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Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand

## Keynote Speaker



**Arash Groyan**  
**Designer, Painter and Actor**

<p>Micheal M van Wyk GIC1583051</p>	<p><b>ePortfolio as a digital story board of the student teacher’s learning journey, in charting a professional identity and constructing a teaching philosophy</b></p> <p><b>Micheal M van Wyk</b> <b>Department of Curriculum and Instructional studies</b> <b>School of Teacher education</b> <b>College of Education</b> <b>University of South Africa</b> <b>vwykmm@unisa.ac.za</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This paper explores the use of an ePortfolio as a digital story board of the student teacher’s learning journey, in charting a professional identity and ultimately constructing an individual teaching philosophy. ePortfolios developed by student teachers demonstrated creative artefacts, critical reflections and professional development for collective learning. The context of this alternative assessment project at an open distance learning (ODL) university focussing on the evaluation of ePortfolios of Economics subject methodology student teachers to present evidence of their digital learning journey to becoming a teacher. The participants of this study are Economics subject methodology student teachers who were registered for the postgraduate certificate in education (PGCE) programme. Semi-structured interviews were employed to collect data. The findings from this research indicated that ePortfolios as an alternative assessment tool provided a space for developing professional self-identity within an ODL higher education pedagogy. Based on the conclusions, some recommendations were formulated for initial teacher training programmes and policy developers at higher learning institutions.</p> <p>Key terms: alternative assessment; open distance learning; ePortfolio; initial teacher training</p>
<p>Marzieh Mousavi GIC1583052</p>	<p><b>A Study Concerning Girls' Motivation for Having Pre-Marriage Relationship</b></p> <p><b>Marzieh Mousavi</b> <b>Islamic Azad University, Tehran Medical Sciences Branch</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The purpose of the present research was to evaluate adolescent girls’ motivation for having a pre-marriage relationship, the type of relationship, the aware people of the relationship, their satisfaction of the relationship, and finally the person’s belief of the prevalence of such a relationship in the society. The present study is a survey research. 348 girls ranged between 14-20 years from Tehran, who confirmed such a relationship participated in this study. The sample consisted of available sample, i.e. who willingly completed the demographic questionnaire along with the researcher made questionnaire. Results showed that the first motif for such a relationship has been entertainment, and second curiosity. More than half of the sample had started friendship before the age of 15, and about 70 % before the age of sixteen. 6.5% of the sample had experienced intercourse. 34% of the samples girlfriends, 33% of their mothers, and 19% of their sisters were aware of such a relationship. 81% were satisfied with the relationship and about half of the</p>

	<p>sample believed that 90 percent of the population had such a relationship.</p>
<p>Zeinab Mondalizadeh GIC1583053</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Identifying the dimensions of social entrepreneurship in sport</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zeinab Mondalizadeh</b> <b>Corresponding author, Department of sports sciences, Tarbiat Modares University Thran, Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohammad Ehsani</b> <b>Department of sports sciences, Tarbiat Modares University Tehran, Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Habib Honari</b> <b>Department of sports sciences, Allameh Tabatab'ei Tehran, Iran</b> <a href="mailto:zmondalizade@yahoo.com">zmondalizade@yahoo.com</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study is to identify the dimensions of social entrepreneurship in sport for achieving to sport development. The research method was qualitative. We used library study and interview from the viewpoint of sport specialists for data collecting. In addition, the convergence rates of participants to indicators were evaluated by Delphi approach. Statistical sample was sport management professors, entrepreneurship management professor, and entrepreneurs who were elected purposefully. According to the dimensions of social entrepreneurship, the indicators, and the opportunities of social entrepreneurship in sport were creation jobs, social changes by athletes involving in sport, women's participation in sport, athletes' solidarity with social exclusions, creation voluntary and charity activities in sports. Considering the certain criteria of determining the framework based on social benefit and values in the sport development exist, this article explain the indicators and dimensions of social entrepreneurship in sport and contribute to the development of social capital, social change and enhance the quality of life through social entrepreneurship. Thus, considering the goals of sport development including social justice, equal opportunity, social cohesion, quality of life and finally pay attention to social entrepreneurship, it is necessary to develop and spread the activities of sport institutions with other organizations such as welfare organization, social security organization to develop the related activities for social entrepreneurship and recreation in the sport.</p> <p>Key words: Opportunity, sport, social entrepreneurship</p>
<p>Kusum Rana GIC1583054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ergonomic Constraints Analysis of Women Agricultural Labourers engaged in Fodder Collection -A Haryana Study</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kusum Rana, Manju Dahiya* and Vivek Singh*</b> <b>Directorate of Extension Education, CCS HAU, Hisar-125004, Haryana</b> <b>*IC College of Home Science, CCS HAU, Hisar-125004, Haryana,India</b> <a href="mailto:kusum.rana@gmail.com">kusum.rana@gmail.com</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p>

Most of the animal husbandry activities, viz. fodder collection, cutting, milking, etc. are more or less farmwomen's responsibility in most parts of India, especially Haryana. An ergonomic study was undertaken to determine the physiological and biomechanical stress of women engaged in fodder collection in Mewat region of Haryana. Data was collected from 100 women to elicit information regarding their participation in various animal husbandry operations. The field experiment was carried out for one hour on 40 farmwomen. Findings revealed that cent percent women were agricultural labourers having family income up to Rs. 5000 per month, possessing 1-5 animals, belonging to nuclear family (65.00 %) with a family size of 5-7 member (52.00 %). They were mainly engaged in animal husbandry to meet out the family requirements and supplement the family income. Farmwomen collected 30-35 kg of fodder per day, travelling a distance of 2-3 km, spending up to 3-4 hours per day in collection of fodder. Average working heart rate of women increased up to 107 beats per minute and 111 beats per minute in the two age groups, respectively. Energy expenditure was more in older (7.7 kJ/min) than younger group (7.3 kJ/min). Women perceived heavy exertion after the activity as it was performed under the scorching temperatures ranging between 43-45°C in the month of May and June. Since fodder collection is performed throughout the year, women have to face adversity of weather conditions, especially during peak summer and winter season. Besides, these women were agricultural labourers and had to perform various arduous farm activities like wheat, rice and bajra harvesting, rice transplanting, interculturing of crops, cotton picking, etc. adopting unnatural body postures requiring frequent bending from the waist. Various types of musculo-skeletal discomforts were reported by women especially in the lower and upper back, wrists and thighs, etc. They tied jholis (makeshift bags made from a cloth) to their shoulders and back to collect fodder and emptied them after filling 5-6 kg of load resulting in severe discomfort in neck. The findings of the study suggest that there is an urgent need to reduce drudgery of women in various farm activities including fodder collection. Means are required to be devised so that the farmwomen do not suffer from vertebral column related injuries and pain on account of carrying continuous load on their head and back. The study warrants an urgent need for promotion of training programmes in villages for addressing the issues of musculo-skeletal problems of women with emphasis on maintaining proper posture during the fodder collection and other farm oriented activities. Promotion of improved sickle, especially designed for women, would be an important tool in hand to reduce drudgery of farmwomen. Key words: ergonomic assessment, women labourer, fodder collection



Majid Fouladian  
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**The study on Changing of General Culture in Iran on the Basis of Naming Analysis**

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**ABSTRACT**

One of the efficient tools to identify cultural evolutions and changes in different historical periods is use of name and its evolutions. Recognition of naming evolution is one of the reliable and useful sources for recognition cultural evolutions in society of Iran.

This paper determines process of public cultural evolutions in Iran from 1962 to 2010 with the theoretical approach of central government and naming process analysis. 50 names with high frequency from 1962 to 2010 that most involve 60 percent of naming in every year analyzed and classified according to cultural trends behind them. Results show Islamic-National naming trend has been the most dominant trend in the cultural context in recent years. The most important evolution in this trend is its significant increase in Reform period (1998-2006). Also results show application process of Traditional-Islamic names increased in 1979. Trend to ideological-Islamic names increased in 1978 and increased in revolution period. The names that are related to Ancient-Iranian culture increased before revolution but this trend reduced with beginning of revolution but again increased significantly in construction period (1990-1998). One of the emerging trends in naming context is Modern-Iranian trend. This trend has expanded after war period in public culture.

Keywords public culture, Islamic-National trend, Traditional-Islamic trend, Modern-Iranian trend, Modern-Islamic trend, Ideological-Islamic trend, Ancient-Iranian trend



Mansooreh Nikoogoftar  
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**The relationship between Direct and indirect aggression with personality factors in mothers**

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**ABSTRACT**

Purpose : The purpose of this research is the study of relations between personality factors and direct and indirect aggression among mothers.

Methods: This analytic study is based on a correlation analysis model for which the study sample, a group of 389 mothers to the fifth grade students of Tehran in 1391-92, was chosen through a multi stage cluster random sampling. The research tools were Neo Five-factor personality inventory (short form), Buss-Perry aggression questionnaire, The IAS-A indirect aggression questionnaire. The data were analyzed using Pearson Correlation and Multi-Variables Regression.

Findings: Results of Pearson Correlation indicated other than the openness factor all the other four factors have significant relation with direct and indirect aggression. In this way, outgoingness, agreeableness and conscientiousness, have negative significant relation with sub-scales of aggression and indirect aggression. Openness, has a positive significant relation with the sub-scales of aggression, other than anger; it also has a negative significant relation with indirect aggression. Neuroticism has a positive significant relation with indirect aggression and aggression.

	<p>Results from step by step analysis of regression showed that agreeableness, neuroticism and openness factors explain 41.5% of physical aggression variation. Agreeableness, neuroticism, openness and conscientiousness indicate 30% of verbal aggression variation. Agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism and openness factors explain 31% of anger variation. Agreeableness, neuroticism and openness indicate 26% of enmity variation. Agreeableness and openness explain 20% of indirect aggression variation.</p> <p>Results: The result of this study shows that there is a significant relation between the five personality factors and direct and indirect aggression.</p> <p>Keywords: Personality factors, Direct aggression, Indirect aggression, Mothers.</p>
 <p>Rabia Bato Çizel GIC1583057</p>	<p><b>Which Hotel Attributes Matter for Mass Tourist: A qualitative research on Tourists' review on TripAdvisor</b></p> <p><b>Beykan ÇİZEL , Rabia Bato ÇİZEL , Edina Ajanovic</b> <b>Associate Akdeniz University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labour Economics, Antalya</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Development of Internet and especially Web2.0 technologies introduced numerous opportunities for tourism industry. Due to new web-based platforms where customers can buy, evaluate and comment the products and/or services, Internet has become an important source of data that can be used in academic research. Therefore, the researchers of this paper aimed to determine the most important attributes that affect hotel choice based on the comments on one of the world's most popular online travel platforms-TripAdvisor. In the scope of the research are reviews and comments on hotels found in touristic center of Belek in one of the most popular mass tourism destinations – Antalya. As a result of the content analysis, there are three groups of attributes which matter for mass tourists in terms of their hotel choice: attributes regarding destination, service and hotel, with attributes under the service category representing the most dominant ones in terms of hotel choice. The results of this research may be useful to hotel investors and potential hotel guests as well contribute to the overall knowledge about online travel behavior and preferences.</p> <p>Keywords: hotel attributes, hotel choice, TripAdvisor reviews, Belek region Antalya, content analysis</p>



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**Destination Brand Personality, Self – Congruity Theory And Tourist Behavioral Intentions**

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**ABSTRACT**

Although concept of brand personality is very popular in branding strategies with the goal to differ consumer goods on the market, the characteristics of this concept were not sufficiently explored and applied to tourism destinations. Greater number of empirical research on this topic in tourism filed may be a good way to give an overall idea of brand personality, and how it can be combined with other concepts in order to attract more tourists to visit certain destination. Even though marketers and researchers are always planning their strategies and work thinking of tourists as segments or groups, it should be kept in mind that tourist is an individual with his/her self-opinion and self-perception which may define and affect his/her future behaviors and actions. Because of this, introducing the concepts of self-congruity theory and its match with destination brand personality can be useful in predicting tourist behavior. In this paper the researcher applied different method to examine the perceived brand personality of an unknown destination and its relation with self-concept and intention to visit that destination. This was done through showing the video of a destination unknown to the participants of the survey, which was not the case with the previous studies, where participants were asked to recall the previous destinations visited or to give opinion about destination they were found at the moment of survey. The hypothesis hat there is a relationship between destination brand personality, self-congruity and tourist behavior were tested and supported after analyzing the data obtained during the survey. The findings of this study also provide important implications for destination marketers on how should they evaluate and test destination branding and marketing efforts.

Keywords: Destination brand personality, self-congruity, intention to visit destination, video promotion material.

