



**Global Research &
Development Services**

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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

21-22 May 2018

Conference Venue

Congress Centre, Tecnico (Universidade de Lisboa), Campus da
Alameda, Lisbon, Portugal

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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. Kathy O'Sullivan
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Professor Kathy O'Sullivan is President, Global Partnerships at United Business Institutes, a group of business schools with campuses in Belgium, Luxembourg & China. With a PhD in Applied Linguistics from the University of Portsmouth, UK, a distinguished career has seen her assume many roles in education, including: consultant, executive director of student affairs, registrar and teacher. She has authored and co-authored numerous works, winning a slew of awards along the way. Her career in K-12, undergraduate, postgraduate and executive education has spanned the Middle East, Europe and Asia. Her primary aim is to help others realise their potential.

Topic: The changing dynamics of teaching – develop or disintegrate

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<p>Lee Kiu GICICSSH1803051</p>	<p>A Sustainability Index with Attention to Environmental Justice for Eco-City Classification and Assessment</p> <p>Lee Kiu Environmental, Physical and Applied Sciences, University of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Sustainability programs and their assessments have been criticized for failing to support social justice. Eco-city development has also caused similar concerns. This research was conducted in order to address such concerns. Specifically, it develops a sustainability index emphasizing environmental justice that could be used to better classify and assess eco-city programs. This new index, comprised of environmental, economic, and social indicators of sustainability, would be used to foster justice among diverse locations (urban centers, suburbs, rural areas, and neighboring cities). The study was completed using qualitative research methods, including field work in 29 eco-cities throughout China and various countries. This field work was conducted from 2006 to 2014. Data was collected through interviews with 87 government officials, as well as environmental experts, grassroots environmentalists, residents, and real estate developers. The proposed sustainability index measures equity among places as a result of eco-city development. Specifically, this sustainability index indicates instances where a certain location achieves sustainability through means detrimental to another location. The research used the index to classify eco-cities and assess eco-city development. The findings revealed that majority of Chinese eco-cities have been overlooked in global eco-city literature. The new, proposed classification appears to be more effective in highlighting the genuine motives behind some eco-city development. Often times, eco-city development is not completed in the environmental, economic, or social interests of the people. Official eco-cities tend to serve government officials' interest in upper mobility. Developer eco-cities tend to be commercial expansions or developments focused on growth, profit, and model demonstration. Both official and developer eco-cities degrade the environment, rather than fulfilling their initially environmentally friendly plans. They are also likely to develop urban centers at the environmental expense of other places. The economic growth of official and developer eco-cities is accompanied by worsening income inequality and social injustice. As a result, these types of eco-cities fail the sustainability performance assessment. Conversely, eco-cities founded by the citizens or by private donors tend to focus on social and economic equity. Both types of eco-cities display a net positive environmental, economic, and social impact; however, citizen eco-cities tend to perform better than donor eco-cities in terms of environmental and social sustainability. This research calls for effective sustainability management in order to avoid the development of eco-cities that negatively impact the environmental and social interests of surrounding areas.</p>
<p>Hanan Alhajeri GICICSSH1803052</p>	<p>Perception of Political Control (POPC) among citizens in Kuwait: Political Participation as a key factor to increase the POPC</p> <p>Hanan Alhajeri Political Sciences, College Of Social Sciences, Kuwait University, Kuwait</p> <p>Abstract</p>

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	<p>This paper measures the effects that political participation has on Kuwaiti citizens' control beliefs. This involves their set of subjective beliefs about the effectiveness of their actions while participating in the political system. The paper attempts offer a better understanding of the political control beliefs, which would eventually lead to a better participation and help create better citizens. The research uses a national survey to validate its hypothesis regarding the relationship between political participation and the perception of political control.</p>
<p>Abul Salam GICICSSH1803057</p>	<p>Populations Growth: Meeting the Healthcare Needs of people in Fujairah, UAE</p> <p>Abul Salam Department of Geography and Urban Planning, UAE University, Al Ain, P. O. Box. 15551 Abu Dhabi UAE</p> <p>Theme: Ideas for cleaner, healthier and sustainable society and environment</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Change in population is the result of fertility, mortality and net migration and each of these three components have an important implication for the provision of health care services. As the number of population is growing with time the demand on the health care services increase. The availability of hospitals in Fujairah affects the quality and efficiency of the health services and due to increasing population the capacity of the hospitals shows a deficiency of hospitals in that emirate. The primary objective of this study was to analyze the geographic distribution of the hospitals in Fujairah as well to meet the demand of growing population. A systematic random sampling approach was used to collect information from 100 residents using self-administered questionnaires with closed and open-ended questions. The results revealed diverse opinions that varied widely across their geographic region of Fujairah and people are dissatisfied about the health care services. It also shows that there was inadequate number of hospitals in the study area and the hospitals were incapable to meet the growing of population demand. In conclusion, researchers deduced that there was an unequal relation between the number of available hospitals and the population in Fujairah. Therefore, this study recommends based on results that to solve the problem of the lack of health care facilities bringing all stockholders together to explore ways to provide better services will be better option. In addition, developing appropriate strategies to improve the health care services to achieve the balance in hospitals distribution within Fujairah districts.</p> <p>Keywords: Healthcare, Population, Quality, Efficiency</p>
<p>Mupata Elor GICICSSH1803098</p>	<p>Immigration and Technology</p> <p>Mupata Elor Student in Cjs Electronic in Communication,CJC,South Africa</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Immigration is Impacting Technological Developments</p> <p>Immigration can create a huge demand of technological innovations and this has been witnessed in recent years. Immigrants have been seen to use technology to solve problems such as communicating with their loved ones in their home countries, i.e. The use of Skype. Research indicates that the USA is the leader in technological developments through the e''orts of immigrants.</p>

	<p>American companies co-founded by immigrants include Google, Yahoo, eBay, Qualcomm, VMware, Facebook, and many more. A 2016 study by the National Foundation for American Policy found that over half of the 87 tech start-ups valued at over \$1 billion at the time of the study were co-founded by immigrants and that each of these companies had created an average of 760 jobs. Today Uber business in South Africa is part of technological immigrated service which has employed 2000 since 2013. Uber is projecting to create 15000 jobs in South Africa in the next 2 years. Another great example is that of the emergence of Mpesa as a technological solution to transfer money in Kenya. This also, has been particularly the result of immigrants solving the problems of immigrations, by virtue of the difficulties that immigrants face when trying to open banking accounts in foreign countries. Opening of accounts in the foreign banks presents several bureaucracy and internal affairs challenges. Today Mpesa has 17 million subscribers using it daily and is becoming a dominant and highly popular medium for international money transfer. One of the key challenges of technological innovation influenced by immigration is the legal environment which has a complicated impact in tax collections. Technological and legal policy developments in this area are still required to properly regulate and manage taxation of immigrants in a fair and consistent manner. The other challenge is change management, which becomes a problem because the majority of people, specifically in Africa, still have no or insufficient capacity to use the existing technology and therefore create and realise the positive impacts of immigration. As a result, immigration is misinterpreted and perceived negatively or incorrectly. Uncontrolled immigration presents and often causes its own fair amount of problems and challenges. This can be seen in deterrent societies where it causes or creates crime and other unwanted behaviours and social ills in the countries where immigration is active. The advancement of technology can be of immense significance to solving this problem and eradicating the criminal elements sometimes brought on by immigration. The absence of technology and computer literacy also poses threats to the illiterate and vulnerable people in that society where leverage have and are more technologically savvy than their local counterparts. An example of this situation can be seen in cases where people are scammed by unregistered technology or online businesses.</p> <p>However, when immigration and technology are appropriately integrated into development plans of a country they add more value to the overall socio and economic developments. In conclusion immigration encourages technology innovation to solve our daily socio-economic and political problems.</p>
<p>Raziye Nevzat GICICSSH1803061</p>	<p>Loading the inevitable: The 2018 version of the critical political economy of Facebook's "Social Media"</p> <p>Raziye Nevzat Faculty of Communication and Media Studies, Eastern Mediterranean University, Famagusta, Cyprus</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper aims to provide a theoretical analysis of the critical political economy of social media. Dwelling on Facebook's current features, the paper also addresses various critical issues including interrogating changing paradigms of information capitalism, cultural imperialism and corporate domination in order to contribute to the explanatory value of critical political</p>

<p>Sakariyau Rauf Tunde GICICSSH1803066</p>	<p>economy on social media</p> <p>Mass Media as a Political Resource: Exploring the Dynamism of Political Communication in Nigeria's Fourth Republic</p> <p>Sakariyau Rauf Tunde Department of Political Science, Nigeria Police Academy, Wudi-Kano</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The mass media remains a vibrant tool in any democratisation that avails the general public information on socio-economic and political activities in the society. This makes the presence of the media to be central in any polity. However, what is worrisome is the abuse of media professionalism for politicking. Though the phenomenon of politicisation of the media is a global affair, its trend in the Nigerian polity is alarming to the extent that media outlets are viewed on political affiliations at the detriment of objective and investigative journalism. Since Nigeria's return to democratic rule in 1999, after long years of military dictatorship, the gate keeper role of the media has been severally influenced by political actors and by implication; media coverage on political issues have always been preoccupied by primordial sentiment. The ownership of media in Nigeria, either government or private, has become determining factor in the dimension of political report. By and large, the tone of political communication in the country robs the populace the opportunity of enjoying objective journalism. With the adoption of content analysis as a methodological design, this study explores political communication in Nigeria's polity placing emphasis on the current democratic dispensation. The paper argues that though politics cannot be separated from communication, the media needs to be more proactive and discipline in order to be objective in reporting political issues. With this, the government on one hand would be on its toe to work for the interest of all while the people on the other hand can effectively contribute their quota towards socio-economic and political development of the country. Such can enhance democratic consolidation that gives the mass media a leverage of citizens' hope and viable fourth estate of the realm.</p> <p>Keywords: Political Communication, Democratisation, Media, Politicisation, Professionalism</p>
<p>Aditi Mehra GICICSSH1803069</p>	<p>Being a Mental Health Professional: A Psychological Inquiry*</p> <p>Ms. Aditi Mehra Student, Department of Psychology, Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, Delhi</p> <p>Ms. AmitaGujral Student, Department of Psychology, Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, Delhi</p> <p>Ms. MishieSinghal Student, Department of Psychology, Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, Delhi</p> <p>Ms. Surbhi Kumar Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The focus of the present study was to explore the psychological realities of being a mental health professional in India particularly Delhi/ NCR. The sample consisted of 18 mental health professionals (clinical psychologists, therapists, psychiatrists, crises intervention counsellors, social workers and counsellors) selected through snowball and convenience sampling. A case study approach was adopted wherein a survey comprising of four standardised scales assessing perceived social support, work life balance, wellbeing and burnout was administered and then was followed by a semi-structured interview examining their professional trajectories. The findings brought forth that varying degrees of disrupted work life balance is present in almost all the categories, particularly in professionals beginning their careers. It was seen that with time and experience, professionals develop individual coping strategies to deal with stress particularly influenced by their client interactions. This research allowed exploring the concept of ‘whether healing hurts’ which raises pertinent questions regarding the status of mental health of these practitioners and its subsequent impact on their patients. Insights about the strengths that individuals entering this field must possess in order to succeed were provided and the research paves way for an investigation into the need for assessment of how emotionally equipped people entering into this profession are.</p> <p>Keywords: Mental health professionals, coping, burnout, social support, work-life balance, well being, experience</p> <hr/> <p>*Note: This research was carried out under the Centenary Decade Undergraduate Research Grant constituted by Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi. It was duly approved by the Ethical Standards Committee of the Institution.</p>
 <p>Lontum E. Nchadze GICICSSH1803070</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Scope Economies Among Concession Holding Telecommunications Firms In Cameroon</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lontum E. Nchadze Department of Economics and Management, University of Buea. PO box 63, Buea, Cameroon</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study examines whether the simultaneous provision of multiple services by concession holding telecommunications firms in Cameroon is cost reducing. Using financial accounting information and output statistics from 2005 to 2012, I estimate a Seemingly Unrelated Regression Equation (SURE) model for 4 linear cost functions. The results establish that simultaneous provision of domestic and international calls, and of telephone and internet lines are all cost increasing, therefore suggesting that telecom operators leverage resources from profitable services to support losses elsewhere. Consequently, I recommend regulatory strategies to ensure that growth in scope of services does not lead to predatory behaviour.</p>
<p>Prof. Youval Rotman GICICSSH1803071</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">“The Ambiguity of Insanity: between Psychology and History”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prof. Youval Rotman Department Of Jewish History, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The paper examines the use of insanity in the religious language as a motor of</p>

	<p>social change and proposes a new way to link between psychology and history. The paper focuses on a period of great transformation, the rise of Christianity in the first millennium and draws general conclusion in the sociology of religion. A psychological analysis of the sanctification of figures of extreme social behavior such as martyrs, ascetics and madmen, will show how their abnormal behavior became socially and psychologically functional. The sanctification of abnormal mad behavior creates a sphere of ambiguity in the ambit of religious experience aiming at a deep psychological shift. A shared psychological-historical analysis will enable to challenge the accepted sociological perspective of religion as a playground of power relations, in favor of a new perspective that looks at the ambiguity between what is normal and abnormal as a means of mental change. Religion holds a decisive role in maintaining this ambiguity to effect a social and psychological transformation.</p> <p>Keywords: Insanity, Sanctity, Ambiguity, Early-Christianity, Psychohistory</p>
<p>Dr. Alisa J. Tigchelaar GICICSSH1803072</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz’s The Answer: Words Beyond Silence?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Alisa J. Tigchelaar Department of Spanish, Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Michigan (USA)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz’s La respuesta (1692) is often referred to as the Mexican nun’s last formal written word. Through this letter, one of the Golden Age’s best intellects ostensibly removes herself from the world of secular study and writing at the behest of church authorities. This presentation explores the rhetorical position that Sor Juana could have been creating for these authorities and herself through the concept of benefices. It takes as its point of departure the nun’s brief mention of Seneca at the missive’s close, and sustains that the non-response of authorities to Juana’s arguments could also be taken as an affirmation of the position the nun herself places them in relative to herself, rather than merely how they themselves probably thought of it: a wordless agreement that the nun not study secular material or write. Part of a current project on vocation, the presentation will consider the potential vital connotations of Juana’s rhetorical stratagem specifically as concerns her identity and practice as a thinker and writer. Conference attendees from other fields or who are less familiar with Sor Juana may be interested in the clues this Early Modern nun left that suggest that she could have adapted her writing gift post-1692 to both suit a pattern of learning and expression that also suited her, and escape further unrewarding interactions with potentially unworthy dialogue partners. What intellectual creation could Sor Juana have decided to bring “off the page” for reasons that were clearly unfortunate, but could also have been fortuitously tolerable given her proclivities and genius?</p> <p>Keywords: Sor Juana, The Answer, writing, benefices, Seneca</p>
<p>Melda Tacyildiz</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Personality Traits and Starting a Romantic Relationship on Social Media in a Turkish Sample</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Melda Tacyildiz Department of Psychology, Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, University of Yasar, Izmir, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ates Gul Ergun</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>It is interested in the study whether there are any personality trait differences between individuals who started their romantic relationships on social media platforms or through circle of friends in daily life. Sixty-five participants between the ages of 18-30 filled out a three-question-survey with the Big Five Inventory. Four separate independent samples t tests comparing agreeableness and extraversion scores on the environment of participants first interacted (online vs. real-life) and where they first meet without interaction (online vs. real-life) were carried out. The results indicated that there was a statistically significant difference between people who had the first interaction with their partner online vs. real-life in terms of extraversion and agreeableness traits. The more extravert and agreeable traits reported the more people were likely to interact with their partner through circle of friends in real-life. Furthermore, it was found that people who are less agreeable have a tendency to interact with their partners in social media for the first time. However, there was no statistically significant difference between how participants met with their partners without interaction (online vs. real-life) in terms of extraversion and agreeableness traits. This study has shown the relationships between personality traits and starting a romantic relationship on social media versus in real-life but not the reasons behind it. Further research could examine such reasons. In addition, the data only includes Turkish sample. Overall, the study emphasizes the importance and the role of social media in individual's lives, and it opens the ways associated with personal traits and social media relationships for further researches. Keywords: agreeableness, big five, extraversion, romantic relationships, social media</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Imron Rosidi GICICSSH1803077</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Conflict And Resolution In Indonesian Islam : A Case Study Of Jazirotul Munir Islamic Boarding School In Riau</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Imron Rosidi Management Of Dawa, State Islamic University Of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, Pekanbaru</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yasril Yazid</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper aims to examine the extent to which conflict and resolution in Indonesian Islam is established. By using an Islamic Boarding School in Riau as a case study, this article argues that conflict and resolution in Indonesian Islam has a unique characteristic that manifests in the daily life of Indonesian Muslims as found in the tradition of the Pesantren (Islamic Boarding School). This can be seen from the Jazirotul Munir Islamic boarding school. This Islamic education institution is private, the founders and administrators are indigenous people representing the community. This community has different and diverse educational background, Pesantren and University graduates, making diverse ideas regarding the policy, vision and program of the institution. It also faces modernization effects such as television influencing the survival of the institution. This case study will also provide a historical overview of the institution, its educational dynamics, conflicts, and present condition.</p>



Onyeama Onyedika Richard
GICICSSH1803078

Humanities vs Social Sciences

Onyeama Onyedika Richard

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Abstract

Humanities and social sciences deal with human aspects like politics, law, linguistics, economics, and psychology. One of the major differences between the two is that humanities involve a more critical and analytical approach whereas social sciences deal with more of a scientific approach.

