



**Global Research &
Development Services**

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities
(ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand**

21-22 Nov 2017

Conference Venue

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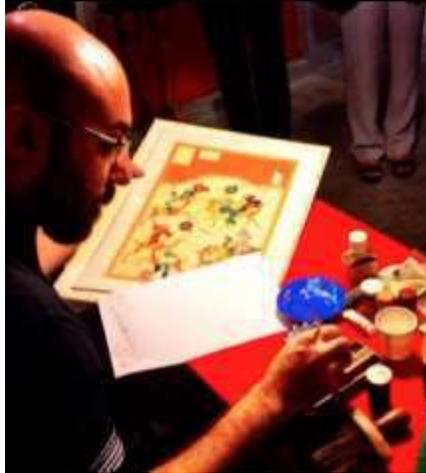
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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Arash Groyan
Member of theater and casting group of Adamak, Iran
Designer, Painter, Iranian Miniaturist Painter, Bangkok, Thailand



Asst. Prof. Rommel V. Tabula
TESOL Specialist, Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna Tak,
Thailand

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017,
Bangkok, Thailand

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<p>Maria Angelica Christy Aka GICICSSH1717053</p>	<p>Education For All: The Case Of Education System In Wonosari Detention Center, Di. Yogyakarta</p> <p>Maria Angelica Christy Aka Undergraduate Student of Politics and Government Faculty of Social and Political Science Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Farahita Nandini Undergraduate Student of Politics and Government Faculty of Social and Political Science Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>M. Dimas Ponco Wirianto Undergraduate Student of Politics and Government Faculty of Social and Political Science Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In 2017, the crime rate by teenagers in Yogyakarta has increased significantly which led them ended up in prison. This situation led to an evaluation that government apparatus need to overcome through education in the detention center. However, the condition itself is not supporting, as in minimum facilities, infrastructures, and the absences of the teacher in class. Moreover, they only do activities for the sake of formality and this does not make them useful when returning to the society. Based on those findings, it can be concluded that education system inside the detention center has not fulfilled the teenagers' right to get a decent education. They suppose to receive extra guidance to develop better mindset but formal school is not quite a solution either, so the only option is a better education in prison. This research focuses on the implementation of the education system in the institution of special education (LPKA) in Wonosari, Yogyakarta, as a manifestation of education for all. We also provide recommendation for government by involving education community in Yogyakarta which emphasizes on fun and friendly learning. For the methodology, we will use qualitative approaches with data triangulation techniques that combine data, observation, and interview.</p> <p>Keywords: Detention Center, Education System, Community</p>
<p>Revan Serpil GICICSSH1717054</p>	<p>Dictoglossing Ahead: Learners with a Purpose</p> <p>Revan Serpil Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The aim of this study is to analyze the impact of real-time purpose of the tasks on students' interaction in a language classroom. This action research was carried out as an attempt to solve a specific problem which is students' losing their motivation easily during teaching and getting distracted by external factors affecting their attention. The study was carried out as a one-hour treatment using dictogloss, a technique in which learners are expected to listen to a text, take notes and then use these notes to reconstruct the text (Wajnryb, 1990). It is considered as a technique which raises students' awareness of the links between</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p>meaning and form (Kowal & Swain, 1997). The class was composed of 15 students, who were studying English before continuing with their undergraduate education. The lesson was taught using dictogloss activity, and data collection included three different methods: questionnaire, peer-feedback, and self-reflection. First, at the end of the class period, the learners were given a questionnaire to express their opinions on the lesson. As the second method, peer-observation was used, in which one of the colleagues of the researcher observed the lesson and provided feedback on the lesson via a pre-constructed feedback form, and finally, as the third method self-reflection, notes of the teachers were used. The results were analyzed through descriptive statistics (percentages) and qualitative content analysis, which revealed that giving students real-life purposes promotes classroom interaction.</p> <p>Keywords: dictogloss, real-life purpose, classroom interaction, self-reflection</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Luyi Liu GICICSSH1717055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Changes of Japanese Female Characters in Chinese Films about WWII</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Luyi Liu Faculty of Design, Nishinippon Institute of Technology, Kitakyushu, Japan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>World War II is a significant topic for movie makers in China because of its unforgettable influence on Chinese history. Although the culture boom in China serves as a key driver of growth for the movies on World War II in recent years, it has been pointed out that the study on the role of females in the war is insufficient. This study summarizes movies on World War II created by Chinese directors, analyzes the images of Japanese females based on a chronological order, and discovers changes in the description of female characters in such movies. As a result, the analysis shows that more Japanese females are appearing in the movie works and the female's images are much more enriched than before. This implies that the relaxing social and political mood in China has promoted the creation of such movie works and Chinese society has become more tolerant with Japanese culture. This study functions as an addition to the previous study in this field.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Muhammad Mahboob Ali GICICSSH1717056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Testing Hypothesis On Theory Of Social Networking, Community Banking And Empowerment Of People: A Conceptual View</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muhammad Mahboob Ali Post Doctorate Professor, Dhaka School of Economics, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Poor and underprivileged people should come under the banking system so that equitable distribution and social justice can be achieved. Informal sector is playing vital role than formal sector of the country. Micro savings should under the working purview of the micro investment for which social networking and community banking is needed. Research question of the sturdy is whether social networking and community banking can transform micro savings to micro investment? The theory was developed for considering financial inclusion, to attain equitable distribution and social justice. A theory was developed by Ali(2016) which need to be tested. The theory was also interlinked with some goals of Sustainable development goal. The theory which is in a process of</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p>development by Muhammad Mahboob Ali on Social networking, community banking and empowerment of people may be empirically tested in different countries of the world and also at Bangladesh by various researchers to give a structural formation, cost-benefit analysis, shadow pricing, validation and reliability of the theory in the real life scenario both global and domestic perspectives with a request to inform the result to the author. Keywords: Micro savings, Community banking, empowerment of People</p>
<p>Mahesh Kumar Meena GICICSSH1717057</p>	<p>An Image Without Camera: An Analysis of Digital Visual Effects in Hindi Films</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mahesh Kumar Meena Ph.D. Research Scholar Department of Culture & Media Studies Central University of Rajasthan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Indian cinema has undergone technological changes in the past five years. The role of computer generated images (GCI) is being given importance by the Hindi filmmakers recently. The techniques used for the construction of reality through cinematic images in Hindi films can be seen as a newfangled initiation into the structure of narratology. Digital images are purely based on digital visual effects which create a cinematic landscape. This paper will analyse the use of DVFX (digital visual effects) which are being used to create a pleasing medieval village landscape and other sceneries.</p> <p>Theoretical questions raised by the scholars argue that the use of certain effects is limited to filmmaking in India. This paper argues that Hindi cinema has considered less visual effect in its work but recently Hindi filmmakers started using digital technologies to depict new stories. Moreover, this paper raises questions about the new form which is shaping Hindi Cinema through DVFX. Can it be considered a new era of narrating stories by Hindi Filmmakers? Furthermore, it will analyse other works of Hindi films which have used DVFX to narrate cinematic time and space. This paper will also highlight whether this new era can lead Hindi films to compete with Hollywood works? Keywords: CGI, DVFX, cinematic, technological, domain, filmmaking</p>
<p>Razia Bano GICICSSH1717059</p>	<p>Working Condition of ‘Bhadohi Carpet’ Workers: A Study of District Level</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Razia Bano Research Scholar, Department of Geography, AMU, Aligarh, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The hand-made carpet collectively made from nine district of Uttar Pradesh known as sobriquet ‘Bhadohi Carpet’. Present paper is an effort to show the insight of working condition of Bhadohi Carpet workers. The study has grouped the category of worker involved in industry on the basis of their nature of work. The objective of the present paper is to deal working condition including working hours, joining period of workers, wage structure, ventilation and their problems. The data has collected by structured questionnaire asked to carpet workers as a respondent. The selection of respondent done by purposive random sampling and simple percentage method has used. The result shows that there are five category of workers among which the weavers are highest. The working condition of carpet workers is pathetic who work in small shelter. They countered by number of problems but they forced to work for their livelihood.</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