Dr. Chun-Yi Shih  
GIC1583059

**“The Worst Pariah”: Racism and Schizophrenia in Joe Penhall’s Blue/Orange**

**Dr. Chun-Yi Shih**  
**Institute: National Taiwan University**

**ABSTRACT**

	<p>This paper will attempt to explore the representation of schizophrenia in Joe Penhall's Blue/Orange (2000) and present his urgent call for an understanding of the mental illness. The first part will discuss the relationship between racism and schizophrenia in ethnic minorities, namely, the direct corollary effect of racism on the mental condition of schizophrenics in ethnic minorities. The second part will consider the psychotic symptoms of the young black patient Christopher in the play, including his auditory hallucinations, his visual hallucination that oranges are blue, and his persecutory delusions and the delusion that he is a son of Idi Amin. What is exposed in Christopher's schizophrenic characteristics is the societal racism of London, where he has been living. The third part will point out the institutional racism expressed mainly through the diagnosis of the senior white doctor, Robert. As a disciple of R. D. Laing's philosophy of anti-psychiatry, he persistently attributes Christopher's schizophrenia to cultural difference without any genuine care about the patient's conditions and concerns. Finally, the paper will conclude that, with Blue/Orange, Penhall confronts the polemical subject of schizophrenia in the black community and broaches the complexities of multiracial Britain.</p>
<p>Dr. Shaheen Ashraf Shah GIC1583060</p>	<p><b>Women's Silence in the National Parliament of Pakistan</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Shaheen Ashraf Shah</b> <b>Gender and Development Consultant for Management and Development Center Hyderabad, Sindh Pakistan</b> <a href="mailto:shani.ashraf9@gmail.com">shani.ashraf9@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Much of the global literature on gender politics mainly concentrates on what women politicians have achieved in terms of women's substantive representation within parliaments especially pro-women legislation. Recent scholarship on women in politics argues that it is important to consider in our analyses why women legislators fail. This study analyzes the factors that lie behind women politicians' silence in the National Parliament of Pakistan, when the government appointed two male politicians, Mr. Zehri and Bijarani as Cabinet members, who actually defended violence against women in the name of tribal culture and family honour. Despite outrage throughout the country regarding male politicians' appointments, the House witnessed silence among women politicians, who constituted 22% of parliamentary representation. Based on 20 in-depth interviews of Pakistani women politician, this study finds that party loyalty, coalition government, being in government, women's lower status within parties and parliament, lack of some women's interest in women issues and fear of violence greatly contribute to their silence. However, women politicians revealed that women's issues are less valued when the wider interests of parties and male politicians are threatened.</p> <p>Key Words; substantive representation, gendered parliament,</p>

	feminised way of politics and coalition government
<p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Khan Zeenat GIC1583061</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Learning Styles and Intelligence Quotient (I.Q) of Secondary School Students</b></p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Khan Zeenat</b> <b>Marathwada College of Education, Abad.</b></p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>In academic institutions teaching and learning process are mismatched. Teaching and thinking style of the teacher and learning style of the student differ because learning differences are not tied up to the understanding and thinking ability of the students. Many educators are still perplexed about the styles of students in learning and thinking process. This study is an attempt to investigate the Learning, thinking style of the students and its correlation with Intelligence(I.Q).A Sample of 100 secondary school students were taken by random sampling technique. The -SOLAT (Style of Learning and Thinking)-by Dr.D.Venkatraman and -Test of Intelligence-Dr Ojha and Choudhary were administered and their thinking, learning style and Intelligence(I.Q )was recorded. The findings suggest that the children with Right hemisphere dominancy of brain shows an Average I.Q, whereas children with Left dominancy of brain also shows average I.Q.There is a positive negligible correlation between Learning and thinking style and Intelligence (I.Q).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Matshidiso Joyce Taole GIC1583062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Creating A Professional Knowledge Base For Multi-Grade Teaching: Case Studies</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Matshidiso Joyce Taole</b> <b>University of South Africa, Department of Curriculum and Instructional Studies, Pretoria 0003 South Africa</b> <b>taolemj@unisa.ac.za</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Linley Cornish</b> <b>University of New England, Chair, Teaching and Learning,</b> <b>Armidale NSW 2351 Australia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Teacher's professional knowledge has become the focus of interest over decades and the interest has intensified in the 21st century. Teachers are expected to develop their professional academic expertise continually, on an ongoing basis. Such professional development may relate to acquiring enhanced expertise in terms of leadership, curriculum development, teaching and learning, assessment of/for learning and feedback for enhanced learning. The paper focuses on professional knowledge</p>

	<p>base required for teachers in Multi-grade contexts. This paper argues that although teacher knowledge is strongly related to individual experiences and contexts, there are elements of teacher knowledge that are particular to multi-grade context. The study employed qualitative design using interviews and observations. The participants were multi-grade teachers and teaching principals. The study revealed that teaches need to develop skills such as learner grouping, differentiating the curriculum, planning, time management and be life-long learners so that they stay relevant and up to date with developments not only in the education sector but globally. This will help teachers to learn increasingly sophisticated methods for engaging the diverse needs of students in their classrooms.</p> <p>Key words: teacher knowledge, planning, curriculum differentiation, multi-grade</p>
<p>Nino Ghonghadze GIC1583063</p>	<p><b>Perceptions and Awareness of Corruption in Georgia: Public Servants vs the Public: Preliminary Findings</b></p> <p><b>Nino Ghonghadze</b> <b>School of Government, Georgian Institute of Public Affairs</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Theoretically public awareness and perceptions of corruption are directly connected to the corruption level in a country. Many international organizations work on promotion of public corruption awareness as means of reducing it in different countries. It is implied that high public awareness of corruption, understanding of its negative effects and relevant laws, helps society better regulate government, increase public scrutiny and thus make officials be more cautious about their behavior. On the other hand, citizens' perceptions of what is acceptable or unacceptable might be decisive in any government's efforts to curb corruption.</p> <p>This study aims to find answers to the following research questions: What are public officials' and the general public's perceptions and awareness of corruption in Georgia? What they think corruption is? What is their acceptance of different acts of corruption, such as bribery, nepotism or influence peddling? Are there differences in their perceptions and awareness? Are factors such as gender, age and education related to their perceptions and awareness?</p> <p>Data are obtained through questionnaires consisting of a number of short scenarios about different kinds of potentially corrupt acts. The questionnaires will be completed by representatives of the Georgian public service as well as by the general public. Non-probability sampling technique will be used to generate the sample.</p> <p>The findings of the study are of interest for several reasons. First, in the light of Georgia's anti-corruption efforts it is important to explore how "ready" the representatives of the public service are for possible reforms, as their awareness and perceptions must be</p>

	<p>connected with their future choices of behavior. Second, it would be wise for any government to consider social conceptions of corruption while developing their anti-corruption policies. And third, the findings might have implications for general study of corruption, for observing social attitudes and analyzing how it fits within the general picture of corruption in a given country might well provide ways to better understanding the phenomenon.</p>
 <p>Matthew Graham GIC1583065</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Resolving the Elderly Suicide Crisis in South Korea</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Matthew Graham</b> <b>Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>South Korea has the highest rate of suicide in the developed world, and seniors make up the largest proportion of these deaths. The government of South Korea has crafted policies to address the issue. However, the principal focus of most of these initiatives has been the economic component of suicide, such as alleviating the disproportionate poverty experienced by seniors. Recent initiatives, such as the Well-Dying Program, attempt to address the social factors connected to elderly suicide. Nevertheless, these policies fail to incorporate into their design the underlying cultural issue driving seniors to suicide, which is the growing insignificance of filial piety in Korea. So far, the government has not invested sufficiently to develop the local, mental health infrastructure needed to help seniors cope with the loss of attention and support that children formerly provided. To reduce elderly suicide rates and avoid losing the socio-economic benefits seniors provide, promoting family interaction must be the primary objective of policies aimed at prevention. At the same time, the government must improve the access and delivery of treatment by developing community-based mental health services.</p>
<p>Desi Yoanita GIC1583066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Media Construction on Indonesia Political Conflict</b> <b>A Framing Analysis of KPK vs Polri Case</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Desi Yoanita</b> <b>Institute: Department of Communication Science, Petra Christian University, Indonesia</b> <a href="mailto:dy-nita@petra.ac.id">dy-nita@petra.ac.id</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Aylanda Nugroho</b> <a href="mailto:aylanda@petra.ac.id">aylanda@petra.ac.id</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fanny Lesmana</b> <a href="mailto:flesmana@petra.ac.id">flesmana@petra.ac.id</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The same event can be reported different by different media. That</p>

is what we called media framing. As disclosed Gamson et al. (1992), this time we are surrounded by a world of visualization displayed by the media. The visualization of constructing meaning about various things, including political and social issues. The messages that we receive are not neutral but shows the power and angle of view of political and economic elite behind the news. The system is built with so genius that the whole process seems so normal and natural that most of the audience is not aware if they had been constructed only see reality, not real.

Budi Gunawan appointment by President Jokowi as the one and only candidate for Chief of Indonesia's Police Force (Chief of Polri) in early 2015 reaped a lot of criticism. In regard, Budi Gunawan was mentioned as one of the suspects of police officials bribery while he served in 2003-2006. Some thoughts that this decision was influenced by Megawati Soekarnoputri, the chief of Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDI-P) which ran Jokowi presidential 2014-2019 candidacy. Budi Gunawan was Megawati's adjutant while she served as the fifth president of Indonesia.

KPK vs Polri case in 2015 was not the first time in the history. There were two conflicts beforehand in the era of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY). Back then, President SBY demanded to be a mediator for the conflicts between the two organizations. But the difference for the situation in Jokowi's era is that the conflict so called is from President Jokowi's decision. This conflict attracted Indonesia national media's attention. In the BBC Indonesia news portal's chronological summary, this third conflict of KPK vs Polri started in January 10 when President Jokowi announced the name of the one and only Chief of Polri. The President who was a media darling before, became media spotlight.

Framing can be influenced by the affiliation of the media owner. MetroTV and TVone are two national television which are opposition in 2014 election. MetroTV, which owned by Surya Paloh, supported Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla, while TVone, which part of Bakrie Group, supported Prabowo-Hatta.

This research aimed to know those two television framing of Jokowi in KPK vs Polri matter. Framing model which used to analyze is Gamson-and-Modigliani. There are two tools in this model, which are framing devices that comprise methapors, catchphrases, exemplaar, depiction, and visual images; and reasoning devices that comprise roots, appeals to principle, and consequences. The research resulted that the framing of those two television are different in the matter mentioned above.

Keywords: framing, media construction, political conflict, Indonesia

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**Forest And Livelihood: The Naga Traditional Practice Of Prudent Use Of Forest Resources For A Sustainable Livelihood**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Nagas are one of the tribal communities from North-Eastern part of India. For the Nagas, forest is one of the most important resource systems and has nutritional value, economic value as well as social and cultural value in their everyday lives. As such, they are largely dependent on the forest and rely on the forest and its resources for their subsistence and livelihood. This has given rise to a well structured practice of using the forest resources efficiently and ecological knowledge that is very much linked to an engaging day- to-day experience and survival needs. However, with the high demand for timber and Non Timber Forest Products in the global market, what remains uncertain is how long can the Nagas resist the influence of commercialisation of forest resources?

In this context, the present paper focuses on the prudent use of the forest resources by the Nagas, which have helped them in conserving their forest as well as helped them in managing a sustainable livelihood. At the same time, it attempts to look into the challenges and obstacles faced by the Nagas in terms of utilising the forest resource for their subsistence and in their effort to secure a sustainable livelihood.