Humanities are a branch of science that deals with the heritage and the question of what makes us human. Humanities deal with law, history, ancient languages, modern languages, philosophy, history, religion, and visual/performing arts. Humanities are considered to be more philosophical than social sciences.

As there is a scientific approach to social sciences, it is considered to be a branch of study in between humanities and natural sciences. Anthropology, criminology, administration, archaeology, education, economics, psychology, linguistics, political science, law, and history come under the purview of social sciences.

The study of humanities can be traced back to ancient Greece. It was during the Roman times that the concept of seven liberal arts developed like; rhetoric and logic, grammar, music, astronomy, arithmetics, astronomy, and geometry. There was a great shift, however, to the study of humanities in the 15th century. It was after the 15th century that humanities was regarded as a subject to be studied rather than practiced.

When talking about social sciences, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, and Max Weber are credited with giving it a modern definition. Social sciences was influenced by the French revolution and the industrial revolution. Social science was developed from prescriptive practices that were related to a group's social improvement, or through applied and experimental sciences, or through the methodical knowledge of bases.

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Locky Osaretin Matthew
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Humanities vs Social Sciences

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Onyeama Okwudili Richies
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Humanities vs Social Sciences

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Department Of Philosophy Sociology, Obafemi Awolowo University, Faculty
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Abstract

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Anna Katarzyna Czyż
GICICSSH1803082

Model of Early Support of Child Development in Poland

Anna Katarzyna Czyż

	<p>Pedagogical University of Cracow, 30-084, Kraków, Podchorążych 2, Poland</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The development of a child, especially a child with some disability, is conditional upon the initiation of rehabilitation measures, immediately after the problem has been identified. The quality of the reaction is conditioned by the functioning of the therapeutic team.</p> <p>The main purpose of the research was diagnosis of early support system for child development in Poland. The research was based on model of the functioning of teams by Twardowski. 44 Polish early supporting teams took part in the study. The results show that depending on the study, specific solutions to the model of multi, inter and trans-disciplinary are applied. The areas most closely related to the multidisciplinary model are: responsibility for the realization of the program, cooperation with other entities, directives for functioning (functioning). The areas most closely related to the interdisciplinary model are: development of work program and means of communication within the team. The areas most closely related to the transdisciplinary model are: development of work program, content assumptions, team development.</p> <p>Research allows to diagnose the condition and determine the direction of development of the teams.</p> <p>Keywords <u>Early Support System, intervention, children, therapy</u></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Yaqin Fu GICICSSH1803084</p>	<p>The Usage and Regulation of Big Data in Credit Information System in China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yaqin Fu Lee Kuan Yew Public Policy School, National University of Singapore, Singapore</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In recent years, Internet finance has developed rapidly, and a number of internet companies were set up to using the big data for credit information system. In January 2015, the Ant Financial Services Co., Ltd. of Alibaba set up a Sesame Credit Management Co., Ltd. This company is using a credit scoring system which is called the sesame credit score to evaluate the credit of their users. Now they are using this credit system in the personal financial service. The usage of big data in the credit information system of these companies is a important complementary to the existing national credit system, but there are still many problems, such as incomplete data acquisition dimension, difficulty in reflecting personal real credit status, personal information and privacy protection, objection handling and etc.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Driss Oubaha GICICSSH1803093</p>	<p>Audience Reception Analysis of Public Service Television News in Morocco</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Driss Oubaha Department of English studies, Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Beni Mellal, Morocco</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Television is the main source of information, among other forms, that many audiences rely on to be informed about different issues worldwide. It has significant effects on its audiences. However, the nature of these effects is not yet fully explored. Viewers (N = 94) are invited, in groups, to watch three television news items. Then, their interpretations (N = 282) are analyzed in terms of size, types of elements used, the relationship between these elements</p>

	<p>and the socio-cultural domains to which the viewers refer. The findings indicate that the viewers' interpretations are diverse in terms of size. Also, the t test results show that males construct more complex interpretations than females. Moreover, the results reveal that there is a weak correlation between age and television news interpretation. Importantly, the regression analysis results reveal that prior knowledge and involvement do not contribute much to explain variances in the dependent variable. Key words: television news; audiences; interpretation; interpretative complexity.</p>
<p>Ika Citra Marlia GICICSSH1803094</p>	<p>The Growing Of Hate Speech Syndicate In Indonesia – Why It Is A Good Business And How To Stop It</p> <p>Ika Citra Marlia Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore, Singapore</p> <p>Abstract This September Indonesian police managed to uncover a syndicate spreading hate speech online, Saracen. The group used Facebook page with 800.000 followers to spread the hate speech. A fantastic amount for each project offered to clients range from 72 million rupiah (S\$7,300) – 100 million rupiah (S\$ 102,000). Looking at the numbers I think we can agree that it is a very good business to run, especially in Indonesia. But why Indonesia? There are three factors to explain why. First, the diversity in religions and ethnicities, supported with weak tolerance, make Indonesia a vulnerable country to fake news and hate speech. Second, although Indonesia has laws that prohibit threatening or encouraging hate speech online the implementation is still weak and people seems does not too familiar with it. Third, the degree of digital literacy – the ability to find, use, evaluate and communicate information using digital technology – in Indonesia is relatively low.</p>
<p>Murali Rajaram GICICSSH1803095</p>	<p>Concessions, Hand-outs and Political Legitimacy: The Case of Marginalized Indians of Malaysia</p> <p>Murali Rajaram Department of Government and International Relations, The University of Sydney, Australia</p> <p>Abstract There is insufficient scholarly evidence to support the claim that concessions and hand-outs can effectively address the legitimate concerns of ethnic minority under an ethnocratic regime. This study seeks to investigate the Barisan Nasional government's concessions and hand-outs policy measures that were aimed at addressing the long overdue political, economic, cultural and religious concerns and demands of the marginalised ethnic Indians of Malaysia. In doing so, this study will first seek to investigate the outcomes and the implications of the said concessions and handouts to the ethnic Indian minority, especially on their marginalised status. Secondly, this study will seek to understand how concessions and hand-outs influence the way the ethnic Indian minority define political legitimacy of the ruling government. Adopting a qualitative methodology, the findings of this study are based on twenty-two in-depth interviews and four focus group discussions coupled with an extensive analysis of policy documents, archival search and statistical information. The initial findings suggest that the BN government's</p>

	<p>concessions and hand-outs have brought some benefits to the ethnic Indian minority but have not changed their marginalised status. It was also found that the notion of ‘exchange legitimacy’ was more prevalent among the ethnic Indian minority when it comes to the political legitimacy of the government of the day. Keywords: concessions, hand-outs, minority, marginalization, Malaysia.</p>
<p>Joshua Amao GICICSSH1803099</p>	<p>Analysis Of The Vulnerability To Poverty And Its Determinants In Rural Nigeria</p> <p>AMAO J.O Department of Agricultural Economics. Ladoké Akintola University of Technology. P.M.B. 4000. Ogbomoso, Nigeria</p> <p>AKINJOBI, G.A Department of Agricultural Economics. Ladoké Akintola University of Technology. P.M.B. 4000. Ogbomoso, Nigeria</p> <p>The study analysed the vulnerability to poverty status and its determinants households in rural Nigeria. The study used the post-harvest and planting cross section data from the National living standard Survey (NLSS) of year 2012 from 1020 households. Three step generalized least square (FGLS) estimation procedure and Tobit regression model was used to analyze the data. The study revealed that 58 percent of the rural households in the study area were poor. The intensity of poverty was 30.1 percent while severity of poverty was 18.4 percent. The study revealed that age squared ($P = 0.01$), sex ($P = 0.10$), covariate shocks ($P = 0.10$) and farm size ($P = 0.05$) were positive and significant variable in Ex ante mean consumption while age ($P = 0.01$), married respondents ($P = 0.10$), and years of schooling ($P = 0.05$) were negatively significant variable in Ex ante mean consumption. Also sex, married respondents, age under 18, age above 18, and distance to drinking water, health shocks, agricultural shocks, idiosyncratic shocks and farm size were positive from which sex, age under 18, age above 18 and agricultural shocks significantly influenced vulnerability to poverty in the study area. Policy should be geared toward encouraging rural families to engage in more off-farm activities and value addition of their produces. Keywords: Vulnerability, Poverty, Household, Household resilience, Ex-ante.</p>
 <p>Dr. Seyed Ahmad Reza Khezri GICICSSH1803103</p>	<p>Kurds and Abbasid Caliphate</p> <p>Dr. Seyed Ahmad Reza Khezri Islamic history and civilization, University Of Tehran, Tehran - Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The word of Kurd is generally used for an ethnic and linguistic group living in a more or less continuous area from the eastern part of Anatolia, via northern Iraq and northern Syria, to the central western regions of modern Iran. They are known to have revolted several times against the Different regimes before Abbasid . But the Kurds supported Abbasid during their da'va (propaganda) against Umayyads . More later They supported the al-Ma'mun (Abbasid Caliphate : 198- 218 /813-32) against his brother al-Amin in the 810s CE, and they rebelled repeatedly when 'Abbasid power grew weaker during the second half of the ninth century. For Exampel In 838 CE, Mir Jafar one of the leaders of the Kurds in Mosul revolted against the Caliph Al-Mu'tasim (218-27/833-42) who sent the Itakh to combat against</p>

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	<p>him. Itakh won this war and killed many of the Kurds. The Kurds revolted again in 903 CE, during the period of Almoqtadar. Eventually Arabs conquered the Kurdish regions and gradually converted the majority of Kurds to Islam In the second half of the 10 th On the other hand , Kurdish troops, with their reputation for military prowess, were often recruited into the ‘Abbasid army. Among the Kurdish tribes in the heartlands, Islamization was a slow process, and large tribal groups were still said to be Zoroastrian or Manichean during the early thirteenth century. During 10 th and 11th century and after weakness of Abbasid Caliphate, several Kurdish dynasties emerged for a time. None of these dynasties seem to have been very influential, and they were quickly defeated when the Seljuqs and others reasserted their authority over the region. The best-known Kurdish leaders to establish political domain in the region were the Ayyubid in 1171, first under the leadership of Kurdish sultan, Salah-Adin. After the fall of Abbasid The Kurdish areas suffered greatly under the Mongols from 1231 to 1258 and later they entered a new phase in their history. In this study we want to discuss the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Who are the Kurds and where they lived?- How did the Kurds relation with Abbasid Caliphate- What are the Kurds role in the development of Islamic civilization? <p>Keywords: Kurds, Kurdish dynasty, Islamic civilization, Abbasid Caliphate</p>
<p>Sharaf Rehman GICICSSH1803104</p>	<p>Teresa Villaverde: Making Omelets without Eggs</p> <p>Sharaf Rehman, MFA, Ph.D. Department of Communication, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, Brownsville, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Women make up 50 percent of the students graduating with degrees in film directing; nearly half of the film audiences around the globe are women; yet, only 8 percent of the films are directed by women. Film industries, like most other industries, are controlled by men. An opportunity to direct a film is hard to come by for men. It’s harder for women. However, when a woman is able to break through the glass ceiling, the results are refreshingly satisfying bringing new perspectives on the female experience and interpersonal relationships.</p> <p>The purpose of this paper is to bring to focus the work of a Portuguese film director, Teresa Villaverde. Starting as an actor in <i>À Flor do Mar</i> (English titles: <i>Hovering Over The Water</i>) (1986), and directing her first feature film, <i>A Idade Maior</i> (1991), she has directed 12 films. For many of these, she has also doubled as writer, editor, cinematographer, and producer. Not only is she a prolific auteur director, her work has been recognized at international film festivals. The paper describes her professional career and some of the themes she has tackled in her films, e.g., the homeless, the socially alienated, and the economically unnecessary. Even though working with small budgets, she has established herself as one of the most significant directors in Europe. Relying on existing interviews and reviews, the paper presents Villaverde as a role model for other young women perusing careers in cinema.</p> <p>Keywords: Auteur cinema, European cinema, Low-budget filmmaking, Women film directors, Cinema and society.</p>



Bongani Qwabe
GICICSSH1803105

Project management human capital and rural infrastructure development in a decolonisation era: A South African Perspective

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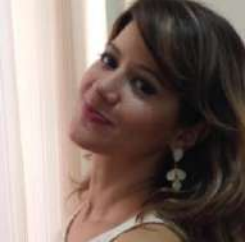
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Abstract

Developing rural project management human capital (PMHC) is critical for the delivery of rural infrastructure projects. Specifically, on the one hand, South Africa faces a legacy of colonisation and apartheid, remnants of which continue to plague underdeveloped rural infrastructure. On the other hand, higher education (HE) pedagogical approaches in South Africa and elsewhere, seldom incorporate African ways of knowing into curriculum development for project management education. These factors raise a two-pronged question. First, how are South African higher education institutions (HEIs) linked to the provision of the rural infrastructure development? Second, what is the role of African epistemologies in decolonising project management curriculum to advance a link between HEIs' project management pedagogical approaches and rural infrastructure development? The significance of addressing these queries is founded on the growing demand for quality infrastructure projects and the intense pressure on HEIs to decolonise westernised curriculum. Project-based learning underpinned by African epistemologies is central to PMHC development and the upscaling of infrastructure project delivery. Hence, the changing role of HEIs in this decolonisation era is indispensable.

This research was executed through case-study and grounded-theory strategies within the critical realism and constructivist paradigms. Findings from empirical and documentary evidence show that there is often a mismatch between the requirements of rural infrastructure development departments and pedagogical approaches of participating HEIs. Further, the disjuncture between PMHC development and rural project realities negatively affect quality rural infrastructure project delivery in the rural vast-lands of Eastern Cape and KwaZulu- Natal provinces in South Africa. Higher education institutions therefore find themselves with a new undertaking of redesigning and introducing novel rural project management pedagogy grounded in indigeneity. From the cross-case analysis the authors recommend a PMHC development framework driven by African epistemologies and inclusive of community-centred concerns that can guide rural infrastructure development in South Africa, yet is potentially transferable to similarly situated countries.

