



**Global Research &  
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**CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

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

**12-13 June 2018**

Conference Venue

Nanyang Technological University, Nanyang Executive Centre,  
Singapore

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**4th Singapore International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 12-13 June 2018**  
Nanyang Technological University, Nanyang Executive Centre, Singapore



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**Preface:**

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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Dr. Shuchi Singhal**  
**Associate Professor, International School of Informatics & Management, Jaipur,**  
**Rajasthan, India**

Dr. Shuchi Singhal is working as an Associate Professor in Accounting & Finance at International School of Informatics & Management, Jaipur. She has 15 years of experience in teaching. She has been a gold medalist and merit holder throughout her academic career. She did graduation and post-graduation in Accounting and Business Statistics, followed by MBA with finance specialization. Thereafter, she qualified UGC-NET and was awarded Ph.D. in Management. She has also completed Post Graduate Diploma in Intellectual Property Rights. She has a wide range of publications in various national and international journals. She has received seven best research paper awards and gold medal in management case writing. She is associated as an Executive Editor of PEOPLE: International Journal of Social Sciences and is the member of Editorial Board of OORJA: A Bi-annual Refereed International Journal of Management & IT. She is the member of the reviewer panel for Pezzottaite Journals, Journal of Business Perspectives and Research published by Sage Publications and International Journal of Business and Management published by Canadian Center of Science and Education. She has attended numerous conferences and presented cases and research papers at national and international level. She has authored a book on Accounting for Management and contributed units in various books. She has given audio-video lectures in Accounting, Financial Management and Research Methodology which are now available on you tube. She has been a key note speaker and resource person for various conferences and workshops. She aspires to serve her best in the areas of teaching, training and research.

## **PLENARY SPEAKER**



**Marco Martins, Department of Economics, School of Social Sciences, Evora University,  
Evora, Portugal**

I am Professor of International Relations at Evora University. I am a PhD in International Relations from the Institute of Social and Political Sciences. I am also Head to the B.A. in International Relations, Vice-head to the M.A. in International Relations and European Studies, Vice-head to the Ph.D. in Legal and Political Theory and International Relations at Evora University. Besides, I'm Auditor in National Foreign Policy by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. My research focuses consist in major areas of international relations and the study of power, the process making or foreign policy, cybersecurity, the BRICS, the international system and geopolitics, particularly the major players such as China, United States and Russia. My current research projects regard the world order and balance demand in the international system


## **PLENARY SPEAKER**




**Wladimir Chavez, The Faculty of Business, Languages, and Social Sciences, tfold  
University College, Halden, Norway**

Wladimir Chávez Vaca (wladimir.chavez@hiof.no), born 1977, obtained his Phd in Humanities at the University of Bergen (Norway) and he holds a Bachelor Degree in Communication and Literature from Pontificia Universidad Católica (Ecuador) and a Master in Fine Arts from New York University. He is an associate professor at the Faculty of Business, Languages and Social Sciences at Østfold University College (Norway). He is author of several articles published in scholarly journals, such as *Variaciones Borges* (2012), *International Journal of Comic Art* (2014) and *New Review of Children's Literature and Librarianship* (2015)

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 <p>Randa Aboubakr Cairo University GICICSSH1804051</p>	<p><b>Translating Feminist Religious Discourse and the Revision of Religious</b></p> <p>Randa Aboubakr Cairo University</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Religious discourse poses huge challenges for the translator as theological terminology, and especially terminology derived from holy texts, is often rooted in the culture where the holy texts were revealed, and reflects intrinsic characteristics of the languages they were originally revealed in. Translating religious texts is therefore a multiple act of translation (Dreyer, 2005). Moreover, traditional theological discourse, including the language of holy texts, is usually gender-biased, since, historically, it has primarily addressed men.</p> <p>Translating feminist discourse poses added challenges. With the expansion of feminist studies internationally, and the proliferation of its scholarship in Arabic in recent years, it has become evident that talking and writing about gender in Arabic needed as solid grounding in the articulation of ideas as in the use of interventionist stylistic features (Mills, 1995) and terminology. When such concerns are coupled with a preoccupation to intervene in dominant religious discourses, new layers of complexity are added in the quest for producing new/alternative knowledge. The new knowledge requires new 'language'; and here the task of the translator as mediator (Tonkin and Esposito Frank, 2010) is further complicated and highlighted.</p> <p>In this paper, I will tackle some theoretical issues involved in the translation of feminist religious discourse from English into Arabic, with particular reference to my experience of translating two books on gender and religious authority. I will discuss these issues under four major headings: 1) Political Correctness, 2) Translating Translation, 3) Translating Style, and 4) Coinage and Newologisms. In each instance I will try to discuss the issue theoretically, while also providing practical suggestions for dealing with each of these issues.</p>
<p>Professor Shereen Abouelnaga GICICSSH1804053</p>	<p><b>The Validity of Re-visiting Motherhood</b></p> <p>Professor Shereen Abouelnaga Department of English Language and Literature, Cairo University</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Motherhood is a concept, practice and choice that has provided feminist scholarship with a plethora of theoretical foundations. However, in addition to its biological specificity, motherhood, as a practice, is a social construct. This said, one wonders why reading/ researching motherhood again. This paper aims at justifying going back to the theme of motherhood, on one hand, and proving that justification to be valid by comparing different texts.</p> <p>Most of the theories related to motherhood have been generated by second and third waves of feminism. The world was not so neo-liberal yet; and apparently, motherhood was part and parcel of femininity as a construct. Re-visiting motherhood in the present disturbed moment is a must it seems. Motherhood was bound to take and yield different images since it has always been a social construct. However, in a world governed by neo-</p>

	<p>liberal economies and violent ideologies one realizes that motherhood could generate similar images across different cultures. To do that, the paper will first survey the foundations of theorizing motherhood and whether they have accommodated the present socio-political context. Second, the paper will look comparatively at different texts- different in genre as well- from Egypt, France, Lebanon, Morocco and Russia to understand the dynamics of motherhood as a practice in a turbulent world. <b>Keywords: motherhood, neoliberal economy, images</b></p>
<p><b>Yandong Li</b> <b>GICICSSH1804055</b></p>	<p><b>Spatial Order in Cinema — A Study of Political Landscape</b></p> <p><b>Yandong Li</b> <b>Graduate Student MA Theories of Urban Practice</b> <b>Film Production Certificate Parsons School of Design, The New School</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This article begins with Plato’s thoughts on cities, and drawing on theories from Thomas More, Carl Marx, Henry Lefebvre and David Harvey to discuss Utopia/Dystopia thoughts , attempting to answering questions such as “what is it about spaces that makes them utopian and dystopian? Why do some dystopias look chaotic and others look orderly?” Also, I use Coen Brothers and Woody Allen’s films which depicting cities and city life, exploring the spatial order (visual and social order) in urban space by analyzing cinematography and film content, and again, discussing questions such as “how the landscape plays a role? How does the landscape create conflict, bring people together, keep them apart?” Finally, by referring to the current political climate, I attempt to answer questions such as “what is the force behind the order? Why people in power want to manipulate the political landscape such as boundaries?” By answering the questions, I argue, in real life, visual order follows the social order, as society comes before city; in cinema, however, social order follows visual order, as movie setting comes before story. <b>Key Words</b> <b>Cinema, Cinematography, Spatial Order, Utopia/Dystopia, Political Landscape</b></p>
<p><b>Veronica Sison</b> <b>GICICSSH1804059</b></p>	<p><b>Philippines During The Cold War: Magsaysay-US Anti-Insurgency Campaign</b></p> <p><b>Veronica Sison</b> <b>University Of The Philippines Baguio, Baguio City</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Cold War receive little attention in the context of Philippine history. Philippines was also affected by the geopolitics of Cold War and it was deemed to be a strategic point for United States to counter the spread of communism across Southeast Asia and East Asia even before the onset of Vietnam War. In realist perspective, the evidence of Truman Doctrine can be seen from the policies instituted between Philippine and US such as Mutual Defense Treat, Joint US Military Advisory Group (JUSMAG) and Southeast Asia Treat Organization (SEATO). Magsaysay initiated bold reforms and unorthodox measures to defeat the communist rebels. With the aid of United States through the presence of CIA Edward Geary Lansdale, Magsaysay successfully won the communist insurgency</p>