Faiza Nafees GICICSSH1717060	<p>Key Word: Carpet Industry, Working Condition, Problem of Workers.</p> <p>Reforms In Telecommunication And Its Impact On Socio Economic Development Of India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Faiza Nafees Department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Indian telecommunication sector is one of the few sectors, which have perceived the most fundamental, structural and institutional restructurings. Telecommunication industry had been the sunshine industry of the 90s in India. Telecom sector has been considered as an important factor for the socio economic development of the country. Telecommunication services are used in connection with a wide range of economic production and distribution activities, delivery of social services and government administration. Over the last two decades government has taken several initiatives for the better development of telecommunication infrastructure. This paper is an attempt to analyze the shifting pattern of Indian telecom sector from monopolistic to a competitive regime. Telecom policies measured by government established a strong and independent regulatory mechanism with well defined powers and responsibilities. Reforms in telecom sectors concerns with a wide range of issues such as quality of service, protection of consumer's interest and the growth of telecom services. This paper analyzes the impact on telecommunication reforms on socio economic development of India. This paper covers the infrastructure development of telecom sector; explain telecom policy documents, social and economic development.</p> <p>Keywords: telecom sector reforms, economic growth, tele density, social development.</p>
Anisa Ledy Umoro GICICSSH1717061	<p>The Policy-Making Process of Indonesia's Energy Development: the case study of Energy Investment Projects under the Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (IJEPA)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anisa Ledy Umoro University of Tsukuba, Japan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research examines the dynamism of politics of oil and gas in Indonesia under the democratic regime (2004 onward). This study aims to answer the questions as follows; (1) how the preexisting domestic institution shaped the energy policy in Indonesia and to what extent the external actors influence the policy, especially since the implementation of IJEPA (Indonesia and Japan Economic Partnership Agreement) (2) what is the specific feature of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) both in the context of the governmental relations and government-private sector relations at the domestic level Indonesia. To answer the research question, this study applies a combined method of document analysis and interview. The analysis of the study will be done in two stages. Firstly, the study analyzes how the domestic institutions, including the legislature, election, political parties, court, and decentralization, influence the outcome of energy policy. Secondly, the study explores how those outcomes manifest in the energy cooperation with the external actors, namely the Japanese government and the private business. This study set</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p>up two hypotheses (1) the domestic institution played a role in hindering the efficiency of the implementation of energy policy (2) the existing of a bilateral treaty (IJEPA) contributes improving the domestic institutional capacity in the case of energy sector. Keywords: energy, Indonesia, Japan, institution, democracy</p>
<p>Prof Nigar Zuberi GICICSSH1717062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Is MNREGA is Helpful for Eradication of Poverty among Rural India: a Case Study of Uttar Pradesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prof Nigar Zuberi Women's college, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>India is a country in which majority of the population lived in rural areas. According to census 2011, India's 72.18% population belongs to the rural area and 27.82% belongs to the urban population. India in general & Uttar Pradesh, in particular, have a large number of workers who are engaged in the unorganized sector. The workers in unorganized sectors are unable to fulfill their basic measures such as health facility, employment etc. In last decade the government has moved forward to provide nutrition and employment support with a legal guarantee through the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA). Among all schemes for welfare, it proved one of the best employment guarantee schemes for rural India. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (2005) is a landmark step taken by Government of India for employment generation in rural areas. It is a unique and remarkable effort in strengthening grass root democracy in India. MNREGA aims to enhance the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household. Under this scheme, all the adult members of any family in rural areas are given non skilled work. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of India however it is also one the most backward states of India. The rural population of Uttar Pradesh 77.73 percent and the urban population is 22.26 percent. NREGA introduced in Uttar Pradesh (U.P) since 2006 as a source of poverty eradication and unemployment. The main objective of this paper is to discuss how MNREGA is successful to provide employment for rural poor. The study is based on the secondary source of data that have been collected through the reports of the ministry of rural development, planning commission and various statistical organizations. The simple percentage method has been used for this study and result has been shown through the help of various graph and charts. Keywords: MNREGA, rural poor, employment generation, rural development.</p>
<p>Dr. Bruce Bidgood GICICSSH1717063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cultural Dissonance as a Predictor of Compassion Satisfaction in Canadian Hospice and Palliative Care Workers: A Structural Model.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Bruce Bidgood University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, British Columbia, Canada</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Purpose: Canada, like many industrialized western countries, is experiencing a rapidly aging citizenry with retirement aged residents (over 65 years) projected to represent an estimated 23% to 25% of the population by 2036. This has</p>

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	<p>translated into an increased demand for Hospice and Palliative Care (PC) which is founded on the use of "compassion" as a cornerstone element of quality care. A growing body of literature exists on both the deleterious and positive effects of the prolonged use of compassion and its impacts on both patients and professionals. There exists a paucity of research on the potential role of the workplace culture in mediating the impacts of the compassion demands of PC. The current research attempts to address this gap through an examination of how the evaluations of individual and organizational cultural values, and the dissonance between the two, can be used to predict and potentially improve the compassion satisfaction of the palliative healthcare professional.</p> <p>Method: Palliative health care workers from the member organizations of the Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association were surveyed (n=504). Measured constructs included, workplace culture, compassion satisfaction, demographic data and practice experience information such as employment status and education. Three separate domains of cultural values (individual, team and patient) were identified through content analysis of the Nursing Unit Cultural Assessment Test-3 (NUCAT-3) and a dissonance score between the imports of values to the worker versus the organization was computed. The validity of the scale items and domain structure was evaluated using confirmatory factor analysis. A conceptual model of the contributions of each domain score to the overall construct of cultural dissonance was constructed and the direct and indirect effects on compassion satisfaction evaluated through the use of structural equation modeling.</p> <p>Results: The study demonstrated the validity of the NUCAT-3 and the proposed domain structure. The domain items which manifested the greatest level of cultural dissonance were identified. The conceptual model linking individual, team and patient domain items to the construct of cultural dissonance and its direct and indirect impacts on compassion satisfaction was assessed using SEM and found to be a good fit as measured by a variety of statistical fit indexes. The results clearly establish cultural dissonance as an important predictor of compassion satisfaction and thereby a potential target for intervention strategies designed to reduce the deleterious effects of the compassion demands of PC professional practice.</p> <p>Conclusion: This study established the validity of using the NUCAT-3 to assess culture in PC workplaces and the domain structure of cultural value items. The proposed model between domain items, overall cultural dissonance and compassion satisfaction was tested with SEM and found to be a good fit for the data. The study demonstrates that efforts to reduce cultural dissonance in the workplace will help mitigate compassion fatigue which is an important indicator of patient care. The results are discussed within an array of possible policy; practice and educational workplace initiatives which could be undertaken to reduce cultural dissonance and thereby promote patient and professionals' well-being.</p>
<p>Dr. Qusai Anwer Al-Thebyan GICICSSH1717064</p>	<p>Translating Cultural Markers From Arabic Into English: A Foreignizing Approach</p> <p>Dr. Qusai Anwer Al-Thebyan</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