Key words: African epistemologies, project management human capital, rural infrastructure projects, decolonisation era

 <p>Anne Schneider GICICSSH1803108</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Criminal system and gender on an information society</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anne Schneider Human Rights Centre, Faculty of Law, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The present work aimed to discuss the impacts of digitalisation on individuals that take place with the dissemination of news about sentences in crimes against women. It integrates a research on human rights postgraduate. This study is part of an effort to understand the impact of the criminal system on a woman on the information society. In order to do, we used the methods qualitative and the quantitative: bibliographical documentation, legislation, jurisprudence and their news on internet. The data were fundamental to understand the consequences of the dissemination on internet of news on the subject and what we need to adapt the national and international legal system to protection of women, to human development and promotion in conjunction with the development of technologies. In this context, the present study focuses on responding to three such questions. First, how to inform and alert a society about deficiencies in the criminal justice system in response to crimes committed against a woman without delegitimizing the judicial system as a whole and weakening democracy itself? The second challenge is to discuss ways to increase the protection of the social cohesion through better protection of victims of these crimes, as the dissemination of the news amplifies the impact of the crimes on the victims, who now become victims, globally, not only for the damages suffered by the crime or for the violence they suffer in the criminal system itself, but also for the dissemination, at a global level, of the often deficient solution delivered by the State to its particular case. Finally, as a third challenge, we need discuss how the widespread dissemination of inefficient state responses to crimes committed against women can also reinforce the culture of rape, and how change this.</p>
<p>Elise Eimre GICICSSH1803109</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Art of Production Design Behind Visually Composed Film Images visual studies, film, production design, art direction</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elise Eimre The Institute of Art History And Visual Culture, Estonian Academy of Arts, Tallinn, Estonia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>When thinking about literature, then reading between the lines is a skill widely acclaimed and praised. But what about film art? Could conscious attention to the visual surroundings behind the actors, who are performing their mastered lines from the script, be regarded as same of importance or even more for a film art that is an audiovisual medium?</p> <p>This paper focuses on the art created by production designers to analyze unique qualities and nuances of this craft. In addition, this paper weighs in on the matters within film history, that have left the production design in a rather adventitious position compared to other comprehensive academic studies about cinematic devices of filmmaking like cinematography or montage, and of course directors as singular authors.</p> <p>Acknowledgement of this bottleneck, which has been rounded by inattentiveness towards the design of film images, is a necessity for an enriched cinematic experience, an indispensable prerequisite for a skill that</p>

	<p>capacitates a visual reading of the space behind the lines. This is because those visual places that have been consciously designed by production designers form a crucial key, which in turn ties a narrative into film art, that has a distinctive and emotionally suggestive impact. Production design is a physical framework of artistic realities that make up a film's universe by transliterating scripts into complex visual systems.</p> <p>Filmmaking in its essence is and will always be a collaborative art, where drawing the lines between artistic crafts of different creative individuals could turn out captious. Thus, splitting film art into mere self-reliant crafts isn't my goal. Yet, regarding production design as a key feature is crucial in understanding film art because it provides dominant layer of visual communication of a film watching experience.</p>
<p>Bogdan Pudlo GICICSSH1803111</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Retrospective Narration Of Futurist David Burliuk</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bogdan Pudlo Collegium Artes Liberales, Warsaw University, Warsaw</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In the works of David Burliuk there are unusual for the representative of the futuristic genre, views on the past. Especially interesting is the retrospective narration in the works of the period of Japanese travel of 1920-1922, in which the artist speaks of Japan even as a "land of ancestors" [11, p. 424]. It includes several levels of narrative: the degree and kind of kinship connecting Burliuk with Japan, and the relationship between Japan and Europe in the form of the presence in Japan of wildness, naturalness, forgotten in Western culture, like ancient Greece [7, p. 361]. The subject of this study is the role of the concepts of heredity and the historical narrative of David Burliuk in his avant-garde and futuristic views.</p> <p>The main literature about the stay of David Burliuk in Japan was the collections of his poems, literary sketches [1-4, 14] and paintings of this period, illustrating the processes of creative analysis of the artist. Supplemented with works by researchers such as Omuka T., Ovaki S., Oshukov M., Evdaev N., Kapitonenko A.M. As auxiliary materials for the analysis of Burliuk's works, his theoretical works, as well as the texts of Bowl JE, Evdayev M., Lawton A., Iгла H.</p> <p>Retrospective thinking played an interesting role in building all the creativity and thinking about the future of the futurist David Burliuk. This meditation on the past is reduced to a generalized understanding of the situation and place at a given moment in order to subject them to creative analysis with the following expression in the form of literary and artistic works.</p> <p>Keywords: fine art, history, futurism, David Burliuk, Russia, Japan, heredity</p>
<p>Maurice Kezhia Macatangay GICICSSH1803112</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Connect Or Disconnect: Investigating Varied Effects Of Social Networking Sites To Teenagers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Maurice Kezhia Macatangay STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department, Colegio De San Juan de Letran - Bataan, Bataan, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kenette Cymon Acuña STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department, Colegio De San Juan de Letran - Bataan, Bataan, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Earl Dominique Rodrigue</p>

	<p>STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department, Colegio De San Juan de Letran - Bataan, Bataan, Philippines</p> <p>Juan Paulo Garcia STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department, Colegio De San Juan de Letran - Bataan, Bataan, Philippines</p> <p>Inst. Aaron Reyes Instructor, Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan</p> <p>Abstract This research dealt with social networking and how it variedly affects teenagers who are exposed in social media. It assumed that social networking contributes to different perceived attitude and behavior towards social media. It made use of qualitative research method particularly explanatory research approach that involves an unstructured in-depth interview. There are ten respondents selected using purposive random sampling. The researchers made use of guide questions validated by the respective adviser. This study was discussed and analyzed using thematic analysis. Findings reveal that social networking contributes to teenage isolation in different ways such as: teenagers privately share feelings online, the individual's refusal to be disturbed, lack of time due to too much exposure in social networking. Moreover anonymity in inhibition to self-expression may detach a person in public expression and problems encountered by teenagers are secured or isolated in social media. Moreover, aggression may also be constituted due to cyberbullying, misunderstanding and dishonesty in social media. Social connection was improved since social networking site is found to be an easier way to reach people, it also endures communication, and connect people in distant places. Furthermore, social media creates social awareness and build social relationship. This study concluded that social networking variedly affects teenagers who are exposed in social networking in their perceived behavior and attitude. The researchers says that people in the society should be aware on the differences happening in the teenagers and the social media and adapt the changes in the millennial era. Since the researchers made use of teenagers, a set of respondents of ages 4 to 12 may be considered in the future studies to investigate the variation of effects between the said ranges. Keywords: social networking, teenagers, aggression, isolation, social connection</p>
<p>Shruti Agnihotri GICICSSH1803113</p>	<p>Linguistic and epistemological colonization: The question of goan identity, bridges to other shores</p> <p>Shruti Agnihotri Junior Research Fellow at UGC Phd Scholar at Center for Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and Latin American Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</p> <p>THEME- Language and History, Cultural studies</p> <p>Abstract During the XVth-XVIIth centuries, signs, gestures, interpretations,</p>

	<p>translations and thus, the language itself were dominated by a universalist ideology anchored on the politics of accommodatio in the Christian fold. The renaissance philosophy of language was construed on Nebrija and Joao de Barros's grammar justifying supremacy of romance languages, its imposition and marginalization of other native tongues. It played a crucial role in the empire building process creating a Europeanizing episteme which took up the task of rewriting 'the deleted' history of the rest of the world. This suppression of local hermeneutics in oral traditions is made the subject of study in my paper in order to examine the process of recreation of Goan identity vis-à-vis Portugal during the colonial period based on Saidian concept of Orientalism and othering, Walter Mignolo's Occidentalism and the extension of self, and Xavier and Zupanov's Catholic Orientalism with an objective to determine whether Goa was Portugal's other or the extension of the Self, that is, 'difference within the sameness'.</p> <p>Here, the lexical and epistemological transformative experience of Goa under Portugal is analysed by examining how linguistic colonization of space and people began in Goa; the native language Konkani was marginalized, and translation was used as a potential weapon in manipulating the Goan beliefs and history, sowing seeds of cultural divide and conflicting identities based on language and religion. This examination enables us to understand the process of assimilation during the first wave of colonization as well as how language was used as a medium for epistemologically subjugating the colonized subject, redefining their identity, manipulating their history and influencing their thought process for generations.</p> <p>In conclusion, the paper compares the modern decolonial cultural resistance in Goa with the vamos descobrir movement in contemporary Angola where the natives attempt to decolonize and redefine their transcultured identity.</p> <p>Keywords: colonization, epistemology, identity, decoloniality, Orientalism, Occidentalism</p>
<p>Arif Partono GICICSSH1803116</p>	<p>Job Satisfaction's Mediation In The Relation Of Work Stress And Turnover Intention In Hotel Industry</p> <p>Arif Partono Prasetio School Economic & Business, Telkom University, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p>Puspita Wulansari School Economic & Business, Telkom University, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p>Suci Trisno Putri School Economic & Business, Telkom University, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The studies explain the effect of work stress on turnover intention through the mediation of job satisfaction in private-owned hotel in Karawang, West Java. Explanatory causal method was used to analyze the relation between variables through hypothesis testing. Nonprobability sampling method with accidental sampling technique was use to gather 100 participants. The study reveals several findings; work stress and job satisfaction have significant effect on turnover intention. But they have different direction. Job satisfaction negatively affects turnover intention, while work stress positively affects turnover intention. Job satisfaction did not mediate the relation between work stress and turnover intention. In other words, for work stress experience by employees in this organization directly affect turnover</p>

	<p>intention. Keywords: Work stress, Job satisfaction, Turnover Intention, hotel industry, mediation</p>
 <p>Debarshi Bhattacharya GICICSSH1803117</p>	<p>Study on Impact of Execution of LBA, 2015 on the Erstwhile Enclaves' People of India and Bangladesh</p> <p>Debarshi Bhattacharya Department of Commerce, Sewnarayan Rameswar Fatepuria College Beldanga, Murshidabad, University Of Kalyani, West Bengal, India</p> <p>Abstract Enclaves or exclaves in India and Bangladesh were the consequence of historical partition of India in 1947. Inhabitants of enclaves of both the countries were forced to live in 'no-man's land' as 'nowhere people' till 67 years after India's independence and partition just due to mockery of historical and political destiny. They were unjustly deprived from getting basic amenities, rights, opportunities and governmental supports for their livelihood from either country until signing of the historic Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) between India and Bangladesh in the year 2015. As per LBA, 2015, 51 Bangladeshi enclaves in Indian territory and 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh territory were actually transferred to each other country with effect from the midnight of 31 July 2015. A study has been undertaken through extensive field survey at the erstwhile enclaves in both the countries to assess and analyze post-execution impact of LBA, 2015 on the status of livelihood of erstwhile enclaves' people. A questionnaire containing series of effective questions has been set out to gather information from enclaves' people, Govt. officials, representatives of enclaves' union, public representatives etc. For the theoretical part of this study, various journals, periodicals, newspapers, reference books, Govt. reports, articles, reports of previous researchers, reports of electronic media etc. have been extensively consulted. Entire population of erstwhile Indian and Bangladeshi enclaves covered under the study are cordially welcomed exchange of enclaves through LBA, 2015, as they get rid of their exiled life of long 67 years within enclaves by virtue of LBA, 2015. But even after implementation of LBA, 2015, major problematic issues of these erstwhile enclaves have not yet been resolved; nor could enclaves' people enjoy the quality of life enjoyed by their neighbours living just around these enclaves All these erstwhile enclaves' people are still feeling anxious whether 'delay in justice' would ultimately be ended with 'denial of justice' with them. Keywords - Enclaves, Exchange of Enclaves, Enclave Settlement Camp, Land Boundary Agreement (LBA).</p>
 <p>Evy Kuijpers GICICSSH1803124</p>	<p>Align Your Job With You: The Effects of a Job Crafting Intervention on Work Engagement</p> <p>Evy Kuijpers Department of Human Resource Studies Department of Developmental Psychology (collaboration), Tilburg University, Tilburg, The Netherlands</p> <p>Abstract This study offered an experimental design in order to evaluate the effects of a practical hands-on intervention on job crafting. Additionally, we introduced three types of job crafting; crafting towards strengths, crafting towards interest, and developmental crafting. We hypothesized that participating in a</p>

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	<p>job crafting intervention will lead to elevated levels of job crafting, which in turn will promote work engagement. Moreover, we state that the indirect effect of the intervention will be influenced by the workload of the employee. Results showed that all job crafting behaviors significantly enhanced work engagement. Furthermore, participating in the job crafting intervention increased interests crafting for workers with a high workload, which in turn lead to an increase in work engagement. Our findings suggest that the job crafting intervention can indeed be an effective tool for enhancing work engagement.</p> <p>Keywords: job crafting, job crafting intervention, work engagement, workload, field experiment.</p>
 <p>Brooh Asmare GICICSSH1803128</p>	<p>The Alienation Thesis (A Critical Reflection on Karl Jaspers' Philosophy of Technology)</p> <p>Brooh Asmare Mekelle University, Ethiopia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The classical philosophers of technology are often known by unearthing the psychological, social, cultural and political implications of technology. The German existentialist Karl Jaspers is just one of them. In this paper, I critically examine Jaspers' view of technology founded on the principle of The Alienation Thesis that argues that by homogenizing the social environment (creating mass culture) and mediation, technology is alienating human being from his true self and nature (the world) as well. Moreover, he asserts, the standardization of artifacts make labor a mere mechanical repetition and work lifeless. By exposing its epistemological assumption, I will debunk his threats of the standardization of artifacts. Jaspers' alienation thesis is formulated on the idea that technology is empowering the mass at the expense of the freedom of the individuals and their presence in the world. In this paper, contrary to Jaspers, I argue that technology, not only empowers the mass, but also the individuals. The paper finds out that the alienation thesis fails to understand the transformational effects of technology both in empowering individuals and extending their bodily capacities.</p> <p>Keywords: Alienation; Human Activity; Karl Jaspers; Technology</p>
<p>Volkan Yeniaras GICICSSH1803129</p>	<p>Dimensions of Religiosity, Volunteering, Charitable Giving, and Life Satisfaction</p> <p>Volkan Yeniaras Department of Marketing, School of Business Administration, American University of Sharjah, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates</p> <p>Ilker Kaya American University of Sharjah, School of Business Administration, Department of Economics</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Scholarly interest in establishing an understanding of what contributes to happiness has been a focus of interest in recent years in the fields of economics and other social sciences his study utilizes a survey based data collected from 3008 adult individuals and examines the direct and indirect relationships between the dimensions of religiosity and life satisfaction. We took a dual approach in examining the proposed web of relationships and</p>

	<p>treated (i) charitable giving and (ii) volunteering as mediators that account for the relation of the dimensions of religiosity to life satisfaction.. The results show that the adherents that use religion for social gains (inner peace and comfort) are more likely to volunteer (donate) but less likely to donate (volunteer). Further, our findings indicate that individuals that expect inner peace and comfort (social gains) from religion get more life satisfaction from donating (volunteering) whereas the life satisfaction of those adherents that use religion for social gains (inner peace and comfort) diminishes if they were to donate (volunteer).</p> <p>Keywords: Dimensions of religiosity, charitable giving, volunteering, altruism, life satisfaction, mediation</p>
<p>Dr. John Glynn GICICSSH1803130</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An Evolutionary Take On Humor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. John Glynn Psychology Lecturer, Webster University, Bangkok</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Despite the common assumption that most times people laugh is in response to a joke, laughter is more often a function of the human need to feel a sense of connection to others, a way of feeling like one belongs. Studying its origin in primates can lend some meaning to the ways humans differ from their predecessors, and can help in the deciphering of the structure of non-human primate societies and how the lack of formal, human humor but the presence of laughter can be used to maintain bonds within a group of individuals. Laughter as a social tool evolved far before the human concept of comedy, functions separately from it, and is very important in maintaining social order as a practice that evolved with humans and became more specialized over time. Laughter behaviorisms are present in many species, including fennec foxes and rats, but in a more strict sense of the word, is a phenomenon particular to the primate world, an inherited practice from the ancestors of humankind that has evolved over time along with the species itself (Ross, Owen, Zimmerman, 2010). The origin of laughter is not with humans, but with a predecessor we share with chimpanzees. Thus, studies of laughter in chimps can be used as insight into another species' use of laughter, especially since the linguistic component that can be dominant with humans is lacking. There is a notable difference between the surface characteristics of chimp laughter and human laughter—chimpanzee laughter appears more like panting and less like the concept of laughter that first comes to one's mind—but both are a vital part in maintaining connections between individuals and particularly in chimpanzees, are important to convey a message that play behaviors can continue. It is a positive behavior, encouragement to keep playing and a signal that everything, for the moment, is okay. The variations in this vocalization range from squeaks and pants to more human-like iterations, the most human-like being that of orangutans(Ross et al., 2010). Orangutan squeaking is less frequent than the noises made by other apes, but it is a sure response to tickling, although the vocalizations are not as lengthy. Laughter is not exclusive to the great apes, and has been found in studies involving tickling rats (McGraw & Warner, 2014). This kind of vocalization is much more like chirping than human laughter, but is still valid in the sense that it is evoked from play behaviors and tickling.</p>



Lara Ozlen
GICICSSH1803161

Who Can Be Part of Lgbti+ Activism?: Les-Bi Individuals Perspectives On Solidarity And Activism In Istanbul

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Abstract

Equality always has been an issue in activist as well as academic circles in relation to LGBTI+ milieus, in relation to who gets to speak in which communities. In this particular research I aimed to delve into aspects of doing activism and how lesbian and bisexual individuals perceive themselves regarding activism.