	<p><b>campaign.</b> Magsaysay usually portrayed as “Champion of the Common Man”, “Man of the Masses”, or “the People’s President” have also encountered several difficulties in reforming the Armed Forces. The conflict within the military institution itself was a hindrance in attaining democratic stability in the country. Thus, he initiated the creation of new military units as one of the successful measures of anti-dissident campaign. This study traces continuity, development and motivation behind Magsaysay’s security policies vis-à-vis the changing political environment across the globe.</p>
<p><b>Dr. Reynele Bren G. Zafra</b> GICICSSH1804063</p>	<p><b>Danas: Study On The Lived Experience Of Selected Filipino Women Of Batis Aware Inc.</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Reynele Bren G. Zafra</b> University Of Santo Tomas, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The deteriorating condition of Philippine economy, leads to the uprising number of Filipino entertainers in Japan which resulted into the growing number of kokusai kekkon (intermarriage) between Filipino women and Japanese men. In connection, this study entitled, DANAS: Study on Lived Experiences of Chosen Filipino Women of Batis Aware Inc. has the main objective of knowing their life experiences (DANAS) in Japan as Overseas Filipino Workers, gaijin, Firipina tsuma, and as a women in general. Predominantly, this study focused on the brutality they encountered with employer, family-in-law, Japanese, and their respective husband during their stay in Japan. With the use of phenomenology as research design and in-depth-interview as the primary method, the researcher collected sufficient material and information to determine that all of the partakers in this study are victims of violence against women (VOW) specifically, domestic violence. In fact, these women, experienced all kinds of abuses with their employers and respective partner namely physical abuse, verbal abuse, sexual abuse, economic abuse, and intimidation. Furthermore, with the use of Intersectionality Theory the researcher was able to determine the identity politics (social class, education, occupation, gender, ability, immigration status, and ethnicity/race) attached to them were the derivation of the violence against women in this study. They were being maltreated, victimized and demeaned because of being poor, uneducated, undocumented/illegal workers, entertainers, and being a product of a poor nation. <b>Key concepts: Domestic violence, Migration, Intermarriage, , Intersectionality, Women</b></p>
 <p><b>Deni Kamaludin Yusup</b> GICICSSH1804064</p>	<p><b>Multi Contract as a Legal Justification of Islamic Business Law for Gold Mortgage Agreement in Sharia Bank</b></p> <p><b>Deni Kamaludin Yusup</b> UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung Indonesia</p> <p><b>Dadang H. Sobana</b> UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung Indonesia</p> <p><b>Widiawati</b> UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung Indonesia</p>



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In recent years, the pawn of sharia gold became one of the excellent products in sharia banks. Practically, the gold mortgage agreement to the customer uses the principle of qardh with the guarantee of gold in question through the pledge agreement (rahn). Gold as a property shall be the object of debt security placed in the control and maintenance of the Bank shall be subject to maintenance fee through ijarah principle. The selected object is the practice of gold mortgage financing at PT. Bank Jabar Banten Syariah often reap the doubt mainly related to the use of multi-contract in the clauses of the agreement of gold mortgage. The method used in this research is normative juridical method supported by secondary data from literature and interview result, and data analysis through deductive-inductive approach. The results of this study indicate that multi contract on gold mortgage agreement in PT. Bank Jabar Banten Sharia is a multi-contract or mutanaqishah contract that is prohibited by Islamic business law, which is a combination of the principle of tabarru' and tijarah. The existence of ujah for custodial services in gold mortgage agreement is causing legal engineering (hillah sya'riyyah) to cover usury, which is taking excessive benefits from the provision of additional debt ( ziyadah), or other benefits. Besides the agreement in the gold pawn there are some clauses that can harm customers.</p>
<p><b>Ms. Aditi Mehra</b> <b>GICICSSH1804065</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Being a Mental Health Professional: A Psychological Inquiry</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ms. Aditi Mehra</b> Student, Department of Psychology, Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ms. AmitaGujral</b> Student, Department of Psychology, Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ms. MishieSinghal</b> Student, Department of Psychology, Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ms. Surbhi Kumar</b> Student, Department of Psychology, Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></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</p>

	<p>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. <b>Keywords:</b> Mental health professionals, coping, burnout, social support, work-life balance, well being, experience</p>
<p><b>Deepak Sawhney</b> GICICSSH1804066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Philosophy Goes To The Movies</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Deepak Sawhney, Ph.D.</b> Associate Professor Department of Philosophy Saint Mary's College of Californi 1928 Saint Mary's Road Moraga, CA 94575 USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>“The best education in film is to make one” (Stanley Kubrick). The second-best education in film is to study it. As the major art form of the 20th Century, film has often relied on aesthetics and the humanities to ask poignant questions about the human predicament. Indeed, film and the humanities often walk hand in hand to understand the deeper meaning of human existence. What can the humanities teach us about film? And what does film tell us about the lived experience? What is the perception and experience of time in cinema? Cinema by its very nature is a collection of visual and sonic fragments that come together to create aesthetic unity. The purpose of my paper is to examine the multifaceted realm of the reciprocal engagement between philosophy and cinema. Cinema enables the viewer to derive philosophical concepts from the visual experience. I will discuss cinematic concepts in my paper so that a better understanding of key ideas about aesthetics and technique can be derived. I will conclude with a discussion of how the viewer can utilize philosophical concepts to enter the realm of film so truth can be discerned. <b>Key Words:</b> Aesthetics, Cinema, Film, Philosophy</p>
<p><b>Gizachew Woldemariam</b> GICICSSH1804067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Legal, Institutional and Practical Accomodation of Ethnic Minority in Ethiopia: A study in Oromia Regional State</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gizachew Woldemariam</b> Department of Governance and Development Studies,Wolkite University,Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In the FDRE Constitution ethnic groups which are territorially defined have become the bearers of sovereign power and entitled to the right to self-determination. None of the regions are homogenous as there are dispersed internal ethnic minorities which either belongs to the majority nation in other region or double minority groups. The Constitution of Oromia does not recognize the existence and the distinct identity of ethnic minority groups in this region though the 2007 population census indicates that there are significant numbers of dispersed ethnic groups in this region. This paper assessed the legal, institutional and practical diversity</p>