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	<p style="text-align: center;">The Hashemite University, Zarqa, Jordan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper shows the distortive effects of using domesticating translation strategies, especially when it comes to translating cultural elements. The paper makes use of excerpts extracted from some Arabic novels translated into English. The paper will analyze the examples and their translations, showing the translation strategies used, and their effect on the quality of the translation. In most of the cases, a contorted translation is produced due to the use of domesticating translation methods. Much of the intended meaning, if not all, is lost, the identity of the original text is sacrificed, and its uniqueness and particularity are denuded.</p> <p>Each selected text is going to be retranslated by the researcher using a foreignizing approach. The suggested translation is going to be analyzed and compared to the original translation to show which translation is closer to the original text and keeps its identity; and to show which translation adds to the knowledge of the TL reader, and enriches the TL text.</p> <p>It goes without saying that translation should be faithful to the original text in the first place. But it should also teach the target audience about the source culture, its people, literature, and language. As a process of transculturation, or even cross-fertilization, translation should also help enrich the target language, its literature and culture through introducing new linguistic, stylistic, and cultural elements to the target language and culture. Domesticating methods of translation deactivate and disrupt this vital function. Foreignizing methods, however, will prove to be better, especially when it comes to translating cultural elements.</p> <p>Keywords: Translation, Cultural Markers, Arabic, English, Domestication, Foreignization.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Mostafa Taleshi GICICSSH1717065</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rural Development and Strategies for Eradicating Poverty in South and Southeast of Asia Case of China ,India and Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mostafa Taleshi Payam noor university</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract:</p> <p>This paper describes the rural development conditions of India, china and Malaysia which are located in south and southeast of Asia.</p> <p>After the examine the dimensions of rural poverty in each one of above countries , we try to identify which strategies and patterns could have effective rules and achievements in rural development and eradicating rural poverty in above countries. In this case, we diagnosed three important strategies about participatory methods named Technocracy, Reformation and Radical which are based on Capitalism, Nationalism and Socialism ideologies, and then in the last section of the paper we try to determine which of our examine countries used above participatory methods and ideologies in rural development and poverty approaches and what are the successes and failures of them.</p> <p>Key Words: Rural Development, Poverty Eradicating, Rural Strategies, Ideologies, South and Southeast of Asia, Participatory Methods.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Friska Sipayung GICICSSH1717066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Academic Achievement Model, Based On Motivation, Learning Style And Potential Academic</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p style="text-align: center;">Friska Sipayung Department of Management University of Sumatera Utara Medan, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Endang Sulistya Rini Department of Management University of Sumatera Utara Medan, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research was conducted to find the academic achievement model , based on academic potential, learning style and motivation at higher education. This is done referring to List of the Best University Ranking in Indonesia, the latest version of WEBOMETRICS 2015. The ranking list shows that the University of Sumatera Utara is still less prestigious when compared with other universities in Indonesia. There are so many aspects that need to be improved by the University of Sumatera Utara, such as curriculum aspects, lecturers, facilities, and graduates. On the other hand the vision University of Sumatera Utara is "Being a college that has academic excellence as a barometer of scientific progress that can compete in the global world". Then the strategic program which is the reference of research activities : the strategic issues of resources and teaching, where one of the top research topics is the need to improve the quality of graduates in order to compete globally. The type of this research according to its approach is ex post - facto research. This study conducted at the University of Sumatera Utara. Population in this study were all students received in 2016. The number of research samples is 732 students with proportional compositions scrambled based on the Faculty and Study Program. Data collection through questionnaires and documentation study. Data analysis using SEM technique - SmartPLS application, taking into account that the indicators used in this study are a combination of formative and reflective indicators and the FIU Model (Team Student Satisfaction FIU (2002)). The results show that the reformers personality type, giver personality type, achiever personality type, performer personality type, artist personality type, observer personality type, loyalist personality type, generalist personality type, adventure personality type, leader personality type, protector personality type, peacemaker personality type, influence learning style. The learning style such as convergent learning style, divergent learning style, accomodator learning style, and assimilation learning style has an effect on academic achievement, academic potential affects academic achievement, furthermore motivation affects academic achievement.</p> <p>Keywords : academic achievement, academic potential, learning style and motivation</p>
<p>Mohammed Mallam Isgogo GICICSSH1717067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Fiscal Policy And Private Investment In Africa: A Test Of Crowding-Out Hypothesis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohammed Mallam Isgogo Department Of Economics, Niger State College Of Education, P.M.B. 39. Minna, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The economic problems of the third world countries are not, in their totality, uniform. But their basic characteristics transcend the boundaries of individual countries. This study identified such problems to include fundamental disequilibrium of the economy, with the attendant features of stilted economic growth, an adverse balance of payment, low per capita formation, iniquitous</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p>distribution of income, price level instability, severe unemployment, etc. private investment as an essential condition for ensuring economic growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction is therefore a necessity for African nations' development drive. One major objective of this study is to ascertain if fiscal policy crowds-out private investments in sub-Saharan Africa. Available data between the year 2001-2010 from thirty countries were randomly selected, then the crowding-out test was conducted using the simple accelerator model for private investment in order to see the responsiveness of private investment to fiscal policy. The study found out that both private and public expenditures stimulate growth, but for a country to develop, its fiscal policy must provide for a sustainable productive private sector investment framework.</p> <p>Keywords: Fiscal Policy, Private Investment, Crowding-Out, Africa, Economic Development</p>
<p>Malgorzata Burchard-Dziubinska Ph.D. GICICSSH1717071</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ecosystem services of urban farming – a managerial challenge for contemporary cities</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Malgorzata Burchard-Dziubinska Ph.D. Associate Professor at University of Lodz (Poland)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In the paper the findings of ecological economics, connected with valuation of ecosystem services, are used to demonstrate the potential of urban farming in providing provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural services for citizens. Based on the example of allotment gardens, the problems of management in cities are discussed. In the research, literature studies, analysis of statistical data and questionnaire studies were used to verify the following hypothesis: Allotment gardens in cities, as a source of ecosystem services, could play an important role in the future development of urban areas, if in urban management system their value was better reflected. The results of research conducted in years 2015 – 2017 in Poland and some other countries are a starting point to develop the formula of ecosystem services management for sustainable development of contemporary cities. It could improve the attractiveness of allotment gardens for citizens and local government, not only because of supplemental food production, but as a new opportunity to teach the members of the communities about the benefits of urban green space, and to create social framework to plan, implement, and maintain the urban green space.</p> <p>Keywords: ecosystem services, urban farming, management</p>
<p>Gilang Wirakusuma GICICSSH1717072</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sustainable Economic Development towards Environmental Externalities: Case of Indonesian Agricultural Sector</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gilang Wirakusuma Department Of Agricultural Socio-Economics, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Irham Department Of Agricultural Socio-Economics, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Slamet Hartono Department Of Agricultural Socio-Economics, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p style="text-align: center;">Jangkung Handoyo Mulyo Department Of Agricultural Socio-Economics, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>As one of the most strategic economic sectors for Indonesia, Agricultural sector plays big role in development at present and in the future. It provides high rural employment, national income, food supply, environmental stability, etc. Beside those economic benefits, agricultural sector generates environmental externalities, both positive and negative, that throw impacts to the sustainability of agricultural sector even the economic itself. This research was conducted to measure the agricultural sector's externalities and to generate proper strategies to encourage sustainable economic development through agricultural sector. This research employed time series data of 1996-2016 periods. Agricultural sector's externalities were addressed by environmental degradation variables (land erosion and greenhouse gas emissions) and environmental carrying capacity variable. The second law of thermodynamics was applied in order to employ simultaneous equation model that was analysed with Two Stage Linear Regression. This research revealed that agricultural income, environmental degradation, and environmental capacity have simultaneously significant interrelationship. Intensifying credit allocation for rural farm household and adding direct investment in agriculture sector can decrease environmental degradation, escalate environmental carrying capacity, and increase agricultural income all at once.</p> <p>Keywords: Agricultural sector, Environmental externalities, The second law of thermodynamics, Simultaneous equation model, Sustainable development</p>
<p>Dr. Anil Kumar Sarkar GICICSSH1717073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ethnic Identity: An Aspiration of Tiwas in North East India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Anil Kumar Sarkar Associate Professor and Head, Department of History, Gour Banga University, Malda, West Bengal, India</p> <p>Ethnic groups of people belonging to specific religions, castes, tribes, races and languages are found scattered in various territorial regions in India as well as in other countries. Because they don't have territories marked out for them as the cultural markers do not coincide with territorial boundaries. The reorganization of States in India on linguistic lines has not been able to overcome the problem of homeland of ethnic groups of people. Each State suffers from poverty, lack of employment opportunities and aimless socio-political process which have resulted in gross dissatisfaction among the ethnic population. The purpose of presenting this paper is to highlight the Tiwa community in the perspective of their ethnicity, nationality, language, history and culture with an aim to justify their demand for identity.</p> <p>Tiwa (also known as Lalung) is an ethnic community / an indigenous tribe inhabiting in the States of Assam and Meghalaya in North East India. As the definition goes around, an ethnic group or ethnicity is a category of people who identify with each other based on common ancestral, social and cultural experience. Unlike most other social group's ethnicity is primarily an inherited status. Tiwa's ethnicity tends to be defined by a shared cultural heritage,</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