Keywords: Forest Resources, Sustainable Livelihood, Prudent Use, Traditional Practice, Naga

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**Forest and Tribal Life with Special Reference to the Khasi of Meghalaya**

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**ABSTRACT**

The significance of nature in shaping the culture and ways of life of people in a given habitat has been a widely recognized subject of social scientists in recent times. Living in harmony with nature has been an integral part of traditional and indigenous societies. To them nature has often been exemplified as “cultural space” expressed through its invocation and representation in myths, ethics, beliefs and folk ways. The natural wisdom of the tribes in particular has endowed the indigenous people with natural management skills that exemplify their deep sense of eco-consciousness. Nature has served them as an economic base sustaining their livelihood and supplementing their daily requirements for food, fodder, shelter and fuel by way of collecting NTFP (Non Timber Forest Products). The Khasi are a matrilineal tribe inhabiting the North Eastern region of India. The symbiotic relationship between the Khasi and their natural surrounding is evident in their deep rooted customs and traditions such as preserving sacred forests or Law Kyntang, their ancient tribal lore of folk medicine ,use of forest produce for daily

	<p>sustenance ,livelihood strategies etc. However of late due to pressure of population, the development debate ,privatization of land, forest legislations and issues of the politics of environment ,this close affinity between the Khasi and nature has undergone severe strain .This paper is primarily focused on the different parameters of tradition bound linkages between the culture, economy and way of life of the Khasi with forest as a part and parcel of nature and at length aims to discuss the challenges and modern forces of development affecting man-nature relationship.          Keywords: Sacred Groves, Non-Timber Forest Products, Forest Legislations, Land alienation.</p>
<p>Erwin L. Purcia          GIC1583070</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Deixis in President Benigno Aquino III’s Eulogy for the fallen PNP-SAF troopers: A Stylistic Analysis</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Erwin L. Purcia</b>  <b>Senior Education Program Specialist</b>  <b>Department of Education-Calbayog City Division</b>  <b>#5, Bgy. Dagum, Calbayog City, Samar, Philippines</b>  <b>erwinpurcia@yahoo.com</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This study was conducted to determine the deictic expressions used by President Benigno Aquino III’s eulogy in the necrological service rendered among the fallen 44 SAF troopers who died heroically in saving the country, Philippines. Specifically, this was geared towards determining how President Benigno S. Aquino III deployed persons, time, space and social relationships in the deictic field of the English translation of his Eulogy, hence, identify what meaning and effect are shaped and conveyed by the President’s use of deictic expressions in the speech to condole the bereaved families of the Fallen 44.</p> <p>The study made use of stylistic analysis which was utilized to determine the condoling meaning of each deictic expression used by the president. Guided by Fillmore (1997) and Al Azzawi (2011), categories of deictic expressions were delineated to specific functions they all convey.</p> <p>The results revealed that with the guide of the framework anchored on Hank’s (2005) notion of deictic field and Bühler’s (1934) notions on deictic centre or origo, the paper found that PNoy extensively and strategically made use of referring expressions in order to set up the deictic field in a way that he could serve his purpose of delivering the eulogy.</p> <p>PNoy’s extensive and strategic use of personal, temporal and spatial and social deictic expressions very effectively sets up the deictic field so that, in terms of the persons, time,</p>

	<p>place and social relationships involved and referred to, the bereaved/Filipino people would be able to understand the stand of the government as regards the issue and be able to deliver justice among the Fallen troopers and judge the President and his government as one in this quest for truth. Through this, PNoy was able to dichotomize not only two different kinds of persons, two different periods of time, but also two different relationships with the Filipino people and himself and the government in a more advantaged and privileged light.</p>
<p>NMM Mbunyuza-deHeerMenlah  GIC1583071</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Teacher development as a weapon in Whole school improvement: a case study</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NMM Mbunyuza-deHeer Menlah</b>  <b>Curriculum &amp; Instructional Studies</b>  <b>mbunynmm@unisa.ac.za</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The South African fiscal allocates the highest percentage of its budget to education. This amounted to R2.5 billion for the 2015/2016 financial year. With this type of environment it is natural and proper that the country expects growth and proper functioning of the schools, centres and recipients of the budget. This paper reports on the initial stages of an on-going research undertaking in a school which in the last seven years has fallen from glory to take the last position in the region. The school has a new principal who has been recruited from a different area of the region. Together with the principal, two heads of department form the school management team, a legal entity in the school management pyramid of South Africa. The school management team is incomplete as it is short of a deputy principal and a departmental head. All the teachers, the school management team, the school governing body, the administration staff, the factotums, those who prepare food and those who sell meals to learners and learners themselves are included in the research in a bid to understand the situation at the school. Interactions among university staff members as participants in the research deal with exercises from the emancipatory paradigm. They look through the lens of critical theory to support the school community in taking responsibility for their school and making it what they need it to be.</p> <p>Key words: Confidence, commitment, change through joint effort, identity and belonging</p>
<p>Mary Angela S. Barlongay  GIC1583072</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Analyzing the Nonverbal Communication of De La Salle University- Dasmariñas Professors in the Classroom</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mary Angela S. Barlongay</b>  <b>College of Liberal Arts and Communication, De La Salle University-Dasmariñas, Philippines</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Actions, hand movements, facial expressions and gestures are all part of the learning techniques that most teachers use to better explain the lesson in class. Nonverbal communication sends wordless cues and these cues can be found in the classrooms. The researchers would want to know the meaning of the commonly used nonverbal cues, the student's perspective about the professor's nonverbal cues and what are the common nonverbal cues that the professor's use. The researchers can help the professors by telling them the perception and thoughts of their students regarding the nonverbal communication that they use in the classroom.</p> <p>The paper is a descriptive type of paper. The researchers would observe classes from De La Salle University-Dasmarinas, Cavite's premier university, and using cameras to serve as proof, the researchers would record the nonverbal communication that the professors use in the classroom. The researchers would also interview the students in the professor's class regarding their perspective and understanding of the nonverbal cues of their professors.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Supra Wimbari GIC1583073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Problems and Risk-Protective Factors of Sexual and Reproductive Health Among Indonesian Youth: An Exploratory Study</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Supra Wimbari</b> <b>Psychology Faculty, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This study explores the problems and risk-protective factors of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) among adolescents in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The main participants of this study were 96 primary and secondary students, teachers, staffs, and parents who participated in 12 focus group sessions. It also involved 9 secondary participants including five religious leaders, congressman, doctor, psychologist, and child and women protective service worker who participated in 9 in-depth interview sessions. Using an exploratory qualitative methodology, the study reveals four problem areas that may have negative repercussion on youth's SRH: (1) youth's SRH knowledge and behavior, (2) peer influence, (3) use of technology, and (4) family structure and communication. The study found that youth's sexual exploration – both cognitively and behaviorally, through peer and digital media – was not coupled with a proper support from their primary caregivers. The study also found religiosity to serve as a protective factor that was unique to the Indonesian context. Unlike the current trend of abstinence among youth in the West, abstinence from risky sexual behaviors among the participants was rooted in religious belief. The notion of 'sin' served to internally reinforce this abstinence. In addition to religiosity, cultural stigma of promiscuity functioned as external</p>

	<p>reinforcement, as it provoked a sense of shame for those who engaged in risky sexual behaviors. However, this study found that cultural stigma also posed as a risk factor due to its role in preventing youth's access SRH information or service. The results of this study serve as a foundation for developing a more robust analysis that quantitatively measures Indonesian youth's SRH vis-à-vis the dimensions of risk and protective factors mentioned above. Corroborating the findings from previous research, this study highlights the possible affordance of community-based, multilevel approach in developing an intervention model that is sensible to the unique context of Indonesia.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Tariq Hussain GIC1583078</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Perception and Attitude towards Research: A study on Pakistani Technology Education Students</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Tariq Hussain*, Muhammad Shahzad Mughal**, Sidra Sabir***, Neelam Fayaz****</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Institute of Education and Research, University of the Punjab, Lahore</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>In contemporary world, attitudes of students are considered more important than their experiences and academic preparation. A positive attitude towards research is a key to success and progress in the knowledge based societies. This study explored the students' perception and attitude towards research. The participants were Master of Technology Education (MTE) students from second and 4th semesters. The sample comprised of 140 students. The Attitude towards Research scale (ATR) was adapted for data collection. The scale was consisted of 28 items which were divided into five factors: research usefulness, research anxiety, positive attitudes, relevance to life, and research difficulties. ATR scale was developed by Elena C. Papanastasiou from University of Cyprus. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics; t-test and ANOVA. The results showed that student have a positive attitude towards research. Majority students agreed that research is useful, connected to their field of study, very valuable, helpful, useful to every profession of study and should be essential in their professional training. It was recommended that further studies should identify other factors like aptitude, motivation and stress which can influence the academic achievement. It was also recommended that for observant, interpretation and implications of this study, more endorsement is wanted by conducting studies which include qualitative data collection methods such as observations and interviews from students.</p> <p>Key words: Attitude, Research, Attitude, towards research, Technology Education</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">M. Raghavendra GIC1583079</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Digital Resource Center Initiatives in India with special reference to Research Institutions and R &amp; D Organizations in Karnataka: An analytical study</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>M. Raghavendra</b>  <b>Department of Library &amp; Information Science, Bangalore</b>  <b>University, Karnataka, India.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Digital resource center initiatives are vertebral column for development of digital resource management in the informative world and Information Communication Technology (ICT) become inevitable in the present e-information explosion. The heavy usage of digital and electronic resources has increased expectations of professional experts, so to meet the needs and expectations of the user's one stop solution is adopt modern ICT facilities. The present study focuses on DLI (Digital library initiatives) in India, especially in Research Institutional Research &amp; Development Organizations information resource centers, ICT facilities, Information services offered, professional expertise in research institutions and R &amp; D organizations in Karnataka.</p> <p>Keywords: Information Communication Technology (ICT); Digital Library Initiatives; Research Institute; R &amp; D Organization.</p>
<p>Radha Yadav  GIC1583080</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Perception of Middle age It employees' towards organizational commitment</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Radha Yadav</b>  <b>Department of Process engineering, Indian Institute of</b>  <b>Technology, roorkee</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Today's competitive scenario, it is very difficult to reach the high profitability with the efficiency and keep retaining the employees in the organization. Organizational commitment is the psychological state which establishes the relationship between the employees and organization. It is the bridge through which employees connected to the organization. The study focuses the organizational commitment of the employees' of it sector located in NCR region and analyse the employees demographic variables such as age, marital status, gender etc with their commitment towards organization. the study also tries to examine that whether higher remuneration improves commitment towards organization. The result revealed positive relationship between remuneration in terms of salary and organizational commitment and demographic variables affects on the organizational commitment</p> <p>Keywords: Demographic variables, salary, normative commitment, continuance commitment and normative commitment.</p>

 <p>Lee Hiu Yan GIC1583081</p>	<p><b>Meaning, Significance and Challenges of Heritage Tourism: A case study of Hong Kong</b></p> <p>Lee Hiu Yan Department of Geography, The University of Hong Kong, HKSAR <a href="mailto:alice1121@hotmail.com">alice1121@hotmail.com</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p>
<p>Lee Hiu Yan GIC1583082</p>	<p><b>A critical analysis of disneyization in the Bun Festival in Cheung Chau, Hong Kong</b></p> <p>Lee Hiu Yan Institute: Department of Geography, The University of Hong Kong, HKSAR <a href="mailto:alice1121@hotmail.com">alice1121@hotmail.com</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p>
<p>TSADO, Emmanuel GIC1583083</p>	<p><b>Assessment of Internal Climate for Corporate Entrepreneurship in Manufacturing Companies in North-West Nigeria</b></p> <p>TSADO, Emmanuel Department of Business Admin, I.B.B, University, P.M.B, 11, Lapai. Niger State <a href="mailto:nueltsado@yahoo.com">nueltsado@yahoo.com</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Existing research has advocated the importance of creating a favourable internal environment for Corporate Entrepreneurship (CE) to flourish. However, the relationship between factors in the internal environment and CE has not been adequately investigated. Therefore, the objective of this study was to identify the specific internal factors that determine CE in manufacturing companies located in north-west part of Nigeria. The study used primary data which were sourced using questionnaire. Data were collected from 135 companies using simple random sampling technique. Data were analysed using multiple regression analysis. Findings from the study indicate that four internal factors (organizational boundary, time availability, reward/ re-enforcement and work discretion) serve as significant predictors of CE in manufacturing companies located in north-west part of Nigeria with significant p values ( 0.001, 0.000, 0.000 and 0.016 respectively) at 5% significance level. The study therefore concluded that manufacturing companies in north – west Nigeria has a favourable internal environment for CE which if given adequate support by the management, can ensure successful</p>

	<p>implementation of CE strategy. It was recommended that management of manufacturing companies in north – west Nigeria should come up with a CE strategy putting into consideration free time and good reward system. Key words: Employees, Entrepreneurship, Internal, Organization, Reward</p>
 <p>Rosental GIC1583084</p>	<p><b>Toward a Sociology of Public Demonstrations</b></p> <p><b>Claude Rosental</b> <b>CNRS , Paris, France</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>I develop a social-theoretical approach to public demonstrations (e.g., software demos, the performances of “market pitchers,” even street protests). Public demonstrations are often viewed as proofs, persuasion tools, and theatrical performances. I argue that they play a larger set of roles in social life. Depending the spaces of their enactment, they may serve as transactional and coordination devices, cognitive and relational tools, mobilization and competition apparatuses, observatories for demonstrators, and resources for project design, management, and assessment. They constitute an important form of interaction and help to structure social relationships. My argument is based on investigations into the uses of public demonstrations by the European Commission and U.S. scientists and engineers. These studies illustrate how “demo-cracies”—regimes that use public demonstrations for the management of public affairs—have developed in industrial and postindustrial societies.</p>
 <p>Adinda Tenriangke Muchtar GIC1583085</p>	<p><b>Behind Aid Relations: How Development Interventions Influence Perceptions of Women Beneficiaries on Empowerment (Case Study of RCL Project of Oxfam in South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia)</b></p> <p><b>Adinda Tenriangke Muchtar</b> <b>Development Studies Postgraduate Programme, Faculty of Science, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand</b> <b>tenriangke@yahoo.com</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Foreign aid has the nature of ‘elegant power’, which creates particular power relations between donors and recipients that enables intervention from the donors. This paper argues that this nature and development interventions have influenced perceptions of women beneficiaries on empowerment. The findings also reassert that women’s empowerment requires conducive internal and external environment to motivate women’s awareness and capacity on empowerment. Efforts to empower women have been conducted with various approaches. However, not much has been said about how development projects influence women</p>