	<p>accommodations in federal Ethiopia via selecting a case study town Ginir and Goba. Hence fore, in this paper some institutions like Town administration, Town council, Municipal office, Education Bureau and Amharic school had selected to assess the prevailing conditions in relation to diversity accommodation. The main objective of the study was to assess how much the legal, institutional protection and practical implementation of ethnic minority rights thereby brings genuine diversity accommodation in Ginir and Goba Town Administration. To know the perceptions of service users on selected public institutions a descriptive study had used that enriched through oral and written interview, discussion, personal observation and survey.</p> <p>As a finding, the study come up with similar situation exist in both town administration, the regional constitution does not recognised internal minorities it leads the absence of legal and institutional mechanism to accommodate minorities within minorities, there is institutional weakness and lost institutional trust by ethnic minorities, systematically segregated and discouraged from joining the civil service, lack of political participation and real representation in woreda council. Therefore, researchers recommend recognizing and legalizing ethnic minorities' rights in the federal and regional constitution is mandatory, the woreda administration or kebele administration should create fertile ground for people to people integration through popular festivals, awareness creation, workshops towards the issues, and the like.</p>
<p>Severino G. Alviento GICICSSH1804069</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Significance of Language Used in Local Legislation</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Severino G. Alviento Institutional Affiliation: North Luzon Philippines State College Candon City 2710, Ilocos Sur, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study aimed to find out the language used in local legislations in the upland municipalities of Ilocos Sur, Philippines particularly during sessions, public hearings and consultations and whether or not ordinances are translated into language known to common people. The respondents of this study are the Sanggunian members and secretaries in the 14 upland municipalities of Ilocos Sur. Based from the findings the following conclusions were drawn by the researchers: The language commonly use during sessions in the Sangguian is mixture of English, Tagalog and Ilokano languages but Ilokano language or Iluko is used during public hearings and consultations. The constituents are active in their participations during the law making process in the city and municipal level. Most of the respondents agree that ordinances and resolutions must be translated into local language so that common people would understand it. However, some respondents revealed that it is easier to draft an ordinance in English rather that in Iluko. The following are recommendations by the researcher based from the findings and recommendations of the study. It's about time that local laws are mandatorily translated into local language to empower local languages and to strengthen the cultural identity of the local people. Incumbent secretaries to the Sanggunian should exert extra effort to become well versed in oral and written communication of their local language. Qualifications to become secretary to the Sanggunian should now include proficiency in oral and written communication of the language of the local</p>

	<p>area other than English and Filipino. <b>Keywords:</b> Significance, Language, Local Legislation, Ilocos Sur, Philippines</p>
<p><b>Narges Darvish Talkhonchek</b> <b>GICICSSH1804071</b></p>	<p><b>Recognizing the Physical role and Impact of Iranian Garden on Iranian Arts; (A Case study of Carpet)</b></p> <p><b>Narges Darvish Talkhonchek</b> <b>PHD Student in Department of art and architecture, south Tehran branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Hadi Ghodusifar</b> <b>Assistant Professor, Faculty Member of Islamic Azad University, South Tehran Branch</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Crisis in the relationship between man and nature along with population density in the present age have caused the emergence of stressful environments. Nature is effective in responding to human needs including the need for peace and self-prosperity and enhancing the mental health of individuals and groups and the appropriate presence of nature in living environments reduces many of mental, physical and social illnesses in communities. In this regard, architects, organizers and city planners have proposed the idea of designing home, healing and public gardens in cities for citizens in order to meet the need and be related to nature. Iranian garden like architecture, poetry, painting, music and other branches of Iranian art has some subtleties within the framework of tradition and principles and is of the highest ranking in the unity of diversity. In creating Iranian gardens, the verdancy of trees and plants, dynamics and joyful presence of water, the attractive sound of birds, pleasant air, beauty and the ultimate savings and efficiency with their all aspects are considered. Iranian garden in other Persian arts such as carpets, handicrafts, miniature, prose and verse literature and also music has displayed a design of garden or its mindset in itself. And this display is manifested in the most practical art forms such as rug and carpet weaving to the most subjective and fantastic sound of music. <b>Keywords:</b> Iranian garden, architecture, carpet, Persian arts, creation of garden</p>
 <p><b>Dr Sumaira Shafiq</b> <b>GICICSSH1804072</b></p>	<p><b>Land, Conflict and Traditional Institutions in the North-West Pakistan: An Appraisal of Hazar Khwani, Peshawar</b> □</p> <p><b>Dr Sumaira Shafiq</b> <b>Assistant Professor, Institute of Kashmir Studies, University of Azad Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Muzaffarabad, Pakistan</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The previous anthropological studies on Pukhtuns, conducted by different scholars have usually focused on peripheries like Swat. The present article looks Hazar Khwani, a village in the vicinity of Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, a major urban and trade centre since centuries. Unlike Swat, the sources of income were multiple in the area and the area went through a major social and economic transformation. Permanent settlement started much earlier as compare to rest of Peshawar valley. The</p>


	<p>mediators of the conflict were also different from other parts of the province. The paper attempts to answer a few questions: how economic transformation expedited social transformation? How the people were affected by the availability of multiple sources of income? How it affected the not only the economic relations but also the nature of conflict? What caused the emergence of different actors and factors of mediation?</p>
<p><b>Paul Nyray A. Antolino</b> GICICSSH1804073</p>	<p><b>Panukat ng Ginhawa sa Buhay ng Tao (Measurement of Ginhawa in People's Lives): Establishing Reliability, Validity and Factor Structure</b></p> <p><b>Paul Nyray A. Antolino</b> <b>Grazianne-Geneve V. Mendoza Elysia Faye C. Santos</b> <b>Hanceely Marxell M. Villa University of the Philippines Diliman</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The Panukat ng Ginhawa sa Buhay ng Tao (PGBT) is a measure of the Filipino concept of ginhawa, which is defined as the state people experience when their lives are deemed secure. It is most often felt after overcoming difficulty. Adequate internal consistency of the scale (<math>\alpha = .89</math>) was established in Study 1. Factor analysis extracted two factors: Basic Needs and Internal Needs. Study 2 demonstrated discriminant validity between the PGBT and Ryff's Scales of Psychological Well-Being (<math>r = .59, p &lt; .01</math>); the PGBT and the Subjective Happiness Scale (<math>r = .51, p &lt; .01</math>); and the PGBT and the Satisfaction with Life Scale (<math>r = .58, p &lt; .01</math>). The results indicated that ginhawa is distinct from the Western concepts of well-being, happiness, and life satisfaction. The knowledge gleaned from the study may contribute to a more universal positive psychology. <b>Keywords:</b> ginhawa, happiness, well-being, life satisfaction, Filipino, positive psychology</p>
<p><b>Ghazali Bello Abubakar</b> GICICSSH1804075</p>	<p><b>India-Ecowas Partnership: A Nigerian Perspective</b></p> <p><b>Ghazali Bello Abubakar, Ph.D.</b> <b>Department Of Political Science Sokoto State University, Sokoto, Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Nigeria and India are other two Afro-Asian regional powers those emerge with potentials and economic boosting. These make them play cardinal roles in the international political environment. Over several decades, these two nations have developed interesting ties concern economic, political and diplomatic spheres. Like many Afro-Asian nations, India and Nigeria were once victims of the British colonialism lasted until 15th August, 1947 and 1st October, 1960 respectively. This serves a lot in Afro-India capacity building. India and Nigeria are seen in different trends of engagement and passive attempts to create reliable economy and sociopolitical success. That could be point of reference to both Asian and African countries for many generations to come. Nigeria remains one of the India's most important countries region-wide. For the last ten years or so, India is deeply investing largely in Africa's energy sector. Nigeria alone attracts huge percentage of those investments. This project seeks to examine the changing nature of African foreign policy towards India particularly the paradoxical diplomatic relations between India and other African nations including Nigeria, and responses to the growing Afriphobia in India. It will also consider the potential uncertain in the future person-to-person contacts and transparency between the two sides.</p>

	<p><b>Keywords: India and Nigeria, Partnership, Foreign Direct Investment, Regionalism, Economic and Diplomatic connections</b></p>
<p><b>Kola Bakare GICICSSH1804076</b></p>	<p><b>Paper Title: Democracy, Corruption And Underdevelopment In Nigeria: The Vicious Circle</b></p> <p><b>Kola Bakare Department Of Political Science Adeniran Ogunsanya College Of Education, Otto/Ijankin, Lagos, Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The underdevelopment Nigeria is witnessing today is worsened by monumental political corruption that cuts across all facets of governance in Nigeria. Hence, this paper explored the nexus between democracy, corruption and underdevelopment in the country with particular reference to her fourth republic. The empirical literature evidences have shown that mismanagement of the country's resources courtesy corruption has further sentenced Nigerian citizenry to abject penury. The study pinpoints the devastating effect of corruption on the socio-economic fabric of the country. The paper concluded that except capital punishment is meted out to corrupt political officials and political offices made less attractive, among other recommendations, corruption that breeds underdevelopment will continue unfettered regardless of perception about democracy as the government of the people by the people and for the people. <b>Keywords: democracy, corruption, underdevelopment and vicious circle.</b></p>
<p><b>Maurice Kezhia Macatangay GICICSSH1804077</b></p>	<p><b>Connect Or Disconnect: Investigating Varied Effects Of Social Networking Sites To Teenagers</b></p> <p><b>Maurice Kezhia Macatangay STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department Instructor, Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan</b></p> <p><b>Kenette Cymon Acuña STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department Instructor, Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan</b></p> <p><b>Earl Dominique Rodrigue STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department Instructor, Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan</b></p> <p><b>Juan Paulo Garcia STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department Instructor, Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan</b></p> <p><b>Inst. Aaron Reyes STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department Instructor, Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> 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</p>

