Institute of Education, London

**Abstract**

Research has shown that parent-child shared reading interactions in the preschool period can enhance children’s early language and literacy development. The key determinant in young children’s literacy and language development lies in the social opportunities that are available to them. These opportunities are importantly embedded within the routine interactions found between the parents or adults and the young children. The aim of my study is to explore the shared reading interaction behaviours of parents and their young children in Brunei homes, which promotes young children’s language and literacy development. My study had undergone through a two-phase explanatory, sequential mixed method design. The first phase used survey as an instrument that was distributed to 355 preschool parents from 18 funded, government schools. For the second phase, the researcher employed interviews and home reading observation to eight volunteered mother and child dyads from varied socio economic backgrounds. They were audio taped during the interview and were visually recorded during the home reading observation. Data was collected and was both transcribed verbatim. The outcomes of the study was that the parents’ literacy beliefs and home literacy practice only partially reflects on what is envisaged to be good reading habits at home. Reading success does not necessarily occur through the accessibility of literacy resources but it needs to be mediated and modeled by parents at home to give significant outcomes to children’s language and literacy development.

**Keywords:** parent-child reading interactions, shared reading interaction, mixed method

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**Dr Arti Dhand**

**Epics as Histories: the Case of the Mahabharata**

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23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK  
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
| GICICSSH1711069 | Arti Dhand  
Associate Professor, Department for the Study of Religion, University of Toronto  
Abstract  
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. |
| --- | --- |
| Quentin Bouvier  
GICICSSH1711070 | Faïza Guène, or French 21st century literature, reflect of social conflict in the Parisian suburbs  
Quentin Bouvier  
Graduate student – MA in Foreign Languages and Literatures (MAFLL)  
University of Delaware  
To what extent is the suburban life expressed within Faïza Guène writing? What kind of vocabulary can be found? How did she use it? How does her writing break the usual codes of literature? What kind of social problems does she denounce? What is the public, the target of this book? Through her novel Kiffe Kiffe Demain, Faïza Guène became a reference, selling more than 400 000 books in France, and translated in more than thirty languages. Traditionally, when thinking of engaged writing, names like Sartre comes to our mind. In the modern French society, influenced by diverse migrations, the traditional literature starts changing. Faïza Guène is one of the first within this new 21st century movement. Parisian suburbs are affected by poverty and lack of education. Her novel, with an unfiltered and provocative language, put the emphasis on the new generation. This generation is going to break the codes to address a new public: Youth. Only a few people have been interested in 21st century French literature so far. This literature conveys messages, both social and cultural. Changes within the language itself must be analyzed: the French language is getting influenced by migrations, such as an Arabic one. For the last fifty years, several waves of migration took place in France, creating economic and cultural conflicts. Faïza Guène is the fruit of those migrations. Her writing, both personal and representative of a part of the society, shows the gap which has been created within the French society itself through migrations. Parallels between her novel and both social and political facts must be shown and analyzed, to express this new cultural and social gap. |
| Patrick Johnson Mendie  
Postmodernism And The Concept Of Time  
Patrick Johnson Mendie  
Department of Philosophy, University of Calabar, Calabar, Nigeria  
Abstract  
The question (what is time?) remains one of the most thought provoking questions in the history and development of philosophy of science. Time itself reminds |
undefined because of the many usage of the concept. This may be as a result of it non-concrete nature, vastness, and especially its abstract form. Despite the many ways human beings enjoy to usage of the notion, time for many remain a mystery that could never be understand. This is why the aim of this paper is to examine the concept of postmodernism to analyze, access, and evaluate the concept of time. In doing this, the paper seeks to justify whether the concept of time can ever be define or explained taking cognizance of its complex nature. Many scholars posit that time is an abstract irrational and non-experiential entity which can never be explain in concrete terms. This paper therefore, attempt to explain this notion from various perspectives and finally giving its understanding from the postmodernist notion which is seen as one of the major breakthrough on the universal explanation of the notion called time. In examining this paper, the work shall explore the philosophical methods of evaluation, logicality and criticality to access and evaluate how the notion of time can be explain within the context of postmodernism.

Keywords: Postmodernism, Time and Philosophy

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<th>Influence of historical reality of Europe on appearance of political thought of Spinoza</th>
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<td>GICICSSH1711072</td>
<td>Dr.mohammadrezashahidipak</td>
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<td>Islamic Azad University Central Tehran Branch</td>
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Abstract

After appearance of Ottoman Empire and when new waves of Islamic development surrounded western Mediterranean to save last bases of Muslims in Andalusia’s coasts, European nations were involved in expanded internal disagreements and disputed about external interests, Erasmus(1466-1536A.D.) invited them to form a union against Ottoman. Mercator(1572-1594A.D.) and Hondius both from Poland drew a new map for the world in which Europe was its center and Christian was its power. In this map Europe was as a queen who ruled the world. And Iberian Peninsula, Portugal and Spain was its head while Germany was its heart.

By Hapsburg dynasty (1182-1918AD) Roman Empire of Germans were on the full wane in seventeenth century while Britain Empire was being established and because of some economical interests, was disputing with Poland, Portugal, and France. Then several cock fighting markets were appeared inside Europe such as Belgium and their possessions and colonies in the eastern India and western India and Persian Gulf. Continental wars of Europe especially Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648AD) resulted in enactment the first law of international rights into the marine law frame. When thirty years’ war finished, holy Empire of Germany was divided into 400 independent and small national authorities, governments, cities and countries, and only name of the Hapsburg Empire remained. Thirty Years’ War was also authority strife between Roman Catholic and Protestant, during this war Roman Catholic’s effort to create universal Empire of Christian and to form a cultural atmosphere in Europe unity that had been started since 15th century, failed. The Pope in 1494 on Torodesillas treaty divided the world into two parts of west and east and gave this to Portugal; according to this treaty fifth Charles (1500-1588AD) tried to establish universal government of Catholic.
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<th>Name</th>
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| Dorothy Oluwagbemi-Jacob | Friedrich Nietzsche’s ‘Will to Power’, Globalization and Democratic Values in Africa  
Prof. Dorothy Oluwagbemi-Jacob  
Department of Philosophy, University of Calabar, Calabar  
**Abstract**  
The ‘Will to Power’ represents Nietzsche’s critical, analytic, deconstructive and interpretive tool, while globalization designates a process of advancement and increase in interaction among countries, facilitated by progressive technological development, communication, knowledge and skills, as well as interaction of cultural values, systems and practices. This paper examines Nietzsche’s perspective on the ‘Will to Power’ in the context of the globalization dynamics with a view to showing that Nietzsche’s idea of the ‘will to power’ proffers the constructive, critical and analytic tool needed by Africa to harness the opportunities offered by globalization, while at the same time constituting a veritable tool for critical assessment of its contradictions. Attempts are made to highlight the dynamics of globalization and the essential ingredients of democracy. These two will be critically examined to show how Nietzsche’s ‘will to power’ plays out regarding their interface. The paper employs the method of historical hermeneutics and textual analysis/exposition.  
**Keywords:** globalization, will to power, superman, perspectivism, democracy, liberalization, Africa. |
| Omotajo Julia Arit | Health Status And Occupational Hazard Among Aged Beggars In Ibadan, Oyo State  
Omotajo Julia Arit  
The Polytechnic, Ibadan  
**Abstract**  
Over the years has been a stunning in the population of aged beggars across the length and breadth of the nation. This is much even so in nation’s urban centers where they constitute both human and environmental problems. Often deprived with little or no access to basic education and health care services, elderly beggars on this account are quite vulnerable to both communicable and non-communicable and non-communicable diseases. Besides, they also face a special package of dangers that come with their precarious vacations. It is in the view of this that this cross sectional study attempts among others to examine the socio-demographic corselates of the elderly beginning, health status profiling of elderly beggars and associated hazards trend. Essentially this study is underpinned by three major theories namely; Health brief model, theory of poverty and means-end theory. In all, a total of 200 beggars and 150 community members will be interviewed using both structured questionnaire and in-depth interview methods. The study is expected to give empirical analysis of the health status and hazards faced by the aged beggars in Oyo State. With the present administration of president Mohammadu Buhari focusing on social protection plans mainly for the youths, the finding from this study may advance serious arguments to concurrently rethink the concept of elderly care in the country.  
**Keywords:** Elderly, Begging, Health, Hazards. |
| Donald Bette Enu | Leadership Style, Institutional Framework And Government Delivery Of  
23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK  
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom |
Educational Services In Cross River State, Nigeria

Enu, Donald Bette Ph.D
Department Of Social Science Education, University Of Calabar, Calabar-Nigeria

Odey, Clarence Odey
Department Of Social Science Education, University Of Calabar, Calabar – Nigeria

Abstract

By the purpose of this study, the researchers investigate the influence of leadership style and institutional framework on government delivery of educational services in Cross River State, Nigeria. To achieve the objective of the study, two null hypotheses were postulated. The study is anchored on the social contract theory by Thomas Hobbes (1651). The survey research design was employed for the study due to its nature in collection of data to accurately and objectively describe existing phenomena. A census of all the 245 Principals in public secondary schools in the state was used for the study. Major instruments for data collection include: a Group Focused Interview, Leadership Style and Institutional Framework Questionnaire (LSIFQ) and Government Delivery of Educational Services Questionnaire (GDESQ). Data was analysed using the One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis at 0.05 level of significance. The results of the analyses indicated that leadership style does not significantly influence government delivery of educational services while there is a significant relationship between institutional framework and government delivery of educational services. From the findings, the researchers recommended that government should endeavour to entrench the right bureaucratic and administrative culture through constant training and retraining/orientation for civil servants. Secondly, all institutions directly or indirectly related to government delivery of educational services should be strengthened through manpower development and adequate funding. Appointment or recruitment and promotion of staff should be strictly based on merit.

Key words: Leadership style, institutional framework, government, educational services.

Violence against bisexual women, a silent epidemic

Sally-Anne Beverley
School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Leeds, Leeds, UK

Abstract

Victim surveys from the UK (ONS, 2016) and the US (Walters et al., 2013), show that bisexual women are reporting double the rates of psychological abuse, domestic violence, rape, sexual assault and stalking compared to heterosexual women, lesbian women and men of any sexuality. This paper will look at the quantitative evidence for higher rates of violence against bisexual women, including perpetrator gender and links to higher rates of mental health conditions. It will particularly focus on the UK context, presenting new statistics released by the Office of National Statistics not usually in the public domain. The paper will then consider why there is a lack of qualitative research into this problem. It will be argued that research currently focuses on violence against
queer women only where other women are the perpetrators of the violence, which does not reflect the statistical evidence that most perpetrators of violence against queer women are men. This will be linked to the erasure of bisexuality within academia in general, including the erasure of bisexuality within queer theory. The paper will conclude by recommending more research into the experiences of violence against bisexual women is needed to explain the higher prevalence, determine the relationship to higher mental health rates and to explore bisexual women’s experiences of support services.

Poornima Gupta  
GICICSSH1711083  
Sources of Organizational Stress in Women Executives  

Poornima Gupta  
Great Lakes Institute of Management, Gurgaon, India  

Abstract  
Stress is inevitable in today's complex life. Right from the time of birth till death, an individual is invariably exposed to various stressful situations. The stress due to work pressures in organizations is termed as organizational stress. Stress can be brought about by pressures at home and at work. Employers cannot usually protect workers from stress arising outside of work, but they can protect them from stress that arises through work. Work stressors can affect all employees, but may have unique consequences for women. Women managers react differently to male managers in terms of stress outcomes. The study examined the organizational causes of occupational stress in women executives. This was done to identify what are the causes so that mediation strategies could be developed to combat stress to retain the female employees as well as attract quality talent. This was done through the self-filling survey by the women executives across various industry profiles and from differing designations. Factor analysis was used to identify the factors of stress. Student t-test and ANOVA was employed to test the hypotheses. The overall findings of the study suggests that there are various job related factors that induce stress in the women employees and they do not effect them in equally.

Shafinaz Md Ismail  
GICICSSH1711085  
Malaysia Brain Drain Policy  

Shafinaz Md Ismail  
Universiti Sains Malaysia  

Abstract  
Globally, Malaysia is one of the countries affected by issues of brain drain. By 2020, the country aims to become one of the high-income states; however, brain drain restricts the achievement of such aim. In 2009, the Malaysia population was 27.5 million with at least 1.5 million Malaysians living in other countries like Singapore, Australia, United Kingdom and United States. It is from such background that the report will analyse brain drain issues and policies put in place by the government to control the ever-increasing rate of brain drain. The term brain drain in itself reflects international transfer of human resources and capital, that is, migration of relatively educated people from the country. Currently, the Malaysian government is aware of the debacle issues facing the country due to the movement of the skilled and knowledgeable personal. As a result, the state is embarking on establishing the policies that would help in overcoming these issues through creating an enabling environment for those seeking employment in other countries. The Returning Experts Programme
(REP) is the main policy used by the Malaysian government to support the return of its citizens through offering competitive benefits like other countries offering attractive opportunities. Through Talent Corporation, the government identifies people with skills and expertise and offer them opportunities that would make them focus on looking for jobs within the country rather than other states.

Acharu Faith Tony-Okeme  
GICICSSH1711086

Effect of Utilising Information and Communication Technology Resources on Teaching Office Technology and Management in Tertiary institutions in Nigeria

Abstract
This study was based on the Effect of Utilising Information and Communication Technology Resources on Teaching Office Technology and Management in Tertiary institutions in Nigeria. Descriptive survey design was used and the population which formed the sample for the study was all the Lecturers in the two (2) tertiary institutions in Kogi State where Office Technology and Management courses are offered. Owing to the low number of the population of twenty-two (22), the whole population was used for the study. Two specific objectives, two research questions as well as two null hypotheses were raised for the study. One of the specific objectives was to ascertain the relationship between utilization of ICT resources and effective teaching of Office Technology and Management in the Tertiary institutions in Kogi state. The theoretical framework used for this study was Roger’s Diffusion of Innovation Theory (2003). The instrument used for collection of data was a four-point scale rating questionnaire. Findings revealed that ICT resources were hardly available and inadequate thus the few lecturers who were proficient in its usage had no access to it. Based on the findings, the study recommended that institutions should seek alternative sources of income other than the government for the purpose of procuring adequate ICT resources. The study also recommended that workshops, seminars, and comprehensive training and re-training programmes on ICT resource utilization should be organized by institutions for office technology and management lecturers in the tertiary institution to enable them gain current knowledge of the resources. The research concluded that owing to the fact that most ICT resources were not accessible to the lecturers for use; students were deprived of the benefits of learning with ICT related resources which could have improved their skills competence required for the office of today.

Olapade, Jonathan Adeniyi  
GICICSSH1711087

Evolution of Gbókòs Music in Yorùbá society: from Christian to Social Music

Olapade, Jonathan Adeniyi  
Department of Music, Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo

Abstract
Perhaps, one of the most conspicuous consequences of Christianity and other European activities in contemporary Yorùbá society, like other Africans, is the emergence of new social groups with new contexts of cultural performances especially social ceremonies. This social change did not only trigger the modification of the existing musical forms, but also facilitated the emergence of new ones. One of such new musical forms, in Yorùbá society, is gbókòs music and this relatively new genre has received no scholarly attention (to the best of my mind) despite its popularity at social functions in contemporary time. Adopting the theory of diffusion of innovation, the paper examined the evolution of gbókùs music in Yorùbá society. The paper, through Non-Participant Observation and secondary data generated through review of related literatures, revealed that
gbókúṣ music emerged through performances of Boys Brigade music (BBM) at social functions especially, burial ceremony of Christians, when the music was being performed to lead burial processions. The BBM, which was at initial stage primarily aimed at enhancing evangelistic activities, within and outside the church, became largely revolutionized and metamorphosed into a commercialized popular genre now known as gbókúṣ. It was further revealed that the process of the transformation (from being Christian brigade music to a commercialized popular music) was aided through financial benefits accruing to the band boys during performances. Indeed, what is now known as gbókúṣ is a venture where in funeral services like digging of graves, embalming of corpse, supply of casket, pall bearing, lying-in-state, wreath, band music and ambulance, among others burial services, are provided. The paper, which was a premise for further studies on this subject, suggests that researchers, especially in African studies, can delve into different aspects of this new form of cultural productions.

Keywords: Christianity, Christian music, Yorùbá cultural practices, gbókúṣ music.

Maryam Baig
GICICSSH1711088

Practicum Experiences of Prospective Teachers: A Case Study of B.Ed. (Hons.) Students at University of Gujrat (UoG)

Maryam Baig1
M.Phil. Scholar1, Department of Education, University of Gujrat

Dr. Ahmad Bilal
Lecturer, Department of Education, University of Gujrat

Abstract
This case study explored the practicum experiences of prospective teachers of B.Ed. (Hons) students at University of Gujrat. Many researches have investigated the experience of student-teachers during their degree experience but in Pakistani context there is limited research that has addressed the practicum, a key component of teacher education. This qualitative research was a descriptive case study of prospective teachers. Purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of participants. This study was based on the experiences of 4 participants from B.Ed. (Hons) 5th semester students at University of Gujrat. All four participants have experienced their practicum in Govt. sectors i.e. Madrisatul-Binat, Shah Hussain School, Mission high School and Daberistan School. Semi-structured interviews were conducting for the collection of data. Interview transcripts were analyzed using thematic analysis technique. Themes i.e. practicum experiences of prospective teachers in school, good thing about practicum experience according to prospective teachers, challenging situations during practicum in views of prospective teachers, practicum experiences increased knowledge and respect for school policies and procedures and strategies for upcoming practicum experience on the basis of in progress practicum experiences are analyzed in this study. It is concluded that practicum experiences of prospective teachers were satisfactory. There is potential for this research to inform the development of carefully structured and culturally sensitive work placement for practicum experiences of prospective teachers.

Keywords: Prospective teachers, teacher education, practicum experiences

Dr. Basim Aldahadha
GICICSSH1711089

Disputing of Irrational Beliefs among the Forejudged Terrorism and Believing Extremism Prisoners in Jordan.
### Abstract

The study aimed at investigating the effectiveness of a training program on disputing irrational beliefs (DIB) upon irrational beliefs scale (IBS) among a sample of forejudged terrorism and believing extremism prisoners in Jordan. The subjects of this study were assigned randomly into two group; an experimental group which consisted of (43) prisoners who received the training program and a control group which consisted of (48) prisoners who did not receive any kind of training. The (IBS) scores were kept for both groups; before and after exposing to the program. To test the hypotheses of the study; means, standard deviations and Analysis of Covariance two-way ANCOVA were computed. The results revealed that the most common irrational belief were came on the factors of musts, exaggerations and perfectionism. Moreover, results revealed significant differences between the means of the two groups on the total scores of (IBS) in favor of experimental group, which indicated the effectiveness of the training program in reducing the level of (IBS). Furthermore, the results show no significant differences in the effect of the reason for prison or the interaction between the reason for prison and treatment.

**Keywords:** disputing; irrational beliefs; terrorism and extremism.

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### Developments And Fluctuations In Ilorin Textile Industry In The Twentieth Century

Onagun Rasheed

Department of History and International Studies, Faculty of Arts, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria

**Abstracts**

The paper discusses the significance and values of Aso-Ofi craft to the development of the Ilorin Emirate in terms of income, revenue, employment, wealth creation and trade and market it had generated. The paper using oral interviews and some secondary sources, asserts that, the industry which played prominent role in Ilorin economy crumbled in the late 1980s as a result of the dwindling economic condition of the country that stemmed from the Structural Adjustment and liberalization policy of Nigerian government. The study further states that, the effect of these policies like influx of undercapitalized and inadequately trained newcomers, importation of foreign textiles like Damask and lace, copying, undercutting, positioning of supply higher than demand, and the problem of debt had downgraded, weakened and undersized the industry towards the close of the century.

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### Assessment Of The Effectiveness Of Skills Acquisition Programme On Reduction Of Unemployment In Developing Countries: The Nigerian Perspective

Aliyu Adavuruku John

Public Administration, Kogi State Polytechnic, Lokoja, Lokoja, Nigeria

**Abstract**

The issue of unemployment especially among the youth has over the years been of great concerns to governments in Nigeria. In a bid to reduce the incidence of unemployment, the various Governments in Nigeria had established Youth Skills
Acquisition Programme with the objective of imparting skills and knowledge on the youth, as well as empowering them to be self-reliant and thereby become employable. The question is, how has the Youth Skill Acquisition Programme reduced the incidence of unemployment in Nigeria? The study attempted to examine the effect of funding, infrastructure and relevance of the skills imparted in reducing the incidence of unemployment in Nigeria. Both secondary and primary data were generated to analyse the hypotheses postulated in this study; the data generated were used base on descriptive and inferential statistical tools. The findings revealed among other things: a positive relationship between the level of funding, infrastructure and the relevance of the Youth Skill Acquisition Programme in reducing youth unemployment in Nigeria. However, these relationships and the performance of the programme have been constrained by a number of factor including inadequate funding, poor selection of trainee and inadequate infrastructural facilities. The study therefore recommended for proper funding and provision of infrastructural facilities as well as ensuring that selection of trainee should be based on objective criteria rather than political consideration.

Key Words: Unemployment, Skill Acquisition, Infrastructure, Funding

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<th>Author</th>
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<tr>
<td>Saliu Danlad Yusuf</td>
<td>Democracy, its Dividends and the Challenges of Poverty in Nigeria since 1999</td>
<td>The Second Republic was aborted in Nigeria on the last day of the year 1984. Between that time and 1999, the country was to be ruled by four different military generals and one civilian head of state who reigned for less than three months. Before leaving the stage, the entire masses of the country could not wait to witness that glorious day when the men in khaki would quit for the civilians to take charge of the affairs of the state themselves. The military did quit the stage in 1999 and now almost two decades later, the same Nigerian masses are not really sure whether their hope of a better Nigeria with the military out of power was misplaced. The ruling class has never had it so good. While the gravy train continues to roll for them the hoi polloi still wallow in abject poverty. In this paper, attempt shall be made to examine the circumstances that led to the exit of the military in 1999 and the environment within which the political class operates, after coming to power. We shall also examine the reason why the current democratic dispensation translates to ‘prosperity’ for the ruling class and poverty and misery for the ordinary Nigerians. Analytical and structural methods are to be employed in this research and various forms of primary and secondary sources are to be adopted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maryam Baig</td>
<td>Comparison of Students’ Satisfaction about Academics between Faculties of Social Sciences and Natural Sciences at University Level</td>
<td>Satisfaction of students is very important because satisfaction is related with students’ performance and it enhances the factors that play vital role at higher</td>
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23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
In increasing competition of providing quality higher education in universities, there is a need to recognize the factors that affect the students’ satisfaction at higher education. The purpose of this study was to explore and compare the students’ satisfaction about academics at higher education between faculties of Social Sciences and Natural Sciences. This study focused on the factors i.e. syllabus coverage and regularity of classes, teaching methods, constructive feedback, resources, effective semester schedule management and student-teacher relationship. Study was descriptive in nature and survey method was used to collect the data. Random sampling technique was used for the selection of sample. Sample of the study consisted of 200 students from BS programs of 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th semesters of 2 faculties including 4 departments as undergraduate respondents of University of Gujrat, Pakistan. Students’ responses measured through a self-structured survey questionnaire on a 5-point Likert scale. One sample t-test and independent sample t-test was used to find out the significant difference between faculties of UoG. The results of independent sample T-Test revealed that there is no significant difference of students’ satisfaction about academics between faculties of Social Sciences and Natural Sciences at higher education. It is recommended that higher education institutions may help students to make important decisions regarding their academic career, teachers may refer the students to consult with resources available at the campus and encourage students to perform beyond their capabilities.

Keywords: Students’ academic satisfaction, syllabus coverage and regularity of classes, teaching methods, constructive feedback, resources, effective semester schedule management, student-teacher relationship

Dr. ABOYEJI, Oyeniyi Solomon
GICICSSH1711096

The Use of Taboos in the Maintenance of Order & Best Practices in Yorubaland (Nigeria) before 1900: A Lesson to the Present

Aboyeji, Oyeniyi Solomon Ph.D.
Department of History and International Studies, Faculty of Arts, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria

Abstract

Vices, insecurity and terrorism are alarmingly on the high side in every society, be it developed or the developing countries (i.e. Al’qaidah in the Middle East, Alshabab in East Africa, Boko Haram in Nigeria, ISIS, etc). New innovations emerge from individual and corporate bodies on the daily basis to tackle moral, legal and security challenges in Nigerian societies. Government via her intelligence agencies and parastatals is relentless in her efforts towards the training and retraining of personnel, home and abroad, yet, insecurity is on the increase. Trainings attended, courses offered in universities including criminology, peace and strategic studies, diplomatic or international relations or enlightenment campaigns for personal and national security are yet to yield the expected result. Constant change and periodic reviews of strategies to reduce the pace of criminality and ill practices (i.e. NPF’s Police is your Friend, Fire for Fire, Community policing, etc) is far from hitting the target. In view of the unending summersault of security of lives and properties, threats to fundamental rights, victorious proliferation of vices over virtues, the battle of moral decadence versus the well-entrenched “Ọmọluabi”; western cultures and the collapse of basic cultural values; the researcher intends to make an expose on the need for the adoption of traditional means to solving the challenges. The research will fuse the
investigative approaches of a range of disciplines including literatures on metaphysics, religion and culture. Through exploratory method across prominent Yoruba towns, this researcher concludes that the battle of insecurity and all sorts of ill-practices can be more efficiently won via ‘carrot and stick approach’ by any means and also via traditional approach than modern (i.e. military or legal).

Dr. Aboyeji, Adeniyi Justus
GICICSSH1711097

Multi-disciplinarity as Sine qua non to Best Practices in Contemporary Historical Research

Aboyeji, Adeniyi Justus, PhD
Department of History and International Studies, Faculty of Arts, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria

Abstract
This paper examines the exigency of a paradigm shift from mono-causal traditional historical to holistic contemporary historical research methodology(ies). Today, history may be viewed as the study of the past, which now encompasses the historic period (during which we have written records and reliable oral traditions), and the pre-historic (for which there were neither written records nor reliable oral traditions). Hence, History alone can no longer provide satisfactory answers to “all” that bugs the modern man's inquisitive mind about his past. As part of best practices in our modern world, more holistic research methodologies are now being adopted; such as the inter-disciplinary, trans-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary approaches. This study attempts a multi-disciplinary approach, which straddles into related disciplines. Findings reveal that undeniably, perspective determines position, and position, in turn, affects perspective. Indeed, not until every available relevant perspective is ransacked, one may not get the entire picture correctly. In doing this, however, cognizance must be cautiously taken of the pitfalls of each approach, while utilising the strengths therein. The paper concludes that while any of the above suggested approaches could be adopted in a bid to achieving best practices in contemporary research efforts, a well-coordinated tripartite multi-cum-inter-and trans-disciplinary approach is recommended.

Key words: Multi-disciplinarity, Best Practices, Historical Research.

The Impacts of Organizational Justice, Organizational Culture, Knowledge Management and Employee Engagement on Employee’s Job Satisfaction: The Case of Political Administration Officers In Mongolia

Ariunbold Jaaljav
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Bayasgalan Tsogtsuren
Ph.D, Lecturer and Researcher at Agricultural and Applied Economics Department, School of Economics and Business, Mongolian University of Life Sciences, Mongolia

Gerelkhuu Tugsuu
Ph.D, Lecturer and Researcher at Management Department, School of Economics and Business, Mongolia

BAIGAL Danzan

Tsogtsuren Bayasgalan
GICICSSH1711098

23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
ABSTRACT
Employee’s job satisfaction is one of the main influential factors for the effectiveness of human resource development. We studied a comparison between public and private universities academic staffs of organizational culture and workplace structure, job satisfaction and commitment in our previous studies. In this study, we try to study more theoretical framework of job satisfaction in position among public officers in Mongolia. The aim of this study is to investigate the impacts of organizational justice, organizational culture, knowledge management and employee engagement on job satisfaction among public officers. This research topic has been studied and is well-known in worldwide. In Mongolia, context the topic of study has been developed at low level. Data collected and analyzed from descriptive research can help public sector employees understand factors of job satisfaction. Therefore, the research methodology organized and used some information from statistical calculations in Mongolia. Data were collected from 224 participants who work in public organizations. The participants were from Mongolian cities such as Ulaanbaatar, Darkhan and Erdenet and districts near to Ulaanbaatar city, including Nalaikh, Khutul, Baganuur. The results showed that effects of all factors such as organizational justice and culture, knowledge management and employee engagement had positive impacts on job satisfaction.
Key words: Mongolia, Octapace justice, culture, employee, knowledge management, job satisfaction.

Some Elements In Igbo Traditional Religion That Paved Way For The Acceptance Of Christianity In Igboland Of Southern Nigeria

Ibenwa, Christopher N. Ph .D
Department of Religion and Cultural Studies, Faculty of the Social Sciences, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Abstract
The role of Igbo traditional religion in paving the way for the ready acceptance of Christianity in South Eastern Nigeria has generated a lot of controversy. While the missionaries claimed that Christianity is entirely new to Africa, African scholars have argued that Christianity has some affinity with traditional Igbo forms of worship, and that this accounts for the ready acceptance of Christian doctrines in Igboland. This paper aims to highlight some basic facts about African traditional religion which paved the way for the acceptance of Christianity and to disprove the orthodoxy that African traditional religion is antithetical to Christianity. The primary purpose of this study is to prove that there are some basic elements in the traditional religion that paved way for acceptance of Christianity in Africa and that the tenets of Christianity are not entirely new to the primal society. The finding validates the fact that the core values and norms in most parts of Igboland are still intact, and that Christianity has nonetheless continued to thrive. The work is based on documentary evidences and the
available texts were critically analyzed to facilitate interpretation and understanding.

Keywords: Religion, Element, Igboland, Tradition, Christianity and Africa.

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**Educational Infrastructure And Universal Basic Education In Nigeria**

**Anthony Tunde Puke**

Public Administration, School Of Management Studies, Kogi State Polytechnic, Lokoja, Nigeria

**Abstract**

Education is a functional tool for developing a behaviour modified individual at both local, national and global levels. The implementation of Universal Basic Education at both national and State levels have been fraught with challenges, particularly in Nigeria. Literature on Policy Implementation, Universal Basic Education, challenges of education policy and availability of educational infrastructure for Universal Basic Education (UBE) were reviewed among others. It was found that policy implementation is not a onetime occurrence but a political and administrative process that interact over time. The research population is 2595 Primary and Junior Secondary Schools in Kogi State. A sample size of 346 was determined using the Taro Yamane formular. The Schools were sub-stratified into the 9 Federal Constituencies from which random sampling was made. The instrument for data collection was the Universal Basic Education Implementation Assessment Questionnaire (UBEIAQ). Data was presented using frequency tables while the three (3) research hypotheses were tested using the Chi-Square. The study found that the implementation of UBE in Kogi State is a partial success and failure. Classrooms and other Educational infrastructural facilities as well as teaching materials were provided but not adequate for access and enhanced quality though teachers are qualified. For improved UBE implementation, adequate funding for provision of educational infrastructure, facilities, training and motivation of teachers and pupils for effective teaching and learning were recommended.

(Key words: Educational Infrastructure, Basic Education, Policy Implementation and Performance)

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**Flood Disaster And Management: Implication For Sustainable Development In Nigeria**

**Isaac Sanni**

Department of Remedial Studies, School of General Studies, Kogi State Polytechnic, Lokoja, Lokoja, Nigeria

**Abstract**

Floods are among the most devastating natural disasters in the world, claiming more lives and causing more property damage than any other natural phenomena. Though flood disaster has diverse effects associated with it both in developed and developing world and constituting threat to sustainable development in human settlements such as economic devastation, property loss, environmental disease and untimely death. The objective of this study is to examine flood disaster, management and implication for sustainable development in Nigeria with a view to identify solutions for sustainable development. The study relied on content analysis by reviewing secondary literatures on the subject matter. The findings of the study revealed that the number of occurrences,
### Magnitudes, affected areas and adverse socio-economic consequences has been increasing over the years leaving urban and rural dwellers, urban policies and programs government concerns unsustainable. The study recommends the adoption of both remedial and preventive action to combat the problem of flooding as both approaches are needed to run concurrently to achieve success in dealing with flood otherwise, with global warming, the effects of floods in the region may be more grievous.

**Keywords:** Flood, Natural disaster, Sustainable development, Global warming, Flood Management

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<tr>
<th>Babalola Olatomide</th>
<th>The Traditional Norms And Value Underpinning Gender Disparity Among The Yoruba</th>
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<tr>
<td>GICICSSH1711104</td>
<td>Babalola Olatomide, E. Department Of History, College Of Education, Ikere- Ekiti, Nigeria</td>
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**Abstract**

The Yoruba people of southern western Nigeria before the 19th century have their own peculiar beliefs, customs and tradition, they believed in existence of a child in the family as a thing of joy and greatest blessing of life. Despite the fact that the sex of a child is beyond the imagination of any man but solely determine by gods. The Yoruba society place high premium on one particular sex than other hence, this brings a kind of disparity among the genders in the Yoruba society. Like other communities in Africa, The Yoruba society is generally recognized for long time as patrilineal. Men dominated in different spheres of life and identification with paternal relations is still very strong. Using the historical analysis coines with experimental approach, interview and observation as a tool of engagement, this paper seeks to fashion out the areas of gender disparities among the Yoruba society in relation to the traditional norms and value. Further, it seeks to response to the issue of westernization and its changing effects on the Yoruba norms and value as regard gender disparities.