	<p>beneficiaries' perceptions on empowerment, including limited awareness on empowerment due to the approach and dependence on external intervention.</p> <p>The paper looks at a case study on Restoring Coastal Livelihoods (RCL) Project of Oxfam (2010-2015) in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The study applied qualitative research techniques using semi-structured interviews, document reviews, and participant observation in Pangkajene Kepulauan District, one of the four districts covered under the project. The institutional ethnographic analysis in this study reveals that women beneficiaries perceive empowerment mostly based on their experiences in the project. The project has been seen crucial in facilitating women's practical and strategic needs through economic groups. However, the degree of empowerment is relative to types of women's engagement in public spheres, men and women understanding of gender relations and equality, and nature of activities. In short, the project has brought economic-driven gender awareness, thus limiting their understanding to economic empowerment. The paper further argues that efforts to empower women in this context tend to rely on external intervention to facilitate the process and to deal with existing dynamics of power relations.</p> <p>Finally, the paper underlines that empowerment depends highly on women's personal critical awareness, choice, and willingness. This study is crucial to contribute to gender and development studies as it highlights the multidimensional and multilayered aspect of aid relations and empowerment.</p> <p>Keywords: women, empowerment, perceptions, development, aid, relations, interventions, power, gender, projects</p>
 <p>John Vincent C. Espenido GIC1583086</p>	<p><b>Sustainable Business Practices: Examining Corporate Social Responsibility Programs of a Mining Company in Southern Philippines</b></p> <p><b>John Vincent C. Espenido</b> Research Associate, Department of Sociology, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology</p> <p><b>Sulpecia L. Ponce, Ph.D.</b> Professor, Department of Sociology, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This study examines the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs of a mining company in Mindanao, Southern Philippines viewed within the framework of sustainable development. This research made use of triangulation method: a combination of qualitative and quantitative research approaches that utilized survey, interview of key informants, observation methods and secondary data analysis. The survey generated data from both the Mamanwa (Indigenous People or IP) and non-Mamanwa program beneficiaries in the host community with</p>

	<p>respect to their perceptions on the impacts of the CSR programs in their lives. Results of the survey showed that there were significant differences among the IPs and non-IPs when it comes to their views on certain economic benefits, social and environmental aspects of the company's CSR programs. Interestingly, the non-IPs have seen and appreciated the beneficial impacts of these programs more than the IPs. Furthermore, there are vital community issues identified by the IPs that have significant policy implications like inadequate infrastructure facilities, limited employment/livelihood opportunities, low level of education/literacy and human resource capability. The non-IPs also articulated concerns over the company's insufficient mechanisms to install a sound environmental planning and rehabilitation program, the prevalence of unsafe practices observed in the workplace including solid waste management and healthcare for the workers, and moral deterioration of the residents with the influx of migrants and mushrooming flesh trade activities.</p> <p>Key words: Corporate Social Responsibility, Social Development and Management Program, Sustainable Development, Indigenous People</p>
 <p>Ryan Putra Gushendra Institute: GIC1583087</p>	<p><b>The Role of Graffiti and Mural as Alternative Public Sphere For Society</b></p> <p><b>Ryan Putra Gushendra</b> <b>Department of Communication Management, Faculty of Communication Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia</b> <a href="mailto:ryanputragushendra@gmail.com">ryanputragushendra@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Nowadays, people are deliberately voicing their opinions regarding current issues that happen in Indonesia, which we often see on printed media or even electronic media. However, as the time goes by, people tend to distrust a dominant public sphere, which is media, especially since Presidential Election in 2014. Most media in Indonesia took sides to each parties and it causes a lack of objectivity in order to present news and information. Media conglomeration is also one of the causes of declining people's trust. It encourages street artists to voicing people's aspirations. Graffiti and murals become an alternative public sphere to criticize government's performances and to speak up about their opinions. An ordinary wall which is usually used to be a roadblock is transformed into an interesting and artistic creation to be seen and to be followed more. Graffiti and mural also have important roles for urban society in the middle of unfavorable politics situation lately for citizens and at the same time haven't reached the real civil supremacy and democracy.</p> <p>Keywords: Graffiti, mural, public sphere, role, media, politic</p>



Dr. Imelu G. Mordeno, Corazon T. Biong,  
GIC1583088

**Sports Implicit Beliefs and Sports Emotions**

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**ABSTRACT**

Several studies have been conducted mostly focused on the emotions to achievement in sports, but limited studies on the antecedents on relationship of implicit beliefs to sports emotions. This study aimed to examine implicit beliefs on ability as determinants of sports emotions. A sample of 1027 college students took part in the study and completed self-report questionnaires on athletes' emotional states and implicit beliefs. Hierarchical regression analyses were conducted twice, first with two subcomponents of implicit beliefs (entity and incremental beliefs) and second, with more specific four subcomponents of implicit beliefs (stable, gift, improvement and learning). The findings showed that incremental beliefs positively influence positive emotions (i.e., excitement and happiness) but negatively enhance negative emotions (i.e., anxiety, dejection and anger). Examining closely the stable- and gift-entity beliefs, results yielded that stable-entity predict positively negative emotions while gift-entity beliefs predicts happiness. The findings of the study implied that when athletes discriminate their abilities that are fixed and deficit in contrast to abilities that are fixed and positive (i.e., gift), different emotions can be elicited.

Keywords: athletes, hierarchical regression, sports emotions, sports implicit beliefs



Mohamed Yousif Ali  
GIC1583090

**Factors Influencing Expectation of Arab Medical Travelers**  
**towards Private Hospitals: The Case of Bumrungrad**  
**International Hospital in Thailand**

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**ABSTRACT**

Currently, there is an acute global competition at the level of international hospitals to attract medical travelers or so-called medical tourists, where became one of the most important sectors of many countries. One of the most important groups of customers in this sector are Arab medical travelers who living in the geographical area between east and west, Many international hospitals and therapeutic institutions to compete them. In this study, the researcher tried to examine some factors important in building up expectations of Arab medical travelers about good treatment service as hospital image, tangibles, word of mouth, distribution and prices. Where this expectation is a main

motivation to attract patients and earn their loyalty. The theoretical frameworks of Clow, Fischer & O'Bryan (1994) and Parasuraman et al. (1985) used to develop a conceptual framework of this study. 400 questionnaires distributed to Arab medical travelers and their families arriving for treatment at Bumrungrad hospital in Bangkok, for the first time, both inpatients and outpatients. The Pearson correlation coefficient used to test the hypotheses. Regarding the research results, it shows that all the factors tested had a significant relationship with hospital image and patient expectation except the relationship between price and customer expectation. All either moderate or weak relationships, showing that tangibles of the hospital has a greatest effect on hospital Image toward the hospital, whereas the lowest relationship between price and hospital image towards the hospital.

It can be briefly conclude from the findings that among tested factors, all of the hospital image, tangibles, distribution services and word of mouth have an effective influence on the expectation of the patient for good service and push them to select the hospital. This study help to increase work efficiency of hospital marketing and direct it in the right direction, which may grant Competitive advantage among this category of customers, this study applied to Bumrungrad International hospital, Bangkok as an important destination for Arab medical travelers.



Jerald Uy Saculles  
GIC1583091

**He Said. She Said: An Exploratory Study on the Language of Male and Female**

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**ABSTRACT**

John Gray, in his book *Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus*, explored the differences on the behaviors and languages of men and women by means of its eponymous metaphor-that men and women are from distinct planets and that each gender is acclimated to its own planet's society and customs, but not to those of the other. This metaphor is anchored on the Difference Theory, popularized by Deborah Tannen, which examines the effect that gender has on language use. This study therefore is an attempt to explore differences in male and female language in English, Filipino, and Iloco. It seeks to determine the linguistic features that characterize the language of the two groups represented by 100 students from LORMA Colleges. These include language preference; linguistic borrowing; dynamics of code-switching; use of adjectives in English, Filipino, and Iloco; and syntactic complexity. Language differences also cover topic preferences of men and women, topics considered not in good taste for conversation, taboo words and the euphemisms used to skirt them, the use of cathartic expressions, the use of cuss words, reasons for uttering cuss words, and the source of learning cuss words. Furthermore, this study also explores how men and women

	<p>perceive each other's language and their own.</p> <p>Keywords: sociolinguistics, language and gender, qualitative, Philippines</p>
<div data-bbox="316 352 581 674" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="332 676 565 737" data-label="Caption"> <p>Md. Razidur rahaman GIC1583092</p> </div>	<p><b>"Extra Judicial Killing in Bangladesh: A violation of human rights and Accountability of Bangladesh under National and International Law"</b></p> <p><b>Md. Razidur rahaman</b>  <b>Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh</b>  <a href="mailto:razidur.sau@gmail.com">razidur.sau@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Bangladesh is a democratic country and got independence from Pakistan in 1971 after nine months of war. The judiciary has been separated from other organs of the government in November 1 of 2007. Right to life is a non-derogable human right which is ensured by the constitution of Bangladesh and also by various international instruments. In no circumstances no one shall be deprived from his/her right to life. Since 2004, the government of Bangladesh has arbitrarily deprived of person's right to life after the introduction of Rapid Action Battalion (RAB). RAB is an elite force which has been added to the existing law enforcement agencies. It is very common scenario in Bangladesh that the killing of accused persons by law enforcement agencies including RAB without any judicial process which is the violation of the fundamental right. Article 26 to 47A of the Constitution of Bangladesh guaranteed the fundamental rights of the citizens of Bangladesh. Article 32 of the constitution provides that person shall not be deprived his/her right to life and personal liberty. But in practice, the government of Bangladesh bluntly not only fails to ensure the constitutional fundamental right to its citizens but also the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Article 3 of the UDHR ensured the right to life, liberty and security of every person. This inalienable right also ensured in various international instrument under which Bangladesh has accountability. Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) ensured this inherent right to life. Bangladesh, as a member of the ICCPR, cannot deny its international obligation under this provision. This paper will be discussed the violation against right to life of person extra-judicially and what are accountability of Bangladesh under national and international law for such violation.</p>
<p>Quanchai Kerddaen GIC1583093</p>	<p><b>Social and Economic Circumstances Associated with the Decision of Visually-Impaired People to Become Street Musicians in Bangkok Metropolitan Region</b></p> <p><b>Quanchai Kerddaen</b>  <b>Social Policy Research Centre, The University of New South Wales</b></p>

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**ABSTRACT**

Although the employment right of disabled people in Thailand has been guaranteed by law over the past three decades, a large number of visually-impaired people remain excluded widely from the labor market, in both government sectors and private enterprise. Street performing so has inevitably become one of the income choices reliable for many of them. This article aims to explain the factors related to the involvement of visually-impaired people in street performing in Bangkok Metropolitan Region (BMR). The method involved a qualitative study applying in-depth semi-structured interviews with 33 visually-impaired street musicians based in BMR. The findings concluded that the participants' decision to become street musicians was associated with traditional social values specific to contemporary Thai society, and with current employment and social protection conditions for people with disability in Thailand. The article identified five themes: the participants' experiences with longstanding social attitudes towards their capacity as people with disability; chronic poverty encountered by most of the participants in their family since childhood; inadequate social provisions for the participants in their hometown; the participants' restrictions of regular income opportunities; and barriers towards full inclusion in mainstream music industry confronted by some of the participants with long-term genuine aspirations for music profession. The article ended with the preliminary conclusions on how existing employment and social protection measures could enable visually-impaired street musicians stabilize their income, to live a dignified and secured life, to achieve professional career in mainstream music industries and make more income generating choices available for them.