In order to investigate how socialization practices of les-bi women can possibly be related to identity or grand scale of visibility politics, I asked les-bi individuals to what extent they perceive themselves as politically active subjects. Answers varied depending on people's stance according to "politics" since it was heavily loaded with opposition to state powers, a dissident subject outside certain norms, "minority," or "other."

For this session on in/equality and solidarity I would like to investigate who can be part of the discourse of LGBTI+ identity politics and/or activism. Even though the collectives, NGOs or groups who work in the LGBTI+ fields are open to submissions or participations from different individuals, some les-bi respondents I discussed, they perceived being politically active or activism as being part of certain social circles or formations which connotes a level of "professionalism." However all of my interviewees acknowledged their positionality and self-identification as "women who are attracted to women" which brought up the issue of dissident subjectivities. In the course of this research I aimed to discuss how these kind of different subject positions affected les-bi individuals feeling of community and solidarity. Who can be or define themselves as politically active within LGBTI+ community? What might be the formation for this kind of definition? What does "community" connote for les-bi individuals I interviewed? I aimed to highlight diverse and contradictory perspectives on the concept of "politics," it's possible connections with my interviewees' self-identification processes as "dissident" subjects and possible potentials of political change.



Muse Mumuni
GICICSSH1803164

Elections and political campaigns: a critique of hate speeches and campaign of calumny in nigeria's 2015 general elections

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Abstract

Unarguably, election is generally accepted in all climes of the world as the hallmark of democracy. The advent of democratization in Africa in the 1990's made a great emphasis to be placed on holding regular elections. Significantly, the political acts that surround leadership succession and regime change constitute a serious aspect of political life in any society. Therefore, the 2015 general elections in Nigeria ushered in a new political

	<p>dispensation. Political campaigns and rallies played a significant role toward the general elections. However, some of the press and media houses used for campaigns by parties demonstrated professionalism in accordance with the democratic tenets while some exhibited partisanship. Further afield, some of the campaigns were done with concise ideology in order to educate the electorate, while some were full of frivolous and malicious statement. Objective of this paper is to examine hate speeches and campaign of calumny during the elections and how these have negate greater standard of free and fair elections. Methodology employed was the use of qualitative method and a survey was conducted to collect data. Preliminary findings suggest that hate speeches and campaign of calumny can influence the outcome of elections. While research outcomes depicts that for actual enhancement of democracy and good governance sustainability, political parties' campaigns should be ideological and issues based and should not be frivolous and malicious. Keywords: Elections, Political campaigns, Hate speeches, Campaign of calumny.</p>
<p>Bonifacio Aderemi Britto GICICSSH1803165</p>	<p>International law, war crime and crime against humanity: a reflection of the trial of saddam hussein</p> <p>BRITTO, Bonifacio Aderemi Department of History & International Studies, Faculty of Arts, Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos, Nigeria</p> <p>OGUNNIYI, Olayemi Jacob Department of History, Faculty of Arts, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The objective of this paper is to unravel how Saddam Hussein's administration in Iraq lasted for 25 years since every administration has its good and bad ugly side. The paper adopts historical method of enquiry through the use of secondary data in tracing how Saddam Hussein was tried within the context of laws of war. However, this paper is narrowed down to picture the "ugly" side of Saddam Hussein's administration for which he was charged with war crimes; crimes against humanity under international law rules. Significantly, findings of the paper showcase the extent to which international law as entrenched under Geneva conventions and added protocols 1 and 11 of 1977 hold sway and the ability of the international community in implementing the rulings of the court in order to prevent future reoccurrence of the crimes in Iraq and indeed other countries of the world. The paper outcome highlighted how an individual or group of persons, no matter how powerful within their state, cannot be above the law and thus is subject to the rules governing war and other crimes against humanity. It further shows how the international system, though made of sovereign states, is bound by law which regulates the international system especially when it has to do with its protection of the human race and the total liberation of men from the scourge of war. Further afield, the paper captures the invasion, arrest and the trial of Saddam Hussein with focus on the Geneva conventions, the Declaration of Human Rights, the meaning of Genocide and what is understood by crimes against humanity. Keywords: International System, Genocide, Conventions, Human rights, Administration.</p>
<p>Olayemi Jacob Ogunniyi</p>	<p>Enhancement Of Effective Community Policing In Africa: A Truce Against</p>

<p>GICICSSH1803167</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Armed Banditry</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OGUNNIYI, Olayemi Jacob Department of History, Faculty of Arts, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OPURUM, Chinedu Gerald Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social Sciences, ICON University of Management, Science and Technology, Seme-Okun, Benin Republic</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper identifies two significant pillars of community policing as its objectives vis-à-vis the active partnership between the police and the community, as well as the strategy of problem-solving. Against this backdrop, community policing is to be understood as a modern day approach in response to the decline in public confidence in police and the increasing indications that police cannot fight crime alone. By way of qualitative analysis of primary and secondary sources, recent generations of crime scholars have begun to sharpen our appreciation of what, if anything, works in preventing crime. The hallmark of these studies has been on clearly delimited and fairly rigorously evaluated specific crime prevention measures. Large and sweeping generalizations are making way for the measurements of impacts at local, municipal or regional level, and a statistical analysis of as many data-sets as are available. Findings reveal that much of the debate around crime prevention especially armed banditry as opposed to ‘mere’ crime control revolves around the introduction of some form of community policing. Poverty and destitution side by side with pockets of affluence give rise to acute relative deprivation in Africa. The paper outcomes shows that the challenges of economic (under) development, the rise in armed banditry and citizen perceptions of personal insecurity make the position of the state police and African communities both critical to social order and fraught with tension. The difficulties confronting communities, citizens and the police agencies notwithstanding, government’s failure to supply a modicum of law and order has political consequences for the prospects of democracy itself. Keywords: Community, Police, Crime, Africa, Citizens.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Widyarta Mega Paramita GICICSSH1803173</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Majority vs Minority: Differences on Ethnic Identity in Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Widyarta Mega Paramita School of Education, University of Bristol, United Kingdom</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Ethnic identity, as a critical facet of self, becomes especially salient during adolescence, particularly for them residing in heterogeneous societies. Most literatures studying about ethnic identity further mentioned that in a neighbourhood where majority and minority group coexist, the concept of ethnic identity will become more meaningful to the members of minority group. Nevertheless, all those research were mostly conducted in western countries. As ethnic identity cannot be separated from culture, the study might have contradictory results when it is replicated to eastern country. This present study was aimed to examine the differences of ethnic identity between adolescents from majority and minority group in Indonesia, particularly in Malang. Javanese and Chinese adolescents (N=124), as</p>

	<p>representative ethnics of dominant and minority groups respectively, were assessed by using transadapted Ethnic Identity Scale (EIS). Further, three elements of ethnic identity (i.e. exploration, commitment, and affirmation) were compared and ultimately found that there were no differences on ethnic identity, exploration, and commitment between groups. However, affirmation was significantly different between groups, where Chinese adolescents showed a higher score. The additional findings also indicated that most adolescents had positive ethnic identity achievement in which exploration is the most influential component in ethnic identity development. Keywords: ethnic identity, adolescents, majority, minority, ethnicity</p>
<p>Promise OIYEMHOLAN GICICSSH1803174</p>	<p>Urbanization And Industrial Complexes In Pre-Colonial Nigeria: A Historical Relevance</p> <p>Promise OIYEMHOLAN Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social Sciences, ICON University of Management, Science and Technology, Seme-Okun, Republic of Benin</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Objective of this paper is to see how urbanization and industrial complexes gained recognition in the pre-colonial Nigeria. Urbanization has been in existence in Nigeria just like other urban centers that were located along the trade routes used by the Arab traders who brought wares from the Middle and Far East to trade with Africans. Few of these urban centers include Tripoli in Libya, Timbuktu in Mali, Kumasi in Ghana, Cairo and Alexandria in Egypt as well as Kano in Nigeria. The paper through historical method of enquiry examines how the pre-colonial dispensation witnessed considerable craft industries in the various clans and kingdoms. Undoubtedly, craft industries such as artefacts of wood, iron workings and fire burnt pottery from local clay featured in local as well as inter-regional trade. Similarly, the Awka-Nri, Igbo-Ukwu area of the Igbo heartland was famous for pottery woodcarving and blacksmithing. Findings of the paper further indicate that in Yorubaland, Oyo area excelled in calabash carving, textile weaving and dyeing, also Bida area was noted for glass and brass works. The Hausa-Fulani made leather artefacts while the Ibibio-Efik communities were famous in woodcarving and raffia embroidery. A noticeable characteristic of these craft industries was that they featured in different locations in a close link with the available raw materials. Therefore, in pre-colonial Nigeria, trade, economic activities and exchanges stirred urban growth. As time passes by, urban settlements not only grew and changed shape but also expanded its capacity and population size. The paper outcome reveal that successive waves of European slave trading gradually shifted the focus of the existing patterns of urbanization towards new locations created by the European primarily to destroy the existing political structures in order to build new urban centers as future scope that would serve as the capital cities of the coastal states. Keywords: Craft industries, Nigeria, European, Urban centers, Pre-colonial.</p>
<p>Chimezie Prince Onwusoribe GICICSSH1803175</p>	<p>Migration, Conflicts And State Building In Nigeria</p> <p>Chimezie Prince ONWUSORIBE Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social Sciences, Ultimate University of Science and Management Technology, Adjarra, Porto- Novo, Republic of Benin</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The history of the human race is that of migration and conflicts. Man, by nature, is designed to be mobile. He moves, as the need arises, from one location to another in search of a variety of things. In the same vein, conflict is inherent in human relationship. Whether at the interpersonal or organizational/societal or national or international level, human interactions are laced with issues for conflicts. The paper objective is to examine how migration and conflicts have contributed to the making and shaping of the histories of the people just like in Nigeria and other parts of Africa and continents of the world, This is because at different points in the political and social histories of Nigerian peoples, records revealed a large scale of in and out-migration as well as different kinds of conflicts. The historic contacts with Europeans and the Arabs at different times are all products of migration. Similarly, various inter-ethnics strife, wars of expansion, religious conflicts, and commercial crises are all indices of the prevalence of conflicts in the country. The paper adopts the descriptive methodology to interrogate the interface between migration, conflicts and the challenges of state building in Nigeria. Findings depicts that scholars of Nigerian politics have shown that the numerous political conflicts and series of recurring sub national tensions in the country, pose a serious threat to the country’s corporate existence and democratic survival. The paper’s outcome concerns the issue of right to self-determination which is the major factor underpinning most of the country’s lingering protracted conflicts. What the paper contends as the future scope is the result of the patterns of migratory flow in the political history of the country, an issue further compounded by colonialism and the country’s governing class.</p> <p>Keywords: Migration, Conflicts, State Building, Nigeria, Challenges</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Dr Hector Iwaka GICICSSH1803177</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The impact of size and culture on the adopting of market orientation by small and medium enterprise</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr Hector Iwaka Business Division, Higher Colleges of Technology, Dubai, UAE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The role of small and medium enterprise in economic development has been well articulated by various researchers. Organizations have through market orientation been able to better understand its customers, competitors and business practices. While researchers have explored the relationship between market orientation and business performance in a variety of organizations, little research has been conducted on the importance of this concept to SME’s in emerging market. The study builds on the theory of Kohli & Jaworski to investigate the roles played by organizational size and culture in the implementation of the marketing concept. The aim of the researchers is to understand how market orientation is adopted by SME’s and attempt to identify the various factors that impede on market orientation. This study examined the levels of market orientation in relation to organizational size and culture. Finally the paper discusses the importance of marketing 3.0 – From products to customers to the human spirit by Philip Kotker.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Abbas Mottaghian GICICSSH1803194</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Animal’s rights and environment in Islam points of view</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abbas Mottaghian Slamic Studies, Al-Mustafa, Qom-Iran</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In Islam animals and environment are known as creatures of god, and in holy Quran it has been mention that they are worshipping god. In Islamic perspective animals and environment come in account as a worshiper of god. So we should respect them.</p> <p>In Islamic points of view all of us are the creatures of the same creator and we both are using god’s grants to live, so they have right to live because we are equal in this case and god gives this right to them and anyone can’t take it from them.</p> <p>The most important point in this regard is the difference between guilty and criminal in Islamic perspective. Criminal is a person who commit crime which has punishment in this world and he will be punished in the day of judgment, but a guilty guy is a person who commit sin which has no punishment in the court but he will be punished by god in hereafter but he has no right to reach to the holy positions. If a guy kills an animal or annoys it without any reason or destroyed environment, he is a guilty guy not criminal. It means there is no punishment for him in Islamic law, but he is guilty and he will be punished by god in the Day of Judgment.</p> <p>In conclusion I must tell that: Theologically animals and environment are creatures of god and they have divine aspect. Ethically we must respect animals as creatures of god to gain rewards and to avoid hell in the Day of Judgment. Jurisprudentially we are not allowed to annoy them and we should help them to have a better life.</p> <p>Keywords: islam, animals, environment, Quran</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Nicholas Akas GICICSSH1803197</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nigerian Music And The Bastardization Of Cultural Norms In Child’s Moral Development: A Study Of Flavour’s Musicalvideo Catch You</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Akas, Nicholas Chielotam Department of theatre and film studies, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The beauty and uniqueness of African cultural norms are heading for extinction because of acculturation. Acculturation in art is not bad, but when misused, it automatically affects the well-being of the people, more especially children. The bastardization of cultural norms in Nigerian music is negatively affecting the Nigeria child’s development both morally, socially and otherwise. This is because many a time, they tend to speak, dress, dance and behave like the westerners based on what they watch in some Nigerian musical videos, which is not in line with their acquired cultural norms from birth. The critical questions now are: what really motivates the Nigerian artist’s choice of music? Is the Nigerian Censor Board still active? Are parents in this century still watchdogs in monitoring what their children watch on television, YouTube and internet? From findings, some parents lack the charisma in impacting the required cultural norms on their children. On the side of the Nigerian musical Artists, the Slogan is “More Quality More Money”. Therefore, cultural civility in their musical videos is thrown to the winds. This article contextually analyzes some areas in our musical videos where cultural norms towards child’s development is been bastardized. In conclusion, the watchword should be, while trying to do cultural syncretism, let only the good ones be adopted while the bad ones should be deemphasized.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sumit Chakrabarti</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rethinking Modernity: Tagore’s Early Critique and Formulating the</p>

<p>GICICSSH1803199</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Literary</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sumit Chakrabarti Professor and Chair, Department of English, Presidency University, Kolkata, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In his essay, 'The Purpose of Literature', Tagore writes: "That which comes across as purposefulness within the purely literary is incidental in nature. And it is ephemeral. That which has purposefulness has a different name...you may call it philosophy, science or history...literature has no purpose...one cannot discover a purpose in creativity, as one may in construction...". The narrative of cultural modernity, newly arrived in a colonial context, is given a curious turn by Tagore in his essays. My paper intends to explore the nature of the conclusivist, epistemological understanding of literary modernity, and constructions of the 'self', in the light of a few of Tagore's essays.</p> <p>The central concern in my paper will be to examine the curious interface between literature and modernity, and how the question has evolved in the twenty-first century in ways that qualify, contradict or rewrite the many tenets of modernity as cultural practise. I will not intend to give this evolution a name, as I feel that every act of naming, be it postmodernity, surmodernity, transmodernity, et al has carried within it an inevitable trace of modernity, and in so many ways, has consolidated a synchronic pessimism about the evolutionary principle.</p> <p>The questions I attempt to raise in this paper are: Is techne the prime mover in literary art, or is representation the inevitable denouement of modernity? Are meaning-making and conclusivist, techno-epistemological understanding of the act of writing the two most important lessons of literary modernity? In this context I'll attempt to read, briefly, the interventions of Bruno Latour and Zygmunt Bauman and situate them in the context of some of Rabindranath Tagore's essays on literature and modernity written as early as 1906.</p> <p>Keywords: Modernity; Literary Modernity; Rabindranath Tagore; Zygmunt Bauman; Bruno Latour</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Lalaine Boco GICICSSH1803201</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">"The Effect of Workplace Design to Employee Engagement, Collaborative Capability, and Perceived Work Performance in Coworking Spaces"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lalaine B. Boco College of Commerce and Business Administration, University of Santo Tomas, España, Manila, Philippines 1015</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Joseph Christian A. Gloria College of Commerce and Business Administration, University of Santo Tomas, España, Manila, Philippines 1015</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hannah Angelica R. Go College of Commerce and Business Administration, University of Santo Tomas, España, Manila, Philippines 1015</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Coworking spaces phenomenon is rapidly growing across the countries of North America, Europe, and Asia. Owing to its functional work environment,</p>