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<tr>
<th>Mahmud Danjuma Musa</th>
<th>Influence Of Printing Press On Arabic Publication In Ilorin Emirate In The 20th Century</th>
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<tr>
<td>GICICSSH1711106</td>
<td>Mahmud Danjuma Musa, Department Of Arabic, University Of Ilorin, Nigeria</td>
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**Abstract**

This Paper examines the influence of printing press on the development of Arabic Manuscripts in Ilorin. It stresses and points out the problems and challenges being faced by Ilorin authors and writers who have no access to Professional printing and Publishing firms in their domain. Most Printing firms in the town have being observed to be of poor status. They lacked Professionalism most especially in Arabic skill. This has generated a lot of grammatical and common errors that have misinformed readers. However, the problem of inaccessibility has therefore turned some authors to seek alternatives from the Printing firms overseas. The exhibiting and expensive cost of production thereby restrained and restricted prospective Arabic authors from publishing manuscripts in high and required quantity. The paper therefore proffers an alternative and accessible solution for the local authors as to beat the challenges of grammatical errors, misinformation, low
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<tr>
<td>Rasheed Ajimoti</td>
<td>The Psychological Impact Of Work Ethics On The Realization Of Organizational Goal (A Case Study Of Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin, Nigeria)</td>
<td>The study investigation the relevance of ethics and social responsibility as it affect the realization of organizational goal especially in Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin Nigeria. Looking into what ethics are, understanding rights and wrong, value conflicts and ethical theories as well as philosophical principles of ethical problem. The study cover a wider range of ethics and social responsibility as it affects the realization of business goals. Data was collected using the Primary and Secondary data collection, these were evaluated using simple tables and percentages. The study has established a measureable and realistic targets to achieve set goals, for instance, increase in sales by 30% in 12months, can be at the business level, for higher margin business and keep employee with strong work ethics, employers may implement supportive system that demonstrate concern and care for their employees which may give room for employees to be more productive and have a greater concern for their roles in the organization.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umar Magaji Umar</td>
<td>Democracy, Institutional Practices And Challenges Of National Development In Nigeria</td>
<td>The history of Nigeria is inundated with so many events, circumstances and phenomena. The political landscape in particular, had been greeted with colonial administration, parliamentary democracy and intermittent military regimes before its return to presidential democracy for the second time. The dynamics have greatly, influenced institutional orientations and operations and altered their capacity to deliver quality services, in line with their statutory and traditional mandates for the improvement of the lots of the people and erecting a virile political community capable of facing the challenges of national development and modernity. This paper examines specifically, few institutions- private, public and civil services under democratic governance. The paper applies institutional approach as units of analysis and adopts qualitative and descriptive method in drawing its conclusions. This paper finds out that despite nearly two decades of democratic experimentation in the country, institutional practices are to say the least, absurd. There is widespread perpetuation of culture that flouts rules, regulations, procedures and practices in the institutional operations. This stimulates poor service delivery, low public confidence, nepotism, redundancy, weak differentiation and other socio-political and economic problems bedeviling Nigeria’s quest for sustainable development. The paper suggests among others, sustained moral rebirth, institutional rejuvenation and good governance as panaceas to these identified problems.</td>
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**Keywords:** Democracy, Institutions, Development
Nura Shehu Bashir
Department Of History, Sokoto State University, Sokoto, Nigeria

Abstract:
Generally, there are various factors and circumstances that lead to conflict in any given society, community or a state. In Africa in particular, issues of, ethnicity, land acquisition and ownership disputes, Power struggles and leadership related challenges, electoral crisis, human needs, marginalisation and other related issues causes conflict within African communities. This paper examines the African Union, African conflicts and the roles of the African Union (AU) in conflict resolutions in Africa, focusing on the Zimbabwe conflict. The paper believes that the intervention of African union in conflict resolutions within the African continent promote sustainable peace, security and stability in the entire continent.

Keyword: African Union, Conflict Resolution

Ahmed Mudi
Department Of Social Studies, Jigawa State College Of Education Gumel, Nigeria

Bala Zakar
Department Of Social Studies, Jigawa State College Of Education Gumel, Nigeria

Abstract
The paper assesses the impact of safe motherhood initiative on maternal health of women in Gumel Local Government Area of Jigawa State. The research specifically concentrate on the background on safe motherhood scheme and maternal health of women. The objective of this paper is to assess the level of safe motherhood scheme in Gumel Local Government Area, to find out the level of maternal health in Gumel local Government as well as to determine the impact of safe motherhood scheme on maternal health on women in Gumel Local Government Area Jigawa State. Various literature on the topic are reviewed, the paper adopt survey design and use questionnaire to collect data from the respondent. The study comprises 350 women selected from six rural communities in Gumel using random sampling techniques, and the data was analyses by simple frequency and percentage. The research concluded that safe motherhood initiative have a significant impact on the maternal health of women in Gumel Local Government Area of Jigawa State. Finally, suitable recommendations were given on how to improve the scheme to ensure better maternal health in the region.

Sinem Göçmener
Nişantaşı University, Istanbul

Pınar Akkuş
İstanbul Arel University, Istanbul

Abstract
The paper questions the social services in Turkey through rape survivors. The study findings show that the social services in Turkey fail to provide adequate support to rape survivors. The study recommends the need for improving the social services to provide better support to rape survivors.
Abstract
In Turkey, policies are mainly based on strengthening family ties which actually weaken women’s positions in every aspects of life and there are still no gender equality in law and especially in practice. Social policies and institutions in Turkey are not much supporting women and focusing the needs of women. This is because of the way society is structured in which men's needs are mostly taken into consideration.
Raping women is a part of systematic and political violence in Turkey. In our research, we will look at what conditions women are in and suffer through in Turkey when they have been raped or exposed to sexual violence. A woman has to deal with the patriarchal structure in every step of reporting procedure to the police and prosecution officer in the process of forensics to get a report when she has been raped. It means that she experiences same trauma over and over. Women are being questioned as offenders rather than the victims. So, women avoid reporting cases in the first place, usually this is the case unless it was not ended by death.
However, lack of emergency response plan for rape survivors in Turkey is the main issue of this work. We need rape crisis centres based on Ministry of Family and Social Policies or a network consisting of NGO’s and research centres in universities. But Turkish government does not appoint budget for such centres. This is an also concern in our research work that will be undertaken.
The main purposes of this research are to investigate the legislation of rape crime and to argue the issues on implementations of international conventions on preventing and combating violence against women. We will also present the results of interviews have been carried out with NGO's whose work is based on sexual violence.
Keywords: Rape survivors, rape crisis centres, social services

23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
### Nikolay Yonkov

**GICICSSH1711113**

1.1. What archetype means.
1.2. Difference in the archetype in one person or into the masses.
1.3. What the archetype god means from psychological point of view.
1.4 Erich's From theory of destructiveness and the fear of jihad.

**2. Objectives.**

2.1 Explains why one archetype have many forms – Jesus, Zeus, Allah and etc.
2.2 Why the modern Europeans fear the new Muslim immigrants from Asia.
2.3 Making a point / Discussion

3.1 Negative view - Comparing nacism and jihad.
3.2 Positive view – how to integrate the new immigrants, how to learn from the Turkish populace in Europe (I can give examples from Bulgaria)
3.3 What differences we must remove from our nations and what we must keep so we can co-exist in modern Europe.

**4. Conclusion.**

Comment - The construction of the final document may change, but the general points won't remain, because I am in the process of writing it in the moment.

Keywords – archetype, God, collective unconscious, nacism, jihad.

### Tope Isaac Awe

**GICICSSH1711114**

**Nexus Between Total Factor Productivity And Manufactured Export In Nigeria.**

**Awe, Isaac Tope**

Department Of Economics, College Of Education, Ikere – Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria

**Abstract**

This study investigates the relationship between Total Factor Productivity and manufactured export in Nigeria between 1980 and 2015. The study made use of time series data and adopted vector autoregressive (VAR) Model with its forecast error variance decomposition (FEVD) in investigating shock transmission among TFP and manufactured export. The study also estimates TFP in Nigeria using non-parametric approach. The empirical finding in the study revealed that TFP in Nigeria had been low and unstable, indicating a situation of poor and unstable technological growth in Nigeria. The study also found that both manufactured export and import of capital goods exhibited positive relationship with TFP in Nigeria. The findings also showed the existing of bi-directional causality between Total Factor Productivity and manufactured export in Nigeria. The study recommended that government should improve technological efficiency i.e TFP and import of capital goods in order to experience improvement in Nigeria manufactured export.

Keywords: Total Factor Productivity, Manufactured Export and Import of capital goods.

### Hanan Alhajeri

**GICICSSH1711116**

**Political Participation and the Perception of Political Control among citizens in Kuwait a case study**

**Hanan Alhajeri**

Political Sciences Department College of Social Sciences, Kuwait university, Kuwait

**Abstract**

This paper measures the effects that political participation has on Kuwaiti citizens' control beliefs. This involves their set of subjective beliefs about the
effectiveness of their actions while participating in the political system. The paper attempts offer a better understanding of the political control beliefs, which would eventually lead to a better participation and help create better citizens. The research uses a national survey to validate its hypothesis regarding the relationship between political participation and the perception of political control.

Ismaila Mohammed Ladan
GICICSSH171117

Core Values in Governance System: the Search for a Viable Good Governance Framework for Nigeria

Isma’ila Mohammed Ladan
Department of Political Science, Sokoto State University, Sokoto P.M.B 2134, Along Airport Road, Sokoto State, Nigeria

Professor Malami Buba
Department of English Language and Linguistic, Sokoto State University, Sokoto P.M.B 2134, Along Airport Road, Sokoto State, Nigeria

Abstract
The behaviors and attitudes of individuals of any given social system are greatly influenced by their values. However, the extent to which societal values have been mired in the attempt to conceive a Nigerian nation and the crisis of leadership that has bedeviled the process, have resulted in the emergence of a largely incompetent, mischievous and rogue leadership in the country. Undoubtedly, Nigeria today lacks value based leadership which can identify and apply common societal values to governance. Moreover, corruption and gross inequality in the distribution of wealth have flourished in Nigeria partly because of our inability to infuse values into the Nigerian concept. Therefore, this paper seeks to examine the utility of those values as concepts of governance in the previous generation as well as determined their suitability as tools of governance in the current climate of disillusionment in Nigeria. The paper employed the use of historical research method where secondary data from relevant books, journals, magazines, newspapers and internet materials were analyzed. It proffers that, for our society to be corrupt free, there is urgent need for us to recover and embrace such core values in order to confront corruption as well as the pervasive insecurity currently derailing the nation’s effort towards economic and political sustainability. The paper concludes that, rediscovering our societal core values, not only promote good governance but also help in confronting many of the socio-political problems that affects the Nigerian State at the moment.

Keywords: Values, Corruption, Governance, Leadership and Nigeria.

Owolabi Dare
GICICSSH171118

Democracy as an Important Form of Globalization: Africa in Perspective

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Department of Political Science, College of Education.Ikere Ekiti, Nigeria

Abstract
Globalization has become the contemporary parlance in the international system. The world is now a global village to the effect that whatever happens in one state has effect in other part of the world. We have heard of economic globalism, military globalism and cultural globalism. One important form of globalization is democracy since it has become the most acceptable form of government in the international system even in societies where the concept was alien. This paper examines the fact that in Africa, democracy has taken its root and established
even in the midst of challenges. The work employs the use of content analysis of secondary sources from journals, published books, newspapers and official documents. The concepts of Democracy and Globalization were conceptualised while the traditional political system in Africa was reviewed in this work. This is of the fact that, before the advent of colonialism, African Traditional Political System was the predominant system of government. This work also submitted that democracy in Africa was a product of colonialism. The research looked into countries that were formerly under authoritarian government but have embraced democracy in Africa. The research maintained that even though democracy has been accepted in Africa, the system of government is besets with certain problems most especially its abuse by African leaders. The work concluded that African leaders must embrace high level of political culture as exhibited by the advanced democracies in the world..

Dr. Faruq Muhammad Abubakar  
GICICSSH1711119  
Adoption of Point of Sales Technology in Nigerian Retail Industry  
Faruq Muhammad Abubakar (Author)  
Department of Business Administration, Bauchi State University Gadau, Bauchi, Nigeria  
Hartini Ahmad (Author)  
School of Business Management, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Kedah, Malaysia  

Abstract  
Cash based transactions are increasing in Nigerian economic sphere and are draining public funds in terms of cost of cash management. Hence the government introduced the cashless policy to drain the economy of the excess cash. This shift in payment process is in line with scholars’ consensus on the need for strategic change in business processes. A number of factors triggered business process change, which includes technological developments such as payment process, vis-à-vis Point of Sale Terminal (POS). Change Sense of Urgency has been linked to behavioural intention (BI), thus researchers have used several theories to explain user BI. These theories were consolidated to form a Unified Theory of acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT). UTAUT is widely applied and extended to explain the phenomenon; however, ‘Customers’ Concern (CC) was neglected, despite importance of customers to business. This study aims to simultaneously examine the influence of CC along with UTAUT construct on BI. 321 valid data were collected from owners/managers of retail businesses in Nigeria, in a cross-sectional survey and were analysed using Partial Least Square - Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) technique in SmartPLS software. Result of the analyses shows that CC, Performance Expectancy, Social Influence, and Facilitating Conditions significantly influences BI to use POS, while Effort Expectancy is not. Overall, the extended model was able to explain about 46% of variance in BI. Based on the result, managers’ decision is therefore influence by their concern for their customers.  
Keywords- Point of Sale Technology (POS), UTAUT, Customers Concern, Retail Business

Pineteh Angu  
GICICSSH1711121  
Understanding The Voices From The Margins: Social Injustice, Identity And Agency In First Year Students’ Literacy Narratives  
Pineteh Angu  
Unit For Academic Literacy, University Of Pretoria, South Africa
Abstract
This paper analyses the literacy narratives of first year students in the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Pretoria. It uses excerpts from a literacy narrative assignment in an academic literacy module, to explain how students’ different learning experiences can be brought to bear on broad issues such as social injustice, identity construction and agency. The paper argues that although the main purpose of this writing task is to assess students’ literacy development and the impacts on their academic writing skills at the university, it inadvertently provides a lens through which we can access students’ human experiences beyond their abilities to read and write. For example, these narratives do not only reveal how students struggle with higher education literacies but they also image their social structures and how their different families have dealt with the social injustices of post-apartheid South Africa. In addition, they portray how these students have constructed and reconstructed their identities in response to these injustices, and how these social issues and processes have provided them with a sense of agency as they enter the university.

Key words: Literacy narrative, injustice, agency, identity, academic literacy

The Place Of Social Networks And Entrepreneurial Orientation Among University Students: A Study Of Selected Universities In North Central Nigeria

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Udu, Ama Aka Ph.D
Department Of Business Management, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Nigeria

Abstract
The research carried out a study on social networks and entrepreneurial orientation in selected universities in North Central Nigeria to establish a relationship between networking ability and risk taking disposition amongst students in the selected universities. The study used primary data that were generated via structured questionnaires that were administered on the selected respondents. Descriptive statistics, correlation and other diagnostics were used to analyze the data and to test the hypothesis. The study found a statistically significant relationship between networking ability and risk taking disposition ($r=0.514, p<0.05, n=402$). Based on the findings of the study it was recommended that students’ networking ability should be encouraged by the universities, government, patrons, role models and policy makers, especially now that there is an increased need to shore up entrepreneurship in the quest to curb the upsurge in global youths unemployment. Networking ability should be incorporated into curricula of higher institutions as it has been discovered to facilitate risk taking, innovativeness and pro-activeness among members of the Network of African Student Entrepreneurs (NASE). Any higher institution that fails to key into the laudable activities of NASE risks being bereft of entrepreneurial ideas.

Keywords: Social Networks, Entrepreneurial Orientation, Networking Ability, Risk Taking, Network Of African Student Entrepreneurs

23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
The Primacy Of Social Networks In Entrepreneurship: A Study Of Networking Ability And Innovativeness Among University Students In North Central Nigeria

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Department Of Business Administration, Kogi State University, Anyigba, Kogi State, Nigeria

Udu, Ama Aka, Ph.D
Department Of Business Management, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Nigeria

Abstract
The study; The Primacy of Social Networks in Entrepreneurship: A Study of Social Networking Ability and Innovativeness Among University Students in North Central Nigeria, ascertained the relationship between networking ability and innovativeness. To achieve this, a correlational survey of 402 respondents being the students of the five selected universities was conducted. The study used primary data that were generated using structured questionnaires that were administered on the selected respondents. Descriptive statistics, correlation and other diagnostics were used to analyze the data and to test the hypothesis. The study found a strong correlation between networking ability and innovativeness (r=0.336, p<0.05, n=402). Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that students’ networking ability should be encouraged by the universities, governments, patrons, role models and policy makers, especially now that there is an increased need for entrepreneurship the world over in the quest to curb youth unemployment. It is also suggested that networking ability and activities should be incorporated into the curricular of higher institutions as it has been discovered to facilitate innovativeness among members of NASE (Network of African Student Entrepreneurs)

Key Words: Networking Ability, Innovativeness, Social Networks, Entrepreneurial Orientation, Political Skill Inventory.

Syeda Shireen Hassan
GICICSSH1711123
Role of ancient sages in evolving Western, Eastern and Sinic civilizations

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Lahore, Pakistan

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Talha Zubair Ahmed Khan
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Lahore, Pakistan

Abstract
Civilization leads to organizational values. Internal organizational environment shapes the society, institutions and ultimately civilization. It’s a multidirectional course of action where genesis and co-creation of mutually functional and diverse culture silhouettes. This paper studies and describes the endeavors of three personalities from three varied civilizations in the metamorphosis of organizing;
Aristotle from Western civilization, Confucius from Sinic empire and Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) from eastern sphere. Aristotle emphasized on virtue ethics, where collective triumph of society lies in moral values. Sinic Civilization’s organizing practices and paramount beliefs are discussed from the school of thought of traditional Confucius ethics. Impact of teachings and scriptures of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) are diligently examined. Views are analyzed in a constructionist fashion to assess the importance of their values on organizing, in terms of cultural orientations, management outlook, organizational structures, epistemology and ontology and major organizing principles. The paper concludes by giving a comparison of civilizations developed by three kinds of personalities. According to Aristotle state is natural society and social communities can be organized in the same way as civilizations emerge. Organic structures, emergent strategies, team work, coordination and, horizontal and flat organizations are favored by Confucius in Sinic discourse. Islamic civilization is based on Divine-command ethics, welfare state and governance, metamorphic form of organization is brain and exploration, empiricism and rationality create the wholeness of knowledge.

**Keywords**: Virtue ethics, divine-command, metamorphosis, epistemology, ontology.

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Organizational Change And Management Strategies: Lessons For Industry In Developing Countries

**David Imhonopi, Ph.D**
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**Ugochukwu Moses Urim, M.Sc**
Department Of Business Management, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria

**Abstract**

Change has become the cosmic leitmotif in the modern business environment. This panoply of change is expressed in the frequent mergers, acquisitions, new technologies, restructuring, downsizing and a mercurial regulatory environment which all forge an unnerving climate of uncertainty. Organisations, particularly, work organisations are pressured to respond willy-nilly as change superciliously sweeps across the workplace. Many organisations are vulnerable to the situation because of the instability, conflict and frequency of change programmes that arise. Industrial organisations in developing countries are not immune from the existing pressure cooker that the business environment has become. It is either they conform or they continue to play a marginal role in global commerce. In this paper, effort has been expended to examine the concepts of organisational change and change management. The paper also identifies sources of resistance to change and strategies for managing resistance to change with focus on the lessons these portend for industrial organisations in developing countries. For those organisations which manage change skilfully, it could become the force to perpetuate success and accomplishment for them, their workers and the local economy.

**Keywords**: Organisational Change; Change Management; Workers; Organisation; Developing Countries

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The Young and the Old: Patriarchy and Racism in Julie Taymor’s Titus

**Sandip Mondal**
GICICSSH171126

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23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
| Sandip Mondal  
Associate Professor, Dept of English, University of Calcutta, India |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Abstract**  
Invigorated by the spirit of the Renaissance that welcomingly embraced the novelty of knowledge, discovery of the new science, religion and land, Shakespeare often plays out with the symbiotic relationship between the old world and the new ideas. Old age in the entire oeuvre of Shakespeare functions more as a metaphor than an individual phenomenon. Irrespective of generic divisions the restoration of an order at the end of the play is amenable to the beginning of new life at the cost of the demise of the old world/ideas. Julie Taymor’s Titus (an adaptation of Shakespeare’s Titus and Andronicus) ascribing new meaning to the source text, thus brings into the fore the contrast between the old world and the new world. While the ‘original’ Shakespearean play, modeled almost after a revenge tragedy, ends up with the continuation of evils, emanated from the parochialism, patriarchy and racism of the old Roman world, the adaptation curves a space out of these continuing schemes of evils. Shakespeare’s Titus Andronicus ends with the punishment of the villain Aaron who was a black moor. In Julie Taymor’ version the youngest member of the royal family, Young Lucius, the son of Lucius defying the assumptions of the older generations puts a closure to patriarchy and racism of the old Roman world by exiting through the gate of the coliseum after picking up the new born black baby born of the illegitimate consummation between Aaron and Tamora, the captive queen. |
| Monalisa Das  
GICICSSH171127 |
| Colonial Resistance, Ambivance and Education: An Alternative Space |
| Monalisa Das  
Assistant Professor, Dept. of Bengali, Kazi Nazrul University, West Bengal, India |
| **Abstract**  
Rabindranth Tagore’s educational mission, as reflected in his project of building up a space called santiniketan, was primarily an anti-colonial programme. Born in 1861 and growing up as a student in the colonial of Kolkata, Rabindranathcould not adjust himself to the colonial system of education of Bengal during a period of colonial modernity. Rejecting to be a part of such a system Rabindranath did not complete his formal education. As a dissatisfied learner, in the second half of the nineteenth century, Rabindranath himself had built up an alternative educational space, literally and metaphorically, at santiniketan far away from the colonial city of Kolkata. But this alternative system is not just a precolonial/indigenous system of education. Rabindranath rather borrowed from that body of past Indian literature that has constructed an image of a mythical and pre-colonial India. Resorting to such a pre-colonial/mythical India, while developing an educational space, is itself a gesture of colonial resistance. But quite deliberately Rabindranath incorporated within his methodology of education the components of the colonial system of education. His methodology strongly hinges on the propositions of 1835 Macaulay’s minutes which shape the colonial system of education. The paper will examine the ambivalent subject position of Rabindranath as he was building up a new model of education. The paper will also probe into the rationale of such ambivalence locating the educationist in the larger socio-political context. This newly developed educational project, functioning in the colonial era, welcomingly incorporated the ideas of the British educationists like C F Andrews who often... |
visited Tagore’s Santiniketan to in order to help him in his programme of cultural decolonization. Hence, Tagore’s educational ideas and his ambivalent cultural position were contributing to bridge the gap between the East and the West, the coloniser and the colonised. In order to historically substantiate the argument of the paper it will use the letters and writings related to his project of education. Keywords: Education, Anti-Colonialism, Resistance, Cultural Ambivalence.

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<th>Professor Raphael A. Olawepo</th>
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Petroleum Resources Exploitation and Environmental Stress in the Niger Delta, Nigeria: Implications on Climate change and Sustainable Development.

Professor Olawepo, R. A.
Department of Geography and Environmental Management University of Ilorin, PMB 1515, Ilorin, Nigeria.

Abstract
Key Words: Resources, development, biodiversity, ecosystem, environment, exploitation and security
Petroleum is very significant to the economy of Nigeria, as over 90% of foreign revenues are derived from the fossil fuel industry in the country. Most of the Nigerian oil is light sweet crude is pumped from some 600 fields spread across some states in the minority region of the Delta. The exploitation has exerted stresses and degradation pull on the environment. Other effects include:

- Oil spillage over the land and water resources with its consequent effects,
- Hundreds of thousands of hectares of forest are lost to pipe line right of way and various forms of oil installations,
- Deprivation of the use of the ecosystem within a considerable radius of these oil installations,
- Biodiversity loss and direct alteration in the quality and availability of the ecosystem,
- Excessive release of hydrocarbon gases through gas flaring into the air,
- Destruction of land, livelihoods and living conditions of the residents,
- Lack of distribution of oil wealth and corruption have caused inter-ethnic conflicts and militant agitation in the region, and,
- Loss of revenue and lives due to insecurity in the Delta region.

As a result of uncontrollable utilization of the environmental resources in the oil rich Delta, approximately 70 million m³ per day of the natural gas extracted in oil wells in is flared; other consequences resulting from global warming and climate change are also envisaged. The basic questions still remain: How can the coming generation enjoy the continuous utilization of the oil and gas in the oil producing region. What implications does the present scenario dictate on sustainable development and the future of oil in Nigeria? This paper seeks answers to these with appropriate recommendations.

Bibliography.
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<th>Mukaila Bello</th>
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<td><strong>Centre for Peace and Strategic Studies, Ilorin ;:487-100.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Mukaila Bello</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Public Administration, the Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Nigeria</strong></td>
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<td><strong>The socio-economic impact of the Boko Haram Insurgency in Adamawa State Nigeria</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Abstract</strong></td>
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<td>Insurgency has become a threat to global peace and security in the 21st century due to the fact that it constitutes the highest contributor to humanitarian crises in the form of rise in human casualties, internally displaced persons, refugee debacles, food insecurity and the spread of various diseases. The paper sets out to analyse the impact of Boko Haram insurgency on Adamawa state in focus. It specifically seeks to understand the situation of Adamawa state in post Boko Haram era, particularly in the areas of humanitarian and socio-economic factors. This paper adopts the displaced aggression theoretical framework as well as a qualitative content analysis in which data was sourced through secondary materials. The paper discovered that the aftermath of the Boko Haram Insurgency has generated dire humanitarian consequences to Adamawa state such as disruption of community and family cohesion, disruption of educational activities, material and economic losses, decrease in skilled manpower, environmental degradation among others.</td>
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<td><strong>Keywords:</strong> Insurgency, Boko Haram, Conflict, Humanitarian crisis, Adamawa</td>
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<td><strong>International Relations Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Faaiz Fadlurrahman Falih</strong></td>
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<td><strong>International Relations Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Abstract</strong></td>
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<td>During the development of Hollywood, it is used by the U.S. government as the massive controller of public opinion to secure their domestic politics. The creation of the Rambo Movie is the part of illumination of the failure of America in the Vietnam War, created aimed to illuminated the U.S. citizen for America’s victory and today the Hollywood is used to directing the international public opinion about American capability in monopolized the outer spaces. The research is conducted based on the post-modern value to deconstruct what is beneath the Hollywood movie, reveal the sign of politicization among the movie created during the past 30 years with a sample of Box Office Movie in each year—and in some period—as the movie considered as the most effective propaganda. If the most previous research is conducting to reveal the Hollywood democratic modernism to examines the emergence and transformations of post-World War II during the first phase of Hollywood’s development. This research is conducted to reveal the post-modern propaganda brought by Hollywood under the U.S. national agenda. Conducting through the media analysis. The preliminary research founds that: (1) there are significant number of Hollywood movie during</td>
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the past 30 years—130 movies—that sold globally; (2) there are significant narrative within the global society that U.S. had a final capability to exploring the outer space by themselves; (3) significant narrative by international investors to investing money in U.S. outer space mission of exploration and colonialization that rising each year in the past 30 years. Thus, with further analysis, it is concluded that there is a positive correlation between U.S. national agenda on outer space and Hollywood agenda in a science-fiction movie of outer space exploration.

Keyword: Hollywood, outer space, media analysis, politicization.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Tarela Juliet Ike</th>
<th>Demystifying the Role of Juvenile Delinquency of Almajirai System and Alternative Intervention for Boko Haram Terrorism: A Systematic Review</th>
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<td>University Of East London, United Kingdom</td>
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<td>Anthony Richards</td>
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<td>University Of East London, United Kingdom</td>
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Abstract
In recent times, Nigeria has been terrorized by Boko Haram, a terrorist group whose ideologies sought to Islamize the country and impose strict Sharia laws. Bent on achieving its aims, the group has resorted to diverse tactics which range from suicide bombing, kidnapping and killings to perpetrate its acts. Some of these actions such as suicide bombing are perpetrated through Almajirai juveniles. Hence the aim of this study which seeks to analyse the mode of recruitment and use of juveniles especially from the ‘almajirai’ system to perpetrate violence. Methodologically, the study adopted a systematic literature search of 51 articles. Of the 51 articles, 11 met the peer reviewed requirement which finds that the almajarai system could serve as a platform for recruitment of unsuspecting children that are economically deprived. The study recommends a reformation of the almajarai system using Bronfenbrenner community model of intervention and the improvement of economic conditions in Northern Nigeria to undermine Boko Haram's recruitment and discourage violent movements.

Keywords: Boko Haram, terrorism, almajirai, juvenile delinquency, Bronfenbrenner’s model.

Hargunjeet Shergill
GICICSSH1711135

The Role of College Teachers’ in Identifying Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Students

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23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
Palwinder Singh  
Department of English, Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jalandhar, Guru Nanak Dev University, Jalandhar city, India  

Abstract  
The present paper analyzes the lack of teachers’ awareness and knowledge regarding the Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in the college students. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder causes individuals to consistently display extreme inattention, impulsivity and in many cases hyperactivity as a result of the physiological differences of the brain. Teachers have a formative influence on their students and can play a key role in identifying and supporting students with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Despite the pervasiveness and salience of this disorder, educators at college continue to labor under a number of misconceptions about the nature of ADHD. In order to fulfill this important role, it is imperative for teachers to have explicit knowledge about this disorder. ADHD in college students remains the most under-recognised and undertreated mental health condition. The overall aim of this study is to investigate teachers’ knowledge and misconceptions of ADHD with a particular focus on recognition, assessment and management of ADHD in adult college students. It designed to assess the college teachers’ knowledge, opinions, and experience related to the diagnosis of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and by maintaining open lines of communication with the students and understanding some key elements that can affect students’ overall growth and ability. The discussion focuses on the value of the role of teachers and their relationships with each college students with ADHD.  
Keywords— Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Development of ADHD, Diagnostic Criteria, Role of Teachers  

Muhammad Haneefa  
GICICSSH1711136  
Divisions and Denials: the experience of caste among Muslims of South Malabar in India  
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Ph.D. Research Scholar, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India  

Abstract  
There has been little agreement among scholars on whether the prevalent social stratification system among Indian Muslims can be referred to as ‘Caste’ or not. Hitherto works have categorized these groups as ‘caste-like’ groups, ‘Muslim communities,’ and ‘endogamous groups’ among the Muslims. One reason for the lack of consensus in this regard is the diverse ways in which ‘caste’ is defined. Another reason is the unflinching belief among Muslims that Islam is an egalitarian religion. This paper, based on extensive ethnographic fieldwork of four caste groups, Barbers, Fishermen, Malabari, and Sayyids in South Malabar in Kerala, India, argues in favour of referring to the existing social stratification system among Muslims as ‘caste’ and justifies the use of the term on the basis of Ambedkar’s seminal treatise on caste. Ambedkar identified three factors that characterize ‘caste’ in a society, namely birth-based hierarchical status, groups taking up traditional occupations and the practice of endogamy. The present study demonstrates that the structure of Muslim society is embedded on the vertical division of its groups and that such divisions have had religious validation.
in the form of textual interpretations of Islam by Ulamas in a manner that maintains the dominant status quo of the Sayyids in the region. This paper will discuss the marriage patterns, occupations, and birth-based status of the four principal caste groups in South Malabar to establish beyond doubt that caste exists among South Malabar Muslims. It is also suggested that the overwhelming denial of the prevalence of caste-hierarchies by most members of all four groups ironically enables the long-term sustenance of caste as a social evil among Muslims in the region.

Keywords: Caste, Muslims, Endogamy, Malabar

Asra Qazi
GICICSSH1711140

Viral Marketing And Consumer Behavior: A Study Of Motivational Factors

Asra Farooq Qazi
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Fahad Salahuddin
Market Analyst, Nielsens Lahore Pakistan

Abstract
Since last decade, there are radical changes witnessed in global marketing trends and that is happening just to mend and mold the consumer behavior. Consumer behavior holds a lot of importance for any person who is involved in any type of business. It is observed that viral marketing now days is influencing consumer behavior. This research aims to explain the relationship between the consumer behavior and the factors that affect it (peer influence, content, medium), by means of a third variable (Motivation) using Mediation Model.

Data collected by getting questionnaires filled by a sample size of 1000 internet users in Pakistan. The statistical software SPSS 16.0 has been used to check and test the association between viral marketing and consumer behavior. This research provides a new dimension to look into viral marketing by investigating the critical factors that ignite the consumer’s motivation to carry forward the viral content. This will steer the marketers to think the right way while formulating the strategies.

Key Words: Viral Marketing, consumer behavior, Pakistan, Motivation, peer influence

Anila Syed
GICICSSH1711142

US-India Strategic Negotiating and Power Balancing in South Asia Region

Anila Syed
Department of Political Science, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, KPK, Pakistan

Manzoor Ahmad
Department of Political Science, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, KPK, Pakistan

Abstract
The relationship between United States and India has transformed from estrangement to wider engagement since 2004. With the convergence of interests and shared values both the US and India came close towards each other and evolved strategic partnership through civil nuclear cooperation. This paper analyze the cost and benefit of strategic partnership with India for US, the impact of India’s emergence as regional power on South Asian balance of power and its impact on Pak-US relationship. It also focuses on security structure of the region.
and challenges for the US to maintain strategic partnership with two rival states (India and Pakistan). The work also gives some recommendations for balancing power in the region in order to ensure durable peace not only between India and Pakistan but also in south Asia.

Keywords: US-India strategic partnership, civil-nuclear cooperation, balance of power, impacts on Pak-US relationship

Nausheen Gilani
GICICSSH1711144

How can ‘Peer Assessment’ be used to enhance student learning of the Secondary Curriculum ‘Ethical Pathways to Human Development Module’?

Nausheen Gilani
Department of Education, Institute of Education, India

Abstract
Peer Assessment (PA) is one of the ways of formative assessment, where a student assesses the work of another student through feedback. It has been observed that engaging students in peer assessment makes them responsible for their own learning. The aim of this small scale qualitative research was to examine the use of peer assessment to enhance student learning in teaching the Ethical Pathways to Development module, in the Indian RE context. During this research, the students were exposed to various kinds of peer assessment activities such as rubrics, traffic light, role play and think-pair-share, where they assessed their peer’s learning. The data was gathered while keeping in mind the triangulation method, in order to maintain the validity of the data. The methods were: researcher journal, student’s journal and student focus group interviews. This small scale research indicates the challenges that occurred during the implementation of peer assessment in the RE classes. Moreover, the paper provides some recommendations that could be applied in the RE classes for effective teaching and learning process. However, the challenges mentioned in this research are contextual in nature. These challenges may or may not hinder the implementation of peer assessment and it is entirely dependent on the context that prevails at the time of the research.

Veny Ari Sejati
GICICSSH1711145

Word Of Mouth Marketing (Womm) As The Primary Strategy In The Sales Of New Motorcycles In The Developing Countries

Veny Ari Sejati
Communication Study Program, University Of Merdeka Madiun, Indonesia

Abstract
Word of Mouth Marketing (WOMM) has always used both online and offline in the sales of new motorcycles. According to the Word of Mouth Marketing Association, 82% of the inch.500 is already using word of mouth (Thorne, 2008:22). We also could see Trusted Media Index Score bellow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information Sources</th>
<th>(average of today &amp; future)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word of mouth</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experiential</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated online media</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazines</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
Consumers generated media

Exhibit 1. Information Sources Consumers Trust. Source: Trusted Media Index Study, GolinHarris, 2008. (Cakim, 2010:16)

This research aims to describe Word of Mouth Marketing (WOMM) as the primary strategy in the sales of new motorcycles in the developing country. Indonesia is one of the developing countries where the majority of the community using motorcycle as the main transportation for daily activities, and the researcher is choosing Indonesia as location for research. The strategy in this research is qualitative and researcher become participant of moderate. The object of research are the salespeoples and the retailers of new motorcycle. The model of this research is WOMM in nutshell.