Key words: street musicians, social attitudes, employment and income choices, social protection



Nasim Jahan  
GIC1583095

**Medication Adherence among Mentally Ill Patients with co-morbid Substance Use Disorder.**

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**ABSTRACT**

Substance misuse is usually associated with poorer psychiatric medication adherence among mentally ill patients. Identifying proportion & predictors of medication adherence among patients with dual psychiatric and substance misuse problems is important because poor adherence is associated with relapse and re-hospitalization. This study was a descriptive cross sectional study conducted among the patients dually diagnosed with psychiatric and substance use disorders attending OPD in a tertiary care

	<p>hospital of Dhaka city, during the period from May 2013 to November 2013. The main objective of the study was to explore the proportion of psychotropic medication adherence among the respondents who were on such medication for at least last 6 months (N=151). Respondents were selected purposefully. An informed consent was taken from the patients or care givers and data were collected using the questionnaire designed by the researcher based on Factors Influencing Neuroleptic Medication Taking Scale (FNIMTS). Diagnoses were done previously according to DSM-IV TR by psychiatrist appointed in inpatient and outpatient department. Questionnaire was filled up by the researcher by interviewing the patients and attending care givers as needed.</p> <p>Over half of the respondents (57.0%) admitted they had missed taking their medications on more than one occasion in the week prior to the interview. Thus this study found the proportion of medication adherence to be 43% among the respondents.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Disorn Siriphirunphong GIC1583097</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Thai Business Cycle from Macroeconomic Model Using BVAR and MS-BVAR Methods</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Disorn Siriphirunphong</b> Faculty of Economics, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand, disorn.ds@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chukiat Chaiboonsri</b> Faculty of Economics, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand, chukiat1973@yahoo.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Anuphak Saosaovaphak</b> Faculty of Economics, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand, anuphak@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This study aims to determine the impact of important components of Thai business cycle during prosperity and depression phases. The BVAR and MS-BVAR models are used to analyze the relationship of each variable. The variables consist of population, GDP, inflation, balance of payments, government cash balance, interest rate, and exchange rate. The data correlated in this study are secondary data during 1979 to 2014 obtained from various sources including World Bank World Development Indicators and the Global Development Finance database, World Resources Institutes (WRI), and Bank of Thailand (BOT). The results of this study indicate that each variable in this model has statistical significant relationship. From the analysis, each variable has different impact on Thai business cycle during prosperity and depression phases.</p> <p>Keywords Business cycle, Macroeconomic model, BVAR, MS-</p>

	BVAR
 <p>Suntaree Buchitchon GIC1583098</p>	<p><b>The relationship between legal knowledge and attitude toward justice of the participants in community knowledge sharing project, Sri charoen village, nongkhai province</b></p> <p><b>Suntaree Buchitchon</b> <b>Faculty of Integrated Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University</b> <b>NongKhai Campus, NongKhai, Thailand</b> <b>suntareebu@kku.ac.th</b></p> <p><b>Ussanee Tungsungnain</b> <b>Faculty of Integrated Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University</b> <b>NongKhai Campus, NongKhai, Thailand</b> <b>ussanee@kku.ac.th</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The research aims to study the correlation between legal knowledge and the attitude toward justice of the law. The sample of this research consists of 40 participants in Community Knowledge Sharing Project which was conducted in Sri Charoen Village, NongKhai Province in 2015. The data of legal knowledge and attitude toward justice were collected before and after the knowledge sharing project. The statistics used to analyze the data were percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test and Pearson's correlation. The result shows that the level of knowledge and attitude before the knowledge sharing project were at low level and were increased to high level after the knowledge sharing project. Furthermore, the research shows that there are correlation between legal knowledge and attitude toward justice of the law.</p> <p>Keywords Legal knowledge, Justice, People attitude</p>
 <p>Atef Rashad Khilil Hussein GIC1583099</p>	<p><b>Comparison of some types of Plyometric exercises for developing some physical abilities.</b></p> <p><b>Atef Rashad Khilil Hussein</b> <b>Physical Education Department, Faculty of Education Sultan Qaboos University, Oman</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The research aims to identify the impact of some plyometric exercises performance represented in bouncing jump, hurdles exercise, depth jump exercise on developing the leg's muscular power and transition speed. The sample of the research included 30 junior players -under 17 years- of the volleyball team in El-Bashaer sports club of Sultanate Oman, they were purposively chosen. The researcher used the experimental method with a design of three groups, pre- and post measurements and the vertical jump distance from stability and motion, as well as the time of running 20 meters. The results showed the improvement</p>

	<p>rate of the bouncing jump group, hurdles group, and depth jump group. Moreover, the results showed surpass of the hurdles group on the bouncing Jump group in the vertical jump distance, and surpass of the deep jump group on the bouncing jump and hurdles groups in the legs muscular power variable. None of the three used methods (Bouncing jump –Hurdles - Deep jump) achieved any surpass than the other developing transition speed.                  Keywords: plyometric, Bouncing Jump, Hurdles, deep Jump, legs muscular power, transition speed, volleyball.</p>
<p>Farzana Rahman                  GIC1583100</p>	<p><b>Pattern of substance use: Study in a de-addiction clinic.</b></p> <p><b>Farzana Rahman, Murshed Baqui, Mohammad Muntasir Maruf, Muhammad Zillur Rahman Khan, Nasim Jahan</b>  <b>Department of Community Psychiatry, National Institute of Mental Health, Dhaka</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Inmates of Juvenile Developmental Centers are generally vulnerable to psychiatric illness. Females are more prone to that. The objective of the study was to determine the socio-demographic correlates, prevalence of substance abuse and offence among female inmates with psychiatric disorders in Juvenile Development Center. This was a cross sectional and descriptive study conducted in Juvenile Developmental Center (Girls’), Bangladesh. All female inmates of 9 to 18 years of age were enrolled in the study. Total respondents were 43. One stage-structured assessment of psycho-pathology was carried out by using a structured and valid Bangla version of The Development and Well-Being Assessment (DAWBA). Information regarding socio-demography, substance abuse and offence was collected through face-to-face interview with a semi-structured questionnaire and case-notes. Data analysis was done by SPSS for windows 15 version. The result revealed that overall prevalence of psychiatric disorder was 93% in inmates of Juvenile Developmental Center. Among the respondents with psychiatric disorders, 10% had history of substance abuse and 30% had history of offence. It can be concluded that considerable rate of substance abuse and offence was there among the female juvenile with psychiatric disorders in the development centre. Considering limitations, careful conclusion should be drawn.                  Key words Bangladesh, Juvenile development centre, Female juvenile offender, Substance abuse.</p>
<p>Tanushree                  GIC1583101</p>	<p><b>A study of economic reasons for out-migration of Moroccan women to France.</b></p> <p><b>Tanushree, Sarvsureshth Dhammi &amp; Keshari Prasad</b>  <b>Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Moroccan economy is an underdeveloped economy, dependant on</p>

its colonial masters to support its economy. There has been close ties of Morocco and France historically, as France colonised Morocco and Moroccan population was used by France to serve them as soldiers in wars, slaves etc. This led to an increased immigration of Moroccan population to France. Following the Moroccan male immigration to France, Moroccan women also started migrating to France. The reasons of Moroccan women migration have changed over a time as now most Moroccan females migrate for economic or educational reasons to France. Over the years, there has been an increased migration of Moroccan women to France. The reasons for this immigration has been diverse mostly economic. Moroccan population suffers at the hands of issues like unemployment, poverty, and scarcity of infrastructural facilities in Morocco. This makes the Moroccan women more vulnerable and left with less or no economic opportunities making them flee from their country to France. France offers Moroccan women with better facilities and opportunities to earn their living. France offers Moroccan women with better job opportunities than Morocco, which makes them, immigrate to France. It is important to analyse these reasons, which can serve for better economic development in Morocco. There could be a better prospect of multi-dimensional development in Morocco if better infrastructure facilities are developed back in Morocco equal for all men and women, it would serve for a better development of not only Moroccan economy but also its masses.



Joseph J. French  
GIC1583103

**Investor Sentiment, Foreign Equity Flows, Valuation, and Returns in the Stock Markets of Thailand**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research examines the dynamic linkages among aggregate foreign equity flows to Thailand, their equity returns, market valuations, and measures of sentiment controlling for financial crisis periods. We analyze these associations in Thailand's two equity markets: The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) and the Market for Alternative Investment (MAI). These two indices are very different in terms of size, liquidity and foreign participation and allow us to explore the relationship between foreign investment, returns, valuations, and sentiment in two very different market settings. Preliminary results show somewhat different dynamics in Thailand's two markets. In the larger SET, we find a strong bi-directional relationship between well-known measures of sentiment and market valuation. We also find a potential feedback loop between Thai business confidence and foreign equity flows. In the smaller MAI, liquidity is more relevant in predicting market valuations, returns, and foreign

	<p>equity flows. Overall our preliminary findings illustrate a relationship between sentiment, valuation, and foreign equity investment in Thailand.                  Keywords: Investor Sentiment; Portfolio Equity Flows; Equity Returns; Financial crises</p>
<div data-bbox="318 380 578 716" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="240 720 659 779" data-label="Caption"> <p>Gajanayake Mudalige Pradeep Kumara                  GIC1583104</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="751 380 1432 470" data-label="Section-Header"> <p><b>Factors Affecting to Participation and Cultivation Extent of Crop Diversification: Heckman Two Stage Model Approach in Awlegama, Wariyapola, Sri Lanka</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="751 499 1432 653" data-label="Text"> <p><b>Gajanayake Mudalige Pradeep Kumara, H. Rathnasekara, M.D.D. Perera, M.I.M. Mowjood L.W. Galagedara</b>                  M.Phil. research student, Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture, University of Peradeniya  <a href="mailto:pradeepgajanayake@gmail.com">pradeepgajanayake@gmail.com</a></p> </div> <div data-bbox="1019 684 1162 709" data-label="Section-Header"> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="735 747 1448 1749" data-label="Text"> <p>Crop diversification (CD) among small-scale farmers is a risk management strategy and an important step for transition from subsistence to commercial agriculture. The objective of this study is to, investigates the determinants of decision for participation and extent of CD in two different cultivation season (Maha and Yala) using data collected through pre-structured questioner survey and focus group discussion from randomly selected 115 farmers at Awlegama, Wariyapola, Sri Lanka. The value of CD index (derived from Herfindhal index) was used as dependent variable. The Heckman two stage model was applied to estimate variables, separately the farmers' decision on participation and extent of CD in both Maha and Yala. The factors that significantly affected for participation to CD were education, social capital (SC) and field location during both Yala and Maha. In addition main occupation, water source and market distance (MD) significant in Yala for CD participation. Sex and land area significantly involved to extent of CD in both season. MD, SC and livestock activities in Yala and education and credit facilities during Maha significantly affected to CD extent in Awlegama. In overall Heckman two stage model significantly explain situation in Awlegama on participation and extent of CD. Based on the findings the following recommendations were forwarded. The government should promote male participations to CD, invest on formal and informal education of the farmers, provide incentive for extension workers and improve the extension system. Furthermore, the government and stakeholder should strengthen agricultural research particularly, generating agro-ecology based technologies and crop recommendation considering, physical as well as socio-economic factors. Capacity development in social organizations such as farmer and rural development organizations powerful tools to increase CD capacity among farmers. Transaction costs need strengthening rural urban infrastructure to link CD with markets.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="735 1782 1448 1837" data-label="Text"> <p>Key words: Crop diversification index, Field location, Heckman-two-stage model, Herfindahl index , Wealth index.</p> </div>

<p>H. U. S. Samaraweera GIC1583105</p>	<p><b>The Co-relation between the Informal Urban Spaces and Urban Poverty in City Colombo, Sri Lanka.</b></p> <p><b>H.U.S. Samaraweera</b> <b>Probationary lecturer, Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Most south Asian cities are informal where we could make distinction between formal and informal when we based on urbanization with reference to cities. When we concern on informality of city, urban poverty is a social factor which is intertwined with it both directly and indirectly. Here I would draw the meaning of informal sector as in way which stands as individuals as well as groups in urban area whom regularly work in informal work in order to survive in the urban city structure in city Colombo and based on that I have conducted a qualitative research in one of the low income settlements in City Colombo. The main goal was to understand the relationship between the informal urban spaces and urban poverty with reference to the low income settlements in the city Colombo. One of the intellectual goals was to identify role of the informal urban sector in contemporary Colombo city and another was to understand the causes for this relationship as it was something co-related with social and cultural sectors in the context. Main research question was what is the relationship between the informal urban spaces and urban poverty in Colombo? Then I have divided my main research question in to 3 sub research questions. They were 1. What is the relationship of informal urban spaces to urban planning and indigenous uses of space?, 2 What are the causes for relationship between informal urban spaces and urban poverty? And 3 What would be an adequate way for policy makers and planners to deal with urban informality and urban poverty within city Colombo?. While examine the relationship between the Informal urban spaces and urban poverty in Colombo I have selected a low income settlement in the city Colombo which was highly influenced from the urbanization and informal economy within urban spaces as my research site and conducted 50 interviews with both male and female participants whom were part of informal sector. This paper deals with the correlation between two concepts of informal urban sector and urban poverty which directly as well as indirectly impact on lives of urban poor. Going further paper outlines the essential requirement of appropriate policy changes within the Colombo city structure in order to cater an effective development for urban poor as well as minimize the urban poverty.</p> <p>Keywords— Informal urban space, urban poverty.</p>
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Maura Mbunyuza-deHEER MENLAH  
GIC1583106

**Interrogating Power Relations in Post Graduate supervision  
in some South African Universities**

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**ABSTRACT**

This article reports on research in four South African universities regarding the manner in which newly appointed lecturers join post-graduate research supervision teams. A qualitative approach was used to draw information from newly appointed lecturers at universities. Some of the lecturers are appointed from previously disadvantaged universities where teaching took the upper hand with minimal consideration given to research production. These appointments were in response to the government's call to have the demographics of the country proportionally represented in all the work places. Findings of the study show patterns of segregation between experienced and non-experienced supervisors, a situation that translates to complex racial connotations. Purposive sampling was used to draw from information-rich participants with lived experiences of. Results also show strained relations between experienced supervisors and those with no or little experience. Personal relations take a knock as unpleasant historical arrangements are unavoidably relived. This situation can potentially have a negative effect on the pass rate of post-graduate students and thereby lower the income of the university from the government. The study concludes with recommendations to improve relations and work ethics of all those involved in post graduate supervision.