	<p>towards social media.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This study concluded that social networking variedly affects teenagers who are exposed in social networking in their perceived behavior and attitude. The researchers say 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> social networking, teenagers, aggression, isolation, social connection</p>
<p><b>Cortez, K.N.G.</b> <b>GICICSSH1804078</b></p>	<p><b>Mis Match: Unboxing Students' Difficulties In Mathematics</b></p> <p><b>Cortez, K.N.G.</b> Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department, Colegio De San Juan De Letran-Bataan</p> <p><b>Lucena, R.K.F</b> Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department, Colegio De San Juan De Letran-Bataan</p> <p><b>Pajarin, C.H.</b> Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department, Colegio De San Juan De Letran-Bataan</p> <p><b>Tanjuan, J.M.D</b> Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department, Colegio De San Juan De Letran-Bataan</p> <p><b>Rojas, F.G.</b> Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department, Colegio De San Juan De Letran-Bataan</p> <p><b>Racion, A.C</b> Faculty Member, Collegiate Department, Colegio De San Juan De Letran-Bataan</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study analyzed and determined the difficulties Grade 10 students of Colegio de San Juan de Letran S.Y. 2017-2018 have in Mathematics and the mathematical skills they need to improve on. The research design used in this study follows the concept of descriptive case study. The responses based on perception and experiences of the respondents were utilized to provide an explicit and descriptive explanation to the general research problem.</p> <p>Findings revealed that there are many factors that affect students' perception on the subject Mathematics which becomes a drawback in learning. Results also showed that students are having difficulties in the application of mathematical concepts, creation of patterns in problem solving, interpretation of problem data and context, and solving abstract problems.</p> <p>The study concluded students' difficulties start even before they encounter certain topics in Mathematics and there are Mathematical skills which require improvement among students. These were based on the gathered data from the respondents.</p> <p>Since students were the main point of this inquiry, they may consider engaging themselves in playing logical games. As for the parents, they should be more involved in the learning of the students. Lastly, the members of the academe, especially its institutions, should work on formulating effective and creative teaching strategies and on addressing the development of necessary Mathematical skills of the students to unleash their potentials in the said subject.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Mathematics difficulties, mismatch skills, academic performance</p>
 <p><b>Ibrahim Aliyu Gololo</b> GICICSSH1804079</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Impact Of Nigerian Stock Exchange In Mobilization And Allocation Of Financial Resources To The Nigerian Economy</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ibrahim Aliyu Gololo</b> Department Of Accounting Faculty Of Social And Management Science Bauchi State University Gadau, Bauchi, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study examines the impact of the Nigerian Stock Exchange in mobilization and allocation of financial resources to the Nigerian economy. In it is effort to aid the economic growth and development; NSE mobilizes funds from the surplus sector of the economy and directs it to the deficit sector where it is highly needed. Stock exchange is a place where nation wealth is bought and sold. Primary data were used for the study and the Chi-square (<math>\chi^2</math>) was employed as the statistical technique and it was used to test the hypothesis. The population consists of all the staff of NSE and SEC (Abuja Branch) and the result after the analysis shows that Nigerian stock exchange impact positively and significantly to the Nigerian economy by mobilizing financial resources and allocating them to deficit sector for the growth and development of the economy as clearly seen from the chi-square result computation. The study therefore recommends that NSE modus operandi should be more friendly to both investors and operators in the market, massive awareness should also be created on the activities of NSE and government should ensure the provisions of adequate infrastructure such as constant power supply, good network, effective postal service for NSE operations.</p>



	<b>Keywords:</b> Nigerian Stock Exchange, Nigerian Economy, Stock Market, Mobilization & Allocation, Nigeria.
 <p><b>Manhal Hamdo</b> GICICSSH1804080</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Individuated Intuitions</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Manhal Hamdo</b> Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Arts, University of Delhi, India, Delhi</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The deep source of interest in this paper lies in the paramount argument it provides for philosophy namely, articulating an individualistic view of the nature of intuition. This is fundamental to saying what is significant and distinctive about one being intuiting. On this view, intuitions are individualistically individuated. Contrary to common opinion, the proposed account suggests that an intuition is built out of facts about the individual intuiter. It is something this intuiter has personally experienced. Hence, it is better to be understood from the first person point of view. Revising what is intuition in contemporary philosophy, I shall support my argument first through using some empirical findings of some studies from neuroscience and psychology as well as theoretical analysis of some texts that were often thought to be among the main works that contain thought experiments in which the authors rely on intuitions. I will also try to consider some probable objections to my argument showing their failure.</p>
<p><b>Marta Santamaría</b> GICICSSH1804081</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fuel taxes and bio fuel promotion: a complementary approach</b> Prof. Diego Azqueta (diego.azqueta@uah.es), corresponding author.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Marta Santamaría, PhD.</b> Department of Economics University of Alcalá, Madrid, Spain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Public support for renewable energy technologies is usually justified in terms of its contribution to reducing energy dependency; an improvement in environmental quality and a stimulation of economic activity and employment. In the case of biofuels, greenhouse gas emissions reduction has received significant attention. Nevertheless, there is a lively debate nowadays surrounding the convenience of biofuels. This is a consequence of the potentially negative impacts revealed from their production on a large scale. The aim of the present work is to analyze the potential contribution of biofuels to the main impact categories identified above in the context of the European strategy regarding renewable energy. Based on a previous work by the authors (Santamaría and Azqueta, 2016) this paper tries to analyze the relationship between bio fuel promotion and fuel taxes. The assessment of bio fuels impacts regarding environmental damage and macroeconomic impacts tend to show that, the promotion of bio fuels may have a positive environmental impact, but it will entail, under certain circumstances, a negative impact on National Income. Therefore, fuel taxes and bio fuel promotion should be considered as complementary tools and treated accordingly.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> bio fuels; fuel taxes; environmental impacts.</p>



Manolee Sripaoraya Penpong  
GICICSSH1804082

Labor demand of government agencies on labor expansion in Suratthani province.

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**Abstract**

The purpose of this research was to investigate the factors of labor demand in government agencies on labor force expansion in Suratthani province. The data were collected by questionnaire, using 60 questionnaires from government executives and using the econometric method to analyze the results. The research found that 73.3 percent didn't want to employ post-retirement workers and 26.7 percent wanted to hire. When the agency wants to hire workers. The agency plans to hire older employees, employ 52.9 percent of the retired older workers, and provide 47.1 percent of the elderly to retire. Employee contracts will be made on a yearly basis, 75.0 percent. The form of pay is the salary as a salary of 70 percent. For the factors that influence employers' decision to employ older workers, it is found that the number of employees in the current unit is inversely proportional to the employment requirement at the 0.01 significance level. Therefore, the factor that encourages the agency to employ additional staff is the available capacity. If the number of people isn't enough in the agency. Will be willing to hire senior workers to work in the agency. It is possible that future social Thailand is facing a labor shortage due to the aging society. Labor groups are able to compensate for labor shortages. The government should have a policy or law is clear in the elderly when he retired.