Create a happy costumers:

Make it easy for them to tell their friends

Let conversations get multiplied

Community Participation In Tourism: The Case Of Lewa

Dr Esther Kagure Munyiri
Lecturer, Kenyatta University, Department of Tourism Management, P O Box 43844 - 00100, Nairobi

Abstract
The local community is one of the most important stakeholders in tourism development. However, in most instances, private benefit of conservation to individuals, households and even entire community are not made clear or may be non-existent. This research draws on social exchange theory, to examine the level of participation by communities around Lewa, a private conservancy in Northern Kenya. Lewa presents a successful model that has won the community support. Evidence showed that local people around Lewa participates in tourism through policy and planning process; benefits sharing and owning community projects. Education assistance was seen to be the greatest help that the community around Lewa gets from the conservancy. Other assistance relates to healthcare, water provision, credit facilities and grazing. The research agrees with the principles of the social exchange theory, since the relationship between the evaluation of costs, benefits and support for tourism was substantiated. In general, there is a direct relationship between positive impact variables and participation variables (benefits sharing; involvement in decision-making as well as availability of community projects initiated by tourism). These participation variables are, in addition, directly related to support for tourism. As a result, the community values wildlife for its economic benefit.

Motivational potential of group incentives and their relationship with organizational performance

Lovorka Galetic
PhD, full professor, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Economics and Business, Zagreb, Croatia

Maja Klindzic
PhD, assistant professor, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Economics and Business, Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract
Group incentives have a relatively long history of influencing behaviors such as cooperation, information sharing and knowledge transfer, especially in the contexts where individual contribution or performance is difficult to assess. Rewards such as gain-sharing, profit-sharing and share ownership schemes (SOSs) were recognized as powerful motivational tools that facilitate ownership capitalism and strengthen relationship between employers and employees. In Croatia specifically, group rewards have not been particularly present in the relatively short national history even though the context for implementation of SOSs was favorable at the begging of the transition from socialist to market economy. For that matter, we were interested in analyzing the incidence of group incentives in the large Croatian enterprises, as well as in profiling a typical enterprise that implements this type of transactional rewards. Finally, we aimed at finding out the motivation potential of group incentives as well as their influence on organization-wide outcomes such as productivity and financial
performance. The results of a comprehensive empirical research undertaken in large enterprises revealed findings that could be of interest to HRM managers in general, and reward managers specifically.

Key words: group incentives, profit-sharing, ESOP, motivation, organizational performance, ownership capitalism, reward management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Manoj Sharma</td>
<td>Cinematic Representations of Partition of India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dr. Manoj Sharma**  
Assistant Professor, Modern Indian History, Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi, Delhi-110007 – India

**Abstract**  
The partition of India in August 1947 marks a watershed in the modern Indian history. The creation of two nations, India and Pakistan, was not only a geographical division but also widened the chasm in the hearts of the people. The objective of the paper is to study the cinematic representations of the experiences associated with the partition of India. The cinematic portrayal of fear generated by the partition violence and the terror accompanying it will also be examined. Films dealing with partition have common themes of displacement of thousands of masses from their homelands, being called refugees in their own homeland and their struggle for survival in refugee colonies. They showcase the trauma of fear, violence, personal pain, loss and uprooting from native place. Also, how the cinematic space tries to recreate those horrors, bestial passions and disregard for humanity in the larger political arena will also be examined. At the same time, sexuality and gender relations where women's bodies became site of conflict between two communities will also be discussed. Moreover, how the personal experiences of filmmakers during the times of partition shaped their cinematic depictions will also be enumerated. Films which remind us of that communal carnage called partition, for instance, Lahore (1949, Hindi), Chhinamula (1951, Bengali) Megha Dhaka Tara (1960, Bengali), Subarnrekha (1965, Bengali) Garm Hawa (1973, Hindi), Tamas (1987, Hindi) Bombay (1995, Hindi), 1947 Earth (1998, Hindi), Gadar: Ek Prem Katha (1998) Fiza (2002, Hindi), Pinjar (2003, Hindi) Dev (2003, Hindi), Partition (2007, English) and Midnight Children (2012, English) will be examined.

Keywords: partition of India, violence of partition, displacement, communal, gender relations, sexuality, filmmakers

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bello Dantata Sanusi</td>
<td>Political Communication and Nigeria’s Democratisation Process: An Overview of Media Politicisation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bello Dantata Sanusi**  
Department of Political Science, Nigeria Police Academy, Wudi-Kano, Nigeria

**Sakariyau Rauf Tunde**  
Department of Political Science, Nigeria Police Academy, Wudi-Kano, Nigeria

**Abstract**  
The role of mass media in any democratic setting is a phenomenon that cannot be jettisoned. However, what is worrisome is the abuse of media professionalism for politicking. And by implication, media becomes a resource that operates on political affiliation rather than objective and investigative journalism. Since Nigeria’s return to democratic rule in 1999 after years of military dictatorship,
the gate keeper role of the media has been abused severally by the political actors and which places media coverage of politics on primordial sentiment. The ownership of media in Nigeria, either government or private owned, has always been influencing its operation for selfish interest at the expense of professionalism that could have sincerely benefited the populace. Given this scenario, it becomes imperative in this study to explore political communication in Nigeria’s polity with much reference to the current democratic dispensation of the fourth republic. The paper argues that though politics cannot be separated from communication, the media needs to be more proactive and discipline in order to be responsive in reporting political issues. With this, the government on one hand would be on its toe to work for the interest of all while on the other hand the people can effectively contribute their quota towards socio-economic and political development in the society. Such can enhance democratic consolidation with the mass media maintaining its prestige as the fourth estate of the realm.

Key words: Political Communication, Democratisation, Media, Politicisation, Professionalism

Ojo Kayode Ayobami
GICICSSH1711158

Rural Vitality in Nigeria: The Mirth and Girth of Voluntourism

Ojo Kayode Ayobami
Urban & Regional Planning Department, Federal Polytechnic, Bida, Nigeria

Abstract
Rural vitality aimed at reposition and restructuring the economic based of the local resident has been viewed as a resourceful mechanism to support the countryside in its bid to revitalize their areas through sustainable primary livelihood activities so as attain economic dependency, sustainability and rural livelihood improvement. Rural revitalization prowess in Argungu as the case study was adjudged on the basis of its key potentials: local tourism assets and attitudinal behavioural pattern of the inhabitant towards voluntourists. Quantitative approach was adopted to explore the research issues; hypotheses were formulated, tested and validated based on 285 households that participated in the survey. Inculcating voluntourism paradigm in the restructuring of rural economic and regeneration was found to be positively significant, as the path loading VP – RR = 0.52 thus the channelization of VP to rural area of Argungu shall spur economic, social and physical development as well as providing a new arena for livelihood improvement, economic revitalization, poverty reduction, youth out migration and avert urban sprawl as a result of rural – urban migration.

Keyword: Rural Vitality; Tourism Resource; livelihood improvement; Voluntourism, Paradigm

Mohammed Nuru Umar
GICICSSH1711157

The impact of Remittances on Economic Development

Mohammed Nuru Umar
Department of Political Science, Bauchi State University, Gadau, Bauchi State-Nigeria

Abstract
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 of foreign funds for several developing countries. Presently, remittance inflows are more than double the official aid received by developing countries.
This paper analyzes the impact of remittances on economic development and also examines remittance inflow's role in motivating household and its effect on poverty and inequality, wealth, education, and health. The study adopts economic theory of altruism which emphasizes motivation and practical concern for welfare of others. Finally, this research paper uses secondary source of data collection as a methodology.

**Keywords:** Remittances, Development, Poverty, Education, Health, and Economic growth.

### Different Perceptions of Audiences, Organizers and Scientists in Public Science Majlis Forum in Qatar

**Jemina Legaspi**  
Communication, Northwestern University in Qatar, Doha, Qatar  
Faculty Advisor: Anto Mohsin  
Northwestern University in Qatar

**Abstract**

Science Majlis is a monthly public forum in Qatar that aims to provide a safe space for the community to discuss topics relevant to Science and Qatar. It was initially sponsored by the Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute (QEERI). QEERI supported the forum between April 2015 and November 2016. Starting January 2017, the Science Majlis officially became under the management of Hamad bin Khalifa University. While both institutions aim to engage Qatar's society to discuss topics and issues of energy, environment, and health in the country, this research finds that conversations conducted in this forum are interpreted differently by members of the audience based on—among other things—their educational background, prior exposure of the topic, ease of participation, and relevance of the scientific question to their daily lives. The audience and scientist participation, to a certain extent, informs how informal science education functions in Qatar, specifically relating to the possible belief of the notion of “deficit model”—the idea that the publics have a deficit understanding of science. This research shows that the publics don’t necessarily have a lack of knowledge about the topics discussed, but they have qualitatively different understandings of them. Using qualitative data gathered from participant observations and interviews with the attendees and organizers of the Science Majlis, I will fail to disprove the hypothesis that the deficit model assumption was mainly the approach taken by the organizers of the Science Majlis, but some attendees show a good knowledge of some of the topics discussed.

**Keywords:** Science, Qatar, Forum

### The Impact of Public Opinion on Public Policy in The Present Time (Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

**Ayu Diah Lestari**  
Islamic University of Indonesia, Indonesia

**Adila Malha**  
Islamic University of Indonesia, Indonesia

23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK  
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
### Abstract
In this article discusses the impact of Yogyakarta public opinion on public apology today, steps: (1) how the public opinion impacts on Indonesia public policy; And where our conclusions can be generalized. Data sources are publications published in major journals and included in major literature reviews, which are systematically coded to record the impact of public opinion on policy. The purpose of this study is to provide knowledge of how public opinion makes an impact in public policy today. Key findings: the impact of public opinion is considerable; The importance of increasing the impact of public opinion; Positive impact on the activities of political and elite organizations is calculated; The methodology used in this study is quantitative-associative. The method of data collection: through observation to Sleman and interview. The gap in our knowledge that is apparent by the review is discussed in the proposal for future research agenda. The gaps in our knowledge are evident by the review in the proposal for future research agenda.

**Keywords:** Public Opinion, Public Policy, Politic.

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#### Foluke Sangokoya
**GICICSSH1711163**

**Influence Of The Internet On Health Seeking Behaviours Of Youths In Ekiti State, Nigeria**

**Foluke Sangokoya**  
**Department of Health Studies, College of Humanities, University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa**

**Abstract**
The use of online resources to locate health-related information is known to be on the increase among Nigeria youths; sadly, a few small and large-scale studies that investigate the influence of the internet on health seeking behaviours of Nigeria youths have been conducted. This study therefore investigates the influence of the internet on health seeking behaviours of Nigeria youths, examines the extent to which the internet provides answers to health related questions among the youths, determines the perception of Nigeria youths on internet’s influence on health seeking among them, and ultimately, this study finds out whether the use of internet increases or reduces self-medication among Nigerian. A standardized Nine-question survey on Internet use and health seeking behaviour was given to 300 youths. A review of the literature is also included. It was discovered that out of 300 responses received, 209 youths (69.7%) reported using the Internet to find health information. 194 (92.8%) out of the 209 youths consult the internet for answers to health problems before thinking of consulting a doctor or a care giver. Slightly more than half of the youths (53.6%) follow the online physician advice more closely by practicing self-medication. A total of 191 (91.4%) youths submitted that the internet influences their behaviour of health seeking. Conclusively, the tests of hypothesis show a significant relationship between the use of internet and health seeking behaviours of Nigerian youths and also, between the use of internet and self-medication among Nigerian youths.

**Key words:** Internet, Youth, Health seeking behaviour, self-medication.

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#### Prof. Gabriel Dwomoh
**GICICSSH1711165**

**Examining the relationship between procedural, distributive and informational justice and employees’ attitude towards their organizations performance appraisal systems: a case of some selected media houses in Ghana**

23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
Gabriel Dwomoh
Institute of Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development, Kumasi Technical University, Ghana

Joyce Adu Amoah
Quality Assurance Directorate, Kumasi Technical University, Ghana

Abstract
The study was carried out to assess the relationship between procedural, distributive, and informational justice and employees’ attitude towards their organizations performance appraisal systems using some selected media houses in Ghana. The target population of the study was 276 which included employees from all the 5 media houses selected for the study but using simple random sampling technique, a total of 220 employees were drawn from each stratum and questionnaires were sent to them in order to assess if organizational justice was considered in the development of their organizations performance appraisal systems and their attitude towards the development of these appraisal systems. Data analysis was carried out through the use of likert scale type of questions as well as performing Pearson correlation analysis. The results through these methods reveal that there is strong positive relationship between organizational justice and employees’ attitude towards their organizations performance appraisal systems. This means that procedural, distributive, and information justice should be seen as important ingredients in the development of performance appraisal systems, if they are expected to achieve their stated objectives. The study recommends that it is important for human resource practitioners who are the originators and overseers of these systems use the bottom to top approach where employees who are to be appraised get actively involved in the development and implementation of the system with active support by management. By so doing, any unfairness about the system can be agreed on and corrected before it fully becomes operational.

Keywords: distributive, procedural, information, justice, employee, attitude, performance

Emmanuel Ofori
GICICSSH1711167

The Impact of Microfinance on Poverty and Women empowerment
(A case study of Women in Shai Osu Doku District of Ghana)

Emmanuel Ofori
Research paper for Masters in International Public Policy, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Abstract
Identify the social impact on women empowerment, community participation, self-confidence, family decision making. Despite the progressive decline of poverty in Ghana since 2006 from 56.5% to 24.2%, there still exist significant number of people below the poverty line due to growth in population, bringing to fore the fact that poverty reduction strategy is not keeping pace with population growth. Ghana has steadily been finding solutions to curb the growing challenges of poverty and empowerment especially among its productive women and it has adopted the most commonly accepted remedy across the developing world as endorsed by The World Bank is Micro Finance. Ghana has so far concentrated largely on micro finance as a tool of providing...
Shai Osu doku district is one of the deprived districts in the Greater Accra region and poverty incidence report by Ghana statistical service revealed a bad picture therefore the study accesses the impact of Microfinance Institutions (MFI) on poverty alleviation and empowerment of women in the area. Primary data was collected through simple structures and semi structured questionnaires from women respondents who are mainly peasant farmers. Household types sampling technique was adapted which involved old clients, new clients; drop out as well as Non-clients. Secondary data was collected from Micro Finance institutions berating in the district for documentary analysis.

The objectives of the paper were to determine the impact of microfinance on house hold income, children school enrollment, access to Medicare and also Identify the social impact on women empowerment, community participation, self-confidence, family decision making.

The research employed the use of qualitative approach with a field study. Primary data were collected through the use of structured and semi structure questionnaire and interviews

The findings prove that the presence of microfinance has significantly improved the access to credit as well as savings mobilization and this has enviable affected the livelihood of women in the district. This has impacted positively on income of the program household than non-program households. Again expenditure on programs household’s children’s education was far higher that non program households. The results also proved that accessibility to health by program household had increased. The study also showed that women in the program has gotten positive self-confidence, they are able to contribute towards funeral donations as well as family contributions. This has increase their ability to participate in community discussions as well as house hold decision making, however poverty level has not changed significantly although their household’s economic activities have increased.

However other analyses also proved that collapse of Shai Microfinance company has affected the household of some program, since there capital as well as savings were lost due to the liquidation of the company. Apart from the fact that it has rendered them jobless it has also killed their interest of joining any other microfinance institution.

Based on these findings it was recommended that MFIs increase the loan size offered to program households since this will help expand their businesses with its multiplying effect on expenditure. This can be achieved when MFI's have access to needed capital. And this can be achieved when government uses MASLOC to invest into the capitalization of MFIs instead of competing with them. Government should create “stimulus support ‘to existing MFIs to improve competitiveness and also provide MFIs with subsidized interest rate and equity financing through its venture capital to MFIs who chooses to operate in rural areas.

It is recommended that micro finance institutions should provide technical support and organize trainings for their clients. This will help them put the loans acquired into productive ventures.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sumanthri Samarawickrama</th>
<th>Terminology of Sinhala Medial Vowel signs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GICICSSH1711168</td>
<td>Dr. Sumanthri Samarawickrama</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Department of Integrated Design, University of Moratuwa, Katubedda, Sri Lanka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Ratnasiri Arangala</td>
<td>Department of Sinhala, University of Sri Jayawardenapura, Sri Lanka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. M.S. Manawadu</td>
<td>Department of Architecture, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abstract**

Anatomy of a letter can be defined as the vocabulary used to describe parts of a letter and its structural system that makes up the morphological characteristics of a certain typeface (Dalvi 2010: 61). This research studies the existing vocabulary and the non-existing vocabulary of the structural system of the Sinhala letter as the theory and literature on this area is rare. The term ‘Sinhala letter’ describes all Sinhala letters used today. The research is divided into two sections. First it examines the existing vocabulary through a literature survey and cross-examines it by three experts. Secondly, through a visual analysis a list of distinguished features unique to the Sinhala letter is identified to bridge the gap of the non-existing vocabulary. The findings on this paper only discuss the first section; the existing vocabulary and the derivation of the terminology. This can be considered as an initial proposal to standardize a vocabulary for the subject of Sinhala typography.

**Keywords:** Sinhala Anatomy, terminology, typographic vocabulary, Sinhala letter

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<tr>
<td>GICICSSH1711171</td>
<td>Muhammad Aminu Kwasau</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Political Science, Kaduna State University, Kaduna</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Abstract**

Political Parties in Nigeria date back to 1923 when, with the introduction of the Nigerian legislative council, the Franchise was given to the inhabitants of the two towns, Lagos and Calabar. The granting of the Franchise led to the formation of the Nigerian national democratic party in 1923, and subsequently, in 1938, to the formation of the Nigerian youth movement. Their influence barely extended beyond the immediate environment of Ibadan and Lagos. Parties properly so called are formally associations which compete through the electoral process to control the personnel and policies of government. The genesis of the PDP was the institutes of civil society which was formed in the late 1997 with the view to enlightening citizens about their rights and obligations in a militarized political atmosphere. The institute later transformed into the group of 18, mostly Northern politicians unhappy with General Sani Abacha’s self-succession plans. The group was later enlarged to 34- G34 comprising eminent Nigerians from both the north and the south who privately wrote to general Sani Abacha on February 24, 1998 asking him to desist from his folly when didn’t received reply after a month they made the letter public. This paper has been structured into four sections as follows; section one is the ongoing introduction, part two has to do with the
conceptual clarification. The third segment of the paper examines the challenges faced by PDP with regards to 2015 general elections in Nigeria. The last segment of the paper being the concluding part is the conclusion and recommendation. Keywords: Peoples Democratic Party, Challenges, Internal Democracy, Nigeria

Mershak Shem Yenle
GICICSSH1711172

The Effects Of Economic Recession On Education In Nigeria
Mershak Shem Yenle
Federal College Of Education, Department Of English, Pankshin, Plateau State, Nigeria

Abstract
This paper examines the effects of economic recession on education especially in developing countries such as Nigeria. The paper x-rays the causes of recession to include: war, high banking interest rate. It goes further to look at some of the effects: unemployment, lower wage and untold hardship on the people. The paper concludes by making recommendations by encouraging the government to always enact long lasting policies and stand firm in staging war against corruption. Keyword: Corruption, Economic Recession, Hardship, Inflation, Unemployment

Dilshani Ranasinghe
GICICSSH1711174

An Examine of Key Factors to Uplift Traditional Lac (Laksha) Craft: Special Reference to Sri Lankan Context
W.M.N.Dilshani Ranasinghe
Senior Lecturer, Department of Integrated Design, Faculty of Architecture, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka

Abstract
Lac craft is a traditional craft in Sri Lanka and it has a traditional immense and endurance history. Lac is one of the decorative medium that can be applied on different types of materials, such as wood, ivory, pottery, clothes, horns, shells etc. Lac craft is an identical precious craft in Sri Lanka. But in current society it is not uplifted to cater present social needs. This can be considered as a dying industry and as a traditional craft that was continued from generation to generation, even though it is not continued as before. As the knowledge is not transferring to future generations; it will become a dilapidated craft in the craft milieu after three or four generations. It is needed to accompany for future generations to identify their tradition ethics, tools, equipment, decorations, manufacturing methods and market opportunities. This research oblige to identify the key factors that can affect endangered and upgrade to cater the present social needs which is a current need of the craft industry in Sri Lanka. It is a cast based industry and it was continued in several rural areas in Sri Lanka with a traditional identity, by the way still it continues in few areas in country. Especially craftsmen of Kandy and Matale districts still continue their practices in traditional manner. This research generally considers the craft places in central province to gather factual data. The methodology of the research was based on the Grounded theory method. The research followed the quantitative and qualitative research methods. The required data were collected through an extensive literature survey, case study use of variety of Lac crafts and structured questionnaires given to the people who are engaging in Lac work in Pallehapuvida to identify main factors that are affecting to uplift the Lac craft. The research identifies main six key factors in order of the importance as introducing new technology, new designs, new
Shehu Galoji  
GICICSSH1711175  
The Mediation Effect of Effective Leadership Behavior on Leadership Self-Efficacy and Managerial Job Performance  
Shehu Inuwa Galoji  
Department of Business, Bauchi State, University, Gdau-Nigeria  

Abstract  
The objectives of this study are to examine the relationship between leadership self-efficacy and managerial job performance, and to find out whether effective leadership behavior mediates the relationship. The result shows that LSE influences the managerial performance. Data was collected among the branch managers of the banks. The result shows that hypothesis H1 is hereby supported. The result of the mediation test shows that LSE is significantly related to managerial job performance. In order to ascertain the mediation, hierarchical regression analysis was conducted using the Baron and Kenny (1986) method (four steps of mediation analysis). And the result shows partial mediation had occurred.  
Index Terms— Leadership, Self-Efficacy, Managerial Job Performance, Effective Leadership Behavior

Haidar Fikri  
GICICSSH1711176  
Political Party Functions as the Affirmative Action for Disabilities to Get Political Rights In Indonesian  
Haidar Fikri  
Student of Public Administration Master, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences  
Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia  

Abstract  
As democratic country, Indonesia has important role for implying equity and equality values. Those can be seen in every five years the political contestation shows Indonesia has brought its democratic obligation. The democracy implementation through election must be appropriates with the legal law of Indonesia such as political party act. Seeing the election of 2014, there is indication of discrimination for disabilities for joining the political contestation. There are small amount of them who can sit in the legislative. It means the action contradicts the law which allowing disabilities to have equity and equality for getting political rights. According to the act, the disabilities have rights to choose or to be chosen but, facts show disabilities only have to choose not to be chosen. To assemble this aspiration, political party must apply the functions. In this case the functions used for the disabilities to get hospitable policy and decision. Other than that government must be slightly implements the affirmative action in the election for the disabilities. So the disabilities can joining and have the proper rights for the 2019 election.  
Keywords: political rights, disabilities, political party function
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khaled Zouaoui</td>
<td>Love and Sex as Political Acts</td>
<td>This paper examines the themes of love and sex in George Orwell’s novel, Nineteen Eighty-Four and how the author treats them. In a world of total submission, the people are allowed only to love their invisible leader, Big brother. They are utterly stripped of their humanity, privacy, sense of integrity and most importantly, they are sexually repressed. An individual called Winston Smith grows to know more than he is supposed to, and eventually his inquiries lead him to question the authority of Big Brother. By chance he comes to understand the objectives of the Party’s very sexual repression and the eradication of any form of love between individuals, be it mother and son, husband and wife or any other kind of relationship. As Winston Smith ponders the government’s restraints on its subjects, he comes up with the decision to become a political dissident and do what the Party forbids. He engages in a romantic relationship with a woman called Julia and indulges in promiscuity with her. As he is in the peak of his relationship he understands that his behaviors have become totally political. Overall, the paper inspects the viability of the use of the sexual behavior as a form of political dissent and resistance against the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olanrewaju Fageyinbo</td>
<td>Towards The Effective Socialisation Of The Nigerian Child: Issues, Constraints And Facilitators</td>
<td>Socialisation process is paramount for any child to be inducted into adult roles in the society. When a child is born, he/she is shaped by the community’s established customs, ways of life and thinking. In Africa, particularly Nigeria, the role of the family and other agents in socialising a child cannot be over-emphasised. This paper examines socialisation of the Nigerian child especially by the family with a view to identifying the constraints and facilitators. Parents however have both negative and positive effects on their children’s socialisation. Children are raised in highly structured and disciplined manner with the use of both reward and punishment. In addition, parents’ social class influences how they raise their children. Effective socialisation of the Nigerian child helps in ensuring societal responsible members which ultimately is a pivotal to the development of any society. It recommends that parents should endeavour to effectively raise their children and also ensure adequate socialisation of their children such that will positively influence them thus leading to a well organised and integrated society. Keywords: Socialisation, Nigerian child, Family agent, Constraints, Facilitators</td>
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<td>Hasitha Buddini Yasarathna</td>
<td>A psychological study of personality disorders on the novel Demons by Fyoder Dostoevsky</td>
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Abstract
Personality is a combination of three features of cognition, Behavior and Emotions. Unbalance, Distroy or weakness of these three features is called personality disorder. When a person works with the society, these three features make him more powerful to keep his social links confidently. But there is a unbalance of these features the person can't build his social life more strong way. So if there is a problem or unbalance in a persons personality, it will harmful to both himself and the society. When we observing the personal behavior's of a socialic person, can understand the structure of his personality and how he or she make there connections with the society. It means we can imaging or get understand about the persons mind which gave the messages to behave in the society. Anthropologists says mind, build the structure of a persons personality. So if there is a problem in a some ones personality at the same time there is a problem in her or his mind also. When go through a persons mind and observing his or her behaviors can get more understanding about their personality and some disorders in those personalities.

Fyodor Dostoevsky is a famous Russian psychological novelist who capture the persons mind and behaviors more powerful way. In this novels he build realistic characters which represents deepest mind of a person. Dostoevsky realized if there is a problem in a persons mind or personality he or she doing unethical or illegal things in society. And also they will loose their mental and physical healthiness. So in his realistic novels Dostoyevsky shows that unbalance of a person mind or behaviours make people unpleasant to the society and it will be a criminal danger cause to the social ethics also. The Demons or the Possessed, the Devils or in Russian becl (1872) by Fyodor Dostoevsky is a huge and a powerful novel which represents how personality disorders of a person will harmful to a society. When mind is spoil the persons attitudes become spoil too. So the person tempt to do or behave them self unethically and harmful way. But most of the people in society can’t understand correctly the personality disorders of each person. So they couldn’t realized the characteristics of the person in their social life. But in Demons Dostoevsky understand the peoples mind and its disorders which will be more effective to build up human characteristics. So this research shows how, the unbalance of mind makes persons personality and the disorders of the personality will harm to the society through Demons novel. So this research will be a parth to make aware of people about personality disorder and how its help to identify correct characteristics of the people in the society. From Intra- Textual readings, website recordings, watching of Demons film, observing some selected mentally disable people who have antisocial behaviors, from pshycho counseling centre of general hospital Kiribathgoda and discussions with psychological resource persons, research has got a lot of data about personality disorders and how Dostoevsky represent those personality disorders in his novel demons.

When analyzing all these facts research found, according to the DSM - IV International clarification for mental disorders that there are some 10 types of personality disorders are mentioned in psychology. Among those disorders,
Paranoid personality Disorder, Schizoid Personality Disorder and Shizotypal Personality Disorder are representing the group of "odd or Eccentric personality Disorders". Antisocial Personality Disorder", "Borderline personality Disorder", "Histronic Personality Disorder and Narcissistic Personality Disorder are representing the group of "Dramatic Emotional or Erratic Personality Disorders". Avoidant Personality Disorder, Dependent Personality Disorder and Obsessive compulsive Personality Disorder are representing the group of "Anxious or Fearful Personality Disorders. The research found that some or these Personality Disorders are mentioned in Demons novel by Dostoevsky. But to make a limited study area, the research is going on through some selected Personality Disorders witch are mentioned in Demons novel by Dostoevsky. When analyzing the three chapters of Demons novel research found some major Personality Disorders which are make people unethical and antisocial way to the society. So the research is based on the selected disorders that Paranoid Personality Disorder, "Passive Aggressive Personality Disorder, Histrionic Personality Disorder, Narcissistic Personality Disorder, Schizoid Personality Disorder, Schizotypal Personality Disorder, Antisocial Personality Disorder, "Bordeline Personality Disorder". The research proved how these Personality Disorders are effects to build human behaviors in their day to day life. And the research shows how the social, political, cultural background and also individual experiences of a human being are effects to buildup him or her personality. This research proved how fyoder Dostoevsky is Success in building human characters according to a psychological view. When analyzing the characters in demons and their behaviors research proved personality is the mirror which shows the inner qualities, past life experiences and the social background of a person. The research will make more and more people aware of human personality behaviours and the harmful effectiveness of Personality Disorders in human society.

Keywords: Personality Disorder, Psychological view, Human behaviours, The novel Demons, Fyoder Dostoevsky.

Knowledge Management Practices and Organizational Performance: A Study of National Open University of Nigeria

Temi Olajide-Arise

National Open University of Nigeria, 14/16 Ahmadu Bello Way Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria

Abstract

Knowledge management has attained much importance in present years and are said to enhance organizational performance. Knowledge is growingly being identified as the deliberate necessity of organizations. Knowledge management practices on organizational performance in some universities lack a proper structured framework in order to ascertain efficiency and effectiveness of their administrative processes. The purpose of this research is to investigate the effect of knowledge management practices on organizational performance of National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN). The specified sets of knowledge management practices were recognized: knowledge creation, knowledge sharing, knowledge...
storage and knowledge utilization which influences organizational performance. Questionnaires were considered as a tool to get responses. The target population was 140 members of staff, 70 questionnaires were distributed among academic staff of the National Open University of Nigeria and 45 were retrieved from the respondent. The sample size for questionnaire was determined using simple random sampling. Questionnaire respondents were selected randomly across the Faculty and department. Questionnaires were used to collect data from members of staff. Quantitative data were analyzed using multiple correlations. Results were presented using frequency distribution tables. Qualitative data were analyzed thematically using content analysis. The study established that knowledge management practices have a strong and positive effect on organizational performance. The university encountered challenges in relating to knowledge management practices. The major challenge was hoarding of knowledge by members of staff. The study therefore recommends that the management should develop a knowledge management framework and support knowledge management initiatives.

Sudesh Mondal  
Ven. Sudesh Mondal  
Buddhist Temple, Siddharth Buddha Vihar, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

I am a Buddhist monk. I can feel human being safer. We all want to help one another. Human beings are like that. We want to live by each other’s happiness – not by each other’s misery. We don’t want to hate and despise one another. In this world there is room for everyone. And the good earth is rich and can provide for everyone. The way of life can be free and beautiful, but we have lost the way. Greed has poisoned men’s souls, has barricaded the world with hate, has goose-stepped us into misery and bloodshed. We have developed speed, but we have shut ourselves in. Machinery that gives abundance has left us in want. Our knowledge has made us cynical. Our cleverness, hard and unkind. We think too much and feel too little. More than machinery we need humanity. More than cleverness we need kindness and gentleness. Without these qualities, life will be violent and all will be lost....

Arjun Ghosh  
Arjun Ghosh  
Associate Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India

Abstract

Collaborative Translation Of ICT Resources: Implications For Public Education

23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK  
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
Technology has been at the forefront of innovations in the field of public education and information interchange. Information technology platforms can today be replicated, adapted and used in a variety of locations across the globe, the gap between the developed and developing countries are reducing in many respects. However, it is in the creation of content that an imbalance can be perceived between the west and the rest. The transmission on centrally created content uses translation to enter localised domains. Various technology platforms, particularly web-portals have relied heavily on crowdsourcing for translation. Being an online real-time collaboration between individuals who may not have any other means of contact between themselves makes crowdsourced translation stand out of their contexts The question arises how are acts of online translation normalised, mediated and interpreted? This paper will implications of collaborative translation on nonformal public education and knowledge distribution. It will study if crowdsourcing allows for a wider boundary for interpretation. The study will be based on analysis of crowdsource translations from English to Hindi and Bengali on Ted talks. It will also look at the creation and editing of Wikipedia pages in Hindi and Bengali. Wikipedia follows a different model from that of Ted talks. Instead of translation of centralised pool of resources, Wikipedia relies on the generation of content in different languages independently. The paper will study the differences which result due to the choice of translation versus creation of fresh content. Translations into Bengali are undertaken by volunteers originating from India and Bangladesh, while translators equipped in Hindi are mostly volunteers who originate from India. This distinction will allow the paper to study the negotiations of different linguistic registers within a language community.

Keywords: ICT, education, translation, collaboration, language


Mahdis Mohajeri
Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract
Artworks in different fields like painting, sculpturing, architecture, cinema and literature are approval to this claim that since artists live in a society they cannot be regardless toward events of their own community. Iranian society has experienced aspects of crucial alters from political ones to social ones and has changed from a traditional society toward a semi modern society. The most important event in Iran's contemporary history is 1979 Islamic revolution. After 1979 revolution Iran has experienced war against Iraq, and this war caused severe conflicts in this country. After the war, gradually Iran began to participate in world relations. These changes in communities can be surveyed by sociologists. Different approaches to society like sociology of art, sociology of religion, sociology of science can illuminate various aspects of sociology. Sociology of art focuses on the context while defining it. Victoria Alexandre, states that Reflection Theory is one of the most important approaches in sociology of art. This theory consider art as a mirror which can reflect the society and its structures. Considering artworks and specifically painting, this question arises that how social context modify artists encounters to their artworks. By analyzing some samples of Iranian contemporary paintings, main questions of this research seems to get an answer. The results obtained from this study suggests that in accordance
to events in Iranian community, transformations in artworks are recognized. These works are representation of social events besides some individual interpretations of events. In other words this representation varies from socio-political themes to personal experiences, individuality and identity. Regarding this subject, there are few and rare researches which address and compare sociological analysis of this approach, Reflection theory. This research tries to reveal how artists affect by socio-cultural events, with a focus on 1980-2000 painting by an analytical method.

Keywords: Sociology of Art, Reflection Theory, Iran's Contemporary History, Iranian Painting

Ogechi Blessing Enemuo
GICICSSH1711193

Assessment Of Magicland Amusement Park In Abuja As A Flagship Tourist Attraction

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Obijuru, G
Department Of Hotel Management And Tourism, Michael Okpara University Of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State, Nigeria

Abstract
The work talked about the Assessment of Magicland Amusement Park in Abuja as a Flagship Tourist Attraction. An assessment of the park, highlighting its importance in the recreation industry, could lead to the positioning of Abuja among cities of the world fiercely visited due to the presence of this flagship attraction. The objectives of the research were to: identify the various amusement parks in Abuja, ascertain the level of patronage by both local and foreign visitors, verify the management principles used in the destination, and suggest management principles that would assume sustainability of the amusement park in the study area. Data for this research was generated using qualitative and quantitative techniques. Simple descriptive technique comprising of mean, standard deviation, and simple frequencies and Likert scale were used to analyze the data. The findings show that development of amusement parks should be carried out in areas closer to the residents, Spacing (Quality of landscape), accessibility, entertainment variety, were seen as factors that were liked least about the parks, while things like safety and security, quality of rides are important, the location of the park, accessibility to the park and the number of thrill rides were seen as attributes that should be improved. Factors like location and attachment, marketing and branding, inept pricing and hidden cost and ignorance of the benefits of recreation and tourism by the residents of Abuja Municipal Area Council led to low patronage of the park, also marketing strategies like the use of fliers, word-of-mouth, brochures etc. were used to increase awareness as well as patronage. Amusement parks help in the attraction of visitors from different countries and Magicland amusement park is not an exception.