	<p>it offers coworkers a collaborative atmosphere that make them more involved at work. The research study aims to describe the causal relationship of workplace design to perceived work performance and to employee engagement and collaborative capability as mediating variables through the use of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). A total of 350 coworkers aged 18-60 years old, from 27 different coworking spaces in Metro Manila, Philippines participated in the study. The findings of this research revealed that workplace design has no direct effect on perceived work performance; however, perceived work performance improves when coworkers are more engaged and have better collaborative capability. Nonetheless, the rest of the hypothesized premises were affirmed in the result of this study. This paper can help the HR managers and the business centers to create a more flexible and constructive workplace setting for their employees. Further, the results can be used as a basis for the fundamental shift of the traditional workspace into a new creative workplace.</p> <p>Keywords: coworking spaces, workplace design, employee engagement, collaborative capability, perceived work performance, coworkers, workspace</p>
<p>Mangal kanti Chakma GICICSSH1803203</p>	<p>A Global peace and Co-existence of Dhamma: A Buddhist aspect</p> <p>Mangal kanti Chakma (Writer) India Buddhist monk (Ph.D Scholar)</p> <p>Bijoy Barua (Co-Witer) India Buddhist monk (Preacher)</p> <p>Ripan Chakma (Listener) India Social Activities</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>A religion of Buddhist is a simple unique teaching and Dhamma, it is denoted to based all practical and rational to apply of self liberation and to understand of casues and effect of human problem. A root of peace is very important to all but firstly have to remove ignorance, power& position, i, want, ego, jealousy, and nuclear systems of countries. As mentioned it on Buddhism, it will derived from three thing; Loba (Desire), Dosa (Hatred) and Moha (delusion). To apply it very common around the world and globe, it is a sing of destruction of world and earth. For developing of peaceful world which is need to maintain some important principle of life such as mentioned in Buddhist philosophy: Five precept and four sublime truth, it is a life of art to apply in daily to all. Especially it will help to develop love and compassion, happiness and beautiful mind as per individual, others and family. Peace and Dhamma is a leading path of happiness and liberation from distress, delusion, sadness and globally conflicts. Every persons and beings want to live happily but it is used totally opposite, against of life, it happened due to accepting of unwholesome deed, power & position. So this paper especially presenting base on the matter and fact of life and happiness throughout the thought of philosophy, social and ethics of human beings. Thus will be push to develop globally love and kindness, compassion and fraternity. There will be send a very good messages to scholars, audiences, young participants throughtout the world.</p> <p>Keywords: Peace, Dhamma, sublime states, four noble truth, and three main roots, and wholesome action, five precept.</p>
<p>Biswabandita Chowdhury</p>	<p>Adolescent Well-being and it'sAssociation with Parental Support,</p>

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<p>GICICSSH1803212</p>	<p>Psychological Control and Behavioural Control: A study of Rural India</p> <p>Biswabandita Chowdhury Population Studies, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: Emerging from the shadows of the stigma associated with it, mental health or well-being has gained prominence in public health policies of industrialized nations; but in the majority world of south Asia, with more than 60 percent of worldwide suicides, there's still long way to trudge.</p> <p>Objective: This paper tries to find out the nature of association between parenting dimensions of support and control with the well being indicators of self esteem, depression and life satisfaction in rural India.</p> <p>Methods: The study sample consists of 480 adolescents aged 14 to 19 years (240 boys and 240 girls) from a cross-sectional survey in rural West Bengal, India. Parental support, psychological and behavioural control scale was borrowed from Children's report of Parental Behaviour Inventory (Schaefer, 1965). Well-being was captured through self esteem (Rosenberg scale), depression (CES-D adolescent version) and life satisfaction (SWLS).</p> <p>Results: Results of association has shown that in the Indian context, for adolescent boys, parental support along with behavioural control is a protective factor for depressive symptoms and at the same time fosters self esteem and life satisfaction. However for girls only parental support ensures less of depressive symptoms.</p> <p>Conclusion: As opposed to studies in western societies behavioural control is actually beneficial for adolescent well-being in India. Study reinforces that support with some level of control, ensures better transition to adulthood.</p> <p>Contribution: Youth in India comprise 19 % of its total population, but with minimal research on how childhood parenting exposure influences wellbeing. This paper had tried to fill in this research gap by relating parenting and wellbeing.</p>
<p>Ozobia Peter GICICSSH1803215</p>	<p>The Role Of Media In 2015 Presidential Election In Nigeria</p> <p>OZOBIA obiefuna peter Department Of Mass Communication, School Of Communication, Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos, Nigeria</p> <p>MUMUNI muse alade Department Of Political Science, Faculty Of Social Sciences Lagos State University, Ojo Lagos, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The media is unarguably one of the pillars of democracy and expected to play an important role during elections and electoral processes in any democracy. However, the narrative of the 2015 General election in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized due to blatant unprofessionalism and partisanship of the media as against professionalism in line with global best practice. The objective of the paper is to analyze the role of media in Nigeria's 2015 presidential election and electoral processes, also to interrogate the exhibition of unprofessionalism by the media. It is pertinent to know that despite the blatant display of unethical attitudes of the media some of it still displays professionalism in accordance with global best practice and democratic</p>

	<p>tenets. Qualitative methodology was used and a survey was conducted to collect data. Preliminary findings suggest that the media can influence the electorate, influence the voting pattern of the electorate which will at the end influence the outcome of the election. The paper further recommends that among other things the media in Nigeria should be objective and more professional in the discharge of their duties. Keywords: Role, Media, Presidential Election, Nigeria</p>
<p>Juan Carlos Murillo Castellanos GICICSSH1803223</p>	<p>The Strategic Management for the Sustainable Development, based in the Analytical Network Process (ANP). The case of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (UNAH)</p> <p>Mónica García-Melón INGENIO (CSIC-UPV), Universitat Politècnica de Valencia, Camino de Vera s/n, 46022 Valencia, Spain</p> <p>Juan Carlos Murillo Castellanos INGENIO (CSIC-UPV), Universitat Politècnica de Valencia, Camino de Vera s/n, 46022 Valencia, Spain</p> <p>Abstract In the Latin American context, the role starred by the university is vital for the Sustainable Development of the society. A key aspect to analyse this issue are the endeavours pumped through their strategical lines. The decision making process to select a strategy is usually very complex and involves different actors with conflicting criteria. For that, in this paper we propose a methodology based in a participative multicriteria approach, namely the Analytical Network Process, for the prioritization of the strategies, which has been applied to analyse the case of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (UNAH). The methodology has been carried out with the help of 5 experts to prioritize 4 alternatives: Curriculum Strengthening, Research, Institutional Planning and Public Engagement. The findings reveal that the experts prefer to foster Institutional Planning and Curriculum Strengthening, followed by the Research and Campus Engagement. Keywords: Sustainable Development, Strategies, Analytical Network Process, Multicriteria</p>
<p>Tahir Alam Khattak GICICSSH1803224</p>	<p>Growth of Sukuk and its role in the Economic development of Pakistan</p> <p>Tahir Alam Khattak Lecturer of Islamic Finance, Riphah International University, Lahore Campus</p> <p>Abstract In the course of recent decades, the Sukuk (Islamic security or Islamic Bond) industry has risen as one popular segment of an aggressive and exhaustive Islamic Financial Market. The development of the Sukuk (Islamic bond) in Pakistan has demonstrated a great advancement in the course of the last one and half decades. Actually, sukuk develop globally with a positive pattern. This investigation tends to influence the evaluation of development of Sukuk for an opportunity to casing of 10 years (2006 to 30 Jun 2016). For this reason, we will accentuate on a few regions including the development of sukuk, compare the growth of Sukuk in terms of money. Find the future outlook of Sukuk market in Pakistan, look for the most issued Sukuk in Pakistan and to point out the role of Sukuk etc. in economic development of</p>

	<p>Pakistan. In spite of the quick development of other money related instruments, we expect the developments of Sukuk to outpace as this instrument gives chances to beat a more extensive investor. Keywords: Sukukk, Economic Development, Islamic Financial Market</p>
<p>Aybulat Galimyanovich KARIMOV GICICSSH1803254</p>	<p>Specifics of economic poverty in the conditions of modern Russia</p> <p>Aybulat Galimyanovich KARIMOV Department of economy and management of development of territories, Institut of social and Economic Researches -Subdivision of the Ufa Federal Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences</p> <p>Abstract The purpose of the presented work consists in detection of specifics of economic poverty, on the basis of its complex analysis, in definition of the main directions and systems of effective measures on overcoming of economic poverty, as necessary condition of a sustainable development of the region. For achievement of a goal in a context of the research carried-out by the author the following tasks were solved: the essence of economic poverty as a new socio-economic phenomenon for regions of modern Russia which was widely adopted and demanding close profound attention; the reasons of emergence of economic poverty, as a structural element of modern Russian society were defined; the factors forming economic poverty were revealed, including it was proved that economic poverty is a consequence of a complex of the interconnected factors: economic, socio-demographic, territorial and geographical; the analysis of the main approaches and methods used for an assessment of economic poverty was made on the basis of the analysis it was revealed that in regions of Russia it is necessary to apply a methodical approach to measurement of economic poverty to assessment of the labor poverty, synthesizing absolute, relative and subjective methods of an assessment of poverty, absolute and relative poverty among the working population in the Republic of Bashkortostan is considered; the complex of effective measures on overcoming of economic poverty in the region is offered, the main of which are: methodical, all-economic, territorial, social and measures for regulation of policy of the income of the population. KEYWORDS The economic poverty, sustainable development, factors of economic poverty, approaches and methods of an assessment of economic poverty, absolute poverty, relative poverty, effective measures on overcoming of economic poverty.</p>
<p>Vincent Chakunda GICICSSH1803258</p>	<p>A ‘war against livelihoods’: An analysis of the response of the government of Zimbabwe to illegal vending</p> <p>Vincent Chakunda Department of Local Governance Studies, Midlands State University, Gweru</p> <p>Abstract The era post 1995 era marked the genesis of a protracted decline of Zimbabwe’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) due to a myriad of factors inter alia violation of human and property rights, collapse of the rule of law and international exclusion. The long stretched economic decline has been evident in massive deindustrialisation and capital flight, unemployment and the growing poverty levels due to a serious dislocation of livelihoods. Zimbabwe’s economy has since then been characterized by instability and volatility, both</p>

	<p>of which are hallmarks of excessive government interference and mismanagement. Massive corruption and disastrous economic policies have plunged the country into poverty. An inefficient judicial system and general lack of transparency severely exacerbate business costs and entrepreneurial risk. In the ensuing, a rise of illegal street vending has been noted as an alternative source of livelihoods. Studies have shown a direct correlation between the rate at which the informal sector is growing and the rate of unemployment, as people seek ways to sustain themselves. The study applied a mixed methods approach and twenty interviews were conducted supplemented by 10 focus group discussions. The study revealed that Harare and Bulawayo streets are examples of the challenges of a rampant illegal informal sector. The illegal vendors are not accountable to anyone and thrive on chaotic governance. At the same time, besides the aggressive competition, the illegal vendors endure endless fights with the law enforcement systems, which appear determined to bring sanity on the streets where the law of the jungle now rules. Relationships with police are always strained, especially law enforcement agents who are viewed as antagonistic to informal trading as they confiscate the vendors' wares. The relationship with local municipalities is tense, especially where informal traders' goods are constantly being confiscated and impounded (whether correctly or otherwise).</p>
 <p>Oksana Chornopyska GICICSSH1803276</p>	<p>Psychological Rehabilitation Of Ato Participants' Families In Crisis Situations</p> <p>Oksana Chornopyska Psychiatry, Narcology and Medical Psychology Department, Ivano-Frankivsk National Medical University, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Everyone knows an armed conflict in the Donbass region of Ukraine or the War in Donbass (2014 – present) has been still continuing for a few years. Naturally soldiers, mainly men, are the major direct victims of military operations. They have been exposed to traumatic events, such as bombings, shootings and injuries. The participation of soldiers in conflict has serious implications not only for their physical health, but also for their mental health. Psychologists say that rehabilitation is important not only for the soldiers but for the whole society.</p> <p>The investigation included the psychological support for couples (38 persons) who were in the rehabilitation center “Khyriv-Rent-Invest” Khyriv city (Sambir district, the Lviv region, Ukraine), where in services are provided for psychological rehabilitation of injured ATO participants.</p> <p>The comparative analysis showed peculiarities of ATO participants' families life perspectives. Thus, in crisis situations (loss of health, material wealth, apartment for living, work and opportunities of free life choice etc.) the direction of finding a solution of men and women to everyday problems is changing. These alterations concern building life perspectives, goals and means of their achieving.</p> <p>The mixed type of life stereotypes is appropriate for men: unwillingness to interfere in solving problems and shifting the responsibility to women. The state of frustration, manifestations of devaluation their life, absence of significant values and senses occur frequently. Features of men life perspectives changes in crisis situations have emerged in such psychological defenses as rejection, avoiding and non-recognition the problems.</p> <p>In crisis situations women alter life strategies stereotypes in behavior, which</p>

	<p>are peculiar to their female nature and emotional sphere as well. Instead of filling and mastering space strategy women choose strategy of management and organization actions. Women become more active in resolving their family life's problems.</p> <p>The psychological support of a couple in crisis situation consisted in family therapy, counseling, individual and group sessions. In this way life perspectives (recovery of time-spatial representations of the past, present and future) of men and women were corrected.</p> <p>Psychological personality support of ATO participants' families in crisis situations is aimed at harmonization of their life perspectives and activation of self-identity process.</p> <p>Keywords: life strategies, ATO participants, psychological rehabilitation, crisis situations, changes of men and women life perspectives.</p>
 <p>Esther Esho GICICSSH1803253</p>	<p>A Perspective Of Peace And Development Through The Lens Of Ubuntu Philosophy</p> <p>Esther Esho National Biotechnology Development Agency, Federal Ministry of Science and Technology. Umaru Musa Yar'adua Expressway, Lugbe, Abuja, FCT, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Ubuntu is an 'African Philosophy' which originated from the Nguni language, spoken in the southern part of Africa. Ubuntu is expressed as "umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu" it is commonly understood as: "I am because you are"; "I am because we are"; "You can't be human all by yourself"; Humanness, among others.</p> <p>Ubuntu is practised especially in southern Africa, it has been an indispensable tool to promote and enhance peace and development in the Nelson Mandela era. This paper demonstrates how the Ubuntu philosophy enhances peace and development from various perspectives; The intricacies involved in its practice; The corruption of a country in African that has lost quasi all its 'ubuntu-ness'. It evaluates the genuine approach of Ubuntu and its benefits to our day to day life.</p> <p>Keywords: Ubuntu, Humanitarian principles, Peacemaking, Oneness, Humanitarian action, Togetherness.</p>
<p>Sathiswaran Uthamaputhran GICICSSH1803287</p>	<p>A new paradigm from emerging markets: How entrepreneurs in high-tech SMEs are sensing and shaping up to their own international opportunities</p> <p>Sathiswaran Uthamaputhran Business School, University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This article aims at making a contribution to the field of internationalization by examining how Malaysian entrepreneurs, representing S.E. Asia, are presently exploiting their own wider global opportunities. This examination will be conducted from an effectuation perspective, drawing upon current research on the role of effectuation in internationalization and entrepreneurship. Three important principles of the effectuation process will be explored. This study will be based on multiple-case analyses to show how Malaysian entrepreneurs utilize their own specific personal resources in the process of sensing and shaping their own international opportunities. This provides an important contribution to the internationalization process by</p>