**Keywords:** labor, elderly society, demand, government

Adijat Olubukola Olateju  
GICICSSH1804084

Effect of microcredit loan on the business growth of entrepreneurs: a comparative analysis between male and female entrepreneurs in Ojo and Amuwo Odofin Areas of Lagos State, Nigeria

Adijat Olubukola Olateju  
Amuwo Odofin Areas of Lagos State, Nigeria

**Abstract**

Entrepreneurial activity is an important business activity especially in developing countries where high level of poverty and inadequate job opportunities are still more prevalent. For entrepreneurs to ensure continuity in their business, the issue of business growth/expansion is of paramount important. This study examines the effect of microcredit programme on the business growth of the beneficiary from the gender's perspective in a Cowries Microfinance Bank's (CMB) credit programme in Lagos, Nigeria. A systematic sampling technique was used to select a sample of 191 male entrepreneurs and 359 female entrepreneurs from the study bank. The data were analysed through a Propensity Score Matching (PSM). The results of the Average Treatment Effect on the Treated obtained from the PSM analysis indicate that the microcredit loan programme has a positive impact on the profit of both male and female entrepreneurs in the study area. It is thus, recommended that more focus should be given to microfinance banks as it has the potential to enhance business growth of entrepreneurs.

Elizabeth M. Gacusana  
GICICSSH1804085

**Extent of Implementation of the Disaster Risk Reduction Management Program of the City Governments of Vigan and Candon, Ilocos Sur, Philippines**

Elizabeth M. Gacusana  
North Luzon Philippines State College Candon City 2710, Ilocos Sur, Philippines

Severino G. Alviento  
North Luzon Philippines State College Candon City 2710, Ilocos Sur, Philippines

**Abstract**

This study aimed to find out the extent of implementation and problems encountered of the City Governments of Vigan and Candon, Ilocos Sur, Philippines on their Disaster Risk Reduction Management programs. The respondents of this study are the City Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officers of the two cities in Ilocos Sur and selected officials of barangays in the two cities of Ilocos Sur. This study used the descriptive research with the questionnaire as the main instrument in gathering data. The findings of the study revealed that, on the extent of implementation of the Disaster Risk Reduction Management programs along disaster prevention and mitigation, disaster preparedness, disaster response and disaster rehabilitation and recovery is rated as "much implemented". On the other hand, the level of seriousness encountered in the implementation of DRRM programs in the city governments of Vigan and Candon, Ilocos Sur along logistics is moderate serious problem, along manpower capability is moderate serious problem and along manpower capability is also moderate serious problem. Based from the findings of the study, the researcher concluded that the city governments of Vigan and Candon, Ilocos Sur, Philippines supported the very objective of the Disaster Risk Reduction which is to reduce the damage caused by natural hazards like earthquakes, floods, droughts and cyclones, through an ethic of prevention and that, each decision and action makes us more vulnerable to disasters - or more resilient to them.

**Keywords:** Vigan, Candon, Disaster Risk Reduction Management



Marife Dominno Alviento  
GICICSSH1804086

**Level Awareness Of The Overseas Filipino Workers In Hong Kong On Anti-Violence Against Women And Their Children Act Of 2004**

Marife Dominno Alviento  
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Candon City 2710, Ilocos Sur, Philippines

**Abstract**

This study aimed to find out the level of awareness of the Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) in Hong Kong on Republic Act 9262 or Anti-Violence against Women and their Children Act of 2004. The respondents of this study are the OFWs in Hong Kong. This study was conducted in December 2017. The researcher made use of the descriptive method of research wherein the questionnaire was used as the main tool in gathering data. It was revealed in the conclusion of the study that majority of the respondents are aged 36-40 years old, half or 50% of them are separated, less than majority are college graduates, many are from Rosario, La Union

	<p>and most of the respondents are already working as OFWs in Hong Kong for 9 years or more. The level of awareness of the respondents Crime of violence against women and their children is aware with the computed mean value of 3.49 and they are also aware on the relief to safeguard the victim from further harm as provided by R.A. 9262 or Anti-Violence against Women and their Children with the computed mean value of 3.63. There is no significant relationship between the profile of the respondents and their level of Level of awareness on crime of violence against women and their children.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Republic Act 9262, Overseas Filipino Workers in Hong Kong</b></p>
<p><b>Myojung Chung</b> <b>GICICSSH1804087</b></p>	<p><b>Individualism-Collectivism Revisited: Analysis of Self-Other Perceptions in Korea and the U.S.</b></p> <p><b>Myojung Chung</b> <b>University of San Francisco</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study re-examines the long-held assumption about individualism and collectivism as a country's cultural orientation. Although a rich body of research on individualism-collectivism has yielded intriguing findings and meaningful discussions, a dichotomous approach to individualism and collectivism has revealed several limitations.</p> <p>To overcome these limitations, this study employs the construct of independent and interdependent self-construals to examine how people differ in Korea and the U.S. A survey with 567 participants (270 in Korea, 297 in the U.S.) found that Korean respondents displayed dual self-construal with the almost same level of independent and interdependent self-construal scores, while U.S. respondents demonstrated dominant independent self-construal. Also, U.S respondents scored higher than Korean respondents both in independent and interdependent self-construals. These findings are contrary to traditional assumptions that Koreans are dominantly collectivistic and Americans are dominantly individualistic. Results also suggest that age and gender affect respondents' self-construal. In Korea, older respondents demonstrated stronger independent and interdependent self-construal than younger respondents. In the U.S., female respondents showed stronger interdependent self-construal than male respondents.</p> <p>This study confirms that individuals do not blindly and homogeneously follow the prevailing culture, and each country's culture is a mixture of both individualism and collectivism. In addition to its theoretical contribution, this study would also carry meaningful implications to global communication practitioners, given that global communication practices such as global marketing and public relations require a thorough grasp of the social and cultural milieu of the market in which the organization pursues to penetrate.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Individualism/collectivism, independent/interdependent self-construal, intercultural communication</b></p>
<p><b>Nora H. Soliven</b> <b>GICICSSH1804088</b></p>	<p><b>Peanut Farming Of Sta. Lucia, Ilocos Sur, Philippines</b> <b>As One Town One Product Of The Municipality</b></p> <p><b>Nora H. Soliven</b> <b>North Luzon Philippines State College</b> <b>Candon City 2710, Ilocos Sur, Philippines</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Marife D. Alviento</b> North Luzon Philippines State College Candon City 2710, Ilocos Sur, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study aimed to find out the level of economic impact of peanut farming to the lives of the farmers and the Municipality of Sta. Lucia, Ilocos Sur, Philippines. It also looked into the extent of support provided by the government to peanut farming as One Town One Product of Sta. Lucia, Ilocos Sur, Philippines in terms of financial, trainings and seminars, and marketing strategy. Issues and problems encountered by the peanut farmers were also considered in this study. The respondents of this study are the peanut farmers of Sta. Lucia, Ilocos Sur and the officials of the Municipality. This study made use of quantitative and qualitative research wherein it employed the prepared questionnaire/interview guide. Based from the result of the study, the respondents revealed that financial support given by the Government to the peanut farmers, Ilocos Sur is very insufficient and there is a satisfactory level on the product promotion and marketing strategy of peanut product. It is recommended that the local government of Sta. Lucia, Ilocos Sur should provide more trainings and seminars to the farmers so that they will gain more knowledge and skills on how to make peanut farming as profitable business. It is also recommended that further study should be conducted by other researchers in other places similar to the present study to find out the status of peanut industry in their places.</p>
<p><b>Magdalena Laskowska</b> GICICSSH1804089</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>What It Takes To Be A Great Leader</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Magdalena Laskowska</b> University Of Paris 2 Assas, France</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>A great leader is a person, a firm, or an organization that always goes beyond the well-trodden paths or she or he does the classics in a truly excellent way. She or he leads a firm, an organization, or a nation in an unsurpassed way. A great leader is also limitlessly courageous yet politically wise; a great leader is a great organizer and she or he is responsive in the highest degree to the legitimate needs and expectations of other people, firms, or organizations; a great leader is greatly and truly passionate about what she or he does; a great leader always acts legally and ethically in the highest degree and unbendingly requires the same standards of behavior from other persons, firms, or organizations; finally, a great leader is authentically and greatly altruistic. Leaders are also certainly highly dynamic and highly energetic. A sluggish, subnormal person will never be a real leader. A great leader has great leadership DNA and she or he constantly learns in elite ways. In this paper, I deal with what it takes to be a great leader:</p>