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	<p>ancestry, myth, history, homeland language or dialect and symbolic system such as religion, ritual, dressing style art and physical appearance.</p> <p>Tiwas are one of the aboriginal tribes of North East India. They are also known as Lalung but of now they prefer to call themselves as Tiwas. Because it is believed that the name 'Lalung' was given by the non-lalung people. Mostly the Mikir (Karbi) people used to call those people living on the south bank of Brahmaputra as Lalung. In the Mikir (karbi) language 'lang' means water and 'lung' means to sink in it. During the rainy season the whole area of Brahmaputra valley is flooded every year and is reported the loss of lives of the inhabitants. So the words 'lang' and 'lung' have been clubbed together to coin the word 'Lalung' and the same is used for the Tiwa people. The present name Tiwa has come from the combination of 'ti' meaning water and 'wa' meaning plain area. It is believed that in course of time people started living on the bank of river (here Brahmaputra and its tributaries) are known as Tiwas. According to S.K.Chatterji, the word Tiwa has come from Tibbetia which has again come from the word Tibet, meaning people hailing from Tibet. However, Tiwas are mostly living in Assam and Meghalaya particularly in Nagaon, Morigaon, Karbi-Anglong, Dhemaji and Kamrup districts of Assam and in the Khasi and Jayantiya districts of Meghalaya.</p> <p>Key words: Ethnicity, Karbi, Tiwas, Rituals, Community</p>
 <p>Assist .Prof .Dr. Fatima Rahim GICICSSH1717074</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Effectiveness of Using Vibers' Stickers Technique on Iraqi EFL Primary School Pupils' Speaking Achievement</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Assist .Prof .Dr. Fatima Rahim College of Basic Education English Department / MisaUniversity</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study aims at showing the effectiveness of using Vibers' Stickers technique on Iraqi EFL Primary school pupils' speaking achievement. The study is restricted to the pupils (males) of the fourth year Primary schools in Iraq during the academic year 2016-2017.</p> <p>The number of the whole population is(150)male pupils, which is distributed into two types: pilot and main. The sample of the study consists of 54 students .To achieve the aim of the study , the students' test is given to a sample of forth pupils from section (A) and (B) randomly selected from the whole population. It has been found out that the items are appropriate to the students' level , and the directions are clear enough. The average time required to answer the oral test is 10 minutes for per testee.</p> <p>According to the findings of this study, the students of the experimental groups who are taught by using the the viber'stickers have significantly improved in speaking and writing wh-questions (what,how ,when,where,howmany and how much) .This has been based on a comparative statistical treatment of the pupils subject's scores on both groups of the pretest and the posttest.</p>
<p>Dr.Liqaa Habeb Al-Obaydi GICICSSH1717075</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Examining the Effects of Using Social Strategies on EFL College Students' Attitudes toward Using Self-Peer Assessment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Inst. Dr.Liqaa Habeb Al-Obaydi Department of English, College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Diyala, Diyala, Iraq</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p style="text-align: center;">Inst. Dr. Khansaa Hassan AL-Bahadli Department of English, Imam AL-Kadhim University, College for Islamic Education, Baghdad, Iraq</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In foreign language contexts, it is vital to develop students' communicative capacities before using any technique that needs interaction such as self-peer assessment. The present study tries to shed the light on developing students' communicative abilities by using social strategies (asking questions, cooperating with others, empathizing with others) in their daily lessons. It aims at examining the effects of using social strategies on student's attitudes toward using Self-Peer assessment. To achieve the aims, a null hypothesis has been posed as follows: there is no statistically significant difference between the mean scores of the experimental group and that of the control one in their attitudes toward using self and peer assessment. The instrument used was the scaled questionnaire that adapted from Wen, Tasi and Chang (2006). In the light of the results, relevant conclusions are drawn and a number of recommendations are put forward.</p> <p>Key words: Social strategies, Self-Peer assessment</p>
<p>Poala Anne Joyce Canaya GICICSSH1717086</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The City Government and the Water Crisis in Tagaytay City, Philippines: An Analysis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Poala Anne Joyce Canaya France Marielle David and Charmaine Bernabe Undergraduate Students, Development Studies De la Salle University-Dasmaringas</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Tagaytay City, Philippines is in a water crisis these days and if this problem remains unsolved in the coming years, residents of said city will run out water. Considered the second summer capital of the country, after Baguio City, the local government of the city must find ways to address the issue before it's too late. What brought about this problem? Unabated construction of high rise buildings, the increasing number of residents from other cities, commercial establishments such as golf courses and car wash services has made a toll on the meager water supply.</p> <p>The local government through its water district is addressing the issue by taking advantage of water pumps, rain water, recycling and rationing. It even tried to pump water from another local government unit which sued it. All of these solutions are in the pipeline and it remains to be seen if they can finally resolve the issue.</p> <p>In this regard, the study has tapped into the system of cities in similar situations such as Baguio City and other high altitude cities in Asia and South America.</p> <p>Terms: water crisis, local government, solutions</p>
<p>Edward Biacan GICICSSH1717088</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Navigating Human Ecology of Guam: The Movement of Populations</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Edward Biacan Sociology, University of Guam, Guam</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ashley Borja Sociology, University of Guam, Guam</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p>Journey Palaganas Sociology, University of Guam, Guam</p> <p>Samantha Uncangco Sociology, University of Guam, Guam</p> <p>Kirk Johnson Ph.D Sociology, University of Guam, Guam</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Guam is an island of approximately 210 square miles that sits on the Western edges of Micronesia. Just before World War II its population was approximately 22,000, since then, there has been a 700 percent increase making the population about 162,000 today. The objective for this research is to look at the population on Guam within the last 73 years to present day, and the factors that caused this drastic increase. The purpose is to analyze social causes and how each factor has contributed to Guam's population. The methods deployed primary data analysis through first-hand interviews with specialists within the tourism industry, immigration departments and a specialist in military affairs with the island. As well as, secondary data analysis collected through academic journals, to understand the current realities of the island and future projections. The application of secondary data analysis filled in the gaps between what was different then and now, the changes in correlation to the growth in population. The application of sociological theoretical frameworks such as the world systems theory and the migration systems theory is used to aid and analyze the process of population change and the transformation of the presented themes that are affected. We expect to find that, prior to World War II there was a significantly high percentage of the native population in relation to the total population of the island that was significantly small. The 1920 census showed a total population of 13,275. The year 2000, the population drastically increased by 141, 530 with a substantial decline of Chamoru people. Tourism on Guam had also led to an influx of individuals from Asia and the Western world due to Guam's location in the Western Pacific hemisphere. Today, tourism revenue generation represents over 50 percent of Guam's total economy.</p>
<p>Nelisa K. Brel GICICSSH1717089</p>	<p>Navigating Human Ecology of Guam: Exploring the Culture of Consumerism</p> <p>Nelisa K. Brel Sociology, University of Guam, Guam</p> <p>Brianne LG Dunstan Sociology, University of Guam, Guam</p> <p>Heather Quitugua Sociology, University of Guam, Guam</p> <p>Kirk Johnson Ph.D Sociology, University of Guam, Guam</p> <p>Abstract</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p>Guam is the southernmost and largest island in the Marianas archipelago. It is one of the oldest indigenous communities in the whole of the Pacific Islands, with an ancient history and established culture. As an unincorporated territory of the United States, Guam has become the entry point for many in the region looking to make a new life in America. It is these forces of history that now shape the island community and its people. The objective for this research is to analyze the culture of consumerism that has emerged on Guam since WWII. In doing so, it analyzes the indigenous culture and value system that is so distinctly rooted in practices of harmony, sustainability and interdependence, which are increasingly being replaced by aspirations for material wealth and success. Qualitative measures provide a bulk of the primary data. Inclusive of these measures are semi-standardized interviews of key informants and individuals relevant to the study. Qualitative research collected via interviews were analyzed and coded according to their respective thematic categories. The approach of quantitative data used in this research are data retrieved from the United States Census Bureau, Port Authority of Guam, Guam Department of Revenue and Taxation, Guam Visitors Bureau, and Guam USCIS. Areas explored include: Americanization of Guam is due to the increased importance the United States has placed on the island for military purposes over the past seventy years; Family cultural values of reciprocity and collectivism are competing with a new value system of individualism and self-gratification; Advertising and the media has veiled local island beliefs and culture with western views or ideals; Various outer island groups migrate to Guam to participate in the culture of consumerism; Waste from consumer products affect the environment which decreases opportunities for local agricultural use as one method of self-subsistence.</p>
<p>Richell Calalang GICICSSH1717090</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Navigating the Human Ecology of Guam: Delving into The Fragile Environment Richell Calalang Sociology, University of Guam, Guam</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mischa Cruz Sociology, University of Guam, Guam</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kimberly Tudela Sociology, University of Guam, Guam</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kirk Johnson Ph.D Sociology, University of Guam, Guam</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Guam, a small island in the Western Pacific, stands at a precipice. The island's fragile environment has faced ever-worsening conditions since World War II. This study explores the most pressing environmental impacts of these changes and the community's response in recent years. It is hypothesized that militarization and modernization on Guam has a negative effect on the health and the fragile conditions of the island's land, sea and air. The methodology this research employs draws on data from first hand interviews and an analysis of secondary sources. Although Guam has moved forward with the militarization and modernization of the island, it is evident that there are more negative changes that impact Guam's environment. World War II witnessed the devastation of the island's land to a degree never seen before. The militarization</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p>of the island and the economic development that followed have transformed it from a small indigenous community of farmers and fisherman to a modern industrialized society that is currently at the center of international conflict threatened with nuclear annihilation. These changes coupled with the growing levels of consumerism have had devastating consequences on Guam's oceans and fresh water supply. Guam has been used by the U.S. military to store ammunition and military provisions, and many of these provisions are now considered hazardous to the well being of the environment. Over the years, the mismanagement and, at times, occasional accidents of these products have contaminated Guam's air quality. Along with military air contaminants, industrialized technologies and machineries have created a more significant amount of air pollution on the island today. Despite the many detrimental effects to the land, sea and air of the accumulating changes on Guam since WWII, great efforts are being made to rejuvenate and protect our fragile island environment.</p> <p>Keywords: air, environment, fragile, Guam, land, sea</p>
<p>Michele Jaymalin-Dulay GICICSSH1717091</p>	<p>The Culture of Cordillera Administrative Region-State Universities and Colleges (CAR-SUCs) Organization, Philippines</p> <p>Michele Jaymalin-Dulay College of Arts and Science, Ifugao State University, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The study sought to determine and analyze the organizational culture of State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR). Structured questionnaire was used to gather, analyze, and tabulate the data. Key Informants Interviews (KII) was conducted to further substantiate and validated the data gathered from the survey questionnaire. 792 academic and administrative personnel served as respondents of the study. Using the Denison Organizational Model, Mission was the prevalent culture trait of SUCs in the CAR. This indicates that the strategic direction and intent, goals and objectives, and vision of the different SUCs in the CAR is high. It further showed that the mission culture trait as measured by the strategic direction and intent, goals and objectives correlated significantly with academic rank or position.</p> <p>Keywords: Culture, Organization, CAR, SUCs, Ifugao State University</p>
 <p>Mr. Teerati Banterng GICICSSH1717096</p>	<p>China's Image Repair: The Case of Chinese Tourists on Social Media in Thailand</p> <p>Mr. Teerati Banterng School of Journalism and Communication, Tsinghua University, P. R. China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The images of Chinese tourists are presented through social media which are expected to offer a wider range of content than broadcast and print media. How Chinese tourists negatively behave can be seen on social media which can influence other people's perceptions about China's national image in overseas. Thailand is one of the top destinations for Chinese tourists which can be seen from the Chinese outbound tourism statistics records. They have visited Thailand, generated and contributed the highest revenue to the domestic tourism industry. This research studied on Thai media contents associated with the Chinese tourists on social media which could affect the planning to improve the</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand

	<p>images of Chinese tourists and content presentation of Thai media. The research methodology used in this paper was Thai language content analysis on popular social media in Thailand during the past one-and-a-half years. The findings indicated that the social media in Thailand mainly rely on the social media from the US media platforms for the reason that Thailand does not particularly possess any social media platforms. The contents were mostly created by web content writers, who conveyed value, beliefs, and attitude, through Thai media outlets. Most of the images of Chinese tourists on social media in Thailand seemed to be stereotyped and contained negative images. Message strategies are using to dominate the image repair strategies. Both media outlets and government from China and Thailand have generated strategies to restore the images of Chinese tourists on social media in Thailand.</p> <p>Keywords: China, image repair, social media, Chinese tourist, Thailand</p>
 <p>Jonathan L. de la Cruz GICICSSH1717100</p>	<p>Ensuring Sustainable Community Development through Extension Programs and Services</p> <p>Jonathan L. de la Cruz Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Quality and excellence in education are measured in terms of maturity of an educational institution towards its four-fold mandate. This study aimed to assess the extension programs and services of the Institute of Technology of the Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College along dressmaking, driving, welding, fish and meat processing, baking and pastry production, soap making and capability enhancement and leadership training as a basis for sustainable community development. The descriptive method was used. Responses of the respondents in the questionnaire were validated through an unstructured interview. The statistical tools used were weighted mean and t-test of difference. Twelve implementers and 120 beneficiaries were utilized as respondents in the study. The results of the study showed that the extension programs and services of ISPSC-IT are well implemented and the implementers and beneficiaries are well involved. Problems were encountered in the implementation of the programs specifically on the monitoring and evaluation, need analysis prior to the extension programs, and duration of the training program, however, at slightly serious extent. There is a significant difference in the assessment ratings of the beneficiaries and implementers along soap making, welding, driving and fish and meat processing. Significant difference also existed on the perceptions of the beneficiaries and implementers in their involvement of the extension programs and services on welding, driving, fish and meat processing, soap making and house wiring. Therefore, the Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College should carry on more extension programs and services and reach out more beneficiaries for a sustainable community development.</p> <p>Keywords: Extension Programs, Extension Services, Community Development, Descriptive Design, Philippines</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand





Dr. Qusai Anwar Al-Debyan
GICICSSH1717101

Problems of Translating Cultural Markers from Arabic into English

Dr. Qusai Anwar Al-Debyan
The Hashemite University, Zarqa, Jordan

Abstract

This paper shows the distortive effects of using domesticating translation strategies, especially when it comes to translating cultural elements. The paper makes use of excerpts extracted from some Arabic novels translated into English. The paper will analyze the examples and their translations, showing the translation strategies used, and their effect on the quality of the translation. In most of the cases, a contorted translation is produced due to the use of domesticating translation methods. Much of the intended meaning, if not all, is lost, the identity of the original text is sacrificed, and its uniqueness and particularity are denuded.

Each selected text is going to be retranslated by the researcher using a foreignizing approach. The suggested translation is going to be analyzed and compared to the original translation to show which translation is closer to the original text and keeps its identity; and to show which translation adds to the knowledge of the TL reader, and enriches the TL text.

It goes without saying that translation should be faithful to the original text in the first place. But it should also teach the target audience about the source culture, its people, literature, and language. As a process of transculturation, or even cross-fertilization, translation should also help enrich the target language, its literature and culture through introducing new linguistic, stylistic, and cultural elements to the target language and culture. Domesticating methods of translation deactivate and disrupt this vital function. Foreignizing methods, however, will prove to be better, especially when it comes to translating cultural elements.

Milagros Liberato
GICICSSH1717103

Liberato, Milagros Oligo. Prolonging The Shelf Life Of Carabao Mango (Mangifera Indica) Using Carbonized Rice Hull.

Milagros Liberato
Graduate School, Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College, Poblacion Norte, Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur Philippines

Abstract

The study conducted to find out the storability of fresh mango using CRH, the best temperature to prolong the shelf life of mango fruits. Specifically, determine the appropriate storage temperature that significantly affects the shelf life of mango fruits;

Factorial arrangement in CRD was employed. The treatments were as follows: Factor A – Temperature: T1 (Ambient), T2 (Refrigerated); Factor B – Storage Media: M0 (Control), M1 (CRH), M2 (Polyethylene Bag without Pin Hole), M3 (Polyethylene Bag with Pin Holes).

Gathered data were analyzed using the R Statistics Software Package version 2.15.2 in ANOVA for Factorial CRD. Significant results were subjected using Tukey Kramer Multiple Comparison Test at 5% level of significance.

Interaction of temperature and storage media had no marked effect on initial weight.

Factors such as temperature, storage media reflected a significant variation.