	<p>advancing the entrepreneurial behavior from another part of the world. Keywords: Internationalisation, opportunity, entrepreneur</p>
 <p>Yonatan Yilma Bizuwork GICICSSH1803289</p>	<p>Factors Affecting Consumer Preferences Of Domestic Garments In Ethiopia</p> <p>Yonatan Yilma Bizuwork Entrepreneurship Training Workshop, Entrepreneurship Development Center, Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Consumer preference is a predisposition of consumer to choose one thing over the other (one product over the other). Consumers' behavioural factors such as social, personal and psychological factors affect consumers on their purchase decisions. Apart from consumers' behaviour, product attributes such as price, quality, style and fashion are also determinant factor for consumers' preferences. Based on these concepts, the objective of the study was to identify and analyze factors that affect consumer preferences of domestic garments such as T-shirts, Shirts, Trousers, Sweaters, Knitted under wears and jackets. This study was conducted on factors affecting consumer preferences of domestically produced Garments.</p> <p>Statement of the Problem: The basic reason to conduct the study is the declining trend of sales performance of domestically produced garments in domestic markets from 85% in 2006 to 70.8% in 2008, and from 70% to 59% from 2009 to 2010 on average. The reason that caused the decline of demand in local market for such product was the curiosity behind the study. Hypotheses were formulated to test for how significantly the presumed factors affect consumer preferences. Hypothesis one was tested using one sample z-test while the rests were tested using one sample t-test. Various literatures and research works are reviewed about these factors to get the understanding of the theoretical framework.</p> <p>Source of Data: The primary source of data for the study were consumers found in Addis Ababa that were encountered during the study time, and domestic garment producers which are found in Addis Ababa and within 60 km radius of Addis Ababa. Garment Shops from seven major market areas such as Merkato are judgementally selected, and a sample size of 331 consumers who were conveniently available, but by selecting randomly the 3rd entrant, keeping separate for male and female was selected.</p> <p>Methodology: Data were collected through scheduled questionnaires from consumers where enumerators fill the response on questionnaires. But from 16 sample producers, it was collected through semi-structured interview. Data were analysed using SPSS version 17 (Statistical Package for Social Science) and presented using tables and pie charts.</p> <p>Findings: The study found that product attributes such as garment quality, design and color are the major factors negatively affecting consumer preferences of domestic garments. From behavioural factors, self-concept plays a major role in affecting their preference of local garments followed by friends' influence. The problem with low quality fabric is also due to the delay of raw materials imported from abroad that increases the duration of work-in-progress products.</p>
<p>Mehmet Seyhan GICICSSH1803291</p>	<p>Relationship between Relational Social Capital and Academic Performance Publication Networks H-Index Analysis</p> <p>Mehmet Seyhan Business Department, Faculty of Economics, Gaziantep University,</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Gaziantep, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study is based on the assumption that scientific knowledge is socially structured, and whether relational capital is a factor explaining academic performance. The aim of the study is to analyze the relationship between relational capital and academic publication performance.</p> <p>It has been attempted to reveal the author network map of the studies conducted in the field of management and organization by means of social network analysis and to reveal the relational capital of authors in this network. In line with this objective the study sample is designated the articles conducted in the management and organization area originating in Turkey which situated at Scopus database between the years 1978-2017 were compiled. A total of 4338 number of researchers have attended the publication of 3033 articles as authors.</p> <p>The relationship between relational social capital and academic publications performance that they academics have made as a result of the work done to determine through joint publications, the network map created by researchers operating in the management and organization in Turkey was obtained. The relationship between the h-indexes of the researchers in this map and their relative positions in the network was examined and a positive correlation was determined at (r=0.20) level. In other words, academicians' associations and academic performances are changing in the same way. This result is similar to the literature, and there are differences in the strength of the relationship. The reasons for this may include the size of the data set being processed, each sample having its own unique values and method variability.</p> <p>Keywords: Relational Social Capital, Academic Performance, Social Network Analysis</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Isabel Ribau GICICSSH1803292</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PhD supervision: an exploratory and a preliminary study about the Supervisor point of view</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Isabel Ribau UIED, Departamento de Ciências Sociais Aplicadas, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Campus da Caparica, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>It is well known that doctoral attrition is high, and that is a problem for higher education systems, but also to the society. The scientific and technological development (the research enterprise) of a society is intimately related to the knowledge that is developed and produce in higher education systems, once it is there that it is constructed based on innovation, creativity and originality. The attrition is an obstacle to science/technology improve since students don't develop and conclude their research project, which would bring new knowledge to society. From the students' point of view, this attrition has personal but also financial and career consequences. On the other and is the excellence in supervision, that reduce attrition promote a holistic formation of the students, as a person and as a researcher, and is a facilitator of learning and a sponsor of knowledge.</p> <p>There are few studies in Portugal related to the third cycle, and fewer related to the supervision practices and experience. In this context and trying to understand what are the supervision practices and experience live by the PhD</p>

	<p>students and supervisors, an exploratory survey regarding PhD supervision was developed and applied to PhD students and to supervisors. The aim was to obtain data that allowed a first approach to doctoral supervision. And then, based on this exploratory study we developed another more extensive one - a preliminary survey. The preliminary survey was applied and tested the reliability and accuracy of it. In this paper, we will present the results related to supervisors of both studies. In the first phase, the exploratory survey was applied to a sample of PhD supervisors in a specific field, Science Education, which were enrolled in attending an early researcher's event in which they involve their PhD students. In a second phase of the project, the preliminary survey was applied to Universidade Nova de Lisboa (UNL) supervisors. The results from the two populations have significant differences related to the socialization/integration process in the research area, but above all it was not possible to perceive how supervisor monitor and evaluated the research process and progress.</p> <p>Another survey is being applied to doctoral students and supervisor in UNL. It is our intention to deeply study the supervision in UNL.</p> <p>Keywords: doctoral supervision, supervisor point of view, supervision outcomes, doctoral students</p>
<p>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug GICICSSH1803293</p>	<p>Sustainability Behind Bars: Increasing Women's Productivity And Health</p> <p>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug Health Allied Strand, Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Philippines</p> <p>Krisleth Garcia Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Ericka May Acosta Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Glynez Eslava Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Allan Costales Jr. Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Fernando Oringo Research Adviser (Lorma Colleges Senior Highschool)</p> <p>Antonette Ongngad Research Adviser (Lorma Colleges Senior Highschool)</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Decent work is the total aspiration of people in their working lives. Decent work is mainly achieved by people to have a purpose in a society where he belongs. It encompasses work opportunities for people that provide fair income, having a secured workplace and social protection for families, better possibilities of personal development and social integration, freedom to express sensible thoughts and be able to participate in the decisions that will directly affect the lives of workers and the equality among the job opportunities offered to people. According to Guy Ryder, International Labor Organization Director, "Even though global unemployment has stabilized, decent work deficits remain widespread: the global economy is still</p>

	<p>not creating enough jobs. Additional efforts need to be put in place to improve the quality of work for jobholders and to ensure that the gains of growth are shared equitably,” Additional efforts are encouraged to the higher organizations to improve job quality for everyone; a quality job that will ensure an equitable gain of development for all people from different social statuses. This study aimed to solve the problems: a) What are the possible employments for incarcerated women to sustain their health services? b) What are lived experiences of incarcerated women in terms of health, financial aspect, skills development? This action research made use of interview to the policewomen of Bacnotan, La Union who were assigned to handle incarcerated women. As a result, the researches came up with an action plan on addressing the SDG number eight which is Sustainability Development that focus on Sustainability Behind Bars. With the said program, productivity across all genders will be taken into consideration in such way that equal opportunities are given regardless of their past and background. Keywords: Sustainability, Incarcerated women, Productivity, Empowerment, SDG</p>
<p>Adesuwa Mary Osunde GICICSSH1803296</p>	<p>Population Rapid Growth And Environment: The Case Of Nigeria In West Africa</p> <p>Osunde Adesuwa Mary Department of sociology, Faculty of Social Siences, Ambrose Ali University Ekpoma, Nigeria</p> <p>Chekwube Eneh A Department of Library Science, University of Benin</p> <p>Abstract According to Rev. Thomas Malthus an increasing population without corresponding increase in the means of subsistence will breed poverty, diseases, unemployment and other social ills. The Nigerian population situation in West Africa is examined with specific reference to its history and growth by reviewing the available literature and documents. It discussed efforts made by different governments as regard population policies to influence demographic variables, increase welfare and standard of living of people and why these policies were ineffective. The paper also discussed the possible consequences of an unchecked rapidly growing Nigerian population and suggested ways of reducing its growth to pave way for rapid socio-economic development and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. KEYWORDS: Nigerian, West Africa, population, Population policies, Population growth, Population census and Environment</p>
<p>Onotor Marvin Chukwudi GICICSSH1803297</p>	<p>Challenges Of Human Resource Management In West Africa Under Developed Economy</p> <p>Onotor Marvin Chukwudi Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Imo State University, Owerri</p> <p>Emmmanuel E.A Faculty of Social Sciences, Enugu State University of Science and Technology</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Human Resource Management is complex and problematic because the individuals as workers hardly adapt or voluntarily embrace the objectives of the organization. As individuals, the employees have needs, aspirations, motivations, desires and interests which influence their behaviour at work but unfortunately these objectives are sometimes in conflict with the corporate objectives of the enterprise. In reconciling these conflicting interests Human Resources Management and Planning are useful tools employed in harmonizing the needs of the employees with the goals and objectives Human resources are the life blood of an organization. Despite the application of technology in modern business management, human resources are still relevant and most adaptive resources of the organization. The strategic values of HR stem from the fact that apart from other resources employed in the course of production (land, capital, technology etc) which are passive, human resources are endowed with discretionary decision-making power and thus have competitive advantage over the other resources. Besides, HR combines other resources in the right mix to formulate appropriate strategies for the accomplishment of the desired objectives of the enterprise. This essential attribute of HR assist the enterprise to make rightful decisions and respond effectively to the threats and opportunities within the environment of the organization. Thus the enterprise depends highly on its HR for success and survival. This dependence continuously is increasing considering the complex and turbulent nature of the business environment of this century of the organization on a continuous basis.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Abigail Sunday GICICSSH1803298</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Rural To Urban Migration Tendency In West Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abigail Sunday Faculty of Social Sciences, University Of Uyo, Akwa Ibom State</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Imeh E I Department Of Management And Tourism, University Of Uyo, Akwaibom State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The challenges of urbanization inevitably challenge the rural question. Thus, as urban settlements and associated problems expand, rural conditions correspondingly worsen since urban areas pull out rural residents to migrate for the seeming better opportunities. With the state policies provoking the ruralities to uproot their places they no doubt raise the problems of security in both the rural settlements in all its manifestations. In other words, the tackling of the issue of sustainable development, infrastructural distributions are crucial in ameliorating the urban drift. The myth, reality and hope of a sustainable human settlement pattern seem to have been unraveled by the two UN Habitat Conferences of 1976 and 1996. It must be stressed that any design and strategy to improve the urban condition must correspond with similar design and strategy to improve the rural areas in order to stamp out the prevalence of rural-urban migration. Over time however, human beings have moved and established settlements in dual albeit with stratified socio-economic and geo-political compositions called either ‘rural’ or ‘urban’. This paper analyzes the general problems of development of urban and rural settlements in West Africa as well as various shifts in policies and strategies contained therein.</p> <p>Keywords: Rural-urban migration, West Africa</p>

<p>Mumuni Muse Alade GICICSSH1803299</p>	<p>Migration And Politics Of Identity In Nigeria's 2015 General Elections: The Case Of Igbos In Lagos</p> <p>OZOBIA obiefuna peter Department Of Mass Communication, School Of Communication, Icon University Of Management, Science & Technology. Seme Podji, Republic Of Benin</p> <p>MUMUNI muse alade Department Of Political Science, Faculty Of Social Sciences Icon University Of Management, Science & Technology. Seme Podji, Republic Of Benin</p> <p>Abstract The 2015 general elections in Nigeria left some indelible marks in Nigeria's political history. One of such is the politics of tribal identity. The merger of some of the opposition parties which earlier failed in 2003, 2007, and 2011 but became a reality in 2013 ahead of 2015 general elections was also an issue for the voters. The alliance was aimed at defeating the then ruling party at the center, The change in the voting pattern of the voters especially in the Igbos dominated areas of Lagos state led to the lost of some of the stronghold of All Progressives Congress(APC) to the then opposition party, Peoples Democratic Party(PDP) in the state. It also marked the first time an incumbent president will lose a re-election bid in the history of elections in Nigeria. The thrust of this paper is to empirically study migration and politics of identity as related to the Igbos in Lagos as demonstrated during 2015 general elections. The paper also investigated ethnic or tribal and religious identities, and other factors that are responsible for the change in the voting pattern of the Igbos in Lagos. The paper further seeks to access the extent at which migration and politics of tribal identity can influence the outcome of election. A Qualitative method was adopted for the study. A survey was conducted to collect data. The findings suggest that migration and tribal identity can influence the outcome of an election, The Paper recommend that amongst other things that for the sustainability of democracy, party politics devoid of tribal and religious identities should be encouraged in Nigeria's Politics. Keywords: Migration, Politics, Identity, Elections, Igbos</p>
<p>Ozobia Obiefuna Peter GICICSSH1803300</p>	<p>Migration And Politics Of Identity In Nigeria's 2015 General Elections: The Case Of Igbos In Lagos</p> <p>OZOBIA obiefuna peter Department Of Mass Communication, School Of Communication, Icon University Of Management, Science & Technology. Seme Podji, Republic Of Benin</p> <p>MUMUNI muse alade Department Of Political Science, Faculty Of Social Sciences Icon University Of Management, Science & Technology. Seme Podji, Republic Of Benin</p> <p>Abstract The 2015 general elections in Nigeria left some indelible marks in Nigeria's political history. One of such is the politics of tribal identity. The merger of</p>

	<p>some of the opposition parties which earlier failed in 2003, 2007, and 2011 but became a reality in 2013 ahead of 2015 general elections was also an issue for the voters. The alliance was aimed at defeating the then ruling party at the center, The change in the voting pattern of the voters especially in the Igbos dominated areas of Lagos state led to the lost of some of the stronghold of All Progressives Congress(APC) to the then opposition party, Peoples Democratic Party(PDP) in the state. It also marked the first time an incumbent president will lose a re-election bid in the history of elections in Nigeria.</p> <p>The thrust of this paper is to empirically study migration and politics of identity as related to the Igbos in Lagos as demonstrated during 2015 general elections. The paper also investigated ethnic or tribal and religious identities, and other factors that are responsible for the change in the voting pattern of the Igbos in Lagos. The paper further seeks to access the extent at which migration and politics of tribal identity can influence the outcome of election. A Qualitative method was adopted for the study. A survey was conducted to collect data. The findings suggest that migration and tribal identity can influence the outcome of an election, The Paper recommend that amongst other things that for the sustainability of democracy, party politics devoid of tribal and religious identities should be encouraged in Nigeria’s Politics.</p> <p>Keywords: Migration, Politics, Identity, Elections, Igbos</p>
<p>Leia Erica Serrano GICICSSH1803301</p>	<p>Teenage Mothers: Ensuring Health and Well-being Through Equal Access to Services Through Online Platform</p> <p>Amira Zoe T. De La Cuesta Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p>Leia Erica R. Serrano Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p>Katrina Zen Alviar Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p>Venus Mae P. Medina Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p>Fernando Oringo Research Advisers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The third Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) which is to “ Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. “ states that by the year 2030 every human on the planet has an access to healthy lives not only in good mental and physical health but also maternal health for it also proposes to end preventable maternal mortality. The target for universal maternal health access has been elevated. Although suggested targets may change as a result of the consultation process, they give us a good sense of the specific areas in which public and private investment will need to be channeled. According to Philippine Statistics Authority, while under-five mortality has declined slightly in recent years from 54 deaths per 1,000 births in 1988-92 to 48 deaths for the period 1993-1997, infant mortality rates have remained unchanged at about 35 deaths per 1,000 births. This study aimed to solve the problems: a) What are the existing programs and services that caters the</p>