Key words: Post-graduate supervision, relations, government subsidies, working relations

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**Does Sharia Hotel Meet Its Criteria?  
Study of Sofyan Hotel Betawi, Jakarta**

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**ABSTRACT**

In line with the economic development of sharia in Indonesia, "Sharia" attribute has been widely used as a promotion in a variety business even in hospitality business. The purpose of this study was to determine the profile of the guests of the hotel

	<p>based on sharia concept and measure the level of Sharia compliance through the Suitability Analysis. The basic concept of this research is to collect a few of expert opinion about the ideal criteria of a sharia hotel-because there has been no detailed criteria which is officialiy designated by the government about it-then select and set 29 parameters/indicators as Ideal Criteria of Shariah Hotel. Sofyan Hotel Betawi which has declared as a Sharia Hotel selected as the object of the research to tested the suitability of the shariah compliance. The method of the research is descriptive quantitative method through observation, interviews and questionnaires techniques. The results of this research obtain the level of sharia compliance of Sofyan Betawi Hotel is in the category of Quite Appropriate in Facility, Appropriate/Good in Service, and Appropriate/Suitable/Conformable on Corporate Governance (Management). Generally the level of shariah compliance of Sofyan Betawi Hotel is in the category of Appropriate/Suitable/Conformable.</p> <p>Keyword : Guest Profile, Shariah Hotel, Sharia Compliance of Betawi Sofyan Hotel.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Fei Lu GIC1583108</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Reflections on the revitalization of Northeast China</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fei Lu</b>  <b>International College, Burapha University, Thailand</b>  <a href="mailto:buuiclufei@hotmail.com">buuiclufei@hotmail.com</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zhiwen Wang</b>  <b>International Business College, Shenyang Normal University,</b>  <b>China</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This paper uses the key facts and figures to reveal that success of SOEs' reform is the key to revitalize China's Northeast Region. It also proposes innovatively that essence of being state-owned and letting the ownership of enterprise possessed by government, which functions as the service agency to handle national affairs, is the contrary to the principle of fair competition under the market mechanism. Thus, this article further points out the necessity to continue the completion of SOEs reform and reconsiders what is the real loss of state assets. Using national boundary as the standard is also a new perspective that is put forward for the first time. At last, this paper argues four approaches of marketization for state-owned enterprises in China's Northeast region: delineation of Special Economic Zones, demise or sale of SOE assets and personnel separation, shareholding system reform and capital socialization.</p> <p>Keywords: Northeast region revitalization; SOEs form; loss of state assets; capital socialization</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Rosita GIC1583109</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rediscover The Past Through Heritage Tourism: The Almost Forgotten Inggit Garnasih's House</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rosita</b> <b>Department of Resort &amp; Leisure Management</b> <b>Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia</b> <b>rosita1019@upi.edu</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yunita</b> <b>Department of Resort &amp; Leisure Management</b> <b>Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia</b> <b>ybonit@gmail.com</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This paper examines heritage tourism, its history and its potentials to be a tourist attraction. Focusing on the almost forgotten part in Indonesian Independence history- The Inggit Garnasih's House- the house of Indonesian First President's wife, this paper charts a course to enjoy the house as a tourist attraction and at the same time to have knowledge about Indonesian's past. The house's history is examined through literature, observation and interview, analyze its time line and interpret its representation. The house has three phase of its history, 1) before Inggit married to Soekarno, 2) when Inggit married to Soekarno, and 3) after Inggit married to Soekarno. Those three phases have its well-maintained collections that represent Indonesian women's intelligence, domestic roles , and independent. The collections can be displayed according to those three phases in a course: 1) guest Room, displaying first phase collections that represent intelligence, 2) reading room, living room, and bed room , displaying second phase collections that represent domestic roles, and 3) powder and herbs making room, displaying third phase collections that represent independent.</p> <p>Keywords: heritage tourism, tourist attraction, Indonesian history, Soekarno</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Erum Shah GIC1583110</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Poverty, Rural-Urban Migration and Governance Experiences of women from Sindh Province of Pakistan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Erum Shah, Faisal Haider</b> <b>Social Work Section, School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia</b> <b><a href="mailto:erumshah97@gmail.com">erumshah97@gmail.com</a></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Due to lack of basic facilities in rural areas huge number of population has moved to cities in Pakistan. As migration is being acknowledged and understood as a gendered phenomenon so the gender dimension of poverty related to migrations need consideration. This female face of poverty is multidimensional; it's not only lack of income, but also of nutrition and health; denied education and the ability to earn an adequate income, their vulnerability prevents them from advancing their innate capabilities. This study focuses on the effects of migration from</p>

	<p>rural to urban by illustrating the experiences of women. It intends to understand the relationship between poverty, rural-urban migration and governance. This study has been done in context of Sindh province of Pakistan with the purpose to high light the impacts of rural-urban migration and poverty on women. Study also aimed to highlight the role of women in improving the livelihood of their families. The analysis relies on different published sources while primary data has been collected through ten informal group discussions with women in three districts, Dadu, Mirpurkhas and Benazirabad (Nawab Shah) of Sindh province. Discussion carries information about the composition of migrant families their social and economic issues. Study indicates people move from rural areas to urban center in search of better facilities and work. However, analysis indicates being urban does not necessarily result in a more equitable distribution of wealth and wellbeing. It concludes, for poverty reduction good governance, gender equality and women empowerment are highly important.</p> <p>Keywords: Migration, Poverty, Gender, Governance, Empowerment</p>
<p>Tridivesh Singh Maini GIC1583111</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Soft Power and India's ties with South East Asia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tridivesh Singh Maini</b>  <b>The Jindal School of International Affairs, OP Jindal Global University, Sonapat</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>India and South East Asia have strong cultural and historical links. It has been argued that for long while India spoke about the importance of what Joseph Nye dubbed as 'soft power' in ties with South East Asia, no real efforts were made to utilize it for strengthening the relationship. Ever since the early 1990's things began to change, with the advent of the Look-East policy but still more can be done in the context of enhancing links via Buddhism and for rediscovering the trade routes connecting Southern India with South East Asia. This paper shall try to examine the opportunities as well as the drawbacks in the way India has engaged with South East Asia, especially in the context of building on cultural similarities.</p>
<p>Dr. K.R.Sowmya GIC1583112</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Employees' Perception of Organizational Politics in Banking Sector, Chennai-India</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sowmya.K.R &amp; Panchanatham.N</b>  <b>Professor- Management Studies, Rajalakshmi Engineering College, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India.</b>  <b>saumiyaa@gmail.com</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>A theoretical model has been proposed based on an empirical examination on the relationship between Employees' perception</p>

	<p>of organizational politics, its influencing variables and outcome variables in public sector and new private sector banks. 472 employees of public sector and new private sector banks provided their perception about job attitude which includes job satisfaction and organizational commitment, job involvement, as factors influencing organizational politics which in turn led to outcome variables such as job anxiety, job burnout, turnover intention and absenteeism. The findings from the study show that perception of politics was higher among public sector bank professionals in comparison to new private sector bank professionals. The theory was tested using structural equation modelling and was found valid.</p> <p>Key words: Organizational politics, job attitude, banking sector, structural equation modelling</p>
 <p>Mayowa Abiodun Peter-Cookey GIC1583113</p>	<p><b>Exploring The Need For Skills Upgrading For Informal Workers In The Informal Economy</b></p> <p><b>Mayowa Abiodun Peter-Cookey* (PSU THE-AC Scholar)</b>  <b>Department Foundational Education, Faculty of Liberal Arts,</b>  <b>Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai, Songkhla, Thailand</b>  <b>livewithmayo@gmail.com</b></p> <p><b>Kanda Janyam</b>  <b>Department Foundational Education, Faculty of Liberal Arts,</b>  <b>Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai, Songkhla, Thailand</b>  <b>kanda.j@psu.ac.th</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This research paper presents the findings of a pilot study aimed at exploring the perception of informal fashion and beauty services workers in the city of Hat Yai, Thailand, and their customers about skills upgrading and the effect it can have on their work, income and wellbeing. This study serves as a precursor to a main research aimed at answering the underlying question ‘How can skills performance be improved through skills upgrading for informal workers?’ The study is based on the proposition that learning new skills and perfecting old ones while on the job can improve productivity and then performance, ultimately affecting income and total wellbeing of the individual positively and the pathway to this outcome will involve a systematic process. A field survey was conducted using multi-level surveys, interviews and observation for data collection. The findings show that the informal workers desire to upgrade their skills and the customers desire upgraded services; and that this can improve performance (productivity), income and total wellbeing. It was also revealed that customer survey is an effective means for assessing the skills and performance levels of informal workers. The main research will address all the findings of this pilot study to address the issue of skills upgrading for improving performance and income of informal workers.</p> <p>Keywords Skills, Skills Upgrading, Human Capital, Informal Economy, Informal Workers</p>

 <p>Imam Kurniawan GIC1583114</p>	<p><b>Self actualization of disability adolescence: Preparing for career</b></p> <p><b>Imam Kurniawan</b> <b>Department of Psychology Mercubuana University of Yogyakarta</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This work in progress will report on an attempt to design an automated essay scoring system for the inclusion of task related vocabulary and organizational discourse markers, and source use. The system was designed using Python.</p> <p>Python is an open source operating system that is functional on a variety of different computers. It is accessible to the novice programmer. I have had no training in computer programming and have shied away from mathematics and the technical sciences. If I am successful in pursuing the above goals then I feel most anyone in the field of linguistics can do the same. Information will be provided to aid the novice programmer who wishes to develop their own program.</p> <p>The researcher is a linguist and English as a second language instructor and is currently undergoing an entry into programming in Python. This program will be used to help students improve their English language development. Student opinions on the program will be discussed as well as teachers views on the usefulness of it. Feedback from conference participants on areas for further improvement will be greatly appreciated.</p>
<p>Reynante Sofera GIC1583115</p>	<p><b>Extent of Knowledge, Attitudes and Skills about Peace of Grade 7 to Grade 10 Students at Christian College of Tanauan: A Basis for Proposed Action Plan</b></p> <p><b>Reynante Sofera, Elaine Cabrera, Jobelle Conanan</b> <b>Department of Education, Division of Tanauan, Tanauan City</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p>
<p>Cheryl Leggon GIC1583116</p>	<p><b>Increasing Women's Participation in STEM: Cross-national Trends in Retention</b></p> <p><b>Cheryl Leggon</b> <b>School of Public Policy, Georgia Institute of Technology</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This paper examines women's participation in careers in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) by focusing on retention. According to data from the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), the numbers of woman</p>

	<p>earning degrees in STEM fields far exceeds the number of women employed in research occupations. Yet, among women in the STEM research workforce, there are significant field differences. Women tend to be concentrated in biology health, and the life sciences, but few are in engineering, physics, and computing. Regardless of field or sector, few women have access to senior positions. Much of the research designed to increase women's participation in STEM careers focuses on recruitment; equally important, however, is retention. Although often addressed as separate issues, recruitment and retention are inextricably intertwined. STEM fields with good records of retaining women tend to attract women. By the same token many of the factors that impede recruiting women to careers in STEM fields also impede their retention. To enhance understanding of what seems to be effective in retaining women in STEM careers, we systematically analyze strategies and practices across selected countries and regions, and discuss the implications of our findings to further inform policy.</p>
 <p>Amalina Ahmad Tajudin GIC1583117</p>	<p><b>The Yarn Forward Rule- will Malaysian Textile move forward through the signing of the TPPA</b></p> <p><b>Amalina Ahmad Tajudin</b> <b>Faculty of Syariah and Law, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>While the Malaysian's balance of trade would improve post TPPA in textile and clothing, the yarn-forward rule demanded by the US textile industry might make this vision almost impossible, Amalina Ahmad Tajudin writes.</p> <p>One of the criteria necessary to determine the national source of a product is the rule of origin. The rule of origin is an important component of a trade considering the fact that duties and restrictions of trade depend much on the source of imports. According to the World Trade Organization (WTO), among the functions of the rules of origin are to implement measures and instruments of commercial policy, to determine the type of treatment received by the imported products, to set trade statistics as well as to apply appropriate label and marking requirements. Applying rules of origin increases transparency, predictability and consistency between traders.</p> <p>The TPPA is a proposed regional free trade deal between 12 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The negotiations started since 2005 and were due to be concluded in 2012. Clearly, some issues have been so contentious the parties have not been able to agree till today. The countries that are involved in negotiations are Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, United States and Vietnam. The TPPA aims to deepen economic ties between its diverse members by opening up trade in goods and services. According to the report by Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), exporters will benefit from the reduction of tariffs and compliance costs and</p>