 <p><b>Abubakar Hussaini Magaji</b> Cln GICICSSH1804091</p>	<p><b>Use Of Ict In Libraries: A Survey Study Of Selected Libreres In Jigawa State, Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Abubakar Hussaini Magaji Cln</b> Department Of Library &amp; Information Science Hussaini Adamu Federal Polytechnic Kazaure</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The aim of this paper was to survey the used of Information and communication technologies in some selected libraries in Northern part of Nigeria with particular emphases in jigawa state. The adoption of information communication is necessary in libraries of 21st century, going by the nature of the libraries, not all libraries are fully automated some libraries are in the initial stage of Automation and Networking process. A few have CD-ROM access, no initiatives has been taken into consideration toward the formation of ICT on CD-ROM. DR. M.A digital Library and Informatics library in Hussaini Adamu Federal Polytechnic Kazaure and Institute of information Technology kazaure which were among the libraries that surveyed was carried out to ascertain level of ICT usage. The libraries have an online connection which gave access to students search for their research, and other academic pursuance.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Information &amp; Communication Technology, Library, Survey</b></p>
<p><b>Adijat Olubukola Olateju</b> GICICSSH1804094</p>	<p><b>Effect of microcredit loan on the business growth of entrepreneurs: a comparative analysis between male and female entrepreneurs in Ojo and Amuwo Odofin Areas of Lagos State, Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Adijat Olubukola Olateju</b> Economics,Lagos State University,Lagos, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Entrepreneurial activity is an important business activity especially in developing countries where high level of poverty and inadequate job opportunities are still more prevalent. For entrepreneurs to ensure continuity in their business, the issue of business growth/expansion is of paramount important. This study examines the effect of microcredit programme on the business growth of the beneficiary from the gender's perspective in a Cowries Microfinance Bank's (CMB) credit programme in Lagos, Nigeria. A systematic sampling technique was used to select a sample of 191 male entrepreneurs and 359 female entrepreneurs from the study bank. The data were analysed through a Propensity Score Matching (PSM). The results of the Average Treatment Effect on the Treated obtained from the PSM analysis indicate that the microcredit loan programme has a positive impact on the profit of both male and female entrepreneurs in the study area. It is thus, recommended that more focus should be given to microfinance banks as it has the potential to enhance business growth of entrepreneurs.</p>
<p><b>Yoldy Ann R. Ampong</b> GICICSSH1804095</p>	<p><b>An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis on the Concept of Family among Abandoned Young Adults with Physical Disability</b></p> <p><b>Yoldy Ann R. Ampong</b> Crystal Jade L. Delos Santos, Mary Jessica B. Tolosa De La Salle University – Dasmariñas</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study used interpretative phenomenological analysis to explore the concept of family among abandoned young adults with physical disability. There are only few researches that expound on topics related to young adults who have physical disability. Knowing that people who live with disability belong to the poorest and marginalized, being a young adult with physical disability sets extra demand towards the family that causes exhaustion due to the additional care, attention and maintenance for medication that they need. It was due to those that the possibility of abandonment increases. Derived from these issues were the objectives of this study: 1) To know their view towards each member of the family and 2) to know their concept of family. This research has 3 abandoned young adults with physical disability as participants. All of them have physical disabilities such as cerebral palsy, kyphosis, and hip dysplasia. Interview and drawing were the methods used to elicit responses. Results show that before abandonment, one superordinate theme emerged: primary family as an attachment unit; and for after abandonment, another superordinate theme emerged: Alternate family as a unit of healing and recovery. These were supported by local and international research and theories regarding topics that tackle the importance of the alternate family and the faith and values accumulated as ways to reconstruct the self, as well as the young adults' aspirations to be reunited with their family amidst abandonment. <b>Keywords:</b> Abandonment, Young adults, Physical disability, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ramil T. Batin</b> <b>GICICSSH1804096</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Tobacco Industry And Issues On Ecological Integrity</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ramil T. Batin</b> North Luzon Philippines State College Candon City 2710, Ilocos Sur, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Severino G. Alviento</b> North Luzon Philippines State College Candon City 2710, Ilocos Sur, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rico G. Gagto</b> North Luzon Philippines State College Candon City 2710, Ilocos Sur, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Marife D. Alviento</b> North Luzon Philippines State College Candon City 2710, Ilocos Sur, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study titled “The Tobacco Industry and Issues on Ecological Integrity” aimed to find out the ecological effect of tobacco farming as perceived by the tobacco farmer-respondents of Candon City, Ilocos Sur, Philippines. Specifically, it sought to answer the profile of the tobacco farmer-respondents, the requirements and methods related tobacco farming used by the tobacco farmer-respondents along method used for curing tobacco leaves, sources of firewood used for curing tobacco leaves, type of fertilizer used in tobacco farming, amount of fertilizer spent yearly, type of fertilizer used, amount of pesticide spent yearly, and type of seedlings provided by the government. The level of ecological effect of</p>

	<p>tobacco farming as perceived by the tobacco farmers is considered in this study. The following are the findings and conclusion of the study: Majority uses fire curing in drying their tobacco leaves, most sources of firewood is from Candon, spending less than 5,000 for tobacco farming yearly. Less than majority uses ammonia fertilizer for tobacco farming, and thiodan pesticide to maintain the quality of leaves of their tobacco. Many of them are spending less than 5,000 amount of fertilizer for tobacco farming and were not given tree seedlings by the government, many of them however said that they were provided with the ipil-ipil seedlings by the government. The tobacco farmer respondents perceived that there is a grave ecological effect of the tobacco farming.</p> <p><b>Keywords: The Tobacco Industry and Issues on Ecological Integrity</b></p>
<p><b>Rushiell May Oasay</b> <b>GICICSSH1804098</b></p>	<p><b>Assessing Authenticity of Cultural Heritage Sites of Paoay, Ilocos Norte: A Study on Enhancing Visitors' Experience</b></p> <p><b>Rushiell May Oasay</b> Centro Escolar University, Manila</p> <p><b>Ma. Cristina Williams, Ph.</b> Centro Escolar University, Manila</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Cultural heritage is one of the factors of travel with the most extreme progress and is one of the fastest growing sectors of the tourism industry. Likewise, tourism industry is already fast-pacing and undergoing major developments and transformations, and that an increasingly challenging demand is being imposed in terms of the quality of the experience sought. This study examined the relationship between authenticity and visitors' experience of San Agustin Church and Malacañang of the North in Paoay, Ilocos Norte. Mixed method research was used and the hypothesis was tested using Pearson r correlation. Questionnaire and interview were the instruments of the study.</p> <p>The result shows that there is a significant relationship between authenticity and visitors' experience, <math>r(385) = .89, p &gt; .01</math>. Higher level of authenticity is associated with the higher level of visitors' experience.</p> <p>The result of the interviews also show that, there are existing tourism plans and programs in the municipality of Paoay, Ilocos Norte including marketing programs, economic, physical infrastructure and socio-cultural plans and programs for both the visitors and local people. Visitors' Experience Enhancement Program (VEEP) was developed based on the results of the study to help improve the quality of visitors' experiences in a cultural heritage site.</p> <p><b>Keywords: authenticity in tourism, cultural heritage, visitor experience, Paoay</b></p>
<p><b>Lalaine B. Boco</b> <b>GICICSSH1804099</b></p>	<p><b>The Effect of Workplace Design to Employee Engagement, Collaborative Capability, and Perceived Work Performance in Coworking Spaces"</b></p> <p><b>Lalaine B. Boco, Joseph Christian A. Gloria, Hannah Angelica R. Go</b> College of Commerce and Business Administration University of Santo Tomas España, Manila, Philippines 1015</p>