Keywords: Assessment, Magicland Amusement Park, Flagship, Tourist Attraction.

Ramchandraiah M
GICICSSH1711194

Dalit Women Participation And Empowerment Through The Panchayat Raj Institutions. A Study In Telangana State

23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
Ramchandraiah M  
Ph.D. Research Scholar, Dept. Of Political Science, School Of Social Science  
University Of Hyderabad, India  

Abstract  
Central to the concept of women’s empowerment is an understanding of power itself. Women’s empowerment does not imply women taking over control previously held by men, but rather the need to transform the nature of power relations. Power may be understood as ‘power within,’ or self-confidence, ‘power with’, or the capacity to organize with others towards a common purpose, and the ‘power to’ effect change and take decisions, rather than ‘power over’ others. Women’s participation in mainstream political activity has important implications for the broader arena of governance in any country. Direct political participation and empowerment of Dalit women in local governance is a central human right in itself and enables the realization of a host of other human rights. In India Caste has played an instrumental role in raising issues related to the more marginalized among women. In a highly hierarchical and dominated society, women belonging to the lower castes have lesser access to public fore, which is compounded by their gender. This exclusion makes it difficult for these women to represent and articulate the voices of their constituencies and their demands are often overlooked or subsumed by the dominant sections of the society. Women’s empowerment is one of the core objectives of the Panchayat in India. Women in India are awfully underrepresented in political institutions. The political power, access to decision making and authority are the critical prerequisites for women’s equality in the process of nation building. The 73rd amendment has mandated representation of at least one-third women through election instead, of the earlier token one or two women nominated by the government or co-opted by the predominantly influential, powerful male membership/leadership of these Panchayats. It is a significant step in the political history of independent India. They demand analysis to determine, that the way Dalit women are enabled to claim their right to actively political participation in local governance, and the extent to which this participation is an effective tool for empowerment and realization of human rights for excluded social groups. In particular, to make an impact at the policy planning and program administration level in each and every locality of our vast country. The present paper discusses how Dalit women getting empowerment and in-between period facing the problems through the panchayat raj institutions in Telangana and to study the extent of participation of Dalit women elected representative in panchayat raj institutions.  
Keywords Panchayat raj, Dalit Women, Empowerment and Political Participation. Decision making.

Benjapol Worasuwanarack  
GICICSSH1711196  
Culture and social norm perception, Thai culture and opportunities of marketing  

Benjapol Worasuwanarack  
Lecturer, Airline Business, International College, SuanSunandhaRajabhat University, NakornPhatom, Thailand  

Abstract  
Interesting in marketing and aviation management that related to social that directly impact to those kinds of sources. Therefore, study of society is the understanding before get involves into the technique or strategic of management.
Culture and social norm are highly influential on behavior and habit of social. This Norm is not correction the attitude of the human mind but the impact on the way they live, believe and trust. In each country got variety in social norm even though, this is the 21th century of the world but all norms are still existing in a daily life of people.

Thailand is the land of the high value of culture and social norm. Thais are accepting ritual for ages from ancestor and pass along to the present day. Myth and ritual are a strong relationship and cannot separate as said that ritually comes from myth (Leach, 1954). Myth and traditional create; the grateful to family and ancestor like example below

1. To treat illness and make pleasantness
2. To make peacefulness to life and society

Therefore, the marketer is using this kind of myth and traditional to sell their product and service. Changing the new wallet on the specific date as told by fortune-teller will cause you become rich but the colouris must considering as well. All wallet shops pushed promotion and information of wallet that related to myth to the public with truly big sale.

However, this research examines the effect of culture and social norm on generation Y and Z on marketing. As marketer always finds out this gap to play with the promotion. The theory cannot tell the truth about myth and ritual. Therefore, this is the big opportunity for marketer to run the sale.

Keywords: 1. Culture 2. Marketing 3. Norm 4. Social

Dr. Lemuel Odeh
GICICSSH1711197

Communal Conflicts in the North Central States, and Food Insecurity in Nigeria: A Panacea of the Chinese Example

Odeh, Ekedegwa Lemuel
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Abstract

Nigeria is richly endowed with both human and vast natural resources with an estimated population of about 140 million people who needs food for their daily survival. The favorable climatic and topographical condition of the North Central States of Benue, Nassarawa, Taraba and Plateau place them on the good position of providing the much needed food for the entire country. The entire area particularly Benue is known as the ‘food basket of the Nation’ The perceived poverty and food insecurity in Nigeria is not only as a result of a cumulative consequences of general failure of agricultural policies and implementation over time, but also resultant effect of the incessant communal conflicts and clashes mostly between the Fulani herdsmen and their host communities. The thrust of this paper focuses on the challenges this communal clashes portends for Nigeria in terms of food security and the various steps taken by the various governments to curtail these conflicts. This paper therefore attempts to proffer approaches to address the downward trends in agricultural production in Nigeria as a result of the various communal conflicts by mirroring the Chinese example, in other to reposition Nigerian agriculture as the pillar and bedrock of her general economic development and to ensure food security for every household in Nigeria. This paper therefore employs a historical, multi-disciplinary and comparative approach to this study.

Keywords: Food, Food insecurity, Conflicts, Communal clashes
God’s Presence in the Created World: Its Implications for Ori-Oke Spirituality and Cultural Development Today

Patrick U. Nwosu, PhD.
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Abstract
This research article, funded by Nagel Institute with the generous support from John Templeton Foundation, U.S.A., examines the evolution of Ori-Oke (Yoruba term for mountain prayer) as a spirituality in Ilorin, Nigeria. The spirituality strives to provide satisfying answers to the people’s deepest longings in human existence within the context of indigenous Pentecostalism. In other words, as long as human beings have limited knowledge to fight sickness, disease, evil spirits and death, including various degrees of misfortune, the longing for God and crave for mountains as places of prayer would certainly continue. The religious phenomenon is firmly rooted in Yoruba culture, thereby enhancing cultural advancement in contemporary time. Ridding on the participatory spirituality theory of Ferrer (2011), the paper discusses how the theme of God’s immanence is intrinsically linked to cultural development through Ori-Oke spirituality. Using empirical and historical methods, the analysis includes the etymology of the term ‘Ori-Oke’, its cultural bearings and roots in the outpouring of the Spirit. What emerges is a scientific approach to Ori-Oke Spirituality together with its contributions to cultural advancement and mission studies within the Nigerian context.

Keywords: Ori-Oke, Spirituality, God’s Presence, Culture and Outpouring

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The Role Mass Media In Promoting Of Entrepreneurship And Curbing Youth Involvement In Crime In South Eastern Nigeria

Abstract
The media have been variously described as the fourth estate, agenda setter, watchdog, force multiplier, and gate-keeper, all in an effort to demonstrate their influence on society. Conversely, the media have been viewed as avenue for sensationalism, propaganda, and bias, factors inimical to national development. This study work focused on role of Mass Media in promoting of entrepreneurship and curbing youth involvement in crime in south eastern Nigeria. For any country to survive its hardship in all implications of life it needs premeditated plan of factions and programs to sustain its efforts in other to established and maintain sustainable developments. In the course of this research work, the experimental study was used to gather data from secondary sources. The results agreed to the highest degree to the fact that mass media help in entrepreneurship and enhances the sustainability and survival of every individual in the study area. For any country to survive its hardship in all implications of life it needs premeditated plan of factions and programs to sustain its efforts in other to established and maintain sustainable developments. In the course of this research work, the experimental study was used to gather data from secondary sources. The results agreed to the highest degree to the fact that mass media help in entrepreneurship and enhances the sustainability and survival of every individual in the study area. Therefore, the entrepreneurial opportunities in mass media and the general role in other areas provide an individual the prospect to work in a manner that meets his or her needs and public expectations that society needs for development and growth.

Keywords: watchdog, agenda setter mass media, entrepreneurship, sustainable development
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<td>Opeoluwa Adenuga</td>
<td>History As A Narrative Device In The African Novel: A Reading Of Akachi</td>
<td>Directorate Of General Studies, Abraham Adesanya Polytechnic, Ijebu-Igbo, Ogun</td>
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<td>EzeigboS Trilogy</td>
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<td>Africa as a continent has a unique history which brings the past into</td>
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<td>the present to have a glimpse of the future. African literature</td>
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<td>recreates the past into the present with the aim of prophesying the</td>
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<td>future. This research work aims to examine the historical analysis</td>
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<td>of women martyrdom, trials and triumph from the colonial era to this</td>
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<td>contemporary period. It makes use of feminist literary theory</td>
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<td>to achieve this. This brings out the pivotal role of women in the</td>
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<td>economic, political and social development within the African society.</td>
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<td>It also brings out the interwoven relationship between literature</td>
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<td>and history in Akachi-Ezeigbo's novels The Last of the strong Ones,</td>
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<td>and House of Symbols, Children of Eagle and how history has been</td>
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<td>turned into story using the unique African narrative elements like</td>
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<td>storytelling, myths, superstition and so on.</td>
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<td>Keywords: Africa, history, story, narratives</td>
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<td>Faizah Idrus</td>
<td>Entrepreneurial Education: The Malaysian Vocational Colleges story</td>
<td>Department of Language and Literacy, Kulliyyah of Education, The International</td>
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<td>Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Abstract</td>
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<td>The proposed study aims at investigating the key challenges in the</td>
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<td>current Entrepreneurship Education (EE) Curriculum in the Malaysian</td>
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<td>Vocational Colleges (VC). The main issue here is that the VCs do</td>
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<td>not have specific general EE syllabus which frames the EE direction.</td>
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<td>Each VC sets up and outlines its own course outline. Other arguments</td>
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<td>include students lacking in entrepreneurial knowledge and skills,</td>
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<td>low self-esteem as well as low self confidence in social and</td>
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<td>industrial communication. Similarly, teachers and trainers'</td>
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<td>entrepreneurial knowledge is also questionable. They lacked pedagogical</td>
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<td>skills and approaches to teaching and training which are claimed to</td>
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<td>have been rigid and outdated. Therefore this study seeks to suggest</td>
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<td>a general frame for the EE curriculum that fits the 21st century,</td>
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<td>technological-driven, inquisitive and forward looking young minds.</td>
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<td>More importantly, the new frame will hope to be able to bridge the</td>
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<td>gap between VCs and IHLs and suggest new platform for collaborative</td>
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<td>efforts between both institutions. A mixed-method design will be</td>
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<td>employed with questionnaire, semi-structured interviews and</td>
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<td>non-participatory classroom observations as the instruments. All 78</td>
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<td>VCs in Malaysia will be included. A concurrent triangulation method</td>
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<td>will be used. It is characterized by two or more methods used to</td>
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<td>confirm, cross-validate, or corroborate findings within a study.</td>
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<td>Samples consist of VCs' administrators, teachers and trainers and</td>
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<td>students. EE trainers and administrators from selected IHLs will be</td>
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<td>also be interviewed. The data will be subjected to a robust exploratory</td>
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<td>factor analysis procedure, i.e. Principal Component Analysis (PCA).</td>
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<td>The Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy will also</td>
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<td>be applied. For the qualitative design, thematic analysis will be</td>
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<td>used for both interviews and observation data. The findings of this</td>
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23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
investigation will point to the direction of the improvement of EE curriculum which will in turn benefit the students to be potentially progressive citizens

| Ogarabe Emmanuela Uzonna  
GICICSSH1711206 | Concept Of Industrial Relations

Ogarabe Emmanuela Uzonna  
Department Of Rectory, Institute Of Management And Technology, Enugu, Nigeria

Abstract

Industrial Relations is denotes relationships or link between management and workers in the industry. It has roots in the economic and social changes occurred from time to time. IR is essentially pluralistic in outlook, in that it covers not only the relations between employer and employee (the individual relations) but also the relations between employers and unions and between them and the State (collective relations). IR theory, practice and institutions traditionally focus more on the collective aspect of relations. This is evident from the central place occupied by labour law, freedom of association, collective bargaining, the right to strike, employee involvement practices which involve unions, trade unionism and so on. Any industrial disputes results in industrial actions, this can be regarded as a failure on the part of relevant agencies, whose statutory role is to proffer solution to industrial disputes. This article examines the concepts and lapses of relevant government agencies in their statutory roles, and recommends ways to improve the industrial relations system in Nigeria, which include the review of the roles and functions of the agency; the involvement of organized labour in legislations and the recruitment of qualified personnel to handle industrial matters.

Keywords: Government agency, Industrial relations; Disputes, Labour law, Collective bargaining.

| Nnamchi Chinwe  
GICICSSH1711207 | The Prospect Of Effective Implementation Of Curriculum Delivery In Nigeria

Nnamchi Chinwe  
Department Of Personnel, Institute Of Management And Technology, Enugu, Nigeria

Abstract

Nigeria as a reconstituted democracy has to address issues of a dual transformation. The country needs to re-examine its past and focus on development plans that will meet the challenges of the future. In education as in other fields of human endeavour, every official action of an organisation must have a backing or a basis. It is this purpose that a policy serves. A policy defines the area in which decisions are to be made, but it does not make the decision. Education is a dynamic entity that requires dynamic approaches for actualization of its goal. It is a vital and indispensable factor to any form of development. The paper argues that society institutionalized education as a tool to reform society and creates change for the betterment. Hence, authentic education addresses the whole child, the whole person and does not limit our professional development and curriculum design to workplace readiness. To this end, there is every need to review the status quo of secondary school curriculum in Nigeria in order to consolidate further the new basic education programme and to ensure the actualization of the Federal government national developmental programme especially in the area of human capital development. Secondly, the paper
Ohaekweiro Sylvia Chinwe
GICICSSH1711208

Evaluation Of The Relationship Between E-Banking And Cyber Crime In Nigeria

Ohaekweiro Sylvia Chinwe
Department Of Bursary, Institute Of Management And Technology, Enugu, Nigeria

Abstract
There are few innovations that have changed the dynamics of banking as much as the e-banking revolution. Throughout the world, banks are reorganizing their business strategies to take advantage of new business opportunities offered by e-banking. Electronic banking is believed to have started in the early 1980s. It has since then been growing in an unprecedented dimension in line with the growth in ICT development. E-banking has enabled banks to overcome borders, adopt strategic outlook, and bring in new possibilities. The Global Information Infrastructure creates unlimited opportunities for commercial, social and other human activities. However, it is increasingly under attack by cybercriminals; as the number, cost, and sophistication of attacks are increasing at an alarming rate. The mobile banking and point of sale had no significant relationship with liquidity, while there is significant negative relationship between internet banking and liquidity. The study recommends among others that mobile banking and point of sale transactions limit should be maintained, while internet banking transaction limit should be reviewed downwards since an upward review will affect liquidity of deposit of money in banks it is most at times negatively. The paper x-rays that internet marketing has created exciting new and cheaper ways to learn about and track customers, create products and services tailored to meet customer needs, distribute products more efficiently and communicate with potential customers effectively. The paper viewed that the major recommendations is the need for all the barriers to effective internet marketing adoption such as poor connectivity, inadequate computers and ICT infrastructure, as well as cyber-crimes which constituted serious bottleneck to the overall success of banking operations in Nigeria should be addressed by government and all stakeholders in the banking sector, and the way to use ICT tools to prevent these crimes.

Keywords: Global Information Infrastructure, ICT, cybercrime, Liquidity, Internet Banking

Ufuoma Patience Ejoke
GICICSSH1711210

Psychosocial determinants of xenophobia in South Africa: Implications for attitudinal change

U.P. Ejoke
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23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
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E.S.Idemudia  
Department of Psychology, North-West University, Mafikeng Campus, South Africa

**Abstract**
Xenophobia, particularly, the hatred and killings of foreigners from African countries has been a source of political and social concerns for the country and African governments in general. Xenophobia have been subsumed under political, cultural and socio-economic factors which include: socioeconomic deprivation and deep economic inequality; lack of proper implementation of immigration policies; inadequate service delivery; and insufficient training to teach the values of human rights, tolerance, non-discrimination, democracy, and international understanding. Yet, the psychosocial determinants has been scantily discussed by scholars. To address this, this novel thesis tries to fully understand psychological and social factors that are possible determinants of Xenophobia in South Africa. In addition, the study intends to experimentally determine what factors based on the baseline data from Phase I of the study will be malleable to attitude change in a pre-post control Phase II study. The study employed The Integrated Threat Theory (ITT) and Five Factor Model of Personality (FFM) to situate xenophobia. In contextualizing this problem, the study adopts quantitative primary sources of data collection across three provinces in South Africa. The study recommends that policy makers should develop culturally sensitive preventive psychological programs addressing frustration, self-esteem and psychological insecurity issues. Which in turn will facilitate the development of an integrative society, and enhanced psychosocial well-being among South Africans.

Key words: Psycho-social; Xenophobia; Attitudinal change; Migrants; South Africa

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<td>Negin Heidarizadeh</td>
<td>A Survey on the Role of Traumatized Women in Literature</td>
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Negin Heidarizadeh  
Assistant Professor, Department of English, College of English Literature, Ahvaz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ahvaz, Iran

**Abstract**
This paper is an overview of a preliminary attempt to survey the traumatized women and lack of identity from the selected Margaret Atwood’s novels critically. She has received much attention in the past decade in several nations. For this purpose, the researcher uses the significant approaches, psychoanalysis and feminism, to improve the basic concepts in her novels. Most studies have tended to focus on the psyche of the female character; at first, the article shows how the characters narrates their tales and then the different critical point of views will be demonstrated how these characters engage in traumatized situations and how they can release themselves. In conclusion, the focus has always been on the different forms of dominations, social, political, cultural and economic. Patriarchy is signed in all of them in order to show the consequences of traumatized female characters in a common society who can improve not only herself but also her friends by a transformation.

Key words: Margaret Atwood, transformation, psychoanalysis, feminism

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23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK  
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attitudinal change

U.P. Ejoke
Department of Psychology, North-West University, Mafikeng Campus, South Africa

E.S.Idemudia
Department of Psychology, North-West University, Mafikeng Campus, South Africa

Abstract
Xenophobia, particularly, the hatred and killings of foreigners from African countries has been a source of political and social concerns for the country and African governments in general. Xenophobia have been subsumed under political, cultural and socio-economic factors which include: socioeconomic deprivation and deep economic inequality; lack of proper implementation of immigration policies; inadequate service delivery; and insufficient training to teach the values of human rights, tolerance, non-discrimination, democracy, and international understanding. Yet, the psychosocial determinants has been scantily discussed by scholars. To address this, this novel thesis tries to fully understand psychological and social factors that are possible determinants of Xenophobia in South Africa. In addition, the study intends to experimentally determine what factors based on the baseline data from Phase I of the study will be malleable to attitude change in a pre-post control Phase II study. The study employed The Integrated Threat Theory (ITT) and Five Factor Model of Personality (FFM) to situate xenophobia. In contextualizing this problem, the study adopts quantitative primary sources of data collection across three provinces in South Africa. The study recommends that policy makers should develop culturally sensitive preventive psychological programs addressing frustration, self-esteem and psychological insecurity issues. Which in turn will facilitate the development of an integrative society, and enhanced psychosocial well-being among South Africans.

Key words: Psychosocial; Xenophobia; Attitudinal change; Migrants; South Africa

Omar Bendjima
GICICSSH1711216

Culture of manager of a medium or small enterprises

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University of Bechar, 08000, Algeria

Mohamed benali
University of Bechar, 08000, Algeria

Abstract
Small and medium enterprises have witnessed several developments in recent years thanks to the policies and programs of support given by the state, and that is due to their importance in local and national development. Nevertheless, the success and development of these firms depends on a number of factors, especially the human element, for instance, the culture of the manager has its origin in the culture of the community and is of crucial influence in these firms. In fact, this culture is nothing more than a set of values, perceptions, beliefs, symbols and practices repeated, in addition to the knowledge it has received from the readings.
and the modern means of education. All these factors have an impact on the effectiveness of governance, its resolutions, instructions and performance of its function as a manager of a medium or small enterprise is inevitably affected by these cultural values, it is the driving force, the leader, and the observer at the same time.

Keywords: Small and medium enterprises, the culture of the manager, the culture of the community, values, perceptions, beliefs, symbols, performance.

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<td>Irfan Ali Shah</td>
<td>Ascendency Of Qawm, Ethnicity, And Ethnic Conflict In Afghanistan</td>
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Irfan Ali Shah  
Area Study Centre (Central Asia), University of Peshawar, Peshawar, Pakistan

Abstract

It has been assumed that qawm (a flexible term, referring to kin, clan, village, tribe, ethnic/vocational/confessional group, profession, and/or nation) used to be the primary identity in Afghanistan. However, after 1979, ethnicity and sect (confession) became the primary identities, as a consequence of war and funding by the West and neighboring/regional states. More than three decades of violence and instability in a multi-ethnic state, Afghanistan, not only destroyed political, social and economic infrastructure, but also inflamed ethnic, sectarian, and regional divisions. More than fifty ethnic groups reside Afghanistan including: four major groups; the Pashtun, Tajik, Uzbek, and the Hazara; constituting 90% of Afghan population. The Pashtun, ruled the country throughout its history, barring two brief spans (1929 and 1992-94) when Tajiks ruled Afghanistan. The promulgation of 1964 Constitution in Afghanistan stirred political struggle between various ethnic groups, the Pashtun and non-Pashtun, for power. The Soviet invasion, in 1979, stimulated and further politicised ethnicity. Conversely, the Mujahideen (1992-96) and the Taliban (1996-2001), ethnicised politics that led to severe infighting between major ethnic groups and resulted into ethnic violence, cleansing and/or conflict. Ethnicity became salient further during the post-Taliban governments due to power sharing arrangements. Examining the salience of qawm, in Afghanistan, the article argues that ethnicity was politicized following the Soviet intervention, however, Western and neighbouring states’ support to particular ethnic groups, during Mujahideen and Taliban periods, ethnicized politics. In turn that led to ethnic cleansing and conflict resulting into further salience of qawm, ethnicity, in Afghanistan.

Key Words: Qawm, Ethnicity, Ethnic groups, Ascendency, Mujahideen, Taliban, Bonn Accord.

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<td>Kehinde Ogunbote</td>
<td>Preservation And Dissemination Of Information On Yoruba Cultural Heritage Through Music: Role Of The Social Media</td>
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Kehinde O. Ogunbote  
The Library, Abraham Adesanya Polytechnic, Ijebu Igbo, Nigeria

Olugbenga O. Ogunbote  
Department Of Nigerian Languages And Literatures, Olabisi Onabanjo, University, Ago Iwoye, Nigeria

Abstract

The Yoruba popular music culture started in the 1920s through the rise of musicians of the highlife genre. By the early 1970s, the Yoruba popular music
culture has been widened to the extent that six different genres of Yoruba popular music had become outstanding. The six genres, are Jùjú, Àpàlà, Sákárà, Fújì, Wákà, and Highlife. One major problem of contemporary African societies is the erosion of traditional culture. The contact with European culture and ways of life dealt a fatal blow on the traditional culture of African societies. As a result of this, one major pre-occupation of the post independent society in Africa is cultural revival. With this, they intend to get the African person to jettison the foreign cultural practices and re embracing the traditional African cultural practices.

Internet connectivity in Nigeria was aided greatly by the advent of GSM. This made it possible for Nigerians to become members of several online platforms, thereby benefitting from the new media known as social media. Facebook has grown to become a very popular social medium around the world, through which people connect and network. With the introduction of groups on Facebook, people of like minds come together in a group to discuss issues of common interest. The objective of this paper is to enumerate and evaluate the extent to which Facebook groups are contributing to the revitalisation, documentation, conservation and dissemination of information on Yoruba Language and culture. This will be done by evaluating the volume and relevance of the cultural content of the various Facebook groups which focus on Yoruba customs and institutions, determine the status and spread of the membership of those groups, and evaluate the information received and knowledge gained through the activities of the groups. The information received and knowledge gained will be determined by evaluating the responses, reactions, comments and conclusions of the members of the groups through their posts on the walls of the groups.

Keywords: Information dissemination, Music, Cultural heritage, Social media

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**Thom Reilly**
GICICSSH1711224

**Media Consumption, Networks, and Voter Type**

Thom Reilly
Director, Morrison Institute for Public Policy, Professor, School of Public Affairs
Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona

Research Objectives: The purpose of this paper is to investigate the relationship between the type of media one consumes, the social networks they have, and the type of voter they are (Democratic, Republican, or independent).

Methodology: To better understand the relationship between media consumption and social networks, we surveyed over 1,300 Arizona registered voters. The survey instrument asked respondents about their political persuasion, sources of news, and interactions with their own personal networks. Respondents were asked to self-identify on the ANES 7-point political spectrum. To measure media-use, political news sources were scored on a continuum of “left” to “right” based on use differences of respondents. The survey analysis used a statistical model that predicted the likelihood of a respondent, classified across the ANES seven-point party identification measure for detail, using each media source through a probit regression.

Findings: As the average score of individual media moved “right,” the number of media sources decreased dramatically. Nearly eight in ten Republicans use Fox News as their primary news source. Democrats and independents, meanwhile, were more similar in using a variety of TV news sources such as CNN, NBC, PBS, ABC, and CBS. Republican and Democratic voters prefer more traditional media outlets (48 percent television, 9 percent radio and 8 percent printed source), and were less likely to use the internet (at 35 percent) than independents. The internet

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was the prime news source for younger voters (54 percent) and independents (46 percent). The study found Republicans talk politics with independent friends at the same frequency as they talk with their Republican friends. However, Republicans largely forgo such dialogue with Democratic friends.

Research Outcomes: The major contribution found in this study is that while Republicans with Republican friends score the most conservative media use, Republicans with independent friends score average on the media-use scale, suggesting a moderating role of independent voters. Our findings suggest that independents may moderate the partisan media consumption through social networks by sharing political news that otherwise might have been omitted by members of the two major parties.

Future Research: There needs to be more research that is focused on the larger roles of independent voters in helping to determine future election outcomes.

Keywords: Independent Voter, Social Network, Political Behavior

Linda Addie Sarpong
GICICSSH1711226

Women Labor Force And Risk Enterprise Management Issues From 1950 To Present. (Case Of Ghanaian Women In Management Positions)

Linda Addie Sarpong (PhD)
School of Business Administration (SBA), Zhejiang Gongshang University, China

Abstract
Women are an integral part of the social structure throughout the world. They are the social conscience of a nation and their contribution to society and humanity is great. Women from 1950 to present have been considered weaker and under the supervision and control of men folk in all walks of life. Society placed high importance and many expectations on behavior at home as well as in public. The modern era too has brought about new forms of subjugation and denial of women rightful place, i.e.; equal work but not equal pay, sexual harassment at the work places, isolation from the governance of the country, etc but change began to show up with women becoming more and more assertive of their rights. A topic which has been the subject of immense research, this study focuses on women enterprise management issues enhancement of the status of Ghanaian women as entrepreneurs, their motivation and choice of management style in Ghana’s business sector in the years leading up to independence and present .

Keywords: Risk Enterprise ,Management, Ghana, Women

Ayhan Demir
GICICSSH1711227

Self-Esteem and Stressful Life Events Among University Students

Melek Kalkan
Department of Educational Sciences, Ondokuz Mayis University, Samsun, Turkey

Ayhan Demir
Department of Educational Sciences, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

Abstract
The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships between self-esteem and stressful life event. Four hundred forty one university students were investigated with respect to self-esteem difference among gender and academic achievement. In addition, the relationship between self-esteem and stressful life
events was searched for the present study. Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (SES), Life Events Inventory for University Students (LEIU) and four-question demographic information form were used for this study. It was found that there were 390 students (88%) with high self-esteem level, while there were 51 students (12%) with low self-esteem level. According to independent samples t-test results, it was found that achiever students’ self-esteem score was higher than non-achiever students whereas there is no significant difference between male and female on the self-esteem score. Finally, it was found that there is a significant relationship between self-related anxiety/problems, environmental, adjustment, family problems and academic events/problems and self-esteem.

Key Words: Self-esteem, stressful life event, university student

Awwal Ibrahim Dansadau
GICICSSH1711228

Language Teaching And Learning Opinions On Cultural Diversity

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English And Communication,Abdu Gusau Polytechnic Polytechnic Talata Mafara,Zamfara State Nigeria

Abstract

The focus of culture in English language teaching (ELT) has traditionally been on the target culture of English speaking countries. However, the new status of English as international language (EIL) has led to significant changes in the practice of teaching and learning culture in ELT. Rather than relying on the paradigm of native speakers competence and target culture. The culture teaching in ELT now aims at cultural diversity to develop learners as intercultural speakers in a globalised context. Given the need to integrate diverse cultures into the ELT practice as a platform for learners to become intercultural speakers, learners’ attitudes towards this issue are of paramount importance. This article will, therefore, discuss learners’ perspective on cultural diversity that is integrated into the ELT practice in Zamfara state of Nigeria. Based on data collected from learners’ reflections, the article discusses the question of whether or not cultural diversity is feasible in the ELT practice.

Keywords: Cultural Diversity, Culture Teaching, ELT, Intercultural Approach, Local Culture, Learners’ Perspective.

Mohd Asjad Husain
GICICSSH1711230

Problems of Embracing Postmodernism in English Language Teaching: Issues of Pedagogical Legitimacy in Non-Native Context

Mohd Asjad Husain
Department of English,Aligarh Muslim University,Aligarh, India

Abstract

The discipline of English Language Teaching (ELT) has echoed with the notion of ‘best methods’ and the standardization of the different elements of English language pedagogy, wherein local realities, learners’ autonomy and teachers’ voices have remained ignored in an unopposed pedagogical dictatorship of foreign expertise. Nevertheless, the recent emergence and implication of postmodernism in ELT has brought a new light to enlighten the professionals and to eradicate the age-old quests for unnecessary pursuits in ELT. This paper intends to assess the advent of postmodernism in the field of ELT and provides an insightful discussion on the issues of implementing it in non-native context. It also gives an account of the importance of postmodern ideas, discusses its need and provides a discussion on pre-postmodern conditions with an intention to trace the reasons why
postmodernism is significant and is required in ESL and EFL countries. The paper analyses the underlying principles of postmodern ELT practices for non-native countries and provides a discussion on the challenges. With the firm belief that postmodernism is a result of long awaited change in the profession, this paper discusses ELT’s denial of metanarratives (Globalism, universalism and such others) and deliberate upon them as a threat to the success of learners. With inspirations and theoretical base of postmodernism, it seeks to disseminate subjectivism, constructivism, pragmatism, relativism and localism in ELT practices. In this way it replaces long standing rational, scientific, global claims based, positivist, centre facing, utopian, ‘the best’ seeking, linear, generalizing, theoretical, abstract, rigid and radical attitudes and understandings of language teaching by more flexible, subjective, irrational, anti-scientific, local based, constructivist, populist, fragmented, ‘better’ seeking, non-linear, non-generalizing, concrete and practical understandings and approaches to the situations, issues, problems of ELT by entertaining diversities and pluralities of non-native countries. Despite such innovative and favourable pedagogical reforms, non-native countries seem to be resisting the revolution. They are questioning the legitimacy of fresh attitudes and new thinking models in the context of center facing and native based traditional approaches which is perhaps the result of colonial mindset. Thus, this paper investigates, outlines the reasons and seeks to find details on why non-native countries are resisting this positive change.

Key words: English Language Teaching, postmodernism, ELT, ESL, EFL, culture, subjectivism, constructivism, pragmatism, relativism and localism, language teacher, language learner.