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p>However, the interaction effects between temperature and storage media was insignificant in terms of final weight. On weight loss, effects of temperature and storage media posted significant variations but was not affected by the interaction effects between temperature and storage media. Factors under study were found to have significant effects on sugar content. Shelf life indicated that all factors under study exhibited significant variations among treatments. In conclusions mangoes under refrigerated condition and placed in Polyethylene bags with ten pinholes yields heavier fruits at ripe stage; refrigerated mangoes place in, CRH, polyethylene bags with ten pinholes or without pin holes lost lesser weight; mangoes stored in, CRH or the absence of any storage media retains higher sugar content, and storage life of refrigerated mangoes placed in Polyethylene bags with ten pin holes is longer. For sweeter mangoes ,CRH or the absence of any packing media stored under ambient condition is recommended; mangoes should be refrigerated and placed in a polyethylene bag with ten pin holes should be used .Keywords: Prolonging, shelf life, Carbonized Rice Hull</p>
<p>Taufan Maulamin GICICSSH1717105</p>	<p>Influence Of Managerial Ability Of Principal, Organizational Culture And Working Facilities On Teacher Work Discipline At Junior High School In The District Of Tanjung Priok North Jakarta</p> <p>Taufan Maulamin Post Graduate of Social and Management Study, STIAMI Institute, Jakarta-Indonesia.</p> <p>AHMAD RAMADHAN SIREGAR Post Graduate of Social and Management Study, STIAMI Institute, Jakarta-Indonesia.</p> <p>ASTERINA LUSIA DARMA Post Graduate of Social and Management Study, STIAMI Institute, Jakarta-Indonesia.</p> <p>Abstract. This research aims to analyze the impact of managerial ability of principal, organizational culture and facilities working, either individually or jointly, to teacher work discipline at junior high scholl in District of Tanjung Priok North Jakarta. This research was conducted by survey questionnaire distributed to 52 respondents who are teacher at junior high school. The sampling technique used was disproportionate stratified random sampling. The analysis used in this study is the correlation and simple and multiple linear regression, t test and F test to determine the effect of each independent variable and simultaneously on the dependent variable. Based on the results, the raw data were be treated using the program Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) for Windows version 20. Based on the data processing found the result of research that the managerial ability principal has a positive influence on the teacher work discipline by 44.1 %, the organizational culture has a positive influence on the teacher work discipline by 31.1 %, working facilities has positive influence on the teacher work discipline by 24.5 %, and simultaneously, managerial ability principal, organizational culture and working facilities has a positive influence on teacher work discipline</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



<p>Dr. Abdulmuhsen Ayedh Alqahtani GICICSSH1717106</p>	<p>by 46.5 %.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Leadership for Change</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Abdulmuhsen Ayedh Alqahtani Kuwait University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>It is not unusual to see organizations changing some their aspects form time to time. This is a fact as change is a constant in today’s communities. The purpose of the paper is to explore what the relevant literature says about the role of leadership in times of transitions and change. The paper concluded that leadership can play a multifaceted role in the change process.</p> <p>Keywords: leadership, organizational change</p>
<p>Ulla-Maria Liisa Vesteri GICICSSH1717107</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Impacts of Climate Change on Human Security in Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ulla-Maria Liisa Vesteri Siam University, Graduate School of Peace Studies and Diplomacy,Siam University, Graduate School of Peace Studies and Diplomacy,Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tatree Nontasak Siam University, Graduate School of Peace Studies and Diplomacy,Siam University, Graduate School of Peace Studies and Diplomacy,Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>Thailand is one of the most vulnerable countries in terms of climate change impacts. Due to the geographical characteristics of Thailand, the effects of climate change such as sea-level rise, floods and droughts will be significant for the country. Thailand has a long coastline and relies heavily on agriculture. These factors make Thailand vulnerable to climate change impacts, which is why this research was conducted on Thailand. The research questions were: What kinds of challenges does climate change pose to Thailand? And; how will those challenges affect human security?</p> <p>The methodology used in this research involved documentary research supplemented by three expert interviews. As secondary sources, peer reviewed academic journal articles, books and NGO publications were used. Primary sources included the opinions of professors and researchers from the fields of environment and climate change. This study shows how climate related weather anomalies can affect the levels of economic, food and environmental security, among other human security components. The findings of this research confirm that climate change impacts such as sea-level rise, droughts and floods pose a threat to human security in Thailand. Therefore, it is recommended for Thailand to spread awareness of environmental issues, continue regional co-operation with ASEAN, and invest in research in order to enhance mitigation and adaptation measures. Moreover, Thailand should prepare for climate related migration in the future.</p> <p>Keywords: climate change, human security, Thailand</p>
<p>Po Po Thuang Win GICICSSH1717108</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Implementation Of Management Functions In Universities Of Education In Myanmar</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Po Po Thuang Win Student (M.Ed. in Educational Management, International Program)</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p>Faculty of Social Science and Humanities Mahidol University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Management becomes the essential concepts for education nowadays. According to Koontz and O'Donnel, five management functions are comprised of planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling which are the key to creating the right environment for success for an institution (Koontz, 2010). There is a very limited amount of research has been conducted in the areas of management functions in formal universities particularly concerning with exploring the level of implementation of management functions perceived by academic and administrative staff in Universities of Education in Myanmar. The main objectives of the study are to examine the level of implementation of management functions perceived by academic and administrative staff in Universities of Education in Myanmar, and compared the level of implementation perceived by academic and administrative staff in Universities of Education in Myanmar based on gender, age, education, work experience, university and role and explored the recommendation in order to improve the level of implementation of management functions in Universities of Education in Myanmar. Therefore, the results from this study will also be beneficial to analyze the implementation of management functions in Universities of Education as well as to explore the recommendations for improving the level of implementation of management functions effectively.</p> <p>Key words: education, management functions, implementation</p>
<p>Md. Mahbub GICICSSH1717109</p>	<p>Women's Political Participation in the Union Parishad: Impact of the Local Government Act of 2009</p> <p>Md. Mahbub Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh</p> <p>Alam Prodip Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The study intends to explore the impact of the Local Government Act of 2009 on women's political participation in the Union Parishad (hereafter UP) in Bangladesh. This research study employed qualitative method supplemented by quantitative method whenever appropriate. Purposive sampling was used to meet the objective of this study. Data was gathered from both primary and secondary sources. This study used both qualitative and quantitative data analysis technique while interpreting data. The results of this study reveal that the act of 2009 has brought significant changes to women's political participation in different service provisions such as regular attendance in standing committee and project committee meeting, participation in ward shava meeting, and membership in chairmen panel in the UP. Apart from this, the Act of 2009 has faced few challenges in the UP.</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand





Rachel Aruna Hasan
GICICSSH1717052

Consumerism In Cosmetics Industry: The Case Study Of Corporate Social Responsibility Practices Of The Body Shop In Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

Cosmetics industry is the world's largest multi-billion dollar rapidly growing industry. Consumerism in cosmetics is a growing phenomenon that needs to be investigated from the perspective of social ethics. With growing public awareness and demand for socially responsible businesses of cosmetics, it is little wonder that companies of today take Corporate Social Responsibility into account when planning future socially responsible business operations in different parts of the world. It is an issue that has taken importance in business functions and is taken very seriously. This research article examines one such case study of corporate social responsibility exemplified by The Body Shop in Pakistan.