	<p>the opening of more opportunities in overseas markets. In terms of textile and clothing, a working paper prepared by Rashmi Banga of Unit of Economic Corporation and Integration among Developing Countries (ECIDC) UNCTAD, Geneva predicted that Malaysia's balance of trade would improve remarkably in textiles and clothing, apart from rubber articles, wood pulp, wood articles and miscellaneous chemicals. On textiles and clothing negotiations however, the US is insisting on the inclusion of a "yarn forward" rule of origin, which is a standard United States Free Trade Agreement (USFTA) requirement.</p>
<div data-bbox="316 562 581 911" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="373 911 519 970" data-label="Caption"> <p>Ghaffar Ali GIC1583118</p> </div>	<p><b>Impact of microfinance on women empowerment and poverty reduction in Faisalabad-Pakistan</b></p> <p><b>Ghaffar Ali, Asma Yaseen, Muhammad Khalid Bashir, Sultan Ali Adil, Sarfraz Hassan</b>  <b>University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan</b>  <a href="mailto:dgali@uaf.edu.pk">dgali@uaf.edu.pk</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Microfinance is a tool through which women easily get loan without any collateral. The mission of MFIs is to alleviate poverty, contributing to women empowerment. Microfinance programs increasingly target poor women in developing countries with the expectation that besides poverty reduction, having access to micro credit advances their empowerment. It helps low income people to engage in productive activities to break the vicious cycle of poverty. Poor people were excluded from financial services until microfinance institutions (MFIs) emerged. During the past few decades microcredit has enjoyed tremendous growth and women continue to be the major beneficiaries. The main objective of the present study is to analyze whether microfinance help women to attain decent work and strengthening their empowerment or not. This study is based on primary data. A sample of 125 respondents was taken through simple random sampling. The study area is Faisalabad. SPSS 22 software is used for analysis. Logit model is used to check the effect of microfinance on women empowerment. Results showed significant positive relationship between women empowerment and different socio-economic independent variables i.e. income, investment, self-confidence, free movement. All the variables are statistically significant other than education. It is cleared that women enjoy more freedom, self-confidence and learn more skills to enhance their income.</p> <p>Keywords – Microfinance, Women empowerment, Poverty alleviation, Economic instruments, Developing country</p>



Dr H.S.Bhatia  
GIC1583119

**Green Building Concept**

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**ABSTRACT**

A green Building is one which uses less water, optimises energy efficiency, conserves natural resources, generates less waste and provide healthier spaces for occupants, as compared to a conventional building. It leaves much less impact on environment. It improves health & productivity and is energy & resource Efficient.

The basic objectives are:

Resource efficiency, Energy efficiency, Water conservation, Better indoor Environmental Quality.

The Sustainable building materials should be durable & easily maintained, Less processing requirement, Low odour and low emitting, Cost effective And aesthetic

The operating energy should be such that it satisfy demand for heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting equipment and appliances. Materials to be selected should balance with climate and other important environmental factors

It should be able to use solar power, hydropower, wind power and biomass and other present day features.

It should have the principle of recycling, recovery of waste materials wherever possible

Archie O. Pachica  
GIC1583120

**A Middleware Application Framework for Academic Institution Services Utilizing Near Field Communication (NFC) Technology**

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**ABSTRACT**

In a University environment students and employees need to wait longer for their transaction to be done in a certain office or department due to the slow movement of the queue especially in the payment process. In this study a multipurpose middleware application has been developed for academic institution services utilizing near field communication (NFC) technology. Users of this application need to tap up a load for their NFC-enabled ID card and just simply tap the loaded card to the NFC reader attached to the POS terminal upon paying of foods bought at the university cafeteria thus, reducing the queue of students and employees. The loading and reloading of NFC-enabled ID card is also done in the university cafeteria. In addition, a mobile application is also developed in this study in order for the parents to download it in their smartphone to monitor the payment and load transactions of the students. Based on the evaluation results, it shows that NFC middleware application has positive impact in

	<p>terms of fast payment transaction.</p> <p>Keywords: NFC, Middleware, Payment Method, Technology</p>
 <p>Heru Purboyo Hidayat Putro GIC1583122</p>	<p><b>The Application of Social Impact Assessment In New Airport Development Project in Kulonprogo - Yogyakarta, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Heru Purboyo Hidayat Putro, Dedes Kusumawati</b> <b>Department of Regional and City Planning, School of Architecture, Planning, and Policy Development, Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Airport as a crucial infrastructure in a region even a country will give a lot of benefits such as economic growth. Nevertheless, an infrastructure development project like a new airport development often neglects social impacts which can be negative impacts for some stakeholders. The purpose of this paper is to suggest the potential application of social impact assessment in a new airport project. It uses a case study, a new airport development project in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, for its methodology to understand the social phenomena regarding to the facts, conditions and phenomena occurred, especially the impacts for local communities. To apply the SIA, this study identifies the related stakeholders and the impacts which can be possibly affected toward them. After that, the study develops mitigation strategies to minimize the negative impacts such as insecurities and uncertainty feelings, and also maximizing the positive impacts for all stakeholders. Then, the study suggests a monitoring program in order to get the effectivity of the project. This study concludes that the application of SIA is essentially needed for achieving success in a project management. SIA as a part of a project gives the favorable information in a negotiation process among stakeholders to avoid the social conflict, get the trust from communities and convince them about the benefits of the project in the future.</p> <p>Key words: airport proeject, social impact assessment, communities, stakeholders</p>
	<p><b>Mill and Rawls on Moral Philosophy</b></p> <p><b>Rajiba</b> <b>Department of Philosophy, PhD Scholar, University of Hyderabad</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>In this paper, I attempt to discuss a comparative study on Rawls theory of justice and Mill's teleological ethics. According to Rawls, utilitarianism is against our moral intuition to allow that someone should have less in order that others may prosper. Rawls cannot accept utilitarianism which sometimes sees human being as</p>

<p>Rajiba GIC1583123</p>	<p>the means of the greatest good, not the end of the good itself. In a word, the classical utilitarianism failed to provide a satisfactory defence to the basic democratic values such as liberty, equity, and human rights. On the other hand, Mill's utilitarianism is therefore, in general, referred to as teleological, as opposed to deontological. By being teleological utilitarianism is interested primarily in the ends of proposals as opposed to the means. According to Rawls utilitarianism is a teleological theory whereas justice as fairness is not. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to show why Rawls reject Mill's teleological ethics and also it's important.</p>
<p>Amirhossein Hajiazizi GIC1583125</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Relationship Between Self-Compassion And Academic Procrastination Being Mediated By Shame And Anxiety</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Amirhossein Hajiazizi</b>  <b>Graduate School of Psychology, Assumption University</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This study was conducted to investigate the direct and indirect influences of self-compassion on procrastination among Assumption University students in Thailand. The sample consisted of 200 respondents (male: n=74, 37%; female: n=126, 63%) who voluntarily filled in the study's survey questionnaire consisting of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI- Form Y) to measure anxiety; the Procrastination Assessment Scale for Students (PASS) to measure the level of academic procrastination; the Self-Compassion Scale (SCS) to measure the level of self-compassion, and the Test of Self-Conscious Affect-3 (TOSCA-3) to measure the level of shame. Results from the path analysis indicated that the participants' reported level of self-compassion was negatively associated with their level of academic procrastination; that is, the higher their level of self-compassion, the lower their reported level of academic procrastination. It was also found that self-compassion had a negative influence on the participants' reported level of anxiety. Their reported level of self-compassion was not found to have any significant influence on their reported level of shame. Finally, neither shame nor anxiety had a significant influence on academic procrastination. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed.</p> <p>Keywords: Procrastination, Academic Procrastination, Self-compassion, Shame, Anxiety, Graduate Students</p>
<p>Sang Mi Jeon GIC1583126</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Effects of Green Hotel Practices on Hotel Image, Visit Intention, and Word-of-Mouth: Focusing on the Moderating Roles of Consumer Environmental Worldviews</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sang Mi Jeon</b>  <b>Department of European Culture &amp; Tourism, Andong National University, Andong, South Korea, Corresponding Author jeonsmi@andong.ac.kr</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Wonho Jeong</b></p>

	<p><b>Department of European Culture &amp; Tourism, Andong National University, Andong, South Korea, saun2055@hanmail.net</b></p> <p><b>Daesung Kim</b> <b>Department of European Culture &amp; Tourism, Andong National University, Andong, South Korea, kimunniya@naver.com</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The objective of this study is to empirically examine the effects of hotel green practices on the image of firms, visit intention, and word-of-mouth. In addition, this study examines the moderating effect of an environmental worldview regarding green hotel attributes and image, and visit intention. A self-administrated survey will be conducted to collect data. For data analysis, simple descriptive statistics, factor analysis, and SEM will be utilized to confirm causal relationships among projected constructs. The results of this study will help hoteliers and hotel developers to understand what green hotel attributes are important and necessary to build favorable hotel images, and help researchers to develop future research projects relating to environmental hotel attributes and consumer behaviors.</p> <p>Keywords Green Hotel, Image, Visit Intention, Word-of-Mouth</p>
<p>Mohammad Muntasir Maruf YRA1583051</p>	<p><b>Socio-demography, substance abuse and offence among inmates with psychiatric disorders in female juvenile centre, Bangladesh</b></p> <p><b>Mohammad Muntasir Maruf, Farzana Rahman, Murshed Baqui, Muhammad Zillur Rahman Khan, Nasim Jahan Psychiatrist, National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), Dhaka, Bangladesh marufdmc@gmail.com</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Background: Inmates of Juvenile Developmental Centers are generally vulnerable to psychiatric illness. Females are more prone to that. The objective of the study was to determine the socio-demographic correlates, prevalence of substance abuse and offence among female inmates with psychiatric disorders in Juvenile Development Center. Methods: This was a cross sectional and descriptive study conducted in Juvenile Developmental Center (Girls'), Bangladesh. All female inmates of 9 to 18 years of age were enrolled in the study. Total respondents were 43. One stage-structured assessment of psycho-pathology was carried out by using a structured and valid Bangla version of The Development and Well-Being Assessment (DAWBA). Information regarding socio-demography, substance abuse and offence was collected through face-to-face interview with a semi-structured questionnaire and case-notes. Data analysis was done</p>

	<p>by SPSS for windows 15 version. Results: The result revealed that overall prevalence of psychiatric disorder was 93% in inmates of Juvenile Developmental Center. Among the respondents with psychiatric disorders, 10% had history of substance abuse and 30% had history of offence. Conclusion: It can be concluded that considerable rate of substance abuse and offence was there among the female juvenile with psychiatric disorders in the development centre. Considering limitations, careful conclusion should be drawn.</p> <p>Index Terms— Bangladesh, Juvenile development centre, Female juvenile offender, Substance abuse.</p>
<p>Bramastyo Dhiika Anugerah YRA1583052</p>	<p><b>The Reflection Of Asia Africa Commemoration</b></p> <p><b>Bramastyo Dhiika Anugerah</b> <b>State University of Malang , Indonesia.</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The decisions of founding fathers from various countries were predicted giving new hopes when cold war situation became thrilling. Countries which had a role in world peace tried to accomodate so many efforts so that independece could be reached by countries which had conflicts after World War II. It is because most countries grouped themselves into 2 blocks. The appearance of 2 major ideologically contrary blocs; ie The Western Bloc, which was led by United States (capitalist) and The East Bloc, which was led by Soviet Union (communist), really heated the world's situation at that time. Cold war became an open war conflict, like in Korean Peninsula and Indochina. Nuclear weapon developing tense increased. That thing grows a terror to the world and reminds us about the beginning of World War III. Though at that time there was an international bureau, United Nations (UN), which has a function to solve and settle world's problems, but in the reality, this intergovernmental organization hadn't succeeded to solve those problems, meanwhile some Asia and Africa countries suffered the effects of those problems. Finally, Asian African Conference (AAC) in Bandung successfully lit spirit and added moral strength to Asian and African heroes which they were struggling for their independence at that time and later it would be the milestone of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) emergence. AAC had also succeeded in growing and developing solidarity among Asian and African countries, either facing international and regional problems. Some interorganization conferences from those countries were also held, such as Asian African Students Conference, African-Asian People's Solidarity Conference, Asian African Journalist Conference, and Asian African Islamic Conference. AAC had also succeeded to change UN structure. UN forums didn't become special forums for East and West anymore. (<a href="http://sinergibangsa.org/">http://sinergibangsa.org/</a>)</p> <p>Keywords: Asian African Conference, Non-Aligned Movement, Independence, World War</p>