Adebayo Folorunso
GICICSSH1711235

Emile Zola in the Dreyfus Affair: History and Literary Impact on Post-Revolution France

Adebayo Folorunso
Department of European Languages and Integration Studies, University of Lagos
Akoka, Lagos

Abstract

The overall contributions of Philosophers, writers and literary critics to the sociopolitical development of a Nation like France before the Revolution cannot be overemphasized. Philosophers such as Montesquieu, Diderot, Rousseau and Voltaire had shaped what critics now call social justice, human rights, public education and separation of powers in governance Education and religion play important roles. They are two forces that either advance or hamper the development of a State. In search of truth and justice with Captain Dreyfus, a Jewish soldier in the French Army who was wrongly accused and jailed, Emile Zola unveils the evil clergies of the Church who use the State political apparatus to perpetrate vices and judicial errors to maneuvers the administration of their schools against the interest of the public. A rupture was created between the schools owned by the Church and that of the Public as conflict ensued between the two educational ideologies: congregationism and laicism. This paper evaluates the literary impact of Emile Zola’s involvement in the Dreyfus Affair on Post-Revolution France. It also looks into the role of Church and the State in modeling a teaching blueprint for the advancement of truth, social order, moral and integrity among French citizens during the period. “Vérité”, the literary transposition of this history is analyzed in this work. Its contribution to the
modern educational administration of post-Revolution France is of high consideration.
Key words: Education, Injustice, Congregationism, Laicism, Revolution

Mazeri Abdelhafid
GICICSSH1711237

Level of financial integration between Maghreb countries economics

Mazeri Abdelhafid
Department Of Economics, University Of Tahri Mohamed Bechar, Algeria

Bousmaha Mohamed
Department Of Economics, University Of Tahri Mohamed Bechar, Algeria

Abstract
This paper seeks to study the level of financial integration between Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, in the context of financial liberalization theory, by using panel data cointegration during the period between 1990-2014, the period when these countries initiated in the liberalization of financial systems locally, and in the framework of coordination with its surroundings Maghreb through a set of agreements and understandings, the results obtained proved that the integration level between the financial markets of the three countries are still unable to influence the growth levels.
Key words:
Financial integration, financial markets, economic growth, Maghreb countries cointegration, panel data

Sadouni Mohammed
GICICSSH1711239

Examining Integration between Dubai and Arab Saudi Stock Markets

Sadouni Mohammed
Economic, Tahri Mohammed University, Bechar, Algeria

Abstract
The present study is being contemplated with the objective of studying the degree of GCC stock market integration among the analysis of monthly price indices in specific stock markets namely Dubai, Arab Saudi
Multiple correlations has been computed for the GCC stock market indices, statistical significance of the correlation has been tested by applying correlation t-test. The results of these studies support the view that there is substantial integration between GCC financial markets
Keywords: stock market integration, cointegration test, causality test

Ajayi Iyela
GICICSSH1711240

Migration and Social Change: Reflections on Nigeria

Iyela, Ajayi Phd
Department Of Social Studies, Federal College Of Education, Okene, Kogi State, Nigeria

Iyela, Comfort (Mrs.)
Federal College Of Education, Katsina State, Nigeria

Abstract
There is no other topic that attracts serious debate and attention in recent time as that involving Migration and social change. This paper focused on multiple channels or mediums by which migration affects social change and observed some of the key features aiding and has aided in causing social change in Nigeria:
The young opinion of the elder and the intergenerational learning

Adél Vehrer PhD
ethnographer, associate professor, Széchenyi István University, Győr, Hungary

Abstract
Over the last decades the differences are increased between young and elder people. On the one hand in Hungary is an important question: no practice of preparing for the elder age, on the other hand the attitudes of the different generations to this issue are very different. Besides, the importance of knowledge-sharing among colleagues retiring and the ones just starting their careers or knowledge transfer among grandparents and grandchildren are now generally agreed. People over 60 have extensive knowledge of the importance of communities and the environmentally conscious way of life since they lived a frugal lifestyle when they were young and they can enrich younger generations’ knowledge with vast experience in this area. Meanwhile, the generation of grandchildren can teach their grandparents’ generation the tricks of today’s modern technologies. Important to examine how they prepare for the elder age it X and Y a generation’s members which ones the advantages of the elder age and his drawbacks and the intergenerational learning is mutual process or not. The current study presents the results and experience of a survey research examining the relationship between intergenerational learning based on a questionnaire.
keywords: generations, intergenerational learning, knowledge-sharing
| Professor. Sociology Faculty. Researcher. Santo Tomas University, Colombia | Alexander Idrobo Velasco  
Lecturer. Sociology Faculty. Researcher. Santo Tomas University, Colombia |
|---|---|
| Abstract  
This presentation shows the results of a research project that examines how peace communities shape mental models of reconciliation, despite receiving violent feedback in the midst of the armed conflict. For this, a multiple case study was elaborated, based on the experiences of peaceful resistance of the Nasa people (Toribio, Cauca) and of the Association of Peasant Workers of Carare (ATCC). Following the theoretical perspective of cognitive institutionalism, it is argued that the Colombian peace communities carry out strategies to confront the violence derived from the internal armed conflict, which, if successful, are stabilized and allow the formation of mental models of reconciliation that contribute to the transformation of violent mental models and, thus, to post-conflict peacebuilding in Colombia.  
Key words: Mental models, reconciliation, peacebuilding, Colombia. |
| Chalermchai Kittisaknawin  
GICICSSH1711245 | Emotional Quotient, Spiritual Quotient, And Creative Self-Efficacy Influencing Individual Creativity: A Study Of Undergraduate Students, Silpakorn University  
Chalermchai Kittisaknawin  
Silpakorn University, Thailand |
|---|---|
| Abstract  
The objectives of this study were to examine (1) relationship between individual creativity and creative self-efficacy, emotional quotient, and spiritual quotient (2) factors influencing creative self-efficacy and (3) factors influencing individual creativity. This study is a quantitative research. Validity and reliability of the questionnaire were tested. The data were collected from 525 undergraduate students of Silpakorn University Phetchaburi IT Campus based on stratified random sampling. The data then were analyzed using correlation and stepwise multiple regression. The study found that individual creativity had positive relationship with creative self-efficacy, emotional quotient, and spiritual quotient. The creative self-efficacy was influenced by emotional quotient, and spiritual quotient. Finally, individual creativity was influenced by creative self-efficacy, emotional quotient, and spiritual quotient which could explain the variety of the dependent variable by 47.7 percent  
Keywords: Individual creativity, Creative self-efficacy, Emotional quotient, Spiritual quotient |
| Dessalegn Wada  
GICICSSH1711246 | Assessing The Effectiveness Of Security Control Of Online Banking Fraud  
Dessalegn Wada  
Fraud Analyst, Information Network Security Agency, University of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia |
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<td>Ever since the birth of the Internet, people have been using it for accomplishing their daily tasks. One popular applications of the internet is online banking. Online banking, however, is not without its risks: criminals have armed themselves with in-depth technical and even psychological knowledge in order to gain access to banking accounts of innocent users. Online banking fraud is the</td>
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cases of cybercrime. The purpose of this study is assessing the effectiveness of technological and social security control of online banking fraud. The study seeks to gain insight in the Ethiopian online banking security systems in order to find its current strengths and weaknesses using qualitative analysis. The technological and social controls that have the potential to increase security control over online banking fraud without yielding too high a cost are especially of interest of this research. To this end primary and secondary data were collected. A number of IT experts and security administrators from the field of financial security have been questioned using semi-structured, in-depth interviews by purposive sampling method and analyzed by using content analysis. From this interview, a qualitative discussion has been derived that focus on effective security control to Ethiopian online banking in technological and social security control. The result from qualitative analysis shown that the current security controls are effective at their job and that most if not all banks is well within their set limits (risk appetite). However, a number of effective controls have been found that could increase security control without violating any of the trade-offs. This research finds that these controls are not yet implemented in Ethiopian online banking: out of band authentication, signing of token keys. Furthermore, as dynamic behavior of online banking fraud this research suggests future research on effective technological and social security controls.

Keywords: Cybercrime, Social Security, Technological security, Trade-offs

<table>
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<th>Sarmistha Nandy</th>
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<tr>
<td>Empowering Women through higher education: Is It Free Lunch for Development strategy? A literature review on women Empowerment</td>
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<td>Sarmistha Nandy</td>
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<td>Research Scholar Department of Management/Humanities and Social Science Techno India University, EM-4, Sector- V, Salt Lake, Kolkata- 700091, West Bengal, India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
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<td>India holds the second most populous country in the world and the sex ratio is 943 females per 1000 males. But if we compare the current position of Indian women with other countries, then we can realise the actual scene is not even pleasing but the most awful. Indian women usually faced all types of barriers like illiteracy, family brutality, lack of support and motivation and much more. It is necessary for the development of the country that women should go hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with men. And for this, empowering the women is necessary. It can be achieved by higher education.</td>
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<td>Keywords: empowerment, women, higher education</td>
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<th>Maysam Saleh</th>
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<td>Bullying between Reality and Fiction: A Critical Analysis of The Harry Potter Series</td>
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<td>Dr. Maysam Bahaa Saleh</td>
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<td>School of Educational Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia</td>
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<td>Abstract</td>
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<td>There is no doubt that for some children, bullying is the most stressful experience of their lives. Some children fear it so much they refuse to go to school or find excuses to avoid situations where bullying can take place. Children have to be taught to ignore certain level of teasing, and parents need to provide support so the child can cope with this. But physical threats or continual taunting is</td>
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23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
Bullying distressing and should never be tolerated. There are different types of bullying and some are easier to cope with than others such as name-calling, spreading nasty rumours, abusive texts, emails, or posts on the internet, and intimidation and violence. Bullying has been depicted in literature in general and in children’s literature in particular. In the Harry Potter series, J.K. Rowling manipulated this theme in her portrayal of Dudley, Malfoy and Voldemort as bullies, and Snape and Harry as victims of bullying. Dan Olweus (2001) has explained the problem of bullying by drawing a circle where one can recognize the victim, the bully, supporters, the defenders, and the passive bystanders. Therefore, the current research will attempt to apply Olweus’ identification of the bully and victim circle on the Harry Potter series to detect the roles of the characters in the circle of bullying with reference to the C.G. Jung’s archetypal theory which emphasizes the importance of the individuation process on the characters’ development. The study will try to investigate who is the bully and who is the victim, and how bullying can affect both bullies and victims’ behaviours which can also change their roles and choices in the series.

Keywords: Bullying, children’s literature, Harry Potter Series

### Paithoon Bhothisawang

**GICICSSH1711249**

The Demand of Democratic Leader in Southeast Asia: A Case of Thai Society

Assoc. Prof. Paithoon Bhothisawang, Ph.D.
Faculty of Political Science and Law, Burapha University, Choburi, Thailand

**Abstract**

Thailand is located in Southeast Asia. Thailand's democracy was still struggling that is a military coup by the loop 13 times. Every time a new constitution to allow more democratic, the last time was on May 22, 2014. But many Thai people have come to congratulate and welcome to new leader from powerful military. The research objectives are to analysis the leader types that Thai society wants and the factors that influence the demand. Then create a mathematical equation. To predict which type of leader depends on what factor. This methodology has been sampled from the voters, total 400 samples to analysis with “stepwise multiple regression analysis”. The finding showed demand of Thai society that the democratic leader with an average of 71.45. Factors that affect democratic leader needs caused by 4 factors that are the policy of the political party, that are the favorite of most people. Secondly, to promote the industrial development to make people earn and have work. Next is ability to organize society And the last are the right and the freedom to express in political, right to elect the leader. The equation can be:

\[
\text{Want Democratic Leader} = 45.76 + .28 \text{policy of govt.party} + .26 \text{industrial.estate.} - .24 \text{social.order.ability} + .07 \text{Right.freedom.}
\]

The research outcome can suggest: Should invent the "new" policies should be "be to one's taste" of people, should be on promoting industrial development, should promote freedom of opportunity and should increase the ability to organize social order. Research methods should be expanded to bring that research into a new political theory in the future.

**Keyword:** Political, Democratic, Leader, Regression Analysis

### Sun Tawalwongsri

**GICICSSH1711250**

Bangkok Queer Theatre Festival

Sun Tawalwongsri
Department of Theatre Arts, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand

Abstract
Nowadays, the development of queer theatre is widespread and global. Whether in performing arts, films, mass media, the internet, images of queer cultures and sexualities now circulate around the globe. A Western notion of queer theatre and LGBT community has been exported to local and traditional societies in Thailand. The research highlights on the Bangkok Queer Theatre Festival 2014, Thailand. It is an opening project of Sun Dance Theatre to promote a new alternative theatre space in center of Bangkok. This qualitative research aims to study the creative processes of five theatre troupes which are innovative theatre and dance performances. After exploring through their performance making processes, the researcher found that many their theatrical elements represented ideas and concepts of ‘queer’ which were more varied and diverse. This festival is a Thai contemporary theatre phenomenon. By using queer issues, the audiences were challenged by cross-dressing, drag queen, homosexual and marginal people characters in Thailand including the performances based on autobiographical plays of queer actors. These are also inspirations and materials for theatregoers to profoundly understand LGBT community in Thailand. Bangkok queer theatre festival is not only to represent the performances of sexual minorities. After the post-performance talk of every productions with actors, directors and choreographers, I argue that this festival is one of creative platform to develop LGBT communities and partnership networks. Through the process of queer globalization, its theatre and performances have significantly influenced on the mobilization of queer communities in Thailand.

Keyword: Bangkok Queer Theatre Festival, LGBT performance, Performing Arts in Thailand

Pallab Chowdhary  
GICICSSH1711251

Humanity and Human being

Pallab Chowdhary  
Buddhist Monk, Ajanta Buddha Vihar Trust, Mumbai, India

Abstract
Humanity can be defined as quality of being human; the peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings. Being human does not mean that an individual possesses humanity. Serving the poor and the disabled is one of the greatest humanitarian help an individual can provide in his or her lifetime. It is essential to understand the fact that we are extremely lucky to have everything we desire at any point of the time we need. Serving the needy means that you yourself think that you have more than enough resources to your disposal. If eating and having fun is only what we are born to do then we should keep one thing in mind; even animals can do such activity. if God has made us humans there has to be some reason behind it. Humanitarian activities should never be performed in order to achieve fame or to gain a status symbol. You can easily achieve fame by the work you do. Lifting the heavy bag of an old woman is humanity, helping a disabled to cross the road is humanity, helping your mom in doing work is humanity. In fact helping anyone who is in need is humanity.

Samuel-Soma Mofoluwa Ajibade
GICICSSH1711253

Blended Collaborative Learning: A comparative study of face-to-face and online students’ and teacher’s practices

Samuel-Soma M. Ajibade
The blended collaborative learning and teaching approach is fast getting more popular in higher education, and its impacts on students’ and teachers’ involvements are yet to be fully explored. A very few research has been carried out to contextualize the learning and educating impacts of this instructing and learning approach. This paper gives a report of a qualitative study of the experiences of concurrently teaching online and face-to-face students in a university wide entrepreneurship development studies course. It expects to increase enhanced understandings of the effects on the students’ learning and teacher’s instructing in regarding three dimensions: instructional, social and learning, in the introduction of information and communication technology. This paper emphasizes on the capability of blended collaborative teaching and learning impacts for quality educational experiences. The result of this study shows that there were distinctive educating and learning impacts on the blended collaborative synchronous teaching; it also shows that an unforeseen form of interactions occurred in the blended collaborative communication; and then it also shows that both the face-to-face and online students accomplished comparative learning results. This paper concludes that higher institutions that are embracing and implementing the blended collaborative learning need to give adequate support to both the teachers and students in the instructional, social and learning dimensions. This research offers a small pace forward in seeking a broader community of participation of student and sharing of knowledge which includes Information communication technology.

Keywords: Blended collaborative learning, online learning, face-to-face learning, teacher’s experiences

Aschalew Legese
PhD student at Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

Waaqeffannaa and Christianity: Religious Hybridity among Salale Oromo People of Ethiopia. (Article)

In the history of this country (Ethiopia) there has been unhealthy encounter between various people. This reality is apparent between the contact of northern principality and the southern people. This unhealthy relationship has created religious co-mingling which is common today among the Salale people. In many instances the people can be labeled as Orthodox Christians, but this is bogus idea in a sense that it can be argued that the people are not only Christians but they are followers of their traditional religion known as Waaqeffannaa, a monolithic God. Even though the people participate in every activity that shows the Orthodox Christian element they retained their traditional religion at home, and
every material culture attached to the traditional religion is part of their life today. There are two major forms of hybridity in this society. On the every holyday and Christian celebration the people inter-mingle the traditional religion. On the Orthodox Christian celebration they use their own traditional prayers and music. The material culture also reflects the traditional religion. On the finding of true cross, for example, the chants and blessings are of the traditional religion. The other form is when people practice, and are governed by both religions at different time. The very people who are to the church also engage in their traditional religion at another time. They consult the religious fathers of both dissimilar religions in different times. They feel at home with their belongingness to both religions. It is like they go to church and after that to the traditional religious fathers. This is known as religious hybridity. This amalgamation of two different religions has always resulted in the discrimination against the people who retained their traditional religions.

Key words: Salale, Oromo, Religion, Hybridity

Kusuma Teppharak
GICICSSH1711255

Power Characteristics in Thai Drama

Kusuma Teppharak
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Abstract

According to the study of TV plays in Thailand, there are power characteristics in Thai drama with 2 ways: 1. The power types through character relationships; 1.1 Vertical Power; 1.1.1 through family relationships because of gratitude belief to parents in Thai society with having the power beyond children, such as beating, yelling, using violence and hurting inside houses and public places with the domination on speaking and body, 1.1.2 through workplace relationships with foreman pictures to show the totalitarianism even for position arrangement in offices and meeting rooms plus using of dominance and making surveys from employee's life in simple ways and 1.1.3 through mind-body and genders relationships which are mostly found in Thai drama by using power and bargaining; 1.2 Horizontal power; 1.2.1 through co-worker relationships by performers in workplaces, such as in the meeting between colleagues or having meals with friends and 2. the methods to use the power in 2 characteristics; 2.1 through Verbal language and Non-Verbal language with 7 ways, such as faces, sights, body languages, area; namely, positions and levels, distances, sounds and things with character requirements and 2.2 through resistance and acting against power. According to the result, it was found that there were proportions of using the power more than using the resistance and the acting against the power. Similarly, the tools used in bargaining in most way are bodies, positions and money. Then, the repetitive broadcasting and the production from this authoritarianism in Thai drama are resulting in the juvenile cultivation to grow with imitating this behavior.

Keywords: Power, Performing, Character, Thai Drama

Md Shaikh Farid
GICICSSH1711256

Missionary Education in Bangladesh: The Case of Congregation of Holy Cross, 1947-2016

Md Shaikh Farid
Education, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
Abstract
The Congregation of Holy Cross has been working on evangelization and education in Bangladesh for more than 160 years. Their educational mission is apostolic in nature, which is one of the components of evangelization. However, over the years particularly from 1947 to 2016, there have been many changes – internal and external – to Holy Cross itself and the socio-political, and educational context of Bangladesh. Thus, this study addresses how the educational mission of Holy Cross has responded to the changes, and how those changes have shaped their educational mission in Bangladesh. The study took place in a historical context by following the historical case study method. This study was based primarily on examination of written documents and field work involving oral history interviews. The study found that Holy Cross education had gone through significant changes because of political and educational shifts in Bangladesh. As their educational missions were formulated, to some extent, in dialogue with governments, the study showed that with regards to educational policies and strategies Holy Cross had different approaches from the government practices. The study illustrates that they are quite successful in missions of - “raising up native clergies”- and establishing a local church. The paper argues that they had distinctive educational aims as part of an elite education in both English and Bengali medium, and through primary and secondary education in the villages. While the former was primarily motivated by the idea of - “diffusion of Christian ideals”- and the latter aimed at empowering the converted Catholics.

Key Words: Congregation of Holy Cross, Missionary Education, Catholic Education, Education History.

Interplay between religion and identity: a perspective from Ismaili community of Tajikistan

Shahriyor Mazabshoev
School of Professional and Continuing Education, Postgraduate Preparatory Programme, University of Central, Asia, Tajikistan

Abstract
Interplay between religion and identity has always been a debate across various fields in academia including sociology. Multiple theories have been established to explain the phenomenon, its origins and the way it works in societies. A broad picture of the study of the phenomenon suggests that the interplay is quite often seen as a cause of inter-religious, inter-ethnic and intercultural conflicts. This paper, however, takes a different stand and attempts to analyze the interconnection between religion and identity by contextualizing the phenomenon. The objective of taking such an approach is to emphasize that the interplay between religion and identity varies significantly from context to context and it affects societies in distinct ways, depending on how religion is being used. The qualitative data included in the paper was obtained through empirical research carried out in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO), Tajikistan during five weeks in summer of 2016, as a part of my MA degree requirement at the Aga Khan University, Institute for Studying Muslim Civilizations. Ethnographic research was preferred for the study as it enabled the researcher to immerse in the culture, observe and learn about people’s perspective on religion systematically, through observations, interviews and group discussions. The significance of this study is that it explores the critical role religion has played through various stages of the post-soviet history of Ismailis in
reducing accelerated tension between communities coming from diverse religious and ethnical backgrounds. The study reveals that by emphasizing the sacredness of the religious identity and through affiliation with religious institutions, Ismailis serve other members of the community. Apart from that various religious congregations are occasions for increasing the awareness of the Ismailis on values such as pluralism, particularly pointing out respect towards other religious denominations among which Ismailis live.

Key words: Religion, identity, sociology, Ismailis

Attitude, knowledge, and information sources toward organ donation among Kuwaitis: a sociocultural perspective

Maha Al-Sejari
Department of Sociology and Social Work, Kuwait University, Kuwait

Abstract
Organ transplantation is the most significant solution that most physician choice for end-stage of organ failures in developing and developed countries. It provides a longer better life for the patient and reduce the suffering and pain for both the patients and his family. The study aim to examine the knowledge, attitudes, and source of information of organ donation (OD) among Kuwaitis. A total of 1227 Kuwaiti respondents aged 18 to 82 years was selected by using nonrandom opportunistic sampling. The questionnaire as the study major tool comprised of 24 items, grouped in five main domains: 1) socio-demographic data, 2) knowledge of OD, 3) attitudes toward OD, 4) sources of information concerning OD, 5) factors that prevent participants to donate their organs, and 6) factors that positively influence ones to donate. SPSS (Version 21.0) used for data analysis. The data show a statistical significant relationship between 1) participants’ attitude of organ donation and age, educational level, religious sect (P < 0.05), and gender (P < 0.001), 2) participants’ knowledge of Kuwaiti society of OD and transplantation and age, and educational level (P < 0.001), and marital status (P < 0.05), 3) participants’ awareness of legal issues of OD and gender and ethnic roots (P < 0.05), and age (P < 0.001), and 4) participants’ knowledge of religious perspective of OD and educational level (P < 0.05), and marital status, and age (P < 0.001). Media was the main means of information regard organ donation (65.7%), the first reason that prevent participants from donation was "did not think about it" reported by 43.1%., and "if it is approved by religious rules and principles" was the main factors that encourage participants to accept donating their organ reported by (54.3%).

Keywords: organ donation, attitude, knowledge, Kuwaiti, source of information

The Religious Perspectives on Samuel Beckett’s Dramas

Chutima Maneewattana, PhD
Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract
There have been a multitude of interpretations attempting to clarify Samuel Beckett’s perplexing work. In particular, religion is one of the most crucial (and controversial) areas applied to him. This article explores religious perspectives on Samuel Beckett's oeuvre. The arguments surrounding Beckett’s attitude toward religion are presented: how and why religion appears to be both problematic and appropriate to be employed to explicate his work. The religious elements that
appear in his work are outlined and analysed by categorising them into four groups: 1) references to Christianity; 2) the human condition 3) the beyond/transcendence; and 4) ritualistic elements. Then, the conflict between Beckett and religion is investigated.

Keywords : Samuel Beckett, Drama, Religion

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<th>Nataporn Rattanachaiwong</th>
<th>Translating English coffin for the Thais: a case of theatre translation</th>
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<td>Nataporn Rattanachaiwong, Ph.D</td>
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<td>Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>Theatre translation is different from drama translation in terms of its product. Drama translation produces new literary work in new language, while theatre translation process begins with linguistic transposition and results in a performance. Theatre production communicate with various theatrical signs rather than just language, such as costume, scene design, light and sound, etc. Therefore it is a challenge for theatre translators to transpose a source-text language to theatrical signs. This paper discuss the differences between theatre translation and drama translation, focusing on translation of realia (object) in the source text. Realia contain cultural-specific meaning of which theatre translators should be aware and be able to reproduce on the target-culture stage. Linguistic translation cannot always retain dramatic meaning of realia. Thus, adapting, adjusting and changing of the source text are needed in theatre translation. Although these approaches may be seen as infidelity to the source text, they offer more possibilities to maintain dramatic effects of the source text for the target audiences in theatre translation. In other words, theatre translation emphasises on fidelity to the power of the play as a whole rather than on the power of the writer's language. This paper explore a case of translating Joe Orton’s Loot for Thai audiences: how a coffin was translated to retain the effect of this dark comedy.</td>
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<td>Keywords: theatre translation, drama translation, Thai audiences</td>
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Keywords: theatre translation, drama translation, Thai audiences

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<th>Nalinnath Deesawadi</th>
<th>Response to the use of storytelling in Thai Museums: On the subject of why the creation of ‘Sacred space’ in architecture relates to the image of the Buddha in Thailand could be political</th>
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<td>GICICSSH1711262</td>
<td>Nalinnath Deesawadi</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Silpakorn University, Bangkok, Thailand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>If ‘sacred symbol’ causes the image of the Buddha to be ‘sacred’, what does this occurrence effect space surrounding them? It is useful to look through the theory of ‘the production of space’ by Henri Lefebvre to understand the association of space to politics. In Thailand, the creation of the image of the Buddha is also an extraordinary achievement both visually and in its motive. The image of the Buddha is also believed to be a ‘sacred symbol’ and a ‘sacred space’; but how does this belief affect us as spectators. In this article, I have discussed that the story telling of the image of the Buddha in a museum should be shown significantly because of the conventional existence of its ‘sacred space’. For me, whether ‘sacred space’ was political and still exists or no longer exists, it is, nevertheless, a representation of past human belief. Thus, this article can raise the awareness of the way in which the work of Buddhist art should be displayed in</td>
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South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
the Thai museums. With a proper storytelling of the image of the Buddha, this can help spectators to understand better in Thai histories, political influences on arts and will lead Thai people to feel to preserve their own art properties.

Keywords: Storytelling in Museums, Sacred Space in architecture relate to the image of the Buddha, Political influences on arts

The Victims Of Tin Exploitation: Dark Potrait Of Tin Natural Resource Contestation In Bangka Belitung

Ibrahim
Dwi Haryadi, Nanang Wahyudin
Bangka Belitung University, Indonesia

Abstract
Tin is an important commodity as the world manufacture industry need. With its non renewable characteristic, tin holds important position, and therefore it is contested because of its high price. In fact, the tin exploitation process contains serious problem since the process is not directly designed with the limited control from government. Bangka Belitung Islands Province as the biggest tin exporter in Southeast Asia noted a history as a region having problem on tin natural resources management aspect. This writing highlighted the dark portrait of tin natural resources contestation in Bangka Belitung by observing the emerging impacts as the victim of those contestations. The evicted of farming area, potential fishery and tourism damaged, education dropout, social conflict, environmental crisis, and public distrust are the major aspects of victims accompanying the tin exploitation process in this region. Natural resources contestation finally encloses ironic stories in the middle of economic benefit contested.

Keyword: Tin, Victim, Exploitation, Contestation

Marginalization of the Marginalized: Conceptualization of Domesticity of Women in Bengali Nationalism

Ahmad Khan
Monitoring and Evaluation, Rural Support Program Network, Islamabad, Pakistan

Abstract
The nationalist resolution in Bengal during the late 19th century perceived women as the repository and transmitters of the national cultural identity. Under the nationalist resolution, women were associated with the spiritual and cultural aspect of life, with home being their primary sphere. Chatterjee opines that “the home was the principle site for expressing the spiritual quality of the national culture, and women must take the main responsibility of protecting and nurturing this quality” (Chatterjee, 1999, p. 243). Moreover, this concept of women representation is transcended in the contemporary Bengal nation-building, where, the nationalists associated feminine virtues with woman’s role as a diligent housewife. This implies that domesticity is viewed as the symbol of femininity for Bengali women, that has its roots in the colonial and nationalist discourses of late nineteenth century Bengal. In this context, this paper attempts to analyse that, how domesticity has been contested by the colonial state and the nationalists in Bengal during the late nineteenth century. In doing so, the paper explores how domesticity was conceptualized by the nationalist discourse, the Brahminic caste system and the Bengali literature of late 19th century. Moreover, an attempt is
also made to explore that, how the discourses of late nineteenth century provided a genre to construct domesticity as a primary sphere for Bengali women in the modern nation building. This research draws upon examination of diverse literature on women representation in national discourses, subaltern literatures and other writings on women in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Bengal.  

Key Words: Domesticity, Women, Nationalist resolution, Bengal

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<th>Author</th>
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| Nighat Gul | Efficacy of cognitive behavioral therapy on adults who’s suffering by bipolar disorder | An exploratory research designed was used to study the efficacy of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) on adults whose were indulging in obsessive compulsion disorder. There 50 total numbers of participants were taken to population by applying purposive sampling technique. There was equal representation of both sexes male and female in acquire study. There were these institutes from which, to collect data to Hazara division were District Headquarter Hospital Haripur, Well fair Yahiya Hospital Haripur, Sadia Hospital, Ayub Medical Complex and Dr Zafer Psychiatry clinic. Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A) was used for measuring the anxiety in bipolar disorder patients after intervention. Duration of study completion was one and half year from 1st Jan 2014 to July 2015. There was hypothesized cognitive behavioral therapy will reduce the anxiety in in bipolar disorder patients. There will be more anxiety in in bipolar disorder male patients then female in bipolar disorder patients. CBT will more efficient therapy on in bipolar disorder patients then other therapies. For analysis purpose used t test, Pearson co relation and two way anova. There was found high level of anxiety in female in bipolar disorder patient’s rather than male in bipolar disorder patients. Study results obviously were showed those patients were getting the CBT by the psychologist their level of Anxiety was low than those were not getting the CBT intervention by their psychologist. There was observed cognitive behavioral therapy was effective for reducing the anxiety in adults in bipolar disorder patients than any other psycho therapy. There was significant difference in level of anxiety among males and females in bipolar disorder patients p<.05. There was concluded cognitive behavioral therapy was more suitable intervention for reducing the anxiety level in adults’ in bipolar disorder patients. The findings of this study were beneficial for clinical psychology, health psychology, counseling psychology and community psychology. Anxiety can be reduce in obsessive compulsion disorder patients by bring positive change in their cognation and by involving them in constructive activities of life.  

Key words: Exploratory, cognitive behavioral therapy, obsessive compulsion disorder, purposive sampling, Anxiety, Psychotherapy, intervention, clinical, counseling, community, cognation, constructive. |

Role of Psycho Social Factors in Development of Taliban Ideology: A Qualitative Approach

Nighat Gul
Psychology, University of Haripur, Haripur, Pakistan

Abstract

Background: research on Taliban seeks to understand psychosocial factors contributing in Taliban ideology. Historically researches have identified the causes of violence actions and behaviors same like Taliban. Recently Sage man (2009) said religious terrorist are mostly paranoid personalities. There was assumed what are the psychosocial factors behind the Talbinization and how triggering the Muslims to Taliban residing areas?

Methods: There study was qualitative by nature and applied methodology was grounded theory. Sampling was theoretical printed text. Sample in this research was the books, journal, articles, Newspapers, speeches and addresses of Taliban and previous researches. Only English printed text relevant to Taliban was included and Urdu and non systematic source of secondary knowledge was excluded to study. Mason (1996) point out that analysis of documentary resources is a favorable method in qualitative research. For data management, organization, coding and analysis was used qualitative analysis software Atlas ti.

Findings: there was the wide contribution of psychological factors \( f = 1173 \) with sub factors and subsequent factor was religiosity \( f = 923 \). Moderately participating element was state sponsors \( f = 257 \). Then respectively major contributing factors were cultural, regional in stabilizing factors, Alliances/globalization, historical, demographic and political all these are participating in the ideology of Taliban.

Discussion: Implications moving behind the Crenshaw perspective causes are more important than treatment. How social psychologist should to reduce the extremism, violence and weakening of same like Talibanned movements to affected areas. This qualitative methodology approach attempted to develop a psycho social theory of Talibanned ideology development.

Key words: Psychosocial factors, development, Taliban, ideology, secondary sources, purposive, management, libraries, coding, globalization, historical, political, psychosocial theory, Taliban ideology development.

Pukkaporn Pimsarn
GICICSSH1711268

Scenography of ONGBAK Live Show

Pukkaporn Pimsarn
Department of Theatre Arts, Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand

Abstract

The objective of this qualitative and creative research “Scenography of ONGBAK Live Show” is to compare the presentational styles between the film called “ONGBAK 1” directed by Prachya Pinkaew and live stage show called “ONGBAK Live Show”. This research has been conducted by compiling related document and data from information technological media and field surveys, observing several live shows, and interviewing with the specialists of stage design. It can be concluded that the ONGBAK Live show contained some difficulties of the time frames to be presented on stage and the different styles of presentation than “ONGBAK 1” film. This is because the film took longer time to present the whole course of the story while the live show had problems of time constraint. Therefore, some scenes and settings in the film had to be eliminated. Only eight attractive scenes were adapted to be on stage as they portrayed the uniqueness of Thai Cultures. This research study can be a partial element of live show
scenography with aspirations from Thai’s films, Thai’s Martial Arts, and Thai’s uniqueness to be presented in Thai creative industries and the World Class Live Show.  

Keywords: Scenography, Ongbak Live Show, Live Performance, Muay Thai

Wanasak Padungsestakit  
GICICSSH1711269

HERN: The Creation of Contemporary Folk Performance

Wanasak Padungsestakit
Department of Theatre Arts, Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand

Abstract
The objectives of this study are to experiment and create contemporary folk performance named “HERN” which was inspired by the gestures of the northern local folk dance named “Fon King Ga Rha”, the dance of the birds in the Buddhist legend. This study has been conducted as a creative and qualitative research study whose information has been compiled from related document, interview with the experts, observations from various performances. After related information had been analyzed, the contemporary folk performance has been developed and publicly exhibited. It is found that the experiment and creation of contemporary performance “HERN” can be another way to initiate a contemporary show adapted from the local folk dance by altering the dancing style and updating the traditional costumes by these following elements: 1) script writing which has been modernized by adding some northern local song lyric. 2) Choreography which has been improvised based on contemporary dance and folk performance. 3) Music which has been improvised with northern traditional instruments along with singing and has been interacted with the dancers and the singer. By conducting the research of this creative performance “HERN”, notably, it can be concluded that this show has enabled the researcher and team to work collaboratively with various professionals: contemporary dancers, musicians, singer in order to unify the emotional feelings and develop the art of folk performance to be more modernized show.

Keywords: Contemporary Folk Performance, northern folk song singer, improvisation, interaction

Eglantina Farruku  
GICICSSH1711273

Evaluation of Child Trafficking in Albania

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Salih Özcan Assoc. Prof. Dr.  
Department of Political Science and International Relations, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Epoka University, Tirana, Albania

Abstract
Since the early 1990s child trafficking has become a highly sensitive issue of national concern. The political transition and changes occurred to the Albanian market economy influenced widely child trafficking issue and made the children a major target for trafficking. Both boys and girls have become objects of human trafficking business. As they come from poor families, children and their families are attracted by the fake promises of the traffickers for a better life. Trafficking
represents serious threat to the wellbeing of children as their rights and dignity are violated. This research will highlight and analyse some major points. First, the paper aims to emphasise severity of child trafficking in Albania. Second, it will analyse the problem of child trafficking in Albania. Various national and particularly international reports have stated that Albania has been recognized for years as a country of both source and transit, as well as a destination country. Third, the study will examine the push and pull factors affecting child trafficking in Albania. Furthermore, suggestions will be pointed out to raise awareness on child trafficking. This study is based on combining qualitative and quantitative research through data published by the state institutions and other NGOs, media coverages, books, annual reports and official statistics. The research finds out that there are few officially registered cases of child trafficking. However, the numbers remain so insignificant and unclear, because most of the cases are not identified and registered. In fact, it is quite difficult to calculate the precise number of children trafficked as they have been reported differently by NGOs and by the state institutions. The study concludes that there is a need to reinforce the existing legal framework and the responsible public institutions should develop, in cooperation with other relevant organizations, appropriate policies and programs and implement them efficiently.

Keywords: Albania, Source Country, Child Trafficking, Exploitation, Push-pull factors

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<th>Odigbo Njideka Calista</th>
<th>The Fundamental Root Concept Of Industrial Relations</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Office of Director Academic Planning, Institute of Management and Technology (IMT) Enugu, Enugu, Nigeria</td>
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**Abstract**

Industrial Relations denote a relationships or link between management and workers in the industry. It has roots in the economic and social changes occurred from time to time. IR is essentially pluralistic in outlook, in that it covers not only the relations between employer and employee (the individual relations) but also the relations between employers and unions and between them and the State (collective relations). IR theory, practice and institutions traditionally focus more on the collective aspect of relations. This is evident from the central place occupied by labour law, freedom of association, collective bargaining, the right to strike, employee involvement practices which involve unions, trade unionism and so on. Any industrial disputes results in industrial actions, this can be regarded as a failure on the part of relevant agencies, whose statutory role is to proffer solution to industrial disputes. This article examines the concepts and lapses of relevant government agencies in their statutory roles, and recommends ways to improve the industrial relations system in Nigeria, which include the review of the roles and functions of the agency; the involvement of organized labour in legislations and the recruitment of qualified personnel to handle industrial matters.