	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Coworking spaces phenomenon is rapidly growing across the countries of North America, Europe, and Asia. Owing to its functional work environment, 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><b>Keywords:</b> coworking spaces, workplace design, employee engagement, collaborative capability, perceived work performance, coworkers, workspace</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hari Zamharir</b> <b>GICICSSH1804100</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Need For Revitalizing Democratic Politics Through Culture-Context Deliberation: A Note On Participatory Development In Indonesia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hari Zamharir</b> Department Of Political Science, Faculty Of Social And Political Sciences Universitas Nasional Jalan Sawo Manila No. 61, Pejaten, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan12520, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tb Massa Djafar</b> Department Of Political Science, Faculty Of Social And Political Sciences Universitas Nasional Jalan Sawo Manila No. 61, Pejaten, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan12520, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sahrudin Lubis</b> Department Of Political Science, Faculty Of Social And Political Sciences Universitas Nasional Jalan Sawo Manila No. 61, Pejaten, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan12520, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Established democratic theories either participatory or representative have been revitalized by most current theory of deliberative democracy. Many less developed nations in Asia and Africa have found it hard to create a working democracy in their respective countries as a result of adopting or adapting modern democratic values and institutions . This has been caused crucially by the drawback of its respected theories, along with presence of distorted democracy imposed by domination of global corporatism. Such a situation has been made worse by the main stream of universalists' approach to the study of political development that assumes</p>

	<p>that modern western democracies would work when transplanted elsewhere outside Western nations. By employing theoretical perspective of deliberative democracy that puts culture in significant place in politics, we find more promising position to understand new democracies. The paper makes an account of deliberation practices experienced in governance of participatory development in Indonesia. The practices would be challenged by new state of the arts in democratic theories, i.e. deliberative democratic theory (DDT) whose explanatory power justifies the need for deepening democracy. The results of this account are very likely to contribute to improving procedure in participatory development in the country. Key words: participatory development, culture-context, deliberative theory, democracy, Indonesia.</p>
<p>Easter B. Belandres GICICSSH1804101</p>	<p><b>Leadership Preferences of the Stakeholders of the Armed Forces of the Philippines</b></p> <p>Easter B. Belandres, PhD Philippine Military Academy, Fort Del Pilar, Baguio City, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This study used qualitative and quantitative method in determining the leadership preferences of the military stakeholders in the Philippines. The qualitative approach was used to determine the stakeholders' ideal military leadership of the randomly chosen 20 stakeholders in Baguio City and in Benguet. The qualitative result shows that the ideal military leadership of the stakeholders is authentic, servant, transformational, and transactional leadership. These results were the basis in constructing the data gathering tool in the quantitative method, wherein the purpose of the quantitative method is to determine the leadership preferences of the AFP stakeholders in the country from Luzon to Mindanao. Quantitative method reveals that military stakeholders preferred a military officer who carries out transformational, transactional, servant, and authentic leadership, respectively. Keywords: Stakeholder theory, authentic, transformational, servant, transactional, and military leadership</p>
<p>Hao(Ryan) Ma GICICSSH1804104</p>	<p><b>Nonviolent Crime Prediction via Artificial Neural Network and Linear Regression</b></p> <p>Hao(Ryan) Ma Notre Dame Catholic High School 220 Jefferson St, Fairfield, CT 06825</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Aim: This study aimed to build a predictive model for nonviolent crime using artificial neural network and compare its performance with traditional regression method, linear regression. Method: A public data was used in this study. All the records were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample (50%) and testing sample (50%). Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and linear regression. For artificial neural network, the input layer has 27 inputs, the hidden layer has 4 neurons and the output layer has a single output. Mean squared errors (MSE) were calculated and compared between both models. A cross validation was conducted using a loop for the neural network and the cv.glm() function in the boot package</p>

	<p>for the linear model. A package called “neuralnet” in R was used to conduct neural network analysis.  <b>Results:</b> The random sample size is 1059 in the test sample and 1059 in training sample, a total of 2118 records. According to the linear regression, significant predictors include: household size, race, percentage of people living in areas classified as urban, median income, percentage of people under poverty, unemployment, percentage of males who are divorced, percentage of kids born to never married, median year housing units built. According to the neural network analysis, the most important positive predictor of nonviolent crime were percentage of population that is Hispanic and percent of people who do not speak English well. The most important negative predictor of nonviolent crime were percentage of population that is Asian and percentage of kids born to never married. For testing sample, the MSE was 0.16 for the linear regression and 0.23 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better. Cross validation is another very important step of building predictive models. In cross validation, the average MSE for the neural network (0.22) is slightly higher than the one of the linear model (0.16) although there seems to be a certain degree of variation in the MSEs of the cross validation. This may depend on the splitting of the data or the random initialization of the weights in the net.  <b>Conclusions:</b> In this study, we built a predictive tool for nonviolent crime using neural network as well as linear regression. This study suggests that it is useful to develop a predictive instrument for nonviolent crime. Artificial neural network and logistic regression performed similarly in predicting of nonviolent crime.</p>
<p>Angie-Lhyne A. Austria GICICSSH1804105</p>	<p>Parents’ Communication Pattern Of Academically Excelling Students</p> <p>Angie-Lhyne A. Austria De La Salle University – Dasmariñas</p> <p>Veronica Antoinette I. Trumata De La Salle University – Dasmariñas</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Communication is a big factor in a child’s academic performance while adolescence is the most critical stage in human life, and so this particular study deals with the communication pattern of parents with academically excelling adolescent child. The study aimed to know if there is still parental involvement during high school days and if there is a common pattern used by the parents of the children who excels in class. The study used the Family Communications Theory by McLeod and Chaffee, and Bourne’s Communication Approach. As part of the method, the study set pre-determined criteria thus the use of purposive sampling technique. The study took on twenty cases - (ten parents and ten adolescents) - who were qualified with the given criteria. The results show that communication between the parents and the children happens regularly. Also, the parents use Pluralistic-Assertive pattern in dealing with their children’s education.  <b>Keywords:</b> Parental Involvement, Communication, Communication Style, Communication Approach, Open Communication, Family Communications Theory</p>
<p>Dr.C.Purushothaman GICICSSH1804106</p>	<p>Humanities is the mother of Social Science</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr.C.Purushothaman; B.E, F.I.E.</b> <b>Chennai,India</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Just like the brain and heart were formed simultaneously in the womb of the mother, Philosophy and Science were surfaced on earth concurrently in the primitive ages. Though humans were living amidst animals in those ages, they enjoyed a special character of resting their BACK on the ground and gazing the perplexed sky above while laid down, unlike the animals which rested their STOMACH on the ground and could see only the earthen surroundings. This phenomenon facilitated human to acquire FIFTH SENSE and to get separated from animals. Notwithstanding the human learnt to live together and formed society as herds of animals and then villages to kingdoms. Though the rule of the kings, at the outset, focused on the welfare of the people, later it was reversed for their own benefit. Sensing these activities, the wise men constantly wrote focusing their ideas towards the welfare of the people to set right the erring rulers. These writings were later named as Philosophy under the Humanities Head with other branches like philosophy, literature and so on. History also is classified as a branch of Humanities. Concurrently the intellects entered the life style of humans and invented Science, to ease the life of humans. The science so invented by intellects got developed later as Social Science. Then it has branched as Phycology, Sociology and so on. My full paper, based on these facts, would describe the topics such as, materialistic Philosophy of the East, revolutionary History of Europe under Humanities head, and a review of Indian elections under Political Sociology, a branch of Social Science.</p>
<p><b>Jose Anton Vernelli Magno</b> <b>GICICSSH1804107</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>What's Your Drive? The Motivations of Transport Network Vehicle Service Workers</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jose Anton Vernelli Magno</b> <b>Department of Psychology,Ateneo de Manila University,Quezon City,</b> <b>Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Transport Network Vehicle Service (TNVS) is a new, relatively unexplored phenomenon, especially from a psychological perspective. Furthermore, current studies fail to view TNVS within the Philippine context. A mixed methods sequential confirmatory strategy was utilized to test the relevance of the Filipino Needs Theory of Motivation on Filipino TNVS drivers. Additionally, the study aimed to see which of the needs predicted the employee engagement of Filipino TNVS drivers and if this engagement predicted turnover intention. The study consisted of two phases. In the first phase, 100 Filipino TNVS drivers were surveyed and in the second phase, three of the participants from the first phase were interviewed. The phase one results were tested using confirmatory factor analysis and multiple regression, while the phase two results went through thematic analysis. The statistical analysis confirmed that the needs mentioned in the Filipino Needs Theory of Motivation: Job-Related Needs, Family-Related Needs, Organization-Related Needs and Career-Related Needs, applied to the sample. Of these, Job-Related and Family-Related needs were found to be predictors of employee engagement. It was also found that employee engagement did not predict turnover intention. The thematic analysis</p>