	<p>health and well-being of teenage moms?, b) How do teenage moms acquire information and services from their locale?, and c)How can an online platform help teenage moms in ensuring good health and well-being? This action research made use of interview to the teenage moms of San Juan, La Union. As a result, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the third SDG that focuses on the health and well-being of teenage moms. With the said program, the teenage moms will be able acquire the necessary information and support with the aid of technology. Teenage moms requires a huge amount of support from the society in order to stay away from the stigma and allow them to explore further opportunities and raise their own children.</p>
<p>Isabel Ribau GICICSSH1803303</p>	<p>PhD supervision: an exploratory and a preliminary study about the Supervisor point of view</p> <p>Isabel Ribau UIED, Departamento de Ciências Sociais Aplicadas, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Campus da Caparica, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>It is well-known that PhD attrition is high, and that is a problem for higher education systems, but also to the society. The scientific and technological development (the research enterprise) of a society is intimately related to the knowledge that is developed and produce in higher education systems once it is there that it is constructed based on innovation, creativity and originality. The attrition is an obstacle to science/technology improve since students don't develop and conclude their research project, that to be approved must bring new knowledge to society. So this new knowledge will not be created or it will take more time to be constructed. From the students' point of view, this attrition has personal but also financial and career consequences. So it should be understood, to be avoided or at least by reducing. On the other and is the excellence in supervision, that reduce attrition promote a holistic formation of the students, as a person and as a researcher, and is a facilitator of learning and a sponsor of knowledge.</p> <p>There are few studies in Portugal related to the third cycle, and fewer related to the supervision practices and experience. In this context and trying to understand what are the supervision practices and experience live by the PhD students and supervisors, an exploratory survey regarding PhD supervision was developed. The aim was to obtain data that allowed a first approach to doctoral supervision. The survey was applied to PhD students and to supervisors. And then, based on this exploratory study we developed another more extensive one - a preliminary survey. The preliminary survey was applied and tested the reliability and accuracy of it.</p> <p>In this paper, we will present the results related to supervisors. In the first phase, the exploratory survey was applied to a sample of PhD supervisors in a specific field, Science Education, which were enrolled in attending an early researcher's event in which they involve their PhD students. In a second phase of the project, the preliminary survey was applied to a sample of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa (UNL) supervisor population. It is our intention to deeply study the supervision in UNL.</p> <p>Keywords: Doctoral supervision, supervisor, PhD student, supervision practices</p>
<p>Elaine Mecos</p>	<p>Depression, Identity Theft, and Narcissism in the Online World</p>

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GICICSSH1803304

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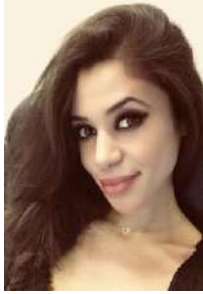
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Abstract

The research paper aims to establish understanding on the prevalence of Identity Theft, Depression, and Narcissism in Social Media. Almost everyone who is connected to the internet can become a victim of identity theft, ranging from kids with phones or grandparents with accounts. Today's youth also miss out social skills development when they're connected and interacted through a screen. Furthermore, the causes of depression became predominant in the social media community, and are determined through looking for clues hidden in their posts such as sadness or suicidal quotes. Moreover, narcissistic people tend to rise without being concerned about other feelings which can also lead to depression. The development of narcissism is caused by social interactions and too much use of smartphones. The researchers focused on mixed method, a combination of qualitative and quantitative research for their research design. The researchers conducted online interview with Filipino teen celebrities and were asked about their subjective experiences on narcissism, identity theft and online depression. Research shows various perceptions of the participants when it comes to dealing with depression and how social media plays a significant role towards the emotional development of teenagers nowadays. Teen celebrities are also victims of identity theft, but they tend to manage on how to deal with it and the moment they enter in the world of entertainment industry, they are already given proper orientation

<p>Ibrahim ALmarashdeh GICICSSH1803307</p>	<p>Keywords: social media; narcissism; identity theft, depression and millennial</p> <p>Search convenience and access convenience: investigating the difference between shopping via mobile application and online shopping via website</p> <p>Ibrahim Almarashdeh College of Applied Studies and Community Service, Imam Abdurrahman Bin Faisal University, Al-Dammam, Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Kamal Eldin Eldaw College of Applied Studies and Community Service, Imam Abdurrahman Bin Faisal University, Al-Dammam, Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Ghaith M. Jaradat Department of Computer Science, Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, Jerash University, 26150-311 Jerash, Jordan</p> <p>Mutasem AlSmadi College of Applied Studies and Community Service, Imam Abdurrahman Bin Faisal University, Al-Dammam, Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Usama A Badawi College of Applied Studies and Community Service, Imam Abdurrahman Bin Faisal University, Al-Dammam, Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Firas Haddad College of Applied Studies and Community Service, Imam Abdurrahman Bin Faisal University, Al-Dammam, Saudi Arabia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Now a day we use online platforms for everything in our daily life. Using shopping online via mobile application and shopping via online website become a typical procedure in our daily life. People like to do shopping online, but we still did not know the different between shopping via mobile apps and website adoption in term of access convenience and search convenience. This study aimed to investigate the different between shopping via mobile apps and website adoption in term of access convenience and search convenience. This study used a sample of 143 participant to measure the adoption of shopping online via both website and mobile shopping. The collected data analysed using SPSS. The results show that mobile apps is more adopted in term of accessibility but website shopping is more adopted in term searchability. This study did not find significant difference it term of total adoption of both website and mobile shopping. The future researchers could focus in measuring the difference in term of usability and security which we assume could bring a valid result.</p> <p>Keywords: Access convenience; search convenience, behavioural intention, online shopping</p>
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Kamila Moulai
GICICSSH1803308

An analysis of the macro-economic context of self-initiated expatriation through a comparison with assigned expatriates

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Abstract

As a group that is regularly said to represent a rich source of human capital (Al Ariss, 2010), self-initiated expatriates (SIEs) constitute a category of mobile workers who decide to expatriate without organisational support. In addition to often being highly educated persons with a significant cultural and linguistic background, they also tend to be in the process of enjoying their first international experience (Andresen, Al Ariss & Walther, 2013). This population may appear challenging to subject to academic scrutiny, with this paper aiming to provide a clear review of the existing literature on SIEs. In addition, this article depicts the evolution of the concept over time, and contextualises the target talent population within the macro-economic context of a talent war. Drawing upon a systematic comparison with organisational expatriates – a group that has been acknowledged by international mobility researchers as the most widely understood category of mobile workers – this paper seeks to explore the very specificities and motivations of SIEs.

In order to extract relevant published studies, we analysed various electronic databases that are relevant to the fields of economic science and management studies. The originality of this paper lies in the fact that in addition to taking stock of the literature, it structures the available data on SIEs, and seizes the complexities as well as specificities of this category of workers regarding their profile and motivations to expatriate.

Consistent with the work previously shared in this contribution, this paper identifies in its further research section some key challenges to address in order to enhance contributions to the construction of knowledge of SIEs, as well as to improve the management of these mobile workers.

Keywords: Self-initiated expatriation/International mobility/Talent war/Talent/Globalisation

Mohsen Borhani
GICICSSH1803316

Suggesting a framework for evaluating the organizational agility with a focus on the role of information technology with an approach to coverage analysis of network data

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Abstract

Nowadays by increasing competition and unpredictable changes in business organizations must be agile to gain a competitive advantage in achieving organizational goals and business success. This feature helps organizations to uncover and respond to unpredictable changes to achieve a better position in the competitive market and improve the cycle time in management activities. Information technology can be effective in providing the information needed to achieve strategic goals for the agility of organizations. According to the widespread dimensions of organizational agility in management science as well as the important role that information technology has in its development. The present study aims to develop an organizational agility with an IT

	<p>approach. In the proposed model, agility stimuli as inputs of the first stage, IT capabilities are considered as outputs of the first stage and input of the second stage, and ultimately agility capabilities are considered as outputs of the second stage. A fairly large part of the agility research literature is devoted to methods of assessing organizational agility. The study of these practices reveals the existence of a fundamental defect, and the lack of attention to the different circumstances of the various organizations and the consequent lack of their equal need for agility.</p>
 <p>Zhanna Mingaleva GICICSSH1803317</p>	<p>Stimulating the creation of new production technologies as a factor of technological modernization</p> <p>Zhanna Mingaleva Full professor of Department of Economics and Management in Industrial Production, Director of the Research Center for Sustainable Development and innovation processes, Perm National Research Polytechnic University, Perm, Russian Federation, Full professor of Department of State and Municipal Government, Perm State National Research University, Perm, Russian Federation</p> <p>Abstract.</p> <p>The task of intensifying efforts to stimulate the process of creating advanced production technologies today is facing the modern economy. To this end, it is necessary to identify those factors that directly influence the creation of new national high technologies for production, regardless of regional specifics and regional policy and irrespective of technology imports. This was set as the research goal in this article.</p> <p>The method of least squares was used to construct an econometric model. A semi-logarithmic model was obtained after all recalculations that best corresponded to the stated research task and the selected criteria for selecting variables.</p> <p>As a result of the research, two factors were identified that are not related to each other, but have a direct impact on the creation of new national high production technologies - a patent issued for inventions and internal R&D expenditures. A purposeful impact on these factors will allow to ensure the technological modernization of the country's production base, the development of the scientific and technical potential of key sectors and sectors of the economy, and the growth of the country's intellectual resources.</p> <p>In the future, it is necessary to continue the factor analysis of the process of creating new technologies with the aim of activating and strengthening it. It is necessary to focus on stimulating the process of creating technologies that meet world standards and outrun them.</p> <p>Key words. Technological modernization, new technologies, econometric model, factor analysis, sustainable development, import of technology, innovation development</p>
<p>Victoria Dunaeva GICICSSH1803054</p>	<p>Bodily awareness as a tool of psychological inquiry</p> <p>Victoria Dunaeva PhD, Activus Aspectus. Innovative Laboratory, Member of Editorial board of Psychophysiological Research: Theory and Practice, Warsaw, Poland</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In last decades there have been an increasing number of studies on mental health and emotional well-being and their influence on physical health. According to this approach, physical problems often manifest unexpressed</p>

	<p>hidden inner conflicts. Psychologists increasingly apply to awareness of bodily sensations of their clients, using it as a tool for therapy.</p> <p>In my paper I would like to present one of such psychological methods named focusing which I use in my practice as a clinical psychologist. Focusing method was elaborated by Eugen Gendlin, American philosopher, who collaborated with the founder of person-centered therapy Carl Rogers. Gendlin's research showed that positive change in psychotherapy depended on client's ability to reach bodily feel of topics discussed during therapy. Eugen Gendlin developed special procedure for thinking related with bodily awareness that he named the "felt sense".</p> <p>In my practice I include Focusing method into my own system based on idea of healing through consciousness. I have found out that awareness and verbalization of negative feelings facilitate the process releasing from emotional suffering from memory of body. Specific bodily responses can lead to finding of true reasons of emotional conflicts. My future scope is to explore how to use this approach more effectively for treatment of consequences of social trauma.</p> <p>Key Words: focusing, emotional conflict, body awareness, felt sense</p>
<p>Maria Antunes GICICSSH1803110</p>	<p>The role of the English for Specific Purposes teacher in the classroom, the use of the course book complemented by authentic materials</p> <p>Maria José Antunes Professor, Polytechnic Institute Of Viseu; Higher School Of Technology And Management, Viseu, Portugal</p> <p>Maria De Lurdes Martins Professor, Polytechnic Institute Of Viseu; Higher School Of Technology And Management, Viseu, Portugal</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>With this investigation, we expect to enable English for Specific Purposes teachers and students with the proper tools so students might use a second language in an effective way. We reflect upon the need for using authentic situations in the classroom and propose a group of replicated contexts. This paper is divided into four sections, the first one presents the theoretical background, discusses the importance of the course book and of the materials used in the classroom by both teachers and students. The second part concentrates on the description of the course and on the presentation of some of the samples of real documents used to practice content and language by the students. In the subsequent section we debate the role of the English for Specific Purposes teacher in the classroom and discuss the results of the evaluation of both the course book and the authentic materials. In the fourth section we present some strategies and materials that might be used in the future so students improve their command of the language. This paper offers a significant input to English for Specific Purposes teachers once it gives innovative insights on teaching English as a second language for students who attend higher education courses.</p> <p>Keywords: English for Specific Purposes (ESP), Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL), English as a Foreign Language (TEFL), English for Academic Purposes (EAP).</p>



Zeynep Inci Karadenizli
GICICSSH1803140

Comparison Of Ball Throwing Velocity, Anaerobic Power And Some Anthropometric Characteristics In Female Handball Players Considering Their Playing Positions

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to compare ball velocity, anaerobic power and some anthropometric characteristics in young and senior national female handball players (N: 54; age: 21.90yrs). Elite female handball players, who play in different game areas (19 playmakers, 18 pivot and 17 wing), volunteered to study. The average ball throwing velocity during the 3-step running throw was measured with a radar (Sports Radar Gun). Anaerobic power was calculated using the Lewis formula. The waist circumference, height, arm span and hand length were measured with mezuro from anthropometric features. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated by formula. Descriptive statistics were used for statistical evaluations, and ANOVA or Kruskal-Wallis tests were used in comparison. As a result of statistical analysis, there were no significant differences in waist circumference, anaerobic power and mean ball throwing velocity values ($p>0.05$). On the other hand, it was found that there were significant differences between play areas in the BKI, arm span and hand length values ($p<0.05$). As a result of the study, it was observed that there was a significant difference between the playmakers and the pivot players in the BMI values in favor of playmakers (21.77, 22.97 respectively). In addition, it was also found that there was a significant difference in the BMI values between the playmakers and the wing zone players in favor of the wing zone players (21.77, 21.12 respectively). As a result, it was found that there was a significant difference in the arm span length values between the pivot and wing zone players in favor of the pivot zone players (170.66 cm, 164.88 cm respectively). As a result, it was found that there was a significant difference in the hand length values between the playmakers and the wing zone players in favor of the playmakers (18 cm, 16 cm respectively). As a result, it is seen that there are significant differences in the anthropometric characteristics among the elite female national handball players in the 3 different play areas. In addition, there was no difference in ball throwing velocity and anaerobic power values. It is thought that these results may be useful in the selection criteria of talent.

Keywords: Team handball, ball throwing velocity, anaerobic power, anthropometric characteristics.

The Relationship between Ball Velocity and Flexibility, Reaction Time, Anthropometric and Motoric Characteristics in Handball

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between ball velocity and flexibility, reaction time, anthropometric and motoric characteristics in handball throwing. The study high school from 2014-2015 season Handball Championship in Turkey is the first (n: 14; age: 17,86±0,35 years) male's handball team athletes participated voluntarily. The ball velocity is measured in two throwing techniques (on the spot after 3-step running and vertical jump). Height, weight, hand length, hand width, arm span, and sitting height measurements were taken for anthropometric characteristics. The hand grip and leg strength measurements were taken for motoric characteristics. A shuttle-run test was applied for endurance. The 30m sprint test was selected for speed. The Illinois test was selected for agility. The sit and reach test was applied for flexibility measurement. An anaerobic power is calculated by indirect method. An optional reaction time test was performed for reaction time measurement. The radar (Sports radar gun) was used for ball velocity, the infrared fotocell (Sport Expert MPS 501) was used for 30meter sprint and agility values, reaction meter (Newtest 2000) was used for reaction time, dynamometers (Takai dynamometer) were used for hand grip and leg strength, meter, digital scale and height meter were used for anthropometric measurements. Anaerobic power was calculated by the Lewis formula. SPSS 22 package program was used for statistical analysis. Descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum) were performed with Pearson or Spearman correlation analyzes. Level of significance was accepted as $p < 0.05$. As a result of the research, it was found that there was a statistically significant relationship between the ball velocity and the agility in both handball throwing ($p < 0.05$). According to this study, the better the agility, the higher the scores in ball velocity in handball throwings. From here it can be given to the handball coaches that the agility training is effective in raising the ball velocity in goal shots. Although there is no significant relationship between other parameters and ball velocity values, it is suggested that similar studies in different age groups and more subjects should be performed in the future.</p> <p>Keyword : Handball, Ball velocity, Motoric Characteristics, Flexibility, Reaction Time</p>
<p>May Kristin Vespestad GICICSSH1803183</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Co-creation as a tool to overcome cross-cultural differences in educational experiences?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">May Kristin Vespestad, PhD, Associate professor UiT The Arctic University of Norway, School of Business and Economics Address: UiT The Arctic University of Norway, School of Business and Economics, Campus Harstad, Postbox 1039, 9480 Harstad, Norway</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kjersti Karijord Smørvik, PhD, Associate professor UiT The Arctic University of Norway, School of Business and Economics Address: UiT The Arctic University of Norway, School of Business and Economics, Campus Harstad, Postbox 1039, 9480 Harstad, Norway</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The teaching-learning relationship has been subject to discussion within higher education, so has the traditional lecture. The content of lectures is underpinned by a context, which conditions the practices of teaching. Teachers identify themselves within different traditions, based on e.g. conventions within a topic, training experiences, and cultural interpretation.</p>