Keywords: Government agency, Industrial relations; Disputes, Labour law, Collective bargaining.

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<th>Nighat Gul</th>
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| GICICSSH1711276 | Nighat Gul  
Psychology Department Postgraduate College For Women Haripur Kpk Pakistan |
|    | Sajid mehmod alvi  
Education Department, University Of Haripur Kpk Pakistan |
|    | MukhtairBibi  
Psychology Department Postgraduate College For Women Haripur Kpk Pakistan |
|    | Mehwish Munsif  
Psychology Department Postgraduate College For Women Haripur Kpk Pakistan |

Abstract

Intend of the study was to co relate the personality traits with vocational interests among youngsters. Sample was (N=200) drawn from district Haripur by applying probability stratified random sampling. There were (n=100) males and (n=100) females. The sample was drawn from universities and colleges. Correlational research design was applied in the current study. In study were used two scales one was big five personality traits scale. (Oliver, John & Benet, 1998) and Career Assessment Scale was developed by Schutte (1998). There were assumed personality characteristics predict the vocational interest in youngsters. There to be more likely predict the openness to experience personality characteristic in artistic and conventional vocational interest youngsters. There to be more likely predict the conscientiousness personality characteristic in enterprising and conventional vocational interest youngsters. Agreeableness positively co related with investigating and conventional. There to be more likely extroversion in social vocational interest individuals. Neuroticism has inverse relationship with all vocational interests. The statistical technique applied for findings were t-test and regression. Study findings indicated that level of personality trait and vocational interest among youngster. Findings are significant with p<.01, .05 and .005. Results of the investigation were proved to be true the all research hypotheses. This study was pave that way for others to explore beneficial findings in exist study phenomena at large scale. Researchers in future conduct a research in the same topic find the effect of other personality features on vocational interest in broader area. This study finding was very beneficial for recruitment agencies, employers, career counselor, health psychology, community psychology etc.

Key words: Vocational interest, Youngsters, Personality trait, Probability stratified random, Sampling technique, Correlational research design, career assessment, recruitment agencies, employers, career counselor, health psychology and community psychology.

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<th>Ashika Govender</th>
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<td>Ms Ashika Govender (M Com-Ukzn) Human Sciences Research Council, HSRC, South Africa</td>
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<td>Abstract</td>
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<td>This study seeks to determine whether Okun’s Law is valid for the South African economy, using time series data for the period 2004 to 2014. The data were accessed from the South African Reserve Bank and Stats SA. The stationarity of the variables was analysed by applying unit root tests via the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test (ADF), the Phillips-Perron (PP) test, and the Kwiatkowski–Phillips–Schmidt–Shin test (KPSS) test. The study used an ordinary least square (OLS) model in analysing the dynamic version of Okun’s law. The Error Correction Model (ECM) was used to analyse the short-run impact of GDP growth on unemployment, as well as the speed of adjustment. The results indicate a short-run and long-run relationship between unemployment rate and GDP growth rate in time period 2004q1-2014q4, suggesting that Okun’s law is valid for the South African economy. With a 1 percent increase in GDP, unemployment can decrease by 0.13 percent, ceteris paribus. The research culminates in important policy recommendations, highlighting the relationship between unemployment and economic growth in the spirit of the National Development Plan. Keywords: Unemployment, Economic growth, and Okun’s law.</td>
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<th>Ugwuanyi Joy</th>
<th>Women Studies, rights and social policy, Widowhood, Women’s Rights And Neglect In State Social Policy In The Third World.</th>
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## Abstract

The role of women in human development cannot be over-emphasised. Children spend most of their infancy and even adolescence with the mothers (women). Women play very important role in the life of a family. Unfortunately, social policies in the third world take no cognisoucre of women generally of particular interest here is the widow, with oppressive cultural widowhood practices, that tend to dehumanize women. The level of poverty of the widow is not helped by the system of inheritance that sometimes denies the widow any right over late unsteady properties, especially if the manage was childless. With the majority of women in the third world being illiterates, their economic power is nothing to write home about. The absence of social security system compounds the policy formation in favour of the feminine gender especially in the area of inheritance. Women must be involved in the policy formation and this underlines the need to intensify the campaign for girl-child education in the third world.

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**Franco Jombo**  
**GICICSSH1711280**  
**Current Approaches To Separate Legal Personality (Corporate Veil)**

**Franco Jombo Llm Candidate**  
**School Of Law,University Of Limerick,Castletroy - Limerick, Ireland**

**Abstract**

This my Postgraduate LL.M study by research focussing on the concept ‘Separate Legal Personality’ of a company. It is a Company Law topic. The Thesis explores and analyses the creation of ‘Separate Legal Personality’ of companies and the ‘Disregarding’ of same in Ireland, United States of America (Delaware) and Nigeria in the contemporary Century. The researcher was motivated to research on ‘Separate Legal Personality’ of a company when he realised the inconsistencies and controversies surrounding the topic since 1897 when the topic’s pioneer case Salomon v Salmon & Co. Ltd 1897 AC 22 was overturned by the United Kingdom House of Lords (HL). Also, the Researcher realised that there are comparative exceptions in the Disregarding of ‘Separate Legal Personality’ of a Company still existing in Ireland, United States of America and Nigeria. The researcher utilised the Qualitative Research Approach Method and Case Studies which were researched from multiple sources, including Law Books and Legal Journal Articles. This research was sponsored by Student Universal Support Ireland (SUSI) through full fees grant award. The ‘Separate Legal Personality’ of a Company is a significant and household concept in Company Law, therefore figuring out the comparative exceptions which exist in the aforesated jurisdictions seems to be a worthwhile research. This, I believe would enable the legislators to harmonise and update laws for current approaches to ‘Separate Legal Personality’ (Corporate Veil or Legal Entity) of a Company in the contemporary Century as there has been no proactive measures to abolish these inconsistencies and controversies.

**Keywords:** Company Law; Separate Legal Personality; Limited Liability; Disregarding the Corporate Veil/Legal Entity, Salomon v Salomon & Co Ltd

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**Hamim Al Ahsan Anik**  
**GICICSSH1711282**  
**Video Essay and how it improves students’ performance**

**Hamim Al Ahsan Anik**  
**Department of English and Humanites, BRAC University, Dhaka, Bangladesh**

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<td>Rakesh Kumar Singh</td>
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**Abstract**

The premise of this presentation is an acute demonstration of how the application of digital media technology in form of Video Essay resulted in the performance improvement of a handful of students at the Department of English and Humanities of BRAC University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. The presentation will use data obtained from a two year long survey (on students who went through this assessment method) and Howard Gardener’s “Multiple Intelligence” theory to justify the student’s performance boast. The presentation will also showcase a montage of some of the best Video Essays produced by the students.

**Keywords:** Digital, Humanities, Media, technology, Essay

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**Abstract**

The title of this paper is “Modality in English and Its Equivalents in Indonesian: A Semantic Study”. The aim of this research is to describe and analyze the meaning of the expressions of modality in English and its equivalents in Indonesian. The method used in this research is descriptive research method. The data is taken from novels in English and also in the form of its translation in Indonesian. The meaning of the modals is overlapping, in certain case, and can be substituted. "Can" and "may" can have both meaning ‘permission' and ‘possibility'. In Indonesian, "dapat" is meant "akan", "mau" "bisa" and it is considered as wish modality. “Akan”, "mau" and "bisa" are interchangeable.

**Keywords:** Modality, Equivalents in Indonesian, Semantic.

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**Abstract**

Globally 2743 million disability adjusted life years (DALYs) were lost in 2012 alone due to disease and disability burden. The disability prevalence in India (25%) is higher than the global figure. Besides, 52% of deaths in India are attributable to non-communicable diseases. Census 2011 data for the study of disability and IHDS 2 (2011-12) data for hypertension and coronary heart disease (CHD) have been used. Bivariate and Logistic regression analyses have been used. Prevalence of any type of disability in India is 2.2%. After adjusting odds for socio-economic and demographic variables, hypertensive adults are found to be 5 times more likely (OR = 5.096, p<0.01) to be having CHD as compared to non-hypertensive adults. The study gives an overview of the disability and CVD situation of the country. The study also found factors like educational status, behavioural factors and wealth quintile are important markers of CVDs.
Keywords: Disability, coronary heart disease, hypertension, cardio-vascular diseases

Disability Protection within Work Family Balance Policies in the GCC

Ahmed Aref
Family Policy Department, Doha International Family Institute, Qatar
Foundation for Education Science and Community Development, Doha, Qatar

Mostafa Attia
Family Policy Department, Doha International Family Institute, Qatar
Foundation for Education Science and Community Development, Doha, Qatar

Abstract

Work-family balance (WFB) has come to the forefront of policy discourse globally in recent years, against a backdrop of globalization and rapid technological change, an ageing population and concerns over labour market participation rates, particularly those of mothers at a time when fertility rates are falling. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) framework (ILO, 2011); the components of WFP policies are categorized in four groups (I) Leave policies; (II) Childcare services (III) Flexible working arrangements (IV) Reducing unpaid work; which is related to infrastructure, transportation, schools, health and day care centers. Disability protection has been always a major policy concern as a cross cutting theme within the four mentioned WFP components. For example, within the first group of leave policies; disability is a matter of policy consideration to increase the maternity leave for a child with disability and provide additional caregivers leave. The geographical scope of this article will cover the countries of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) – Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates -. Evidence shows that the GCC countries achieved a certain progress in locating disability protection as a cornerstone in social policies in general and WFB policies in particular. However, despite this fact, there are major structural challenges facing the disability protection within WFB policies framework in the GCC. This article will address a research gap on disability protection in the region. It will employ a desk-review methodology for institutional, policy and legal mapping for the disability protection from a WFB perspective in the GCC, including statistical data on disability in the region, the new developments of child law in many GCC countries. Analysis will be conducted based on the mapping results to explore trends, typologies, similarities and differences, opportunities and challenges in the GCC.

Keywords: Disability Protection, Work Family Balance Policies, GCC

A Modern Concept of Integrated Development: Sustainable Model Based on Direct Application of Technical Research to Rural Areas Applying Demand-Driven Initiatives

Akshat Singh
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee - Haridwar Highway
Uttarakhand, India

Keywords:

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South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
Abstract

'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan' (UBA) is a project initiated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India. Under the aegis of UBA, IIT Roorkee has adopted five villages namely, Beladi-Salhapur, Chharba, Chandpur, Meerpur and Mohand. UBA aims to achieve demand driven sustainable development through technical intervention. Our mission can be conceptualized as a movement to enable processes that connect institutes of higher education with local communities to address the development challenges of rural India through participatory processes and appropriate technologies for accelerating sustainable growth. UBA model helps the research community to directly understand the needs of the people and then drive the research work directly for the benefits of people. It also acts as a facilitator for effective implementation of government policies at ground level. UBA follows a tactical action plan: identifying and comprehending the problem, resource mapping and creating a database, ideating the technical solution, integrating the efforts of stakeholders, and finally implementing the solution. UBA also aims to sensitise students of IIT Roorkee with rural ethos and develop a sense of social responsibility amongst them. UBA IIT Roorkee has worked in different areas of development. Information & Communication Technology (ICT) initiative focuses on promoting computer education among kids. Several researches have been implemented at ground level, including self-cleaning Bio Lavatories, River Bed Filtration System and Bio Sand Filter for better utilization of river water. Biogas Plants and ‘Unnat Chulha’ (an efficient firewood stove) have been installed, reducing emissions of greenhouse gasses. LED lights were distributed through Corporate social responsibility (CSR) on a large scale. Several initiatives have been launched to prevent degradation of crops caused by monkeys, wild boars and other wild animals. Health Camps, Career Counselling Camps and various Awareness Camps have also been organized for the welfare of villagers.

Keywords: UBA, Unnat Chulha, CSR, ICT

Mesut Kasap

GICICSSH1711290

The Impact of leader member exchange on Lodging Employee’s Dynamic Capacities: The Mediating Role of Job Satisfaction

Mesut Kasap

Social Sciences Vocational college (SBMYO), Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Canakkale, Turkey

Abstract

The modern business environment places new demands on ways employees and employers approach the basic challenge of getting work done. Researches have shown that a high-quality relationship with employee’s leader leads to desirable outcomes for both the employee and the organization. Firms take precautions with their dynamic capacities in response to rapidly changing and volatile conditions. In this context, dynamic capabilities of an organisation refer to the strategic innovation processes used to adapt, integrate, and reconfigure a firm’s internal and external competences, resources, and routines. Previous researches on the relation between leader member exchange and dynamic capabilities obtained mixed results, a call has been made for an examination of dynamic capabilities of lodging firms from the perspective of leader member exchange. The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of five star hotel employees’ leader member exchange on dynamic capabilities of hospitality organization and
the mediation role of job satisfaction between leader member exchange and dynamic capabilities. Purposive sampling method was used and hotel frontline employees of five star lodging businesses in Istanbul were included in the field research. Leader Member Exchange (LMX) was measured using the LMX-7 Scale (7 items) developed by Graen and Uhl-Bien (1995). One of its sample items stated: “My supervisor understands my job problems and needs”. Participants were asked about the extent to which sensing, seizing, and reconfiguring (three dimensions of dynamic capabilities) were realized by the hotel departments when measuring their dynamic capacities. Participants job satisfaction was measured using a four-item job satisfaction scale (Skaalvik & Skaalvik, 2011a). One of the items was “When I get up in the morning, I look forward to going to work.” Responses were given on a five-point scales ranging from “Completely disagree” (1) to “Completely agree” (5). Cronbach's alphas for the scales were 0.89, 0.91 and 0.90 respectively. The self-administered surveys were distributed in five star hotels mostly populated by international visitors, such as in Sultanahmet Square, Topkapi, Dolmabahce, and Taksim Square. Results from 5 hotel teams with 390 employees show that job satisfaction had a meaningful and positive impact on dynamic capabilities. Leader-member exchange had a statistically significant impact on dynamic capabilities and job satisfaction partially mediated the relationship between leader member exchange and dynamic capabilities. These results contribute to the behavioural sciences literature on leader member exchange and dynamic capabilities. This study also provides valuable recommendations on how to assess the service quality of lodging firms by assessing their dynamic capabilities. Specifically, Istanbul’s lodging firms should focus job satisfaction and sensing capability.

Swetha Antony
GICICSSH1711292

New Generation Mollywood films as a site of Liminality

Swetha Antony
Department Of English, Faculty Of Arts, University Of Delhi, Delhi, India

Abstract
Foregrounding the quintessential question of being and existence, this paper tries to engage with the many questions that the conference wishes to engage with. The major focus is in locating the experience of movement by taking in the kinetic processes of images, narratives sounds and ideas and how all of these inevitability play with the narratives of identities. Keeping this as the broad framework, this paper will primarily explore the concept of internal migrations and its representations in New Generation Malayalam films. At the outset, the myriad implications of this will be outlined through a study of Anjali Menon's Bangalore Days and Rajeev Ravi's Kammattipadam. As narratives that powerfully play with the notion of flux, by trying to represent the polemics of movements – the former playing with the idea of privileged “modern day nomads”, to borrow a phrase used to qualify, Arjun a character from the movie and the latter poignantly critiquing a less privileged nomadic narrative, involving forced displacement of the underprivileged– two sides of the same coin. Both these films foreground the notion of location and dislocation within the larger narratives of transnationalism and globalization. This aspect is read in contrast with other films which seems to be projecting a parochial space as in films which seem to be creating characters out of cities/ places/spaces in Kerala, a state in Southern India. For instance,
Rajeev Ravi’s Njan Steve Lopez projects Trivandrum, Dileep Pothan’s Maheshinte Prathikaraan projects Idukki, Rosshan Andrrew’s How Old Are you?, Rajeev Ravi’s Annayum Rasoolum and Khalid Rahman’s Anuragha Karikkin Vellam projects Kochi, Anwar Rasheed’s Ustad Hotel Kozhikode and the list can go on. My contention is how these narratives somehow seem to be circulating the narratives of a so called interior globalization by projecting a sense of liminal existence and towards that end Bill Ashcroft’s concept of “Transnation” will be used as the theoretical framework.

Keywords: Transnation, Displacement, Internal Globalisation

Shapour Vahdatinejad
GICICSSH171195

Portrayal of Gender in the Iranian High School EFL Textbooks

Shapour Vahdatinejad
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Ministry of Higher Education, Oman

Abstract
Gender biased textbook can internalize the sexist concept and can affect the students’ mindset and behavior against the other gender. For the majority of both teachers and students in Iran, school textbooks are the only resource therefore unbiased textbooks are necessary for students to build up their role in addressing the other gender in their lives and society. To scrutinize the issue of sexism in the textbooks, this study attempted to explore the status of sexism in the images of the current Iranian EFL high school textbooks (four volumes) published by the Ministry of Education in 2008. A mixed method of quantitative and qualitative CDA & CIA analysis of the images in the content was carried out to investigate whether the images of the textbooks have addressed both genders equally or not. In order to do so, two checklists were designed. Results revealed that the textbooks can be considered sexist because in the images males outnumber females and are mostly the focal characters. Besides, the images portrayed males as more active, energetic, decisive, confident, powerful, considerate, superior, and better managers. Despite the fact that according to Ministry of Education the number of female students is almost equal to males, the textbooks present students, in their early exposure to the English language, with an unfair, unbalanced and inexcusable representation of women. Some implications are advised for teachers, textbook writers and policy makers.

Keywords: Portrayal of Sexism, CIA in EFL/ESL Textbooks, Hidden Curriculum

Mostafa Attia
GICICSSH1711297

Disability Protection within Work Family Balance Policies in the GCC

Ahmed Aref
Researcher at the policy department, Doha International Family Institute, member of Qatar Foundation

Mostafa Attia
PhD Student, School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Leeds, UK

Abstract
Work–family balance (WFB) has come to the forefront of policy discourse globally in recent years, against a backdrop of globalization and rapid technological change, an ageing population and concerns over labour market participation rates, particularly those of mothers at a time when fertility rates are
falling. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) framework (ILO, 2011); the components of WFP policies are categorized in four groups (I) Leave policies; (II) Childcare services (III) Flexible working arrangements (IV) Reducing unpaid work; which is related to infrastructure, transportation, schools, health and day care centers. Disability protection has been always a major policy concern as a cross cutting theme within the four mentioned WFP components. For example, within the first group of leave policies; disability is a matter of policy consideration to increase the maternity leave for a child with disability and provide additional caregivers leave. The geographical scope of this article will cover the countries of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) – Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates -. Evidence shows that the GCC countries achieved a certain progress in locating disability protection as a cornerstone in social policies in general and WFB policies in particular. However, despite this fact, there are major structural challenges facing the disability protection within WFB policies framework in the GCC. This article will address a research gap on disability protection in the region. It will employ a desk-review methodology for institutional, policy and legal mapping for the disability protection from a WFB perspective in the GCC, including statistical data on disability in the region, the new developments of child law in many GCC countries. Analysis will be conducted based on the mapping results to explore trends, typologies, similarities and differences, opportunities and challenges in the GCC.

Keywords: Disability Protection, Work Family Balance Policies, GCC

Dawit Thomas
Lambamo
GICICSSH1711298

Infant Feeding Practice in Hadiyya Culture: The Case of Harche Kebele

Dawit Thomas
Wachemo Universit college of Humanity and Social Sciene Department of Psychology, Wachemo university, Hossana Ethiopia

Feeding and weaning practices vary from culture to culture and depend on different child-rearing values. The socio-cultural dimensions that influence the acceptable infant feeding practices are varied and complex. Understanding cultural differences in beliefs and practices relating to infant feeding is important to enhance designing programs for delivering successful psychological, social, physiological and economic well being of mothers and infants. The main purpose of this study was exploring mother’s infant feeding practices in the context of Hadiyya culture. After purposively selecting Harche Huyaya Uyaya Kebele eight infant feeding mothers were selected using snow ball sampling technique. The study employed interviews and focus group discussion. The study found out early initiation and prolonged breast feeding and early complementary feeding in some instances immediately after birth. In addition, infants were not forced to wean unless the mothers encounter pressing issues like pregnancy and health related problems. Furthermore, the main weaning techniques were putting unpleasant materials on the tip of nipples and sending infants to grandparents home. The study also found out gender difference in weaning, i.e early initiation of weaning for girls. This can be indicative of gender based bias on weaning practice. Finally, health extension workers, office of women and children affairs and Hadiyya Zone Tourism office should organize awareness raising programs to preserve vital infant feeding practices like prolonged breast feeding and length of weaning. In addition, the offices should raise awareness among communities on negative side effects of sending infant to grandparents home that may weaken infant-mothers
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| Suzan Namubiru         | How Sports Can Be Used To Build Social Bridges For Shaping Social Norms And Mindset Of People | Suzan Namubiru  
Research Department, Love To Love Organization, Kampala Uganda |

Abstract

While the issue of gender equality in the boardroom has attracted growing interest in contemporary governance literature, most research focus on the effects of gender diversity on financial performance, resulting in inconclusive results. Research has neglected a feminist understanding of the equality perspective which advocates for equal opportunities in employment. Thus, a study of the experiences and interrelationships of both women and male directors regarding the recruitment, development and retention of directors to understand talent management at board level warrants an academic scrutiny. Whilst women remain underrepresented on company boards globally, little research focuses on the advancement of women directors in male dominated industries such as mining. The South African mining industry presents unique setting due to its historical legacy that used legislation (apartheid) to exclude women and blacks to participate meaningfully in the sector. 15 interviews across three companies in the gold mining sector were conducted with women and male board members to understand barriers to women advancement in mining boards. Thematic analysis of interview transcripts corroborated with documentary analysis and fields notes revealed that practices of talent management and behaviours of both women and male directors perpetuates inequality. In particular, companies have not adopted a strategic approach to talent management. Men drive the recruitment process of selecting tokens whom they can overpower in decision-making. Additionally, men display behaviours associated with the old boy’s network of excluding women in social and networking activities such as golf. Women betray their identities to accommodate men's viewpoints and lack to support other women. Women further protect inequality by accepting gender stereotypical behaviours of communalism, caring and nurturing as sole roles assigned to their contribution on boards while men exercise assertiveness associated with dominance. Black women in particular still face triple oppression of being black, woman and the working class. As such, black women more than any other experience sexism, racism, bullying and undertones that undermine their existence in boards. Overall, the participants regard equality on boards as a transformation imperative but mindsets of men and women still possess stereotypical attitudes that hinders the development of women. This study suggest that the chairperson’s role is critical for the advancement of women and thus recommends a chairman’s and boards model on enhancing equality in the boardroom.

Keywords: women on boards, mining, inequality
Abstract
This paper looks at the power of “sports” as a powerful convening tool and a silent language with power to bridge racial divide, boundaries of age, social status and political divides. The paper is benchmarked on world success stories in Rwanda, England, USA, and Australia among others. It looks at Ugandan community as a case study, which is currently engrossed in egocentrism and ideological disorientation (i.e there are no longer shared values, participation in communal activities, and an outward vision for the country). The paper notes that sports can play a vital role in rebuilding the community fabric, shape social norms and mindset, as well as help government realize national and global government commitments especially NDP II vision, and SDGs goals 3, 5, 10 & 16.

Akpokabowei Oweisana
GICICSSH1711306

Building Entrepreneurship For The Emerging Market In Nigeria: Case Study Of Nigeria Delta Region

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Abstract
The aim of the paper is to analyse the contributions of entrepreneurs for the emerging market in the economic development of the Niger Delta region. The research Design of the study was survey, and the Research Population consisted of Managing Directors of companies in Niger Delta area of Nigeria and the corporate affairs Commission. Sample and Sampling techniques is the random sample of six(6) state in the Niger Delta Area of Nigeria, the study is made up of nine companies managing directors and corporate affairs commission (10 for each state) drawn from Niger Delta Areas of Nigeria totaling sixty(60), of 40 male Directors including corporate affairs commission and 20 female managing directors and corporate affairs commission. Thus, the researcher has a representative sample of the study. The instrument for the study was a 20 item Questionnaire called Building Entrepreneurs for the Emerging Market in Nigeria; (BEFEMN) The researcher administers the questionnaire personally. The major findings of this study shows the following, that inadequate infrastructures limit entrepreneurial effectiveness in Niger Delta Areas of Nigeria, the decline of Nigerian economy since 1980 created an unfriendly environment that is hostile to entrepreneurship, high cost of doing business in Nigeria has affected entrepreneurs from investing in the Niger Delta Areas, inability of entrepreneurs to get venture capital to finance entrepreneurial activity affect the emerging market in Niger Delta, that constant political turmoil in Nigeria greatly limit foreign investors who would be willing to provide resources for entrepreneurs in the Niger Delta Areas. Recommendations were further made

Sabah Khan
GICICSSH1711320

Muslims in Diaspora Negotiating Islam through Muslim Public Sphere and the Role of Media

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23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
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Abstract
In the age of migration, various Muslim communities are in diaspora. The immediate implication of this is what happens to Islam in diaspora? How Islam gets represented in new forms? Such pertinent questions need to be dealt with. This paper shall draw on the idea of religious transnationalism, primarily transnational Islam. There are multiple ways to conceptualize transnational phenomenon with reference to Islam in terms of flow of people, transnational organizations and networks, Ummah oriented solidarity and the new Muslim public sphere. This paper specifically deals with the new Muslim public sphere. It primarily refers to the space and networks enabled by new media and communication technologies, whereby Muslim identity and Islamic normativity are rehearsed, debated by people in different locales. A new sense of public is emerging across Muslim communities, which needs to be contextualized.

This paper uses both primary and secondary data. Primary data elicited through content analysis of audio-visuals on social media and secondary sources of information ranging from books, articles, journals, etc. The basic aim of the paper is to focus on the emerging Muslim public sphere and the role of media in expanding public spheres of Islam. It also explores how Muslims in diaspora negotiate Islam and Islamic practices through media and the new Muslim public sphere. This paper cogently weaves in discussions firstly, of re-intellectualization of Islamic discourse in the public sphere. In other words, how Muslims have come to reimagine their collective identity and critically look at fundamental principles and authoritative tradition. Secondly, the emerging alternative forms of Islam by young Muslims in diaspora. In other words, how young Muslims search for unorthodox ways and media for religious articulation, including music, clothing and TV. This includes transmission and distribution of Islam in diaspora in terms of emerging ‘media Islam’ or ‘soundbite Islam’.

Keywords – Islam, media, Muslims, public sphere
women’s fashion is conducted through selective borrowing culture that is showed in the process of changing that is dominated by patriarchal structure. Moreover, women’s fashion is not only based on gender, but also the hierarchy of class in pesantren that also illustrates the level of power. Moreover, women’s fashion illustrate the maintaining and perpetuating of pesantren tradition which man has superior position and has dominant roles in public sphere, while women is second position and has dominant roles in domestic sphere.

Keywords: women’s fashion, gender identity, pesantren.

Dr Sandeep Kaur Saini
GICICSSH1711335

Plight of Women in Punjabi Albums: A study based on state of Punjab

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Dr. P.P. Singh
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Dr. Aslam Khan
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Abstract
The twentieth century has seen transformation in the nature of communication. Much of it now mediated through print or electronic media and privatization has made diversity in entertainment industry. Many private players are working and undoubtedly sale and profit is their main motive. To promote sale these private players are compromising with quality. Presentation of women from different perspective in media is very common in modern scenario. Punjabi music industry is at peak however it is not presenting women in right manner as woman has always been portrayal. Some traditional cultural values play a vital role to develop ethics among the people and these are also important to make society evener and sound. This paper predicts immoral presentation of women in Punjabi albums. This study is conducted by using content analysis methods particular of Punjabi songs.

Keywords: media, profit, sale, immoral, globalization, commercialization

Dr Shumaila Memon
GICICSSH1711336

‘To read or not to read in Sindhi (L1), that is the question’: An investigation of the relationship between reading attitudes in Sindhi L1 and in English (L2) of the Pakistani rural and urban learners

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Abstract
This study investigated the relationship between reading attitudes in Sindhi (L1) and in English (L2) of learners in Pakistan. It also investigated the differences between reading attitudes of learners from different home backgrounds, rural and urban. The participants of the study had Sindhi as their L1 and English as their L2. They came from rural (n=186) and urban (n=202) parts of Sindh, Pakistan. The study employed a mixed methods approach. It collected data
through a questionnaire, and semi-structured interviews. The questionnaire collected information on four reading attitude variables: self perception as a reader, utilitarian value for reading, personal involvement for reading and lack of reading anxiety both in Sindhi and in English. The fifth variable was learner’s rural/urban home background. The study partially confirms findings from previous studies indicating that reading attitudes in L1 and in L2 are related. Rural learners displayed a stronger relationship between reading attitudes in L1 and in L2, whereas urban learners displayed a weaker relationship. This finding was further confirmed when, through a multiple regression analysis, the contribution of each reading attitude was checked in terms of the coefficient values. A learner’s ‘rural/urban home background’ emerged as the strongest indicator of a learner’s reading attitudes than his/her reading attitudes in Sindhi. Thus, urban home background seems to add positively to reading attitudes in English. The findings show the importance of one’s educational background, home and society on the whole in the process of developing a learner’s attitudes towards reading in English. Furthermore, this study also demonstrated marked differences in the reading attitudes of both the groups in terms of their reading attitudes in L1 and in L2. The rural learners had better reading attitudes in L1 than their counterparts, whereas the urban learners had better reading attitudes in English than the rural learners. Such a finding again supports the role of society and social background in shaping learners’ reading attitudes in L1 or in L2.

Abdul Shmailan  
GICICSSH1711337

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Introduction

Corporate social responsibility is not a new topic. It embraces the perception that corporations are socially responsible to the community and to their business practices at the same time Carool (1991). Corporations who foster social responsibility believe their accomplishments in that area can be catalysts for loyalty consumer loyalty both visually and by behavior Mandhachitara and Poothong (2009). This strategy has been effective in a variety of businesses worldwide to get a deeper relationship and loyalty from their customers. One example of this is how banks have used their social responsibility programs to generate stronger relationships with their customers (McDonald and Hung Lai 2010). Strong CSR can also produce a stronger moral and values picture to the customers that will ultimately increase customer loyalty and satisfaction (Green & Peloza 2011). According to Pomerin and Johnson (2009), there are also a variety of strategies that corporations can employ to “advertise” their CSR campaigns to improve their appeal to existing customers and new customers. These carefully crafted strategies can be used to focus on customer’s morality and their position in Society (Farache and Perks 2010). (Turker, 2009) defined CSR as corporate behaviors which aim to affect stakeholder positively and go beyond its economic interest. (((Corporate social Jordan))) Corporate social responsibility is a delicate balance between business and economics; and managing the relationship with the society in which it operates (Carool, 1991) Kim and et.al (2002) studied the role of advertising and product attributes on customer vision. They outlined that performed promotions about specific products would affect both customer view related to product and his/her image about product attributes. Furthermore,
Jones and et.al (2006) pondered how famous English sellers use social responsibility as a means to attract customers. Corporations visibility can be changed for the better if their CSR is more positive and gives the customer more reason buy from them (McDonald and Hung Lai 2010).

Mamadou Abdou Babou Ngom
GICICSSH1711338

André Brink’s sense of anticlimax over the new dispensation in modern-day South Africa: An examination of The Rights of Desire

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Abstract
This paper sets out to analyze, through André Brink’s The Rights of Desire, white South Africans’ resentment over the new dispensation in South Africa. Even though the race-based ideology of apartheid was devised and implemented by people of Afrikaner extraction, there were many amongst white South Africans who were relentless in their scathing condemnation of the immorality of institutionalized racism. André Philipus Brink, Nadine Gordimer, J.M.Coetzee and Breyten Breyten Bach, to name but a few, were white liberals who were conspicuous by their antiapartheid stance. They used, indeed, the vehicle of literature to bring to light the multifaceted horrors of racial oppression in South Africa and, accordingly, went a long way towards raising international awareness about the need to bring it an end. White liberals’ rejection of the sanctimoniousness of apartheid was driven by their steadfast espousal of the universality of human dignity and freedom. Understandably, with the demise of apartheid, those voices of conscience cum other like-minded people felt that South Africa was set fair to become a democratic society in which racial determinism would no longer be a key feature in government policies. Rather, the rescission of institutionalized racism and its attendant heralding of democracy have left many a white South African with an overwhelming anticlimactic sense, which shines through the woes of Brink’s lead character in The Rights of Desire, Ruben Olivier.
Key words: anticlimax, dispensation, revenge, librarianship, corruption, justice

Madan Mohan Beura
GICICSSH1711339

Changing Vista In The Poetry Of Louis Macneice: A Selective Study Of His Poems

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Abstract
Several great poets who wrote in English, for example, William Wordsworth, John Keats, P.B. Shelley, Robert Frost, etc., were almost always confined within one vista, that is, non-human Nature. In the light of this fact, we find a refreshing difference as regards a leading poet of Europe and Ireland (and of the world), that is, Louis MacNeice. The numerous poems composed by him, stretch across umpteen realms and offer mindboggling variety of themes and sundry elements to us. The flight of Louis MacNeice’s poetic fancy/attention over numerous kinds of themes is never superficial or hurried. Intense focus on ground zero as regards the varied themes, is relentless through and through in Louis MacNeice’s poetry. To name a few, with the intention of holding up to literary critics’ and readers’
attention the immense variety of themes in MacNeice’s poems, we may justifiably cite poems like Train To Dublin, Cuckoo, To a Communist, Museums, Passage Steamer, Chess, The Heated Minutes, London Rain, Death of an Actress, Alcohol, etc. In our proposed paper we would like to dwell not only on the overwhelming variety of themes contained in Louis MacNeice’s poems, but, also make brief reference to some remarkable aspects of his poetic art. These are, so to say, authenticity of depiction, inventiveness in expression and subtlety of ideas.

Managing Fiscal Space for Better Development Outcomes in India

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Abstract

India’s economy is growing at a massive rate of 7 per cent, one of the fastest growing economies in the world. On the other hand, the country’s development indicators are moving at a snail's pace as an average decadal growth rate of Human Development in India has been 1.51 per cent; lower than Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar. The world trend has shown positive correlation between state intervention and performance of development indicators. On the other hand, analysis shows that in spite of the ever increasing development expenditure in India, the outcomes are modest. This calls for an urgent need to transform development strategy of the nation. Recently, various measures following an approach of decentralization and cooperative federalism have been institutionalized to improve efficiency in government spending and to address local developmental concerns. Some of the important reforms are rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and higher devolution of funds to the states from centre as recommended by the 14th finance commission. This study analyses states’ response to such changes and argues that despite greater fiscal space provided by these reforms, development paradigm of Indian states hasn’t changed significantly. Taking that into account, this study highlights implementation bottlenecks such as underutilization of budgetary allocations and complacency in policy making at local level. To address these problems, this study makes a case for introduction of reforms addressing implementation bottlenecks on the ground level along with existing mechanisms at union level. Study recommends minimizing the role of government in micro managing development programs especially in priority social sectors and entrusting the responsibility of implementation and policy making at local level to Non-Governmental Organizations and civil societies. On the other hand, a government institution at state level, associated with National Institute for Transforming India (NITI Ayog) at the centre, can take up responsibility of monitoring, training and capacity building of stakeholders for local development. The proposed mechanism is envisioned to enable clear distinction between the functions of stakeholders, ensure synchronization of development policy at various levels and encourage participation and accountability.