A survey is conducted from (N= 100) respondents through a well structured questionnaire by convenience sampling from the consumers of The Body Shop located in Lahore, Pakistan. The respondents are approached as those who are users of the brand; those who visited the outlet for purchases. The findings of the study reveal that most of the consumers of The Body Shop in Pakistan are aware that the brand follows CSR as its key business function. The brand poses its responsibility toward society by practicing corporate citizenship and philanthropic aspects. The study has theoretical and business development implications. **Keywords:** Consumerism; Cosmetic Industry; Corporate Social Responsibility; Corporate citizenship; Pakistan

Ghulam Ali Buriro
GICICSSH1717058

The Conceptual Reconstruct of Literacy in Pakistan

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Abstract

The term Literacy has survived for centuries with an unaltered meaning, use, orientation and objectives. Its definition largely rests upon the teaching and learning of two basic skills: reading and writing and a brief knowledge of arithmetic. The overwhelming emergence and rife existence of digital tools, screen literature and digital media has significantly reshaped the concept of learning and the definition of literacy, the academicians all over the world are attempting to examine and if need be, redefine the term literacy in view of digital technology. This study was undertaken to evaluate the scope, role and influence of technology in the context of Pakistan. The data was collected from the students of English Literature studying at four major public sector universities in Sindh applying random sampling technique. The data was processed through

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p>descriptive and inferential statistics, and the results were drawn on the basis of achieved statistics. The results reveal that students at higher education institutes in Pakistan are fast adopting digital technology mode/form of literacy. The findings show that more than 90% students use digital media. 80% students use digital tools for research and information. Only 10% students use technology for editing and proofreading. It was also learnt from the findings that despite overwhelming use of digital form of literacy by the individual youth population in Pakistan, there is however; a significant need for the academic and other professional institutions also to adopt this innovative, current and popularly proliferating form of literacy.</p> <p>Key words: Literacy, New Literacy, Multimodal Literacy, Digital, Reading, Writing</p>
 <p>Maciej Kozłowski GICICSSH1717068</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Workers' Financial Participation And State Policy – Selected Aspects</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Maciej Kozłowski Department of Institutional Economics, University of Lodz, Poland</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Purpose: In order to understand the nature of actions connected with financial participation (FP), it is advisable to determine the role of organizations on a national level in the development of FP. Attempts have been made to find answers to several questions of crucial importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - whether the governments, trade unions associations and employers' organizations have got a strictly defined philosophy or strategy concerning FP and whether these strategies promote, or maybe limit the implementation of FP? - what obstacles may be encountered in the further development of financial participation schemes and during their implementation? <p>Methodology: The research has been based on studying relevant literature treating about FP programs in different European countries.</p> <p>Findings: An essential determinant for the implementation of certain participation solutions is the strength and significance of the state. Of course, its role as participant of industrial relations varied in different periods of economic development in particular countries. It had a great impact on the implemented participation models.</p> <p>Research outcomes: It is possible to advance a thesis that the crucial influence on a nature and range of participation is exerted by a fiscal framework and legal regulations of central authorities, which is proved by the result of the most of cross-country researches about FP schemes. It is worth noting, that not only the regulation of a status of participation schemes in the labor law and fiscal system is concerned, but also matters connected with company law, capital market, issuing securities, etc.</p> <p>Conclusion/future scope: In order to popularize the implementation of schemes, it is necessary for the capital market to develop significantly, which is of great importance especially for profit-sharing programs and stock option plans.</p> <p>Keywords: workers' ownership; financial participation; profit sharing; stock option; state policy.</p>
<p>Yalin Aygun GICICSSH1717069</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Focusing on Integration Point of Mixed Methods Research in Sports This work was supported by the Inonu University Research Grand (BAP) [grant number TSA-2017-813]</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



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<p>Onur YARAR GICICSSH1717092</p>	<p>Health Employee Problems In Turkey</p> <p>Mebrure DEMİRBILEK</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p>Mersin University Hospital, Mersin, Turkey</p> <p>Onur YARAR Okan University, Vocational School of Health Service, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract In developed countries, one of the most remarkable issues in recent years is the problems of health workers in health institutions. Health care problems for health services can be seen in almost every sector and / or profession. In health institutions, it can be considered among the problems encountered that mobbing behaviors affecting the mental condition of working health workers, creating additional costs for management, preventing entrepreneurship, reducing motivation, reducing work productivity. Health worker problems are an annoying process in the sense that health workplaces reduce the quality of health service delivery and job satisfaction and, if necessary, lead to loss of harmony and communication among health professionals. In this direction, literature was searched in this study and the problems were tried to be examined in health workers and tried to find solutions. Problems of employees in the health sector; problems in the recruitment process, problems of promotion and remuneration, problems arising from discrimination, and the problem of unionization. The health sector should be examined by the managers because the problems of the health care workers are the ones that are primarily concerned with the people. To this end, it is proposed to develop projects aimed at solving the problems of health workers at sector level. Keywords: Health, Health Employee, Health Institution</p>
<p>Tuğba Şaşmaz Kuru GICICSSH1717093</p>	<p>Management And Administrators Overview Of The Radiology Staff</p> <p>Raim Bulat Faculty Of Health Sciences, Okan University, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Onur Yazar Faculty Of Health Sciences, Okan University, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Tuğba Şaşmaz Kuru Vocational School Of Health Services, Radiotherapy Program, Okan University, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract The Department of Radiology is a department that serves all treatment departments within hospitals and medical centers. Nowadays, radiology departments have become complicated in their own internal structures like hospital structures due to both clinical and functional working principles. Due to the technological developments, changes in imaging methods and systems have made electronic image and archive systems available. With the development of interventional radiology methods, due to the increase of the field effect for treatment, it has become a multi-faceted service to today's hospitals. The determination of the speed and direction of these changes is a crucial point in the planning and design of the radiology department. In this study, because of the radiology and sub-branch and radiological diagnosis</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

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	<p>and treatment sections that use imaging methods, the design criteria and elasticity concept in the nuclear medicine and radiation oncology departments are examined with the same importance.</p> <p>This study was carried out on the radiology staff of Uludağ University. The survey technique was applied for the examination. Factor analysis and multivariate statistical analysis method were used to determine the leadership behaviors of managers. One-way variant analysis was used for the difference between the groups. As a result of the study, when the leadership styles of the managers according to the age groups of the personnel are examined; it was determined that there were no statistically significant differences between supportive, instrumental, participatory and success oriented leadership styles and age. When analyzing the results of the achievement-oriented leadership dimension, it was found that the evaluations according to the gender groups are very close to each other. When the leadership behaviors of the managers were evaluated according to the education level of the personnel, it was found that there were not statistically significant differences between the supportive, instrumental, participatory and success oriented leadership styles and the education level.</p> <p>Keywords: Radiology, Radiation, Management, Manager</p>
<p>Didem Torun Özkan GICICSSH1717094</p>	<p>The Effect Of Hospital Infections On The Quality Of Hospital Clinical Care</p> <p>Gülden Akkan Macar Medipol Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Onur Yarar Okan University, Faculty Of Health Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Didem Torun Özkan Okan University, Vocational School Of Health Service, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Hospital infections; is one of the important parameters that threatens patient safety, increases costs and adversely affects the quality of clinical care. The level of development of the countries is correlated with hospital infections; the adverse effects of infections on clinical care and the additional costs they incur are causing many losses and negativities in terms of patients and healthcare providers.</p> <p>In this study, the effects of hospital infections on clinical care quality, maintenance costs and outcomes related to pressure injury, duration of stay and mortality rate from clinical care indications were investigated. For this purpose, 50 patients who were diagnosed as hospital infection and 50 healthy controls were compared in terms. of values and analyzed by SPSS program. When the effect of hospital infections on hospital stay was examined; a significant difference was found between the patients who were diagnosed and those who did not, statistical significance was also determined in the same way in the development of the scar. As expected; hospital cost ratio had a statistically significant difference in infected patients compared to healthy control; the effect of infections on mortality rates was also found to be quite high. Research findings and results; hospital infections considerably reduce the quality of clinical care. Effective control and prevention of infections is an indispensable element in clinical care. It is therefore important to take the necessary precautions in this regard and to implement maintenance</p>