<p>Tayfun Ustun YRA1583053</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Armenians and Arab Spring</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tayfun Ustun</b> <b>University of Exeter.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Protests in Tunisia 2010, criticizing corruption and inequality in the Tunisian state, started a flame among the people those who were suffering from undemocratic systems and dictatorships which had been established as a part of containment policy (a.k.a the green belt). Almost every country not only in the region but also non-regional powers having political and economic interests in the region is affected by this flame. For European Union (mostly Italy and France) that has dealt with the economic crisis, this transformation waives put on them the spot and caused serious migration problems. On the other hand, it led people those who live in the region to stay chaotic situation experienced civil wars.</p> <p>At first glance, the Arab Spring seems to be innocent and is justified by humanitarian point of view. It promises more democratic, more transparent and participatory regimes for people. However, these demands bring along military conflicts. These conflicts led to think about the origins of the Arab Spring deeply. Some have perceived this trend as the foreign power oriented while others are more optimist claiming the Arab spring derived from internal dynamics, so it's completely national and independent. Foreign interventions in Libyan case or roles of Google in Egyptian case show us opposition movements are supported by foreign/imperialist countries. This trend in Syria and Lebanon continue differently. As a result of quarrelling between the China, Russia and the USA, protests became bloody wars between Free Syrian Army and Syrian Army. Both sides do not hesitate to kill civilians who have different ethno-religious backgrounds.</p> <p>This paper is about Christian minorities which mostly are ignored throughout the Arab Spring. Undoubtedly, minorities are influenced more than majorities because they also have to deal with new regimes and survive during the lack of political power. As parallel my on going PhD project, I will discuss the Armenians' situation in Syria and Lebanon. Armenians have relatively large communities and also strong social-cultural and political powers in both countries. This paper seeks to understand attitudes, perceptions about Turkey's new roles in the Middle East and survival contentions of Armenian youngsters.</p> <p>In terms of data collection and methodology, findings and field work notes having collected throughout the field work in Lebanon between January and June 2012 will be used. Open structure interviews with 20 participants those who are 18 to 29 years old, informal and formal discussions with craftsmen besides Armenian lecturers at St Joseph University and Haigaizian University and participant observation have been considered as main research methods.</p>

	<p>Key Words: Armenians, Minority, Neutral, Arab Spring, Diaspora</p>
<div data-bbox="329 289 570 600" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="363 600 537 657" data-label="Caption"> <p>M Raghavendra YRA1583054</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="737 289 1446 380" data-label="Section-Header"> <p><b>Digital Resource Center Initiatives in India with special reference to Research Institutions and R &amp; D Organizations in Karnataka: An analytical study</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="756 411 1425 501" data-label="Text"> <p><b>M.Raghavendra</b> <b>Department of Libray and Information Science, Bangalore University, Bangalore, Karnataka, India</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="1016 533 1162 560" data-label="Section-Header"> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="737 594 1446 957" data-label="Text"> <p>Digital resource center initiatives are vertebral column for development of digital resource management in the informative world and Information Communication Technology (ICT) become inevitable in the present e-information explosion. The heavy usage of digital and electronic resources has increased expectations of professional experts, so to meet the needs and expectations of the user's one stop solution is adopt modern ICT facilities. The present study focuses on DLI (Digital library initiatives) in India, especially in Research Institutional Research &amp; Development Organizations information resource centers, ICT facilities, Information services offered, professional expertise in research institutions and R &amp; D organizations in Karnataka.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="737 989 1446 1050" data-label="Text"> <p>Keywords: Information Communication Technology (ICT); Digital Library Initiatives; Research Institute; R &amp; D Organization</p> </div>
<div data-bbox="310 1083 586 1461" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="370 1461 529 1518" data-label="Caption"> <p>Syed Ali Fazal YRA1583056</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="756 1083 1425 1144" data-label="Section-Header"> <p><b>Host-Country Traits, Intra-Firm Technology Transfer and Competitive Advantage: A Conceptual Study</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="883 1173 1300 1234" data-label="Text"> <p><b>Syed Ali Fazal, Sazali Abdul Wahab</b> <b>University Malaysia Kelantan</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="1016 1266 1162 1293" data-label="Section-Header"> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="737 1327 1446 1837" data-label="Text"> <p>Technological innovations have emerged as crucially significant factor for sustaining market competition and achieving competitive advantage in the 21st century. The Multinational Corporations (MNCs) as celebrities of innovation play significant role in diffusing technological knowledge throughout firms both nationally and internationally. Although numerous studies exist on technology transfer the majority of existing literature addresses the issues related to inter-firm transfer of technology only while the area related to intra-firm transfer of technology has been largely underexposed; study of which is believed to be ideal for fruitful exploration of profitability in technology transfer projects. Using data from MNCs in Malaysia the current study for the very first time would attempt to empirically find the effect of host-country traits on the performance of technology transferred by the MNCs and its subsequent impact on competitive advantage. Findings of this study are expected to contribute both theoretically in the body of knowledge and also in terms of practical</p> </div>

	<p>implication for policy makers and MNCs and hence enriching the existing literature simultaneously.                  Keywords: Host-Country, Multinational Corporations, Intra-Firm, Technology Transfer, Competitive Advantage.</p>
<p>Ryan Putra Gushendra                  YRA1583057</p>	<p><b>The Role of Graffiti and Mural as Alternative Public Sphere For Society</b></p> <p><b>Ryan Putra Gushendra</b>                  Communication Management Department Universitas Padjadjaran</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Nowadays, people are deliberately voicing their opinions regarding current issues that happen in Indonesia, which we often see on printed media or even electronic media. However, as the time goes by, people tend to distrust a dominant public sphere, which is media, especially since Presidential Election in 2014. Most media in Indonesia took sides to each parties and it causes a lack of objectivity in order to present news and information. Media conglomeration is also one of the causes of declining people's trust. It encourages street artists to voicing people's aspirations. Graffiti and murals become an alternative public sphere to criticize government's performances and to speak up about their opinions. An ordinary wall which is usually used to be a roadblock is transformed into an interesting and artistic creation to be seen and to be followed more. Graffiti and mural also have important roles for urban society in the middle of unfavorable politics situation lately for citizens and at the same time haven't reached the real civil supremacy and democracy.                  Keywords: Graffiti, mural, public sphere, role, media, politic</p>
<div data-bbox="337 1203 558 1514" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Erwin Lesbos Purcia                  YRA1583058</p>	<p><b>Deictic Expressions in President Benigno Aquino III's Eulogy for the fallen PNP-SAF troopers: A Stylistic Analysis</b></p> <p><b>Erwin Lesbos Purcia</b>                  Department of Education-Calbayog City Division, Samar, Philippines  <a href="mailto:erwinpurcia@yahoo.com">erwinpurcia@yahoo.com</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This study was conducted to determine the deictic expressions used by President Benigno Aquino III's eulogy in the necrological service rendered among the fallen 44 SAF troopers who died heroically in saving the country, Philippines. Specifically, this was geared towards determining how President Benigno S. Aquino III deployed persons, time, space and social relationships in the deictic field of the English translation of his Eulogy, hence, identify what meaning and effect are shaped and conveyed by the President's use of deictic expressions in the speech to condole the bereaved families of the Fallen 44.                  The study made use of stylistic analysis which was</p>

	<p>utilized to determine the condoling meaning of each deictic expression used by the president. Guided by Fillmore (1997) and Al Azzawi (2011), categories of deictic expressions were delineated to specific functions they all convey.</p> <p>The results revealed that with the guide of the framework anchored on Hank's (2005) notion of deictic field and Bühler's (1934) notions on deictic centre or origo, the paper found that PNoy extensively and strategically made use of referring expressions in order to set up the deictic field in a way that he could serve his purpose of delivering the eulogy.</p> <p>PNoy's extensive and strategic use of personal, temporal and spatial and social deictic expressions very effectively sets up the deictic field so that, in terms of the persons, time, place and social relationships involved and referred to, the bereaved/Filipino people would be able to understand the stand of the government as regards the issue and be able to deliver justice among the Fallen troopers and judge the President and his government as one in this quest for truth. Through this, PNoy was able to dichotomize not only two different kinds of persons, two different periods of time, but also two different relationships with the Filipino people and himself and the government in a more advantaged and privileged light.</p> <p>Key words: Stylistic Analysis, Deixis, Eulogy</p>
<p>Lee Hiu Yan YRA1583059</p>	<p><b>A critical analysis of Disneyization in the Bun Festival in Cheung Chau, Hong Kong</b></p> <p><b>Lee Hiu Yan</b> <b>Department of Geography The University of Hong Kong</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This paper examines the standardized theming and commodification of culture in tourism, which is defined as disneyization by Bryman (2002). The study adopts an ethnographic research method, with an in-depth case study of the Bun Festival in Cheung Chau, Hong Kong. Based on the framework suggested by Bryman, it is found that Cheung Chau is gradually transforming into a "Theme park of Bun Festival" similar to the elements incorporated in the Disneyland. It results in several negative drawbacks in the local culture, particularly poses a threat to the cultural sustainability. Therefore, the present development of the Bun Festival in Cheung Chau leaves a lot to be desired as it raises the question of the cultural authenticity of the festival. Efforts on preserving the local culture and the prevention of further commodification of culture are expected in the future.</p> <p>Keywords: Special interest tourism development, cultural tourism, heritage tourism, Disneyization, Bun festival, Cheung Chau, Hong Kong</p>



Redhwan  
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**Do Internal Audit Function Attributes attenuate Audit Fees?  
Evidence from Related party Transactions in Malaysia**

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**ABSTRACT**

Related party transactions (RPTs) are viewed as genuine transactions that can rationally be utilized to allocate resources and reduce transaction costs. In this way, auditors spend less time to verify the transactions and there might be a negative or no association between RPTs and audit fees. However, RPTs can also be seen as a tool to transfer wealth from minority shareholders to controlling shareholders. The existence of such transaction, as opposed to third party transactions may serve as “red flags” warning of increased risk of disclosing low quality earnings to users of financial reports and external auditors. As consequence, auditors will charge higher audit fees to cover audit risk and effort. The study address these issues by exploring the relationship between RPTs and auditors’ pricing response in Malaysia, where ownership is concentrated within a controlling family and corporate governance mechanisms are suboptimal. The paper also uncovers the path to untouched era, that is, whether maintaining a high-quality internal audit unit would attenuate audit fees for firms indulging in RPTs. We find that audit fees are greater for firms with selected types of transactions. More specifically, our results show that audit fees are higher for related transactions involving sales and purchase of assets, goods, and services. We also document that external auditors rely on internal audit function and, thus, their fees are lower for firms with the related sale and purchase transactions when the firms have large investment in internal audit unit. Finally, our additional regression results show that audit fees are greater for firms with abnormal levels of related sales, and maintaining well-founded internal audit attenuates audit fees for the firms. Our empirical evidence lends support to recent regulations concerning RPTs and internal audit function (IAF) in Malaysia that are perceived to be effective at ameliorating earnings management activities through structuring abusive RPTs.



Darriel B. Mendoza  
YRA1583061

**Employee or Employer? Entrepreneurial Perspectives of  
Tourism Management Students of a Higher Education  
Institution in Angeles City, Philippines**

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**ABSTRACT**

The study aims to understand the entrepreneurial perspectives of tourism management students of a higher education institution in Angeles City, Philippines. It assesses the relationships of the five dimensions of entrepreneurial perspectives namely intention and desire for venture creation (IDVC), knowledge of venture creation (KVC), desire for taking entrepreneurship education (DTEE), confidence in venture creation (CVC), and intention of overseas venture creation with teamwork (IOVCT). The participants of the study were randomly selected and descriptive-correctional research was employed. Using simple linear correlation, the results revealed that significant relationships exist between IDVC and KVC, IDVC and DTEE, IDVC and CVC, IDVC and IOVCT, KVC and DTEE, KVC and CVC, KVC and IOVCT, DTEE and CVC, DTEE and IOVCT, and CVC and IOVCT. (Abstract)

Keywords—entrepreneurial perspective; intention and desire for venture creation; knowledge of venture creation; confidence in venture creation; intention of overseas Venture Creation with teamwork; desire for taking entrepreneurship education



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YRA1583062

**Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Urban Development**

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**Asian Institute of Technology**

**ABSTRACT**

Rapid urbanization as a process of urban development creates an opportunity for the municipalities to boost their economic status. However, beside urban growth, there is an increased attention of the risks resulting from climate change. The cities become a hotspot of vulnerability due to high concentration of population, resources, infrastructures, and economic activity. The risks often affect the efficiency of urban development resources and performance. Considering of this, integrating climate change adaptation into urban development becomes important as a key policy response to climate change in the context of developing countries. The purpose of this study is to identify barriers to integration of climate change adaptation into urban development in Indonesia. Desk study and semi-structure questionnaire with key informants are conducted. The Weight Average Index is used to quantify the degree of barriers. The results reveal that overall barriers are categorized as a high score. The barriers are mainly related to knowledge and information concerns. However, social and behavioral barriers are also significance. Strategies to overcome the identified barriers are recommended, most importantly the need for building the capacity to all stakeholders, increasing a better understanding and awareness of municipality authorities, and getting acceptance and participation from the public on related issues into development of planning, policy and

program. This study can be useful for policy makers and planners in the planning and implementation of policy measure for climate change adaptation and urban development.

*Keywords:* Barriers; climate change adaptation; Indonesia; integration; urban development

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