	<p>Lecturing is thus a practice influenced by several aspects. However, teaching and lectures can hardly be understood as a phenomenon without including students as part of the setting. This is not least an issue when it comes to international classes, where students come from different countries and cultural backgrounds. One cannot understand a lecture within a cross-cultural classroom without paying attention to the various hermeneutics that takes place. Dissimilar nationalities have different ways of understanding and interpreting information. International students may therefore be accustomed to various educational traditions. The objective of the current study is to discuss how co-creation can function as a tool to overcome differences within a cross-cultural context. The discussion is based on teaching experiences within a multicultural context. Several interactive approaches have been applied in a teaching-learning environment, to engage students in co-creative experiences. By using a combination of focus group interviews, observation and evaluation forms, qualitative empirical data is collected in four different international student groups over a period of five years. By use of theory of cross-cultural differences and co-creation, the study sheds light on cross-cultural co-creation in an experiential educational environment. The study findings shows that although it requires increased effort and commitment from all stakeholders, co-creation principles does contribute to bring about a valuable educational experience. The study thus contributes to bringing in a new mindset and way of thinking that can promote valuable learning experiences. It furthermore endorses co-creation as an approach that can enhance value outcome in a cross-cultural context.</p> <p>Keywords: co-creation, educational experiences, cross-cultural differences, education environment</p>
<p>Miguel Filipe de Sousa Santos GICICSSH1803219</p>	<p>Refugees and migrants: a representation analysis concerning the Portuguese media during the migrant crisis</p> <p>Miguel Filipe de Sousa Santos Faculty of Philology and Translation, University of Vigo, Vigo, Spain</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In September 2015, the picture of Aylan Kurdi's lifeless body on a beach in Turkey generated mass indignation and a whole new level of media attention towards the migrant crisis originated by the Syrian civil war. A few months later, in the New Year 's Eve, in Cologne, the attacks on women attributed to refugees showed that different events could generate media texts indicative of other types of feelings or even less positive attitudes towards the migration phenomenon.</p> <p>The present communication intends to analyse the Portuguese media discourse in these two different moments. For this, news articles from the online versions of two newspapers, Correio da Manhã and Diário de Notícias, were selected, more specifically from September 2015 and January 2016.</p> <p>The corpus analysis follows these chronological limits in order to observe not only synchronic thematic differences but also less evident changes like the presence of different social actors as well as the discourse manifestations of the key-words "refugee" and migrant". Therefore, and according to Corpus Linguistics principles, the corpus is analysed in terms of lexical items frequencies and keywords concordances using Wordsmith Tools. Next, a critical qualitative analysis follows, taking the view that discourse is the recontextualization of social practice (Van Leeuwen, 2008) and that it is possible to find strategies in media discourse through which social actors are</p>

	<p>represented (Reisigl e Wodak, 2001). As themes are identified and migrants and other social actors are characterised, it is also possible to observe the discourse fluctuations between the two moments. It is also demonstrated that, as a highly mediated phenomenon in Portugal, the migrant crises remained, in its essence, an external and “frontier” subject. Keywords: refugees, migrants, discourse analysis, Portuguese newspapers.</p>
<p>Nikolina Tsvetkova GICICSSH1803225</p>	<p>Enhancing social capital through participation in virtual student communities</p> <p>Ivanka Mavrodieva, Prof. D. Sc., Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Library and Information Studies and Cultural Policy, Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, Sofia, Bulgaria</p> <p>Nikolina Tsvetkova, PhD Faculty of Philosophy, Department of European Studies, Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski”, Sofia, Bulgaria</p> <p>Abstract Students nowadays participate in a number of virtual communities during their studies. They predominantly use social networks as a tool for organization and mobilization in connection with their education, however, they do not exploit the potential of their social networks to become learning networks. Most often, students display a sense of affiliation to virtual student communities but their abilities to actively participate in collaborative virtual groups need enhancing. Their competences to create e-content are underdeveloped and they have to move forward from liking, through sharing and rewriting to generating genuinely own material on subjects from their studies. In addition, students’ communicative roles are mostly on the passive end of the continuum – those of a ‘lurker’ or a receiver of knowledge and information rather than that of being active agents in virtual communication processes. Although they are able to identify the necessary sources and relevant content, they lack the capability to critically evaluate, select and transform it in order to achieve sustainable learning results which can subsequently be applied to contexts close to their future professional contexts. The paper focuses in on a survey conducted among BA students from Sofia University at the beginning of 2018, which aimed at establishing the level of social maturity and social competences in connection with their learning and future career. The results of the survey have been analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. The research gives sufficient grounds to formulate concrete recommendations with regard to the way tertiary education courses can contribute to improving students’ social capital. Key words: social networks, learning networks, virtual student communities, social capital</p>
	<p>A Perspective of Peace and Development through the Lens of Ubuntu Philosophy</p> <p>Esther Esho National Biotechnology Development Agency, Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, Abuja, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract Ubuntu is an 'African Philosophy' which originated from the Nguni language, spoken in the southern part of Africa. Ubuntu is expressed as "umuntu</p>

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<p>Esther Esho GICICSSH1803253</p>	<p>ngumuntu ngabantu" it is commonly understood as: "I am because you are"; "I am because we are"; "You can't be human all by yourself"; Humanness, among others. Ubuntu is practised especially in southern Africa, it has been an indispensable tool to promote and enhance peace and development in the Nelson Mandela era. This paper demonstrates how the Ubuntu philosophy enhances peace and development from various perspectives; The intricacies involved in its practice; The corruption of a country in African that has lost quasi all its 'ubuntu-ness'. It evaluates the genuine approach of Ubuntu and its benefits to our day to day life. Keywords: Ubuntu, Humanitarian principles, Peacemaking, Oneness, Humanitarian action, Togetherness.</p>
<p>Natalia Witkowska GICICSSH1803286</p>	<p>New ways for philosophical development on the example of Neo-Kantian thought of Adalberto Garcia de Mendoza</p> <p>Natalia Witkowska Institute of Philosophy, Silesian Univeristy, Katowice, Polska</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of my presentation is primarily to show the issues related to philosophical development in the first half of the 20th century and its Neo-Kantian origins. The possibility of adequate presentation of this Neo - Kantian trend is related to the research over Adalberto Garcia de Mendoza, the only philosopher of Mexican origin, who managed to come to Europe. With the scholarships received from the Mexican government, he was able to learn from the most important philosophers of that period such as Ernst Cassirer, Edmund Husserl or Heinrich Rickert. Because of that, since Mendoza remains until today an undiscovered person in history, not only in Poland, but also in the entire Central and Eastern Europe. What is very interesting is fact, that the Mexican Neo – Kantian school of thinking, not analysed beyond Central and South America, has its origins in Europe. It leads to opening entirely new connections and relationships between German and Mexican philosophy, not known in European culture so far. The last significant issue, important for this presentation, is also a detailed analysis of the impact that Mexican Neo - Kantianism had on the development of this school of thought in Argentinian, Venezuelan or Chilean philosophy. Because of the easiness in which Mendoza shared the knowledge acquired in Germany, the Neo -Kantian thought spread quickly among the South American countries. Keywords: philosophy, development, Neo – Kantianism.</p>
<p>Ekrem Celikiz GICICSSH1803323</p>	<p>Presentation Of The Political Leaders' Personalities On Tv News: The Case Is Turkey Presidential Elections In 2014</p> <p>Ekrem Celikiz Ibn Haldun University, Istanbul Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In this study, in 2014 the presidential election in Turkey, it has been tried to determine whether a peculiar representation has been made in television news bulletins related to the personalities of political candidates. In the news articles, McCrea's and Costa's Five Factor Personality Theory is based on personality qualifications in order to determine whether there are</p>

	<p>adjectives used in relation to the personalities of political candidates. This work has researched whether if "The same political candidates are being represented to different audiences on different TV channels" hypothesis. As a result of the study, news bulletins on mainstream Turkish TV channels showed that the same political candidates were presented with different personality qualifications. Keywords: Personality, TV journalism, Discourse Analysis, Presidential Election</p>
<p>Moshoula Capous-Desyllas GICICSSH1803324</p>	<p>Understanding strengths, challenges and strategies of navigating work life and personal life among sex workers</p> <p>Moshoula Capous-Desyllas, Associate Professor Department of Sociology, California State University Northridge 18111 Nordhoff Street Northridge, CA 91330</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This qualitative research study highlights the strengths and challenges of work-life balance among individuals working in various aspects of the sex industry in Southern California. This research is informed by Kimberle Crenshaw's (1993) intersectionality theory, which is used as a theoretical framework for taking into account the various ways that social identities intersect to inform people's multi-layered and diverse experiences in the sex industry and their experiences of power, privilege and oppression. Highlighting the voices of 16 diverse sex workers (women, men and trans-identified), we illustrate the ways in which these individuals navigate their work life, their personal life, their decision-making process for disclosing their work to friends, family and intimate partners, the challenges they face in their personal relationships, and the ways in which they negotiate tensions they experience. Using a life time-line approach, we also examine the ways in which their connections to various institutions (education, prison, social services, healthcare, etc.) over time inform and shape their ability to prioritize between their work (career and ambition) and their lifestyle (health, pleasure, leisure, relationships and spiritual development). Findings suggest that moving beyond the notion of maintaining a distinct separation between the public and private sphere. Advanced work-family border theory, we illustrate how sex workers' acts of intentionality as they create, blur and manage the fluidity of these boundaries within particular positionalities and social, cultural, and the institutional contexts of family, school, child welfare, and the criminal justice system. Key words: sex work; work-life balance; intersectionality; relationships</p>
<p>Prof. Marika Chachibaia GICICSSH1803325</p>	<p>Aramaic Writing in Iberia and Armenia</p> <p>Prof. Marika Chachibaia Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Institute of Oriental Studies, Hebrew-Aramaic Studies Department.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In Iberia from the 3rd cent. B.C. to the 3rd cent. A.D. the Aramaic and Greek languages were used with their corresponding writing, which Georgians used when needed (in offices and elsewhere), as it was done in Parthia, when in the time of the Arshakids the Greek and Aramaic were also used. The situation must have been similar in Armenia too. In the 3rd cent BC – the 3rd cent AD the Aramaic was “the office” (writing)</p>

language in the Iberian-Armenian region, it was the language used by the population of the region in all the cases of text writing (cf. the monolingual Stella of victory and the bilingual epitaph). Until the time mentioned above Iberians may never have had any other means of writing, as for all that time nothing was attested i Iberia (neither in Armenia). In this connection the following hypothesis can be assumed: until the 3rd cent. B.C., both in Iberia and Armenia only the spoken language was used, all the stories were composed orally and passed down from generation be generation (as is attested e.g. in old Greece and old Palestine). This oral tradition has brought to this day the high lived of culture and thinking of those times. The same may be said about Armenia. In about the 3rd-2rd centuries BC a great change took place in cultural life: a definite form of writing came into use and after that it was at least possible to write something and not only rely on the word of mouth. This is not a Georgian script, it is something that had a long tradition in the near and Middle East Aramaic, which was widely used as early as the Achamenian Empire. The necessary Georgian or Armenian text was written in the Aramaic language, this way it was expressed graphically. At first it was the script used in the Persian Empire in the Achamenian Epoch (6th-4th centuries B.C.), later (beginning from the 1st cent. B.C.), may be even earlier, in the Georgian-Armenian Region a local variant of this script – the Armazi script, which was used to render the 1st-3rd century BC Parthian script, which are present only on the imported goods belong to the same period. Thus, in Georgian (Iberia) beginning from about the 3rd cent. B.C., the Aramaic is used as a written language.

We cannot exclude using the language and script for rendering Georgian texts by the so-called alloglotographic manner.

In Armenia the Sevan texts are written in a greatly distorted Aramaic language, which is not used ideologically, but at the same time it is also possible that the text might have referred its being translated into Persian orally.

I think that the Georgian and Armenian inscriptions are written in the Aramaic script and are read also in the Aramaic language, or a Georgian text is rendered alloglotographically by means of the Aramaic to be read in Georgian.

Basing on the available material nowadays other argumentation is not possible.



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**Causes of Generation Gap
(A Parent Child Social Fiction)**



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Abstract

This study focuses on that what are the causes of gap between the generations. We collected 200 completed self-report responses. The size of the sample is based on 40% of elders and 60% of youth. Our target sample is elders and youth of Rawalpindi and Islamabad (Pakistan). The measuring

	<p>variables of respective samples will be age and gender. The methodology includes getting in contact with people and trying to understand that why there is a gap between adults and children. The design of the study is cross-sectional which investigates the population of Pakistan. The data obtained is analyzed using multiple regressions and ANOVAs. The study showed friction between the view of elders and youngsters. The survey disclosed that youngsters are aware of effects that they are facing due to the gap. Numerous parents also accept that gap does exist when their children do their social values and beliefs. The findings demonstrated that youngsters have a developing capacity to be familiar with this social issue from which they can utilize the facts to advise their elder generation to eliminate the negative impact that occurs due to generation gap. It is recommended that increasing complexities between millennials due to poor communication and different perception of thoughts along with other variables leads to generation gap. Keywords: Generation Gap; Poor Communication; Lack Of Communication; Perception Of Thoughts; Cultural Variables; Work Family Conflict; Technology; Generation; Social Change; Millennial; Generation Conflict</p>
 <p>Sabrah Ali Khan GICICSSH1803327</p>	<p>Factors Affecting Productivity Of Students</p> <p>Sabrah Ali Khan BBA,FAST NU, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Arham Ansari BBA,FAST NU, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Maham Mahmood BBA,FAST NU, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract This research paper discusses how students' productivity is affected by various factors while they are studying at home or in a lecture room. Three factors are studied that are sleeplessness, use of cellphone and the use of internet resources. 140 students were surveyed and reported how these factors affect their productivity taking CGPA as the measuring criteria. Results show that use of cellphone and sleeplessness do not affect the productivity but the use of internet resources has a positive effect on the productivity of students.</p>
 <p>Muhammad Ahsan Abbasi GICICSSH1803328</p>	<p>Impact of Social Media Marketing On Consumer Purchase Intention</p> <p>Ahsan Abbasi National University Of Computer And Emerging Sciences Atiq Ur Rehman National University Of Computer And Emerging Sciences Fatima Noor National University Of Computer And Emerging Sciences</p> <p>Abstract This study shows that the buying behaviour of consumer based on trust on online marketing, perceived usefulness of the consumer and purchase intention. The size of the sample is 200 our target sample is youth from universities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The design of our study is cross sectional and we analyzed it using multiple regression and ANOVAs. Results provided good support for the proposed hypothesis. Our result shows that</p>

	<p>consumer purchase intention is positively dependent on trust and perceived usefulness. The survey also showed that a positive relationship exists between consumers purchased patterns and trust on social media marketing Keywords: social media marketing; perceived usefulness; trust; consumer purchase intention; buying pattern; online marketers; e-commerce</p>
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Upcoming Conferences

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

- 4th Singapore International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 12-13 June 2018
- 2nd Rome International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 05-06 June 2018, Italy
- 2nd Pattaya International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2018, Thailand
- 4th Mauritius International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 03-04 July 2018
- 5th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 July 2018, Thailand
- 3rd Bali International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 07-08 August 2018, Indonesia
- Colombo International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 23-24 October 2018, Sri Lanka

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Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra>

- Athens – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 16-17 July 2018
- 2018 – International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 18–19, Athens
- Barcelona – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 29-30 Aug 2018
- 2018 – International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Aug 30–31, Barcelona
- Budapest – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 24-25 September 2018
- 2018 – IInd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Sept 28-29, Budapest
- Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 30 Sep – 01 Oct 2018
- 2018 – IIIrd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 02-03, Dubai
- Kuala Lumpur – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 09-10 October 2018
- 2018 – IVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 11-12, Malaysia

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- Singapore – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 13-14 Nov 2018
- 2018 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Nov 15-16, Singapore
- Jakarta – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 20-21 Nov 2018
- 2018 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Nov 22-23, Jakarta
- Mauritius – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 14-15 Dec 2018
- 2018 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 14-15, Mauritius
- Bangkok – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 18-19 Dec 2018
- 2018 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 20-21, Bangkok
- 2nd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Dec 2018
- 2018 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 25-26, Dubai
- Bali – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 26-27 Dec 2018
- 2018 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 28-29, Bali

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- 3rd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Feb 2019
- 2019 International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Feb 25-26, Dubai

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