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	<p>plans in accordance with existing standards. Keywords: Hospital infections, Clinical Quality, Infection Cost</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Salim Yilmaz GICICSSH1717095</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Euthanasia Approaches Of Health Workers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Evrım Beşpınar Okan University, Health Management Specialist, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yıldırım B. Gülhan Okan University, Faculty Of Health Sciences, Head Of Health Management Department, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Salim Yilmaz Okan University, Faculty Of Health Sciences, Health Management Department Research Assistant, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The concept of euthanasia is being discussed in many countries today. Especially in developed countries legislation is being made or the deficits of the laws are assessed. As regards euthanasia, which is of interest to many people, the opinions of the health professionals who have the closest relationship with the patients (especially we face with loss) are important. For this reason, 605 physicians and nurses working in the intensive care unit of the Ege University Medical Faculty Hospital received a questionnaire and 425 questionnaires were administered at 95% confidence interval. The questionnaire was prepared according to the likert scale of 5 and it is asked about the demographic characteristics of 9 questions and 43 questions.</p> <p>The Cronbach Alpha coefficient was used to determine the reliability of the data (0.901). Data were analyzed in the SPSS 22.0 program by statistical analysis such as frequency, percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, t test for independent groups and one way ANOVA. Group differentiations were determined by Post Hoc analysis.</p> <p>As a result of the research, it is seen that euthanasia practices are more appropriate for men than for women in terms of public cost and that the attitudes of the lone living individuals towards euthanasia are more positive and the attitudes of the masters and the educated persons are also positive. The effect of religious beliefs on euthanasia was quite high, even when enacted, it was seen that employees were ambivalent about their practices.</p> <p>Keywords: Euthanasia, Euthanasia Approach, Health Employee</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Abu Saleh Md. Sohél-Uz-Zaman GICICSSH1717097</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TQM in Education: Analyzing Compatibility, Identifying Key Success Factors and Developing an Integrated Model</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abu Saleh Md. Sohél-Uz-Zaman School of Business & Economics, United International University, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Quality education is a great concern in many societies across the world as it is considered as the building block of economic development. In a highly competitive education sector, the success of academic institutions depends on the quality of education. Educationalists, policy makers, scholars, and researchers</p>

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	<p>are showing their sincere interest towards the total quality management (TQM) because it is recognized as an effective management philosophy for continuous improvement, customer satisfaction, and organizational performance. Since this concept was originally developed in the manufacturing sector, therefore, there is a great deal of doubt whether this philosophy is applicable in education. Researchers have a diversified opinion in this matter. It is essential to resolve this debate. In this connection, the core objectives of this study are to: investigate to the extent to which TQM is applicable in education, identify barriers in implementing TQM in education and to develop an integrated framework for implementing TQM in education. Exploratory approach has been adopted in this qualitative study. Data and information have collected through extensive literature review, expert interview and personal observation. It is assumed that this study would be able to draw a meaningful conclusion regarding the applicability of TQM in education and to provide a general, but effective guideline in this respect.</p> <p>Keywords: Total quality management (TQM), education, continuous improvement, quality culture, key success factors</p>
<p>Youri Oh GICICSSH1717102</p>	<p>The viability of halal food industry for Brunei economic diversification: SWOT Analysis Youri Oh Geography and Development Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Universiti Brunei Darussalam</p> <p>Ak Md Hisyamuddin bin Pg Hamir Geography and Development Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Universiti Brunei Darussalam</p> <p>Mohd Azwan Shah Geography and Development Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Universiti Brunei Darussalam</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>There has been a growing interest in research for halal industry as the market has seen a tremendous growth in the global market and develops a strong presence in developed countries. With the halal industry being worth of US\$1.2 trillion worldwide or US\$650 billion alone in the food sector, vast opportunities in the global halal food industry for Brunei to use in order to diversify its economy. Brunei has been prioritised economic diversification as a mean to economic development; however, it has not shown any successful result so far. For a long period, Brunei has sustained its high dependency on oil and gas sector, in which economic diversification is a key to lower down the current dependency. Brunei, as a nation practices MIB (Malay Islam Monarchy) with its stable condition and viable business environment, we believe Brunei has a potential to development of halal industry.</p> <p>As Brunei come up with its very own halal brand which is the Brunei Halal, as one of attempts to help push forward Brunei's economy by helping to increase the amount of halal certified food to the global Muslim population. In addition, owing to strong religious identity and principle, has a reputable status to international and Islamic standards. The attempt of this paper is to assess the viability of the halal food industry as a source for economic diversification of Brunei with</p>

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KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p>understanding of the current status of Brunei halal food industry by SWOT analysis. This study conducted semi-structured interview with respondents who are stakeholders in halal food industry to obtain further data in addition to data collected from secondary sources.</p>
<p>Ulla-Maria Liisa Vesteri GICICSSH1717107</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Impacts of Climate Change on Human Security in Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ulla-Maria Liisa Vesteri Tatree Nontasak</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Thailand is one of the most vulnerable countries in terms of climate change impacts. Due to the geographical characteristics of Thailand, the effects of climate change such as sea-level rise, floods and droughts will be significant for the country. Thailand has a long coastline and relies heavily on agriculture. These factors make Thailand vulnerable to climate change impacts, which is why this research was conducted on Thailand. The research questions were: What kinds of challenges does climate change pose to Thailand? And; how will those challenges affect human security?</p> <p>The methodology used in this research involved documentary research supplemented by three expert interviews. As secondary sources, peer reviewed academic journal articles, books and NGO publications were used. Primary sources included the opinions of professors and researchers from the fields of environment and climate change. This study shows how climate related weather anomalies can affect the levels of economic, food and environmental security, among other human security components. The findings of this research confirm that climate change impacts such as sea-level rise, droughts and floods pose a threat to human security in Thailand. Therefore, it is recommended for Thailand to spread awareness of environmental issues, continue regional co-operation with ASEAN, and invest in research in order to enhance mitigation and adaptation measures. Moreover, Thailand should prepare for climate related migration in the future.</p> <p>Keywords: climate change, human security, Thailand</p>
<p>Dr. Cengiz KAHRAMAN1 GICICSSH1717113</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Istanbul's Third Airport in Terms of Transportation Geography: Geopolitics, Regional and Economic Effects</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Cengiz KAHRAMAN1 Department of Marine Transportation and Management Engineering, Istanbul University, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>More passengers have come to use airplanes in parallel with the developing aircraft technology. The remarkable and rapid development of commercial airlines after the World War II positively affected the costs to turn airborne transportation into a global activity taken up by masses. Doubtlessly, immense is the effect of developing airborne transportation on the emergence and dissemination of “globalization” herein. As one of the major components of airborne transportation, airports serve as spaces allowing for direct and connecting flights in a short time and make considerable contributions to the economy of the country they are located in. A region’s airborne accessibility enables the transportation of any goods and services to that particular region in a</p>

4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



	<p>short while. Thus, accessibility is indispensable to the growth of a region's economy. Taking the abovementioned as a premise, some airports have acquired new functions not only to regulate ordinary flight services and airborne transportation but also to turn into hubs to orchestrate interregional transportation. Such airports also function as tourism embassies. Among the hubs are the airports in Dubai, Bangkok, Frankfurt, London, Paris, and New York. In recent years, Istanbul has set out to be listed among the above hubs thanks to its geographical location and developing economy. Istanbul's Third Airport, which has reached almost 70% of its construction and will come into service soon, has been designed to be the largest airport of the world. Istanbul is distinguished from the metropolitans listed above for the historical role it played and the diversity of its historical and cultural landmarks. Throughout its history of around 8000 years, Istanbul has served as a capital to the Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman Empires, which exerted substantial influences on the world history, and is teemed with cultural heritage of these civilizations. Every year, the city hosts some 12 million tourists.</p> <p>The present study discusses the probable global effects of Istanbul's Third Airport under construction in terms of transportation geography and its geopolitical, regional, and economic effects in consideration of its projected mission. Keywords: Transportation, Tourism, Geography, Region, Economy</p>
<p>Kambakula Appa Rao GICICSSH1717116</p>	<p>Impact Of Corporate Debt Restructuring On Indian Banking Sector</p> <p>Kambakula Appa Rao Phd Research Scholar University Of Hyderabad Telangana, India.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Banks lend money to corporates. If companies are making profits, they repay instalments (Principle and interest) without any disruption, but there are factors which influences companies into financial distress. At this point of time the earnings of companies are sufficient to repay financial obligations.</p> <p>Corporate Debt Restructuring is one of the tool to aid companies in financial distress. This reorganization process includes reducing the burden of debt and decreasing the interest rates and increasing time for the repayment obligation back.</p> <p>Banking sector is vital role in debt restructuring process because of most part of the company's debt is provided by banks. If repayment time is extended or decreases the interest rate, there is an impact on banks income (reduced).</p> <p>This research paper describes that the impact of restructuring process on banking financials in India.</p> <p>Time value money and Descriptive statistics are used to analyse data to find out the impact.</p> <p>Keywords: Debt Restructuring, Financial Distress, Banking Sector, Time value of money</p>

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4th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 Nov 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand



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