Keywords: Implementation Bottlenecks, Human Development Index, Social Sector, Decentralization, Outcome Mapping
Abstract
Wide Sargasso Sea is a 1966 novel by Jean Rhys which is a creative response to Charlotte Bronte’s novel Jane Eyre. It is said to be her most problematic novel since her own psychological complexity and inner conflict is well echoed through the main Caribbean protagonist, Antoinette. The novel wonderfully expresses several cultural references and moods. Apart from the various fundamental themes such as race, identity, gender and the politics the novel also gives voice to the suppressed and unresolved conflicting emotions of Antoinette’s past that clearly unfolds as the novel progresses. Antoinette’s subjugation and pain has been portrayed as very much similar to Bertha, the protagonist of Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte. Antoinette’s mind is suspended between two opposing worlds for which she constantly struggle with herself to fit within a culture, but realizes that she is been denied by both. She tries to cope with the diasporic dislocation but her surrounding does not turn out to be favorable to provide her with a stable cultural identity. Being a White-Creole woman she is marginalized by her Jamaican neighbors. Rochester, her husband plays an important role in shaping her character throughout the novel and is also a factor behind her subjugation. Both the author and the heroine shares a troubled childhood, a painful struggle for identity and a place in the society. Thus, Wide Sargasso Sea is a novel that echoes Jean Rhys’s life. The author has re-created her past through her heroine, Antoinette with an inspiration from the character of Bertha from Jane Eyre. The prime focus of my paper is to portray how the author has juxtaposed her painful struggle to achieve a self-identity through Antoinette. I will definitely incorporate Gayatri Spivak Chakraborty’s theory of Subalternity while addressing Antoinette’s marginalized identity. I will also measure Antoinette’s subjugation in the novel through the lens of Foucault’s Docile Bodies.
Keywords: Subaltern, Marginalization, Docile Body, Diaspora, Identity.

Zahra Zaheri
GICICSSH1711346

The effect of emotional intelligence skills training on competitive anxiety of athletes

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Islamic Azad University, Qorveh Branch, Kurdistan, Iran

Abstract
The goal of this research, was investigating the effect of emotional intelligence skills training on competitive anxiety of athletes. The research method of this study was a type of Quasi-experimental and pre-test plan- post-test was used with control group. The statistical community consist of all girl Wushu athlete were in the province of Hamadan that from among of them were selected as available, as much as 40 people and divided in two groups 20 people in examination and 20 people in control groups. The tutorial of emotional intelligence skills were done in 10 sessions and once a week but control group didn’t receive any training. To collect information from anxiety competition exam is used in (SCAT) sport. To analyze the data the covariance method was used. Results showed, by controlling the pre-test effect, the difference between scores of examination and control groups in competitive anxiety in (p≤0/05) level is meaningful. Therefore, one can conclude, tutorial of emotional intelligence skills was effective in reducing the
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<td>Kabil Demirkiran</td>
<td>Could The Poet Be Killed in Any Poems?</td>
<td>Boğaziçi University, İstanbul</td>
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### Abstract

Little is known regarding the International Committee of the Red Cross’ (ICRC) knowledge surrounding the Nazi’s plans to carry out one of the largest genocides in recorded history. Even less is known in relation to the ICRC’s inspection of Theresienstadt. Theresienstadt, located in what is now known as the Czech Republic, is referred to by some as a ghetto and by others as a concentration camp. One thing one can be sure of is that it was home to one of the Nazi’s greatest hoaxes. The Nazi’s spent approximately one year ‘beautifying’ Theresienstadt in preparation for a visit where they would host Dr. Maurice Rossel - a delegate of the ICRC who would be inspecting the camp. Rossel’s report shockingly testified that Theresienstadt was a normal provincial town describing conditions as more comfortable than living in war-time Prague. Soon after the visit had been completed, production began on a propaganda film showing Theresienstadt to be a ‘spa-town’ for Jews to retire to. Once the film had been completed, many residents including the film’s producer found their fate in the notorious Auschwitz. Due to the tide of World War Two turning against the Nazi’s favour, the film never found its way to its intended viewers however the Nazi commitment to such an expensive project in a time of total war proves how deceitful they could be. Would their actions be enough to fool the ICRC? Rossel’s glowing report certainly seems to suggest it was. However, the response from more senior figures within the organisation seems to suggest otherwise.

### Abstract

The traditional criticism considered the “poet” just like the “author” as the norm-subject the presence of which could be unquestioned in any manner; then decided how to read the poem through such presupposition accordingly. Neither English nor American literary criticism could not disregard the intention of the author in full. Knowing the life and experiences of the poet has been considered as the most ideal way of making the meaning in the poem definite. However, if we would say like Barthes, allocating an author to the text implies to impose a certain limitation and to attribute a final signified on that text. If the aim is to gain functionality in the ambiguity within the poetry, it is required to start out not from the biography or intention of the author, but from the words which are dispersed on the page. In this point of view, the poet has lost his creative identity whose presence precedes the text and which makes the text exist. It is going to be considered as an influence, an image and an element which is needed to be sought in the text, produced by the text, just like any rhyme or metaphor. In other words, the poet is “a sign which is vulnerable to interpretations”, from the linguistic approach, which gains meaning in the process of reading, afterwards. A sign the “signified”
of which could be easily modified, could be produced by different readers, at different times and through different methods whatsoever...Just like lots of poets so far, the primary importance is assigned onto this concept of poet which is announced as unquestionable by the traditional literature critics in the analyses which are performed on the poetry of Turkish poems Behçet Necatigil and Cemal Süreya who claim that poetry is strictly related to the life of poet, and the understanding of judgment of the texts is adopted by means of beginning from the biographies and worldviews of Necatigil and Süreya. This point of view, which ignores that the fact that each text has the system of signs which exists with the language, as self-sufficient and based on the interpretation, also restricts the questions which could be asked concerning the text to a certain extent. The poetry analysis is reduced to the problem that what the poets may imply to say and then the literary studies converted the critic into the intention-reader of the poets. A lot of academic studies, in which different dimensions of the Necatigil and Süreya poetry are debated, are full of the interviews of the poets published in various journals and newspapers and also with their own evaluations made on their lives and on their poetries. So here that is the most important question: Could the biographical poet really be killed in any poems? 

Key Words: Turkish poetry, Barthes, Necatigil, Süreya, poetic subject, biography, authorial death

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GICICSSH1711352

Impact of Social Capital on Career Development

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Abstract
The purpose of this study is to explore the literature of social capital on career development. The various theoretical models drawn through social capital theory and the impacts derived on career progress are highlighted. Within this scope, the theoretical background and literature search on social capital and human capital management career development are deeply investigated. The major gaps within the literature, under this scope of social capital on human resources are identified. The social capital and hybrid theoretical frameworks are evaluated and suggestions for the future academic researches have been described. One of the major findings of this research is that it highlights the lack of hybrid theoretical models including social capital on career progress. The main proposition of social capital creating an advantage for accessing and utilizing career opportunities is verified through various researches with exceptions. Another identified gap was the commonality of the methodology as well as the commonalities of the professionals’ records under investigation. The professionals under focus had major commonalities like graduation from the same university or working for the same company and mainly the academia. The results of this work aims to enlighten the academic literature of social capital and career development with possible future research questions.

Key Words: Social Capital, Career Development, Human Resources

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South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
Folklore is Hostile to Poetry

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Abstract
Cemal Süreya is accepted in modern Turkish poetry as one of the pioneers of the Second New Poetry Movement which occurred in 1950’s. This new poetry is “abstract”, “absurd” and “devoid of meaning”, “introverted” and “obscure”, “deformed in form and content”; it displays unique concerns with “individualism” and “formalism”; it is a poetry, moreover, that “turned its back on society” and in this move one can recognize its central push to be a revolt, not against tradition per se but against a tradition of poetry-as-public-address. The poets of this movement take exception to the social aspects common in the poetry of Nâzım Hikmet and the Garip poets, and instead—partly inspired by the disruption of language in such Western movements as Dada and Surrealism—seek to create a more abstract poetry through the use of jarring and unexpected language, complex images, and the association of ideas. To some extent, the movement can be seen as including some of the characteristics of postmodern literature. In his highly debated essay Folklore Hostile to Poetry, Cemal Süreya wrote, contemporary poetry is now the poetry of the word. He continuously admires about contemporary poets such as Henri Michaux and André Breton is the irability to shake even the words, dislocating them from their content meaning an juggling with them. Cemal Süreya, himself, too, recreated Turkish poetic language as a reflection of this new ways of seeing and expressing things; and undertook a role of a leading poet in modernizing Turkish poetry.

Key Words: Turkish Poetry, Folklore, Cemal Süreya, Western Poetry

Technology and Innovation Management Indicators and Assessment Based on Government Performance

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Abstract
Throughout the large global databases, such as OECD, UNDP, ITU, Eurostat, WorldBank, and Statistical offices of countries, there are many indicators that refer to Technology and Innovation Management (TIM) performance of countries. However, a question arises of how to classify and systematically analyze
these indicators in terms of measuring, monitoring and enhancing TIM performance at national level. More specifically, in this paper we pose a question of how to assess the government performance in TIM, as one aspect of the Triple Helix model. Therefore, we use a model of thirty-nine indicators which are classified according to three main management functions: planning, organizing and control, observed as input, process and output, respectively. More importantly, we analyze the relations that exist between these three categories of indicators. Planning indicators are observed as the investments in technological and innovative activities; Organizing indicators include the infrastructure, public administration efficiency and cooperation support, while control indicators refer to the national economy R&D, transfer effects and entrepreneurship outcomes. The model is tested for assessing and comparing government performance in TIM for three countries: Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, for the time period 2007-2012. Finally, as a feedback in the model, we used scores of the countries according to Global Innovation Index and Global Competitiveness Index, to verify the results and provide the final conclusion.

Key words: Technology and Innovation Management, State/Government, Performance, Serbia

A Study Of The Pre-Implementation Management Process For Rfid Technology In Hospital Health Care A Conceptual Paper

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Phallapa Petison
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Abstract
Nowadays, both public and private hospitals attempt using the most up to date technology aimed to improve and increase service sufficiency. Radio Frequency Identification or RFID is considered as one advanced, beneficial tool. However, in the hospital health care context, this is still regarded as a new process in the initial period of RFID technology use. Based on a review of past literature, more than 40% of technology implementation in the Health Care context has resulted in failure. This has been due to many restrictions e.g. technical aspects, budgets, human resources, and various hospital standards. These obstructions acknowledge that it is not easy to simply use technology, but it is essential to be aware of many factors in order to achieve the utmost efficiency. This study found three factors: technology, human resources and organizations, which could be involved in the preparation process for bringing such technology into hospital practice, and contribute greatly to the success in using RFID technology

Keywords: RFID technology, Key Success factor, Pre-implementation process management, Hospital Healthcare

The study on the improvement of students' abilities by the mobile platform

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Lin, Pao-Yin  
National Taipei University of Education, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Abstract  
The current situation of Taiwanese education continues to study. Those who score high in the Comprehensive Assessment Program for Junior High School students are the first choice for entering Public High Schools. Those with low scores are enrolled in Vocational High School. These students have the PISA Reading Literacy and Scientific Literacy, and the results are below the level of 2. Therefore, the researchers hope to build OK4R reading steps in the mobile platform to enhance students’ reading comprehension ability, establish their logical thinking ability, and explore gender, basic ability and other factors for the students to use the OK4R platform on the action Reading steps for the effect of popular science reading effect. In this study, an OK4R mobile platform APP was set up. A total of 90 students in the first grade of Taipei Vocational high school were selected as the subjects. One group was the experimental group; the other was the control group. The experimental group was treated by OK4R platform. The control group is based on the traditional paper OK4R popular science reading. In the pre-test, teaching experiments, post-test, the correlation analysis, and statistics. The results showed that: 1. Vocational students use OK4R action platform for popular science reading, effectively enhance their popular science reading comprehension; 2. Vocational students use OK4R action platform for popular science reading, the logical thinking ability improved significantly; 3. Gender, basic ability and other factors for the students in the action platform to use OK4R reading steps, and those who scored low in the Natural Examination were the most beneficiaries.

Key words: OK4R, popular science reading, logical thinking, vocational students

Zahra Zaheri  
GICICSSH1711363

The Effect Of Emotional Intelligence Skills Training On Competitive Anxiety Of Athletes

Zahra Zaheri  
Islamic Azad University, Qorveh Branch, Kurdistan, Iran

Nasrin Ghaffari  
Islamic Azad University, Qorveh Branch, Kurdistan, Iran

Amir Karimi  
Islamic Azad University, Qorveh Branch, Kurdistan, Iran

Abstract  
The goal of this research, was investigating the effect of emotional intelligence skills training on competitive anxiety of athletes. The research method of this study was a type of Quasi-experimental and pre-test plan- post-test was used with control group. The statistical community consist of all girl Wushu athlete were in the province of Hamadan that from among of them were selected as available, as much as 40 people and divided in two groups 20 people in examination and 20 people in control groups. The tutorial of emotional intelligence skills were done in 10 sessions and once a week but control group didn’t receive any training. To collect information from anxiety competition exam is used in (SCAT) sport. To analyze the data the covariance method was used. Results showed, by controlling the pre-test effect, the difference between scores of examination and control...
groups in competitive anxiety in \( p \leq 0.05 \) level is meaningful. Therefore, one can conclude, tutorial of emotional intelligence skills was effective in reducing the competitive anxiety of athletes.

Keywords: emotional intelligence skills training, competitive anxiety, athletes

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Natalija Rascotina</th>
<th>Re-membering the Future: Speculative fiction by Eben Venter and Lauren Beukes</th>
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<td>Ken Barris</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Faculty of Engineering, Cape Peninsula University of Technology</td>
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</table>

Abstract

There is a degree of critical consensus that South African dystopias written in the post-apartheid period reflect critically the continuing structural violence and economic inequality that have continued into the present, despite the formal demise of apartheid. This article analyses two novels set in very different dystopic South African futures, namely Trencherman (2008) by Eben Venter, and Moxyland (2008) by Lauren Beukes. Venter’s novel, writing back to Heart of Darkness by Joseph Conrad, is set in a post-apartheid state that has collapsed following the loss of white control. This pessimistic (indeed possibly racist) stance is balanced by the focaliser’s retrospective gaze, a perspective that attempts to interrogate and account for the brutality and guilt of the apartheid past, and its meaning for his Afrikaner identity. Beukes novel is set in a near-future world in which the violence of apartheid is less directly critiqued, as it is transformed into digital and technological modes of oppression wielded by omnipotent corporates.

I consider these novels through the lenses of power, embodiment, and temporal and spatial reframing. More particularly, I discuss the production of societal power (including its absence and the consequences), modes of oppression, and Othering. My discussion of embodiment will take into account the role of grotesque imagery as a symbolic channel for political meanings. I further consider settings of space and time as part of the historical framing of these dystopias, with further regard to ways in which the dystopic mode reflects or distorts contemporary social dynamics.

Key Words: dystopia, speculative fiction, Eben Venter, Lauren Beukes, Moxyland, Trencherman, apartheid

<table>
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<th>Mr. Wichai Srirat</th>
<th>Thailand and the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the abolition of the death penalty</th>
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<td></td>
<td>School of Law, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Pakkred, Nonthaburi Thailand</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Abstract

The key purpose of death sentence is, by incapacitate reoccurrence of serious crimes, to safeguard the society. However, there are many critiques on its efficiency such as death sentence cannot not deter crimes. This resulted in international campaign on the abolition of death penalty. Thailand is one among counties where death sentence has been imposed intensively. In it presenting the human rights report to the Human Rights Council under the UPR process, Thailand promised to review its policy on the death penalty by undertaking the...
### Possibility Ratification Second Protocol ICCPR Abolition Death Penalty

The aim of this research has three folds, (1) to understand the obligations of the Optional Protocol imposed to its State party and analysis the conformity of death sentences under Thai penal provisions to such obligations; (2) to understand legal and socio-political circumstances that lead to the ratifications of the Protocol of the Philippines and Lithuania; and (3) to assess the opinions of the officials in the criminal procedure and general public toward the policy on the ratification of the Protocol on abolition of death penalty. The finding of the research is to be submitted to the Department Rights and Liberties Protection for its review and decide the Thai Government’s policies on the death penalty.

**Keywords:** abolition of death penalty, Thai penal law, ICCPR

### The Establishment Of The British Consulate In Thessalonika In The 18th Century

**Mehmet Demiryürek**  
Department Of History/Arts And Sciences Faculty, Hitit University, Rum-Turkey

**Abstract**

The commerce is one of the oldest and most important topics in history of the international relations. Having gained the ahd-name or capitulation from the Ottomans the European nations set up their consulates organizing the commercial activities in the Ottoman dominions. The first capitulation was granted by the Ottomans to the English in 1580 and the English began to establish their own consulates in the Ottoman mercantile cities. The main duty of a consul was to deal with the problems of the merchants of his country visiting the ports under his responsibility. In 1672, *The Merchant Map of Commerce* by Robert Lewis recorded that in Salonica, ‘anciently called Thessalonica’, ‘the present inhabitants are Greeks, Turks and principally Jews, who are here found to be very rich and eminent merchants, 80 Synagogues of them being accounted to be in this town, employing themselves in several arts and merchandising. It is seated in the bottom of a Gulph called by the cities name, and by the demur that happened in the English trade to Turkie some years past, these Jews and inhabitants, and some Moors banished of the Spain, have here set up some Looms, and made cloth, in imitation of our English Soffolk cloths’ (Lewis 1762, 268). The first English consul sent to Thessalonika was Richard Kemble in 1715 (Wood 1964, 122) and in the eighteenth century, Wood (1964, 164) stated that, ‘the chief development took place in the newly established settlement of Thessalonika’. However, it has not been made a comprehensive research related to the British consulate in Thessalonika in the 18th century yet. Therefore, this study examines the foundation of the British consuls in Thessalonika in the period under question and the commercial activities of Richard Kimble as the first consul. In this study it will be focused on the collections of the Ottoman documents and registers in the Ottoman Archives. In addition to this, the records of the Thessalonika Cadi’s court, the documents in the National Archives in Kew and letters of Richard Kimble in the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies also will be studied.

**Keywords:** Capitulation, Consul, Trade, Mediterranean, Greece

### The Effect of Gender on Aggressive Behaviors among Kuwaiti Children

**Ebtesam Alqaoud**  
Sociology and Social Work, Kuwait University, Kuwait

23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK

South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
Abstract
Child aggression is a serious social problem that affects children’s lives. This study examines the relationship between three types of aggressive behaviors—physical, verbal, and indirect aggression—from sociocultural and social work perspectives. In addition, it investigates the effect of gender among the three types of aggressive behaviors and the most frequently used aggressive behaviors among a sample of 329 Kuwaiti children. The results show that there is a positive correlation between the three types of aggression and gender.
Keywords: aggressive behaviors, social work, children, gender.

Stephanie C Black
GICICSSH1711131
Investigating the Relationship between Filial Closeness and Happiness
Stephanie C. Black
Edith Cowan University, Perth, Australia

Abstract
The quality of the relationship with one’s parents is commonly held to be an important contributor to happiness or psychological well-being. This presentation illustrates an investigation into the relationship between adult filial closeness (i.e., how close adults are to their parents) and their happiness. A convenience sample (N = 75, age = 18 to 71, 61.3% female) was recruited via social media, adult filial closeness was measured with the Adult Filial Closeness Scale, and happiness was measured with the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire. There was no significant difference between male and female scores on the two scales. A positive relationship between adult filial closeness and happiness was supported for the main adult group but not for very young adults and very old adults. This study emphasises that a close relationship of adults with their parents is important for psychological well-being. Future research could focus on overcoming the limitations of the study regarding sampling and order effects.
Keywords: Filial closeness, relationship with parents, Adult Filial Closeness Scale, AFCS, Oxford Happiness Questionnaire, happiness, secure attachment

Razieh Eslmieh
GICICSSH1711137
The Development of Social Identity Stratum in Henrik Ibsen’s A Doll House: A New Perspective to Identity
Razieh Eslmieh
Assistant Professor, Islamic Azad University Parand Branch

Abstract
Based on Bakhtin’s theories of dialogism and stratification, the paper suggests that individual identity is not a unified entity, is not a complete whole, and is not static rather identity with its diverse strata is dynamic, developing and evolving. Gender identity, cultural identity, linguistic identity, imposed identity, ideological identity, spacial identity, national identity, racial identity, topographical identity and even diverse sorts of hybrid identities such as socio-political identity, socio-linguistic, socio-cultural are just some strata of individual’s nonhomogeneous identity. For matters of space and time, the present paper seeks to prove the existence of social identity based on Alfred Adler’s theory of Individual Psychology and the concepts of superiority complex and inferiority complex and their representative causes such as social interest, style of life, organ inferiority and masculine protest. The theories are applied on Henrik Ibsen’s A Doll House to study the development and suppression of social identity in Nora which lead to her suicide.

23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
The Holocaust is frequently considered to have precipitated a crisis in language and cultural representation in general. Over the years, the horror of genocide has been thought to remain outside the boundaries of faithful cinematic representation. Many films have been often criticized as being either untrue or insensitive. In their search for an ethical dimension that lies beyond particular mandates, obligations, and rules, narrative films (both comedies and dramas) may take the liberty of revising, or distorting history. This paper discusses several narrative Holocaust films which address the death taint of Nazi jargon that had irretrievably corroded language and symbolic expression: "The Great Dictator" (Charles Chaplin, 1940) "To Be or Not to Be" (Ernst Lubitsch, 1942), "Schindler's List" (Steven Spielberg, 1993), "La Vita è Bella" (Roberto Benigni, 1997), and "Inglourious Basterds" (Quentin Tarantino, 2009). Paying particular attention to the last three films, which have raised considerable controversy, I argue that these films attempt to restore human subjectivity and the law of the Symbolic by using a variety of rhetorical devices such as: lies, concession to forgery, simulation of unreal situations, excessive double meanings, incorrect translations, and the foregrounding of (the Nazi) euphemisms and disinformation. The characters in the films are aware, to a certain extent, of the true nature of the Nazis' murderous intentions. They do not believe the Nazis' lies, and must abandon their own set of values in order to save their lives, as well as the lives of others. I refer to this phenomenon as the ethics of “contra-lying.” “Contra-lying” has several aspects: it involves acknowledging reality; its intent is the saving of lives; and it is an act of reclaiming the victims' voices and subjectivity. It creates an ironic distance, inscribing ethical judgments, and impelling reconsiderations of historical atrocities.

Key words: Ethics, Holocaust, Narrative Cinema, Contra-lying

Prayudi Prayudi
GICICSSH1711139

Analysing Challenges of Developing Ecotourism Village in Sleman, Yogyakarta, Indonesia: a Community Development Approach

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M.Edy Susilo
Department of Communication Science, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Yogyakarta

Heti Herastuti
Department of Agro technology, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Yogyakarta

Abstract
The purpose of this research is to analyse the issues and challenges faced in
developing ecotourism village in Indonesia. Issue of sustainability has become a debate among scholars as to how the development of ecotourism village will benefit society or villagers and at the same time preserve environment and traditional values. Further, the research also identifies the capacity of human resources in developing ecotourism village. It’s argued that if relevant factors in initiating the development of ecotourism village can be identified, suitable programs can be developed and implemented from small to large scale, enhance the life of villagers, and preserve natural as well as cultural environments. This study used qualitative research method. This method systematically describes the facts or characteristics of a particular population or a particular field factually and accurately. Findings of research indicate some challenges if ecotourism village in Sleman, Yogyakarta, Indonesia is to develop. The first is to change the mindset and to build awareness of villagers. It is because the villagers will be the main actors that will run the ecotourism village. Second is to identify village potentials to be develop and becomes the uniqueness of the village. Third is how local government regulate and protect the development of ecotourism village. Fourth is to involve other tourism actors in the process. Based on the findings, outcomes of research are programs that need to carry out and at the same time involve villagers in developing ecotourism village. Future research is needed as to how to involve other stakeholders in contributing to the development of ecotourism village.

Keywords: ecotourism village, community development, challenges

Seyed Majid Alavi Shooshtari
GICICSSH1711148

Politics of Gender and Female Resistance in Montesquieu’s Persian Letters

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Abstract
The women’s question was clearly one of significance for eighteenth century France, as authors addressed it directly in their writing. Montesquieu was no exception, he too thought it worth debate, and as a result, he chose to present his views on women’s condition and their possible liberation in his epistolary novel Persian Letters, where he created two Oriental characters, Usbek and Rica, who leave their native Persia, travel to France and comment on the state of both societies. Through the lens of cultural comparison, Montesquieu is able to offer significant commentary on the current French regime and its male hierarchy and to suggest that it is perhaps not the best way to run a country. Tied into his presentation of Republicanism, women’s rights emerges as a topic in need of consideration. Through the characters involved in the so-called “harem plot”, female power and threat manifest themselves and show that women were in fact capable of domination, despite the limitations imposed upon their sex in a man’s world and Montesquieu like Laclos’s epistolary novel Dangerous Liaisons (1782), wrote in reaction to women’s condition in noble society at the time. In this respect this paper intends to investigate the systems Montesquieu represents in his epistolary novel to interrogate the politics of female resistance to repudiate the male dominated world they live in for gaining their emancipation and freedom.

Key Words: Montesquieu, Persian Letters, gender politics, female resistance

David Stott
GICICSSH1711150

The Prospects for an Independent West Papua

David Adam Stott

23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
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The Center for Fundamental Education, The University of Kitakyushu, Japan

Abstract
This paper will consider whether the Indonesian-controlled territory of West Papua would be a viable state if it finally achieved the independent statehood that its former colonial ruler, the Netherlands, promised in the early 1960s. It will firstly consider other recent cases of successful secession, most notably East Timor and South Sudan, to stress the importance of international support for any independence campaign. Thereafter it will use descriptive statistics to assess whether West Papua would actually be a viable independent state, in particular looking at its demography and economy. By examining some of the difficulties affecting its neighbors post-independence, in particular Papua New Guinea and East Timor, this paper will introduce some of the main challenges an independent West Papua would likely face. Even in the unlikely event that the Indonesian government would countenance a similar referendum to the one it allowed in East Timor, it concludes that genuine autonomy within Indonesia would probably offer a better future for ordinary Papuans, in light of the post-independence difficulties of other comparable states.

Key words: Indonesia; Papua; secession; independence; autonomy

Veny Ari Sejati
Communication Study Program, University Of Merdeka Madiun, Madiun, Indonesia

Abstract
Based on the word of mouth theories, the purpose of this research is to explain and describe word of mouth marketing offline and online of the new motorcycles in Indonesia, as the selected developing country. The information were collected through participant observation as a moderate participant, it means the researcher maintains a balance between being insider and outsider, and the researcher is also the retailer of new motorcycle brand Suzuki and Viar in East Java, Indonesia. Sales force talk to loyal customers about product, price, store location, sales program, etc., with a very strategic message that is easy to understand and easy to share when showroom traffic / walk, canvassing to traditional market and villages; and visiting to loyal customers house. They use social, cultural, local language as an approach word of mouth marketing. They also encourage a customer to ride a test ride, make the price as low as feasible through social media such as Facebook, BBM, Whatsapp, Instagram, then loyal costumer share to others also through online and offline. The loyal customers talk to their neighbors, families, friends, e-mail colleagues, and read online customer reviews sharing their experiences. After the coordinator sales got information what the costumers say and listen through all the ways, they used it as an approach to spread messages even farther.

Keywords:Word of mouth marketing, Sales force, Social Media, New Motorcycle
Continuing Nurse Education as a Parameter of Care Quality

Fani Yfanti
G. Papanikolaou Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece

Athina A. Sipitanou
University of Macedonia, Department of Educational and Social Policy, Thessaloniki, Greece

Abstract

The purpose of the research was to investigate views and attitudes of nurses regarding their educational needs, in the frame of Interwork Continuing Education and the improvement of patient care as a result of Continuing Education. The sample size comprised 339 nurses and the study’s response rate was 78% and as a study tool a questionnaire was used. The participation of nurses in continuing education programs is guided by the awareness of the needs and deficiencies in the daily exercise of their profession at a rate of 88.5%. The training programs help to improve their working performance, 89%, and improve efficiency 91%. The object of education with the highest selection index was the field of Emergency Nursing followed by prevention of nosocomial infections and treating burnout. The results of the study contribute to the timely and proper planning of educational programs based on the existing, short and long term and future educational and training needs. Education of employees is a sustained and substantial investment in human resources and create conditions for optimal and possible utilization of staff, based on both the needs of the service and personal knowledge and skills. Coverage of training needs through relevant training programs under the Interwork Continuing Education will lead to the improvement of health care quality, since the Continuing Education in Nursing is one of the main conditions for ensuring a high level of health providers.

Keywords: Continuing Nurse Education, training needs, health care quality

Human Rights to Act against Social Inequality

M. Isabel Garrido Gómez
Professor of Legal Philosophy, University of Alcalá (Spain).

Abstract

Our study deals with the subject of substantive equality in the sphere of social rights. First, we investigate the semantic and practical complexity of these concepts, together with the obligations which correspond to the public authorities in terms of putting them into practice. Secondly, we discuss the role of substantive equality in the discourse of social rights, explaining the points at which the two concepts interact, and the ways that formal equality can be improved. Lastly, we reach the conclusion that there are two distinct senses in the concept of discrimination, one which is equivalent to any infringement of the general principal of equality, and another stricter one, which is the infringement of equality when any of the proscribed differentiating factors are present (race, sex, etc.). The legal aspect of the mandate to exercise and guarantee social rights is manifested in the programmed objective, as well as in the fact that the measures aimed at this objective are protected from the possibility of their not being complied with, or of their being complied with in such a way that they have no real effect. In this way, social rights constitute subjective rights, representing a
programme of distribution of goods through a balance between public, collective and private interests. This results in a singular structure with a special mechanism by which the State has to provide assistance and services, and create, strengthen and promote the conditions allowing individuals and groups to satisfy their needs. Thus their obligations are also related to the prerequisites for exercising positive liberty. The main point of departure is that individuals are moral subjects endowed with dignity. It defends the idea that we all have real capacity for choice and that we all direct our existence towards certain aims in life. Finally, we study the guarantees for protect human rights and overcome the social inequality. A legal guarantee is a functional, relational and multidimensional reality that can be analysed within a legal system. As far as social rights are concerned, it is necessary to distinguish between the possibilities of technical and political realization. Technically they can be guaranteed, because the acts required to satisfy them would inevitably be discretionary, unable to be formalized and would not be susceptible to jurisdictional controls and constraints. 

Keywords: Human Rights, Social Inequality, Guarantees.

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<th>Miethy Zaman</th>
<th>Is Latin America an example of Growth Failure: 1801-2015</th>
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<td>GICICSSH1711182</td>
<td>Miethy Zaman</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monash University, Australia</td>
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Abstract: With the cases of few growth miracles in the recent past, it is quite common to coin South America as an example of growth failure or disaster. South America is endowed with natural resources and many literatures have linked the outcome of this region with the resource curse hypothesis. We employ a two-stage framework to analyse the direct and indirect effect of natural resources on economic growth. Using six major South American countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela, empirical analysis found a positive effect of natural resources on income per capita. With a long-term database, findings from our study are expected to provide a thorough representation for the effect of natural resources on economic growth from different channels. 

Keywords: Latin America, growth, natural resources

<table>
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<th>Depiction of Women in the Works of Pakistani Artist, Iqbal Hussain</th>
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<td>GICICSSH1711222</td>
<td>Hinna Jessani</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Institutional Research, Habib University, Karachi, Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abstract
From 1970’s onwards, works of many Pakistani artists have focused on the themes associated with the general masses including traditions, displacement, gender, ideology (Hashmi et al., 2009, p. 68) and lately, terrorism. Following this trend, paintings of artist Iqbal Hussain remain significant in advocating the realities of the marginalized class of society. This paper analyses Hussain’s depiction of prostitute women and their hardships, who are considered as a symbol of disgrace in a Muslim country like Pakistan, which is moving towards religious extremism. The research shows that being a son of a courtesan, Hussain through his paintings represents the image and problems of dancing girls and courtesans of Shahi Mohalla, Lahore who were considered as the custodians of artistic traditions in the Mughal era (Ghauri, 2003). However, over the time they lost their status in Pakistan. In this context, Hussain’s work attempt to regain the respect for these women in the society by advocating their everyday struggles.
among the national and international audience. This research draws upon the examination of diverse writings on art literature, newspaper archives and interpretation of a variety of Hussain’s paintings. The research on Hussain’s work explores further research avenues related to the role of women and impact of Islamization in Pakistan, historical analysis of artistic traditions of Lahore and the idea of ‘shame’ and ‘honour’ in the South Asian arts and literature.

Key Words: Prostitutes, Lahore, Women.

Senian Malie
GICICSSH1711229

The Importance Of Personal Traits To Become A Competitive Entrepreneur: The Malaysian Experience

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Oriah Akir
Universiti Teknologi Mara, Sarawak, Malaysia

Abstract

The specific research objectives of this paper are: First, to determine if there is any significant difference in personality traits and competitiveness between male and female entrepreneurs. Second, to identify what is the most significant motivating factor driving the entrepreneurs to go into business. Third, to determine what is the most challenging factor experienced by entrepreneurs in starting up their business ventures. To achieve these objectives, a self-administered questionnaire and / or personal interview are used to collect the relevant data and 384 samples were determined using Krejcie and Morgan, and Raosoft from a population of 580,985 small medium enterprises from the services sector. The questionnaire consists of items for the personality traits, competitiveness, as well as motivating factors and challenging factors which were adapted from Cohoon, Wadhwa and Mitchell; and Dashti, Schwartz and Pines. The reliability test indicates high Cronbach alpha coefficient (> 0.9) giving good internal consistency of the measurement. The results of the analysis show that women entrepreneurs are slightly better than men entrepreneurs in three dimensions (proactive, innovative and competitiveness). While men entrepreneurs are slightly better in risk-taking, there is no significant difference between the two genders on networking. The item “wanted to capitalize on business idea I had” was considered as the most motivating factor that encouraged entrepreneurs to venture into business. The most significant challenge for business venture was the amount of time and effort required to start the business. As for limitations / implications, the study should be extended to other regions in the country for greater generalisability. In term of practical implications, the questionnaire can be used to assist in designing entrepreneurship development programme for the entrepreneurs. Finally, the paper contributes to the measurement of entrepreneurial orientation of individuals and can be used to help with entrepreneurial education and business training.

Keywords: Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Personality Traits, Competitiveness, Motivating Factors, and Challenging Factors.

Building Competitive Model For Entrepreneurs

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23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017, London, UK
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
Senian Malie  
Rasheeda Enterprise, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia

**Abstract**

**Purpose:** This study explores the elements of personality and/or behavioural traits that explain the entrepreneurs’ competitiveness; and come out with an extended model in addition to the existing body of knowledge relating to the field of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs.

**Methodology:** Cross-sectional survey design is carried out to determine the best competitive entrepreneurial behavioural model.

**Findings:** The findings indicated that proactive trait made the largest contribution in explaining a competitive entrepreneur ($\beta = 0.420, p = 0.000$), next largest contributing factor was innovative ($\beta = 0.286, p = 0.000$), followed by networking ($\beta = 0.103, p = 0.002$), and then risk taking ($\beta = 0.098, p = 0.018$). This study also explores the motivating, success and challenging factors experienced by entrepreneurs in their business ventures.

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, this study has the potential inputs and insights to managerial and decision-makers in sponsoring the financial/capital assistance to new entrepreneurs or even existing one to assess their capability, feasibility and the future growth of their business ventures.

**Keywords:** Competitive entrepreneurial model, proactive, innovative, networking, risk-taking

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Dr Oriah Akir  
GICICSSH1711234

**Building Competitive Model For Entrepreneurs**

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**Senian Malie**  
Administrator / Training Consultant, Rasheeda Enterprise, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia

**Abstract**

This study explores the elements of personality and/or behavioural traits that explain the entrepreneurs’ competitiveness; and come out with an extended model in addition to the existing body of knowledge relating to the field of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs. Cross-sectional survey design is carried out to determine the best competitive entrepreneurial behavioural model. The findings indicated that proactive trait made the largest contribution in explaining a competitive entrepreneur ($\beta = 0.420, p = 0.000$), next largest contributing factor was innovative ($\beta = 0.286, p = 0.000$), followed by networking ($\beta = 0.103, p = 0.002$), and then risk taking ($\beta = 0.098, p = 0.018$). This study also explores the motivating, success and challenging factors experienced by entrepreneurs in their business ventures. In conclusion, this study has the potential inputs and insights to managerial and decision-makers in sponsoring the financial/capital assistance to new entrepreneurs or even existing one to assess their capability, feasibility and the future growth of their business ventures.

**Key words:** competitive entrepreneurial model, proactive, innovative, networking, risk-taking

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Dil Bahadur Chhetry  
Tax Assignment in Selected Federations: Lessons for Nepal

23rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 11-12 Sept 2017,  
London, UK

South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
Dil Bahadur Chhetry
PhD. scholar, Lincoln University College, Malaysia and Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of Nepal

Abstract
The Constitution of Nepal promulgated on September 20, 2015 has converted the country from the 240 years of unitary system of governance into a Federal Democratic Republic. Schedules 5 to 9 of the constitution have provided the lists of the federal, state, local powers including revenue assignment. It has also provisioned the concurrent powers of the federation and State, and federation, state and local level. The objective of this article is to review the revenue assignment modality presented in the new constitution and concludes that there is the amendment need based on the international practices. Payroll tax and personal income tax should be assigned to the state governments. VAT and corporate income taxes will have to be collected concurrently at both the central and state levels after the well institutional establishment at the state governments, and excise duties on consumption initially by the state governments in order to support the expenditure responsibilities of the state governments sufficiently. Additional tax base should be explored by the state and local governments in future.

JEL Classification: H21, H22, H23, H24, H25

Key words: Tax assignment, federal government, state government, local government, income tax, VAT, excise duty, custom duty

Marzouqah Alazmi

The Impact of Social Networking in Social Responsibility among Kuwaiti Youth

Marzouqah Q. Alazmi, Ph.D
Assistant Professor, Sociology & Social Work Dept, Kuwait University, Kuwait City, Kuwait

Abstract
The study aimed at what you are doing social networking sites play an important role in the development of social responsibility, and through the establishment of youth groups create pages on these sites adopt the social What lies at the heart of their concerns issue, working to spread, and defend, using communication skills. And it adopted a researcher in the study curriculum social survey sample, which belongs to the young descriptive research stage Alamrah18-35 years at Kuwait University, and used one tool is a questionnaire tool, the study sample represented in the faculties of Arts students, and Social Sciences at Kuwait University, and questionnaires were suitable for analysis of a number (500) form, has indicated the results of the study in terms of social responsibility towards the community to participate in voluntary collective actions offered through social networks and achieving some goals through friends groups, the proportion rose through social networks, and attention to moral positions offered by the Community interest in helping networks others via social networks, and on the proportion of social participation of these individuals with the rest of society and over the loyalty and affiliation of members of the community to their families and their community and their country, and to increase interaction between the users of these sites, which have a significant impact on increasing the political participation of young people, and the existence of a close relationship between the use of social networking as a source of political information and increase the proportion of the
votes, and rely heavily on these sites to get the information of candidates and electoral programs.

Keywords: Social networks, Social Responsibility, Youth

| Dariusz Brzezinski  
GICICSSH1711261 | Performative Dimension Of Zygmunt Bauman’s Social Thought |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Dr Dariusz Brzeziński  
Institute Of Philosophy And Sociology, Polish Academy Of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland | Abstract |
| One of the constitutive features of Zygmunt Bauman’s social thought was a criticism of value-free sociology. In Liquid Modernity he wrote that ‘There is no choice between an “engaged” and “neutral” way of doing sociology. A non-committal sociology is an impossibility.’ In his opinion, a view that a sociologist should not exert any influence on social reality testifies to a lack of responsibility for the condition of the contemporary world. One of the aims of this paper will be to present an evolution of Bauman’s engaged sociology over the course of his academic career. Next I am going to presents the rhetorical devices used by him to give his discourse performative characteristics, such as: fragmentation, metaphorisation, oppositions, and hyperbolisation. Finally I will interpret the performative dimension of his sociology as a form of ‘iconoclastic utopianism’. |
| Key words: Zygmunt Bauman; engaged sociology; performativity, rhetorical devices, utopia |

| Dawei Bao  
GICICSSH1711284 | The Populism in the Third World: a Crisis of Democracy or a Crisis of Globalization? |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Da-wei Bao  
School of Humanities, Zhejiang University, China | Abstract |
| 2016 could be named the "Year One" of the populist politics in 21st century. In this year, the populist forces in the developed world have made great advantages, and even gained the success of the election. From the success of Donald Trump to the Brexit Referendum, from the National Front’s unprecedented approval rate to the AfD with big step forward, the populist parties in the democratic politics is no longer a suppressed underdog, but really become a potential alternative of the current mainstream of democracy. However, compared with these developed countries, the rise of populism in the third world, although away from the focus of media attention, has a more rapid momentum and disturbing development trend. In the Islamic world, Turkey is infinitely close to leave the secular republic, while Iran’s "moderates" Hassan Rouhani had to compromise to the Principalis. In the CIS countries and Mongolia, the Bald Party and neo-Nazism are no longer the only spokesmen of populism, because the patriots that support the official ideology are also joining this wave. In the former colonial region, the opposition in Hong Kong tried to promote radical democracy and "by the way" named the people from mainland China as "locusts" in public media. Compared with the populism in developed countries, though the populism in the third world is also fundamentally related to the bottlenecks and crises of global capitalism, while its operation, slogans and intentions are far beyond the burden of democracy. If the populism in developed countries eventually can become a stumbling block to social state and international coalitions, while the populism in the third world has |
the ambitions to break through the democratic politics. In a country with a democratic constitution that has been designed for multiple centuries, the populism might gain more voters because of economic crisis, class conflict and public insecurity, but it is not easy for the populists to create a mechanism that can produce “the others” or even persecute them. However, in the third world countries, the democratic regime is often manipulated by the oligarchic power or foreign forces, which makes it much more vulnerable than the regime in the developed world and more dependent on the international market and international opinion. This makes the third world countries always cannot be able to positively release the anger from the bottom, especially the popular will oriented by the populism. When the hungry and angry people are determined to transfer the charisma of the populist leader into a path of “great”, “honor” or “liberation”, the democratic regime cannot easily protect the group accused of being "the others". In fact, between the fragile democracy and the maintenance of basic human rights, the third world countries seem to face a much more severe double crisis than the developed countries. The potential crisis of populism in the third world is not only related to the possible violent “black swan events” that might happen in Asia or Africa, but also to the political legacy (or reflections) of the last century that should be inherited in this century. This paper will try to find the economical and ideological clue of the populism in the third world countries or districts, in order to find a practical way to reverse the parlous trend of the politics in these areas.

Keywords: Populism; Democracy; Third World; Globalization

Esra Dicle Basbug
GICICSSH1711291

When The East Faces The West / Analysing The Troubles Of The Ottoman Empire’s Westernization Period Through Literary Debates

Esra Dicle Basbug
Arts and Sciences Faculty, Turkish Language Department, Bogazi University, Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract

The modernization-westernization program initiated partly unwillingly by the Ottoman Empire during the 19th century mostly out of economic necessities, was essentially aiming at re-strengthening the political, cultural and philosophical foundations of the empire. This process, which was sustained with the utmost scepticism and caution against the West, had the meaning of sticking to Islamic epistemology and adding a series of technical developments to the existing order within the empire. In other words, behind the idea of modernization lies the absolute shaping and determining dominance of the Ottoman culture. The program of modernization, which was defined by Ottoman intelligentsia as a marriage of the ripe intellect of the East and the new ideas of the West, positioned the Ottomans clearly as the more effective, defining, governing power of this marriage. Nevertheless, it was clear that in this marriage, the parties would not be able to live happily ever after, because the epistemological foundation of the Ottoman culture and of the Western culture were fundamentally the opposite of one another. Turkish novel was born in this period as a product of an idealist view of the world and epistemology growing from a culture with a sense of community. Novel, similar to other theories that were imitated throughout westernization, was modeled on Western examples with a cautious manner of imitation. Although the authors adopted an innovative and reformist approach, their traditionalism was ahead of their innovativeness. It was due to the fact that
according to the author of the novel, there was a people and a culture that lost its guide that both needed to be educated. However, the novel of the West, which was being modeled on at that time employed a narrative technique that aimed at making an objective depiction of life, although it had not lost its informative qualities. However, the first Turkish novelists seemed to have failed to notice the gap between them and the 19th century western novel, which was based on a much more different epistemology than theirs. For this reason, instead of such figures as Balzac, Stendhal, Dickens that are known as the representatives of the European empiricist and positivist novel, they were inclined with an unconscious impulse towards such representatives from their successors of the idealist, apriorist romantic novel as Hugo, Lamartine and Dumas. The main concern of the Ottoman intellectuals about the genre of novel that was imported to Turkish literature from the West, was the question of how to approach the Western novel (in terms of translation and adaptation issues, what is a classic novel? whether there is an equivalent of the novel within the literary tradition of the East and whether the lack of its existence could be regarded as backwardness, which one is better, romanticism or realism etc). And the fervent debate centered around this question is like a laboratory in which it is possible to observe the situations, processes and the causes of the problems that have emerged since the marriage of the Ottoman Empire with the West in the 19th century. The primary objective of this study is to have a closer look into that laboratory.

| Joseph Wallis  
GICICSSH1711300 | Constructing a typology of resonant and dissonant leadership styles of chairs as the basis for comparing the function and impact of public inquiries on the policy process |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Joseph Wallis  
Department of Management School of Business Administration,American University of Sharjah,Sharjah United Arab Emirates | Abstract |
| Scholarhip on commissions of inquiry (COIs) has generated relatively more in-depth case studies of individual commissions than longitudinal comparative studies. Two country-based comparative studies suggest alternative approaches to similar work in other countries. One by Inwood and Johns (2014) compares the impact of the ten Canadian COIs in terms of pre- and post commission shifts in actors, ideas, interests, institutions and relationships. They nevertheless acknowledge difficulties in the attribution of policy impact between appointing governments and COIs. An alternative basis of selection is used in a comparative study of Australian COIs by Prasser (2006). This scholar distinguished COIs from other instruments of policy advice and venue alteration according to the independent, distinct and public voice they contribute to the policy process. This paper seeks to develop this approach by arguing that COIs can be differentiated according to the resonance or dissonance of the voice they express. It proposes that chairs typically steers the inquiry process toward the production of a report in the form of a ‘sense-making narrative’ that ‘a univocal representation that omits, marginalizes, and selectively highlights in its suppression of interpretive plurality’ (Brown 2000, p. 30). In publicly expressing a distinctive voice on particular policy events or issues, these actors must make judgments about agenda adjustment and political representation that can either create dissonance or resonance with more established voices in the policy community. In doing so, they will express one of four possible leadership identities (conservator, etc.). |
consolidator, advocate and catalyst) that can both perform different functions in the policy process and shape the risk and return dimensions of the commission having a distinctive policy impact. The paper concludes by considering the implications this differentiation of leadership identities has both for governments considering the appointment of commissions and for chairs concerned with leaving a distinctive leadership legacy.

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<td>Ahmad Raji Yaakub</td>
<td>Enhancing Employability of Unemployed Graduates in Malaysia using An Integrated Approach and Methodology – Experiences of Irshad HR Consulting</td>
<td>Chief Operating Officer, Irshad Hr Consulting, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</td>
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**Abstract**

Unemployment among graduates is one of the key issues facing by the universities in Malaysia. Ministry of Education that stated that only 53% of the 273,373 graduates in 2015 were employed within six months of graduating. Another 18% opted to pursue their studies, while 24% were unemployed. Thus, Malaysian Government has implemented several initiatives to reduce the problem of unemployment among Malaysian graduates. Irshad HR Consulting (IRSHAD) is one of a leading Malaysian consulting firm that has been involved in helping the Government of Malaysia in enhancing the employability of unemployed Malaysian graduates. Since 2006, IRSHAD has assisted more than 10,000 Malaysian graduates through its integrated graduate employability enhancement programmes, with more than 80% success rate. The objective of this paper is to share the approach, methodology, and experiences of IRSHAD in designing and implementing graduate employability enhancement programme in Malaysia. IRSHAD’s approach and programme has been designed and developed based on the studies and analysis on the needs and skill gaps of the unemployed Malaysian graduates vis-à-vis the requirements of the employers. The approach integrates four main components, i.e structured and holistic on-site training and development programmes, job matching by using state-of-the-art on-line job matching technology, structured on-the-job training at the relevant host-companies, and effective recruitment and placement strategy.

**Key words:** 1. Employability 2. Unemployment 3. Training and Education

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<tr>
<td>Hajed A. Alotaibi</td>
<td>Classification of juveniles' crimes in Islamic law</td>
<td>Bangor University, United Kingdom</td>
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**Abstract**

As a paralegal in Saudi Arabia for some years I observed a number of thematical problems that related to the Saudi juveniles' system. One of these problems can be presented in misclassification of juveniles' crimes and inconsistency in their penalties. This study, therefore, employs mix methods which involve analytical and statistical (i.e. SPSS) approaches to the problems. Moreover, I supplied some judicial applications from three courts in Riyadh, to examine the traditional classification for juveniles' crimes (i.e. Hudud, Qisas and Ta'zir crimes). Specifically, under the Hudud crimes I investigate four crimes, which are, adultery, drugs and alcohol, Hirabah (armed robbery), theft. The purpose of this research, consequently, is to identify to what extent does the Saudi juveniles' system recognise minors at the courthouses. The results show some important
outcomes. First, cases of Zina (i.e. adultery and fornication) are unclearly archived under the term "Fahishah" in verdicts of my records numbered 23, 38, 82, 83, 159, 208 and 209. However, the term Fahishah in these cases is interchangeably used to indicate Zina (i.e. adultery), Liwa’t (i.e. homosexuality) or prostitution in general. In other words, there was no quality control over classifying crimes. Similarly, the term Hirabah (i.e. highway armed robbery) involved many sub-types that are classified Hirabah without any given specific criteria. The researcher just found 17 types already titled as Hirabah crimes. Consequently, misclassifying juveniles’ crimes and punishments can be one reason for mixing up of juveniles’ and adults’ legal affairs e.g. transferring juveniles' cases to the general or criminal courts. Herein, I would strongly suggest that the juveniles’ system (e.g. crimes classification and punishments) be re-organised again into distinct procedures rather than focusing on just penalising.

Keywords: Juveniles, Saudi, Islamic law

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<td>Views on Asian ESL Learners’ Oral Output Problems and how Drama-based Cultural Adjustment Can Help</td>
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<td>Chamkaur Gill</td>
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<td>Faculty of Society and Design, Bond University, Gold Coast, Queensland 4229, Australia</td>
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<td>This discussion paper reflects on the views of various authors regarding specific target language (TL) oral output issues and discusses problems faced by Asian learners of English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL), focusing on their ineffective verbal and non-verbal communication skills in an English language setting like Australia. An attempt is made to show that these problems can result in their avoiding extensive oral output in English for fear of being embarrassed. It suggests that drama-based cultural adjustment is a potential means of addressing these issues and problems. The paper proposes that, by incorporating elements of the host country’s culture in drama-based TL speech activities, the teacher can make lessons more interesting, thereby potentially increasing the learners’ motivation to produce increased speech which, in turn, provides valuable practice which can lead to eventual improvement.</td>
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<td>Keywords: oral English, Asian learners’ problems, Australian English, drama, culture, immersion</td>
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<td>The Law of E-Media and Cybercrimes in Kuwait between users and recipients</td>
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<td>Fatemah Nasser Al-Azemi</td>
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<td>Public Authority for Applied Education and Training, State of Kuwait</td>
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<td>Abstract</td>
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<td>Introduction: Defining 'New Media' is not easy. It's the 21st century term that refers to what is related to Internet and technology images and sound, which develops daily. It is unlike the traditional media as it is digital and manipulated we don’t need to wait for the paper boy to throw our newspaper on our doorsteps anymore. We can easily read it online. So, the use of Information technology as a mean of communication is developing rapidly in all fields. Users of 'New Media' in all its forms especially 'Social Media' are increasing. Spokespersons who are authorized to speak on behalf of another person or organization or the government are a very effective example of the users of this kind of media. The</td>
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need to issue rules controlling this kind of media became a necessity which is going to regulate and organize the use of "New Media". This massive use of much technology in the form of E-media, might cause a lot of crimes called "Cybercrimes" that are committed by using computer and Internet for many reasons. Users of New Media in all its forms should be aware of all those laws, read them, understand them, and never violate them as it might cause punishment and fines. In the State of Kuwait, laws are issued by the government to organize the use of e-media law No. 63/2015 (on Fighting Cybercrimes) and law No. 8/2016 (on organizing the electronic media).

Culture and Tourism as Drivers in BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa)

Azhar Amin Zarger
ResearchScholar, Department of South African and Brazilian studies, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (India)

Abstract
Modern world has witnessed the dependency of tourism on basic principles of exchange of people along with appearance and experience of culture. One can say that the culture and tourism are the two sides of same coin. Tourism is interrelated with culture. The inter-link between culture and tourism has grabbed the attention of scholars in current time due to their importance at the regional, national and global level. Culture along with tourism has become key factor of growth and the development now a day. The present paper highlights the role and importance of culture and tourism in BRICS along with several suggestions which will contribute in the growth and development of tourism in BRICS countries. It will help students of BRICS countries to know about culture of different countries. The attention on travel and tourism by all countries of BRICS can play a vibrant role in the cultural exchange, which will bring all countries closer to each other. BRICS nations are capable to play as engines for the growth and bright future not onlyfor themselves but also for the rest of the world. Culture and tourism will offer fruitful outcome through the establishment of sustainable growth and development trajectories.

Key words: Culture, Tourism, BRICS, Travel.
The Persian language word ‘Purdah’ and in Arabic ‘Hajab’ used for veil. Veil used by women for being segregation, protection and escaped from men. In one way or the other veil not invented by Muslims. It continuously used in ancient as well as modern civilizations by women. Developed nations have blamed the use of veil an obstacle in the process of development. Therefore, modern nations have struggled to get rid of the use of veil. They argue that it is a sign of slavery for women and it is an obstacle in the path of development. The modern secular or liberal educated Muslims considered veil as the biggest obstacle for social and economic development. It makes a woman helpless, as being zanjir (chain) in her feet. It has become an obstacle in the process of development for women. It is consider as a tool for segregation among men and women. The so-called Muslims of the modern era are trying to introduce changes in religion by imitation the modern nations of the world. In particular, ways for Muslim woman and men use of veil in Islam is must. It is a right provided her by religion. It provides her strength. Veil is a sort of obstacle that the splitting of Muslim space between men and women, and has gone auxiliary in creating the gap both in public and in private today. Muslim females deem that veiling is a constraint of modesty and a mark of duty to God; other women squabble that the veil is pinpointing of defense from the patriarchal prioritization of women's corporeal and sexual pleasant appearance. In the Holy Quran word, ‘Hajab’ is use 7 times. Women adopt Islam is against domination and forceful practice of veil, as a part of teaching of Islam as a protection. This article aims at: (1) historical background of veil and its existence in civilizations, (2) Socio-Economic impact of it on women, (3) Meaning and interpretation of veil in Islamic context, followed by concerted bibliography.

Key words: veil, economic development, civilizations, obstacle, secular Muslims, segregation

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<th>Shapour Vahdatinejad</th>
<th>Portrayal of Gender in the Iranian High School EFL Textbooks</th>
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<td>GICICSSH171195</td>
<td>Shapour Vahdatinejad</td>
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<td>Department of English &amp; Literature, Rustaq College of Education, Al Rusaq, Oman</td>
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Abstract

Gender biased textbook can internalize the sexist concept and can affect the students’ mindset and behavior against the other gender. For the majority of both teachers and students in Iran, school textbooks are the only resource therefore unbiased textbooks are necessary for students to build up their role in addressing the other gender in their lives and society. To scrutinize the issue of sexism in the textbooks, this study attempted to explore the status of sexism in the images of the current Iranian EFL high school textbooks (four volumes) published by the Ministry of Education in 2008. A mixed method of quantitative and qualitative CDA & CIA analysis of the images in the content was carried out to investigate whether the images of the textbooks have addressed both genders equally or not. In order to do so, two checklists were designed. Results revealed that the textbooks can be considered sexist because in the images males outnumber females and are mostly the focal characters. Besides, the images portrayed males as more active, energetic, decisive, confident, powerful, considerate, superior, and better managers. Despite the fact that according to Ministry of Education the number of female students is almost equal to males, the textbooks present students, in their early exposure to the English language, with an unfair, unbalanced and inexcusable representation of women. Some implications are
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<tr>
<td>Assist.Prof.Dr. Orathai Piayura</td>
<td>Narrator and Language in Thai Online Literature</td>
<td>This article studies the narrators and the language used in Thai online Literature. The selected texts were randomly selected from short stories presented on the Gay Websites. The study focused on the short stories about male prostitutes. The result of the study revealed that all of the stories were composed by using the narrators as the actors. The levels of language used in the narrative texts various from semi-informal to informal in order to form the identity of the narrators as male prostitutes. Keywords: Narrative, Language, Thai Literature, Online Literature, Male prostitutes</td>
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<td>Assist.Prof.Dr. Marasri Sorthip</td>
<td>Language, Western Men and Thai Women on the Dating Site</td>
<td>This research studies the language of men on the Thai women dating site. The purpose of the study are 1) to investigate the kind of language being used by men on the dating site and 2) to analyze the relationship of language used and men’s social status. Data were collected from online dating sites randomly. There were 100 case studies for this research. The result of the study revealed that the use of language indicated men’s superiority. The most frequent words being used is the pronoun ‘I’ and the possessive pronoun ‘My’. This illustrated the self-centric and the superiority feeling of men on the dating site. Keywords: Language, Dating Site, Western Men, Thai Women</td>
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<td>Usharani Rathinam</td>
<td>Is technology gender neutral: a complex intersectionality of gender, culture and mobile telephony?</td>
<td>This study examines the underlying reasons that render mobile telephony to be</td>
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skeptical in addressing the issues of gender inequality. Multiple case study design was employed to address the research question in three locations of rural India: Bundelkhand region (Jhansi and Tikamgarh districts), Anantapur and Cuddalore districts. Findings show three major reasons for limited influence of mobile phones in addressing gender inequalities: women’s lower ownership rates, lower technological know-how, and the difference in barriers in accessing mobile phones between men and women. The lower ownership of women is related to low income, low human capability and the ideology of ‘male possession over the technology’. Irrespective of these, women’s physical access to mobile phones is higher than their ownership in all the study districts. However, difference in the mode of accessibility between men and women had determined the mobile phones’ influence to address gender inequality factors. A proportion of 80 percent of men and 50 percent of women in Bundelkhand; 55 percent of men and 21 percent of women in Anantapur and 21 men and 12 women in Cuddalore owned their mobile phones, whereas the remaining accessed them through family members and neighbours. In both cases, female access to mobile phones was controlled by men who “owned” the phones since they had paid for them. This limits women’s ability to exercise choice in using the phones. Such male control is a manifestation of traditional patriarchal culture in which, mostly men decide to buy and hold ownership of technology. Interestingly, the findings also revealed that few men decided not to adopt mobile phones as they perceive adopting one would debase the socio-cultural norms of the society. Finally, this study concludes that there is an interference of societal and human factor in adopting mobile phones, which contributes to reduced emancipation of the innovation.

Key words: Gender inequalities, mobile phone, patriarchy,

Himani Kaushik
GICICSSH1711370

Challenges Of The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

Himani Kaushik
Russian And Central Asian Studies, School Of International Relations, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Abstract
Since the end of the First World War, the world has seen the development of many international organizations. They gradually evolved and became the integral part of global governance. International organizations have gained success and acceptance due to their active engagement in the process of interpretation, promotion of norms, principles at the global level. The ambit of international organizations differs on the basis of structure and content of their charter differs on the basis of structure and context of their charter through few international organizations encompasses their activities with wide variety of area-issues. As different type of international organizations evolve, expands the question arises whether its activities are in accordance with its charter and widely held rules. To assess this there is no universal model or structure that can be said as a definitive example of international organization.
| Nadjouia Hallouch  
GICICSSH1711372 | Towards an Intercultural Communicative Competence: the Teacher’s Role  

Nadjouia Hallouch  
Department Of English , Faculty Of Letters, Languages And Arts,University Of Sidi-Bel-Abbes,Algeria  

Abstract  
There is a general observation among politicians and religious men that the conflict between cultures has been dramatically increasing. This is due to many reasons namely: cultural unawareness, prejudice, the ignorance of differences in values, norms and beliefs, and the media. Today, British culture is included in the curriculum at the Departments of English in the Algerian universities from the first year. Teaching this module does not require from the teacher giving only information about the target culture but developing positive attitudes towards this foreign culture. Our students are living in the globalization era. So the question which is raised here is: how can the teacher of British culture develop competences which help students to interact successfully with people from other cultures despite the existence of some obstacles?  
Keywords: culture, cultural awareness, intercultural communicative competence. |
| Khadija Althuwaimer  
GICICSSH1711373 | The Duplicated Nature Of Humor In Workplace Meetings  

Khadija M. H. Althuwaimer  
Public Authority for Applied Education and Training  

Abstract  
"oh! I am just Kidding" a phrase which is commonly used in our spoken languages; yet it is not easily interpreted. The mosaic nature of humor is not only because of its complex semantic interpretation, but also because of its close relationship to the prosodic features that comes along with its context. Humor is thus explained in regards to its social and contextual features along the way with its formal and linguistic features. For this reason, the current study aims to give a dual explanation of humor in its natural context, bearing in mind the importance of the semantic information and the pragmatic information of this conversational strategy (i.e. humor). This study aims to discover the nature of humor as a double speak act and how relatively it interacts with educational contexts. The examined cases of this study is precisely selected according to three main criteria: richness, accessibility and authenticity. This study tries to offer authentic and particularized explanations of humor in its natural context and how it is contributed to educational fields as a conversational strategy.  
Keywords: humor; educational contexts, workplace interaction; qualitative study |
Naid Makhmudov  
GICICSSH1711410

“The USA foreign policy towards African countries during the Cold War”

Naid Makhmudov  
Department of International Relations, The North West Institute of Management, St. Petersburg, Russia

Abstract
I’m going to investigate international relations between the U.S. and African countries during the Cold War 1945-1991. As most people believe, the current relations between Western and African countries are the product of colonial system. Many problems lead to the weakness in economic, military and especially political relations. Those problems are: weak African governments, low economic progress and ongoing ethnic-religious conflicts in Africa. To pursue this research, firstly I have to find out all primary data that is related to U.S relations with African countries, development plan, foreign exchange policies, the number of domestic and international organizations touching upon Africa, role of African communities in the U.S. These information sources will basically base on the data from the U.S. Department of State, Ministry of foreign affairs of African governments and the interviews with government officials and experts. The other sources include books, professors’ advices, internet, and other countries’ experiment papers. The methodologies that I would like to apply on these data are qualitative and simple statistical analysis. The qualitative analysis will focus mainly on the description of regulations, laws, historical experiences, trends, and human rational expectation. The statistical analysis will focus on the statistic, and confidence interval of my survey and interviews. I hope these approaches will put me in a ready position to bring back Africa an honorable successful study.

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<th>The Case of “Anxiety of Influence” in Mohsin Hamid’s The Reluctant Fundamentalist (2007)</th>
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<td>The Department of English, Mouloud Mammeri University of Tizi Ouzou, Algeria</td>
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Abstract

This paper appropriates two of the most basic thrusts of Harold Bloom’s The Anxiety of Influence (1973), namely Apophrades and Kenosis, to examine Mohsin Hamid’s influence and misreading of Francis S. Fitzgerald’s The Great Gatsby (1925) in The Reluctant Fundamentalist (2007). Mohsin Hamid is a British writer born Pakistani whose influence of canonical writers and desire to belong to the Western literary tradition can be suggested when reading his novella. Falling within the scope of postcolonial studies, this article underpins that the Western literary influence straddle Hamid’s multifaceted discourse, causing the text to undergo an anxiety of influence as a result of misreading. However, drawing on Bloom’s theory, it does not only justify influence, but also shows how Hamid evades it to assert his literary identity.

Key words: Anxiety, Influence, Originality, Literary tradition, Misreading, Apophrades, Kenosis

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Abstract

This paper seeks to show the underpinning literary translation that functions similarly in such great cohesion with literary theory to the extent that the latter is more theoretically argued than the first tool. They can alter the meaning of this title, due to the perplexing conflicts of Cultural Translational Studies that reside between two international borders: French territory and USA territory. By all means, this study aims to portrait the unvoiced issues of cultural translation that are betwixt and between to translators and even authors. In the foreground, this study tries to deconstruct new suggestions for fixing this title in order to be correspondingly well fit in French society. In doing so, we will focus not only on the rules of translation studies, albeit we will attempt to go beyond the so-called “level of extra-textuality”
| Usniniso Muborakshoeva | Survival Strategies of left-behind wives of labour migrants in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast  
Usniniso Muborakshoeva  
Sociology, American University of Central Asia, American Corner Dushanbe, Dushanbe, Tajikistan  
Abstract  
This thesis explores the impact of the husband’s migration on the left-behind wives and the survival strategies the left-behind wives develop in the absence of their husbands in GBAO, Tajikistan. Although there are many studies on migration in general, there is very little research available about the phenomenon of migration in a post-Soviet Central Asian context. Moreover, the effects of migration on women’s position in the society among the left-behind wives in such context have not been studied much either. There is media coverage of the topic, but no systematic studies have been conducted. This is the major reason for this study to research the economic and psychological impacts of husband’s migration on the left-behind wives in GBAO, a remote region of Central Asia and Tajikistan. The main tool of data collection is interview and the total number of respondents is 8 people. The analysis of the data demonstrates that the absence of the husbands significantly increases the economic and psychological problems of the left-behind wives and the household. The left-behind wives often feel deprivation both financially and emotionally. In addition, they face stigmatization and negative attitudes of some people towards them. As a consequence of this new way of life, the left-behind wives develop strategies for survival in order to adapt to their new situation. The study recommends for the government in Tajikistan and GBAO to support these left-behind wives, since the little governmental support that exist in GBAO was not accessible to the respondents in this study. Key words: migration, left-behind wives, economic impacts, psychological effects, survival strategies, GBAO |
| Carli | The Influence Of Cash Position, Profitability, Firm Size And Debt To Equity Ratio Of Dividend Payout Ratio (Study On Subsidiary Company PT XYZ Year 2012-2016)  
Carli  
Economics & Business, Telkom University, Bandung, Indonesia  
Abstract  
The research aimed to determine the effect of partially Cash Position (CP), Return On Equity (ROE), Firm Size (FS), and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), against the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR). This study also purposes to determine the effect of simultaneous Cash Position (CP), Profitability (ROE), Firm Size (FS), and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), against the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR). This research was used a descriptive verification method by taking secondary data. The selection of sample used purposive sampling method. From the predetermined criteria obtained a sample of 10 companies. Prior to the data analysis, first tested the prerequisite data analysis. Analyzing of data was used panel regression analyzed. The results showed that the Cash Position (CP) has positive effect and significant on the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) was showned with a coefficient of 0.421 and a significance probability value 0.270. Return On Equity (ROE) had positive and significant impact on the Dividend Payout Ratio |
(DPR) is shown by the value of the coefficient of 0.302 and a significance probability value 0.000. Firm Size (FS) had positive and significant impact on the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) is indicated by the value of the coefficient of 0.899 and a significance probability value 0.055. Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) had negative but not significant influence on the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) was indicated by the coefficient of 0.098 and the significance probability value of 0.243. Cash Position (CP), Profitability (ROE), Firm Size (FS), and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) had positive and significant impact on the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) is indicated by the value of F count = 9.462 and a significance value = 0.000, Results showed determination coefficient of 0.687 Adjusted R2 value can be affected by DPR variable means CP, ROE, FS, DER, amounted to 68.7% while the remaining 31.3% is influenced by other variables outside the model of this study. Multiple linear regression equation in this study was formulated: DPR = \(-1.689 + 0.421 CP + 0.302 ROE + 0.899 FS + 0.098 DER + e\).

Keywords: Cash Position, Profitability, Firm Size, Debt to Equity Ratio, and Dividend Payout Ratio.

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<td>Ebenezer Opoku-Agyemang</td>
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<td>Monitoring And Evaluation, Oxfam GB, Sierra Leone</td>
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» 28th International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 Dec 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

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» 2nd Lisbon International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 May 2018, Portugal

» 4th Kuala Lumpur International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 02-03 May 2018, Malaysia

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