	<p>supported these findings by emphasizing the importance of Family, Autonomy and Human Interaction for Filipino TNVS drivers. Additional factors such as National Context, Compensation, and Convenience and Accessibility were also found, which may have affected Turnover Intention. These highlight the role of context, both societal and industrial, in the relationships between motivators, employee engagement and turnover intention for TNVS drivers.</p>
 <p><b>Hlavisio A. Motlhaka</b> GICICSSH1804108</p>	<p><b>Organizational Characteristics of Dissertation Introductions in Composition and TESOL</b></p> <p><b>Hlavisio A. Motlhaka</b> University of Venda, Department of English, University Road, Thohoyandou, 0950 South Africa</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Genre theory indicates differences of specific genres across disciplines, appropriate to the context and social climate of that discipline. This study focused on the organizational characteristics of dissertation introductions in the fields of composition and TESOL. Using Swales' (1990) move analysis, twenty dissertations (ten of each discipline) were analyzed for organizational components. The results show that the dissertation introductions in the field of composition and TESOL do not typically follow Swales' moves, but rather, introductions in composition have a tendency to emphasize and return to reviewing previous research, while TESOL introductions seem to not follow any standard organizational pattern. These results indicate a need for additional doctoral student training in dissertation writing and dissertation advisor awareness of such writing needs.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> composition, TESOL, dissertation, genre theory, Swales' moves analysis</p>
<p><b>Marife D. Alviento</b> GICICSSH1804109</p>	<p><b>Perceptions Of The Bscs And Ab Political Science Students Of North Luzon Philippines State College On The Automated Election In The Philippines</b></p> <p><b>Marife D. Alviento</b> North Luzon Philippines State College Candon City 2710, Ilocos Sur, Philippines</p> <p><b>Leslie G. Agbulos</b> North Luzon Philippines State College Candon City 2710, Ilocos Sur, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study aimed to determine the perceptions of the Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and AB Political Science Students of North Luzon Philippines State College about the level of efficiency, credibility and accuracy of result of the automated elections in the Philippines. It used the descriptive method of research with the questionnaire as the main data gathering instrument. This study was conducted during the 1st Semester of SY 2016-2017. The respondents of this study were the 165 third year students of the BSCS Department and 41 third year AB Political Science students of the North Luzon Philippine State College. Based from the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn. The level of</p>

	<p>efficiency, credibility and accuracy of result of the automated elections in the Philippines as perceived by the respondents is “agree” level. The following were recommended by the researchers based from findings and conclusions of the study. 1) There should be efficient and credible transmittal of election results from local tallies to central tallying facilities so that election would be very credible. 2) Detects discrepancies in the election result should be open for scrutiny to the public to erase doubts about the cause of the problem. 3) The restart and resume of the operation without any loss of data in the event of an abnormal termination of the system should be recorded in black and white for transparency. <b>Keywords: Automated Election, Philippines, Students, State College</b></p>
<p><b>Brandon Cahyadhuha</b> <b>GICICSSH1804110</b></p>	<p><b>Sociology’s of Wayang: Social Transformation and Expression of identity of Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Brandon Cahyadhuha</b> Sociology and Antropology,Victoria University,Australia</p> <p><b>Sri Teddy Rusdy</b> Sociology and Antropology,Victoria University,Australia</p> <p><b>Hastangka</b> Sociology and Antropology,Victoria University,Australia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This paper will discuss on the social phenomena and expression of Indonesian society deal with the Shadow Puppetry (Wayang) as Indonesian heritage and identity. Wayang is one of Indonesia’s cultural identity with number of values, cultural identity, philosophy, and moral dimenssion. Wayang as cultural heritage of Indonesia can be traces and explore as cultural and social product. In this perspectives, Wayang positioned as social product. The reason of wayang as social product because wayang has social dimenssion. The social dimenssion of Wayang, Wayang as traditional heritage emerge because of social interaction and produced by the society. Wayang produces by the society. It is a collective ideas of the society in developing the naration of Wayang text and puppet play. This study will explore the social dimenssion of Wayang as Indonesia’s World Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity acknowledged by UNESCO in 2003. The world Puppetry association that existed called as UNIMA (Union Internationale de la Marionnette). The member of this organization consist of countries in Southeast Asia, Europe, Central Asia, East Asia, and beyond. Meanwhile, in the regional level, there is ASEAN Puppetry Association (APA), the member of APA such as Singapore, Indonesia, and others. Wayang as part of social products, this paper will shows how Wayang become social transformation and expression of Indonesia’s identity in contemporary society. <b>Keywords: Wayang, Social transformation, expression of identity, Indonesia.</b></p>
<p><b>James V. Presbitero</b> <b>GICICSSH1804111</b></p>	<p><b>Assessing Compliance of Philippine State Universities to the Data Privacy Act of 2012: The Case of Caraga State University</b></p> <p><b>James V. Presbitero</b></p>

	<p>Student, De La Salle University, 2401 Taft Avenue, Manila, Philippines, 1004 Faculty, Caraga State University, Ampayon, Butuan City, Philippines 8600</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The Philippine Data Privacy Act of 2012 (DPA of 2012) defined the rights of Filipino citizens to data privacy and created the National Privacy Commission to monitor compliance, by both public agencies and private organizations, to the said law to ensure data protection and rights of privacy of its citizens. This study aims to explore and explain why and how public universities of the Philippines, with the Caraga State University as the subject, would comply with DPA of 2012. Using a single case holistic design with common rationale, and pattern matching as an analytic technique as adapted by Yin's method and design [1]. This study has shown that the e-Commerce Act, another law legislated previously, is a moderating factor in compliance with the Data Privacy Act, and that general deterrence and legitimacy of regulations has a compelling casual effect on complying with the DPA of 2012. Factors such as (1) lack of awareness, (2) lack of resources, and (3) low priority in the agenda are found to be critical factors in complying with DPA of 2012. It was also found that the Caraga State University is only partially compliant to the provisions of RA 10173. Key words: Data privacy, compliance, e-governance, e-Commerce, privacy act</p>
<p>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug GICICSSH1804116</p>	<p><b>Sustainability Behind Bars: Increasing Women's Productivity And Health</b></p> <p>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</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 Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Antonette Ongngad Research Adviser (Lorma Colleges Senior Highschool)</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> 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</p>

	<p>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 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.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Sustainability, Incarcerated women, Productivity, Empowerment, SDG</p>
<p><b>Leia Erica R. Serrano</b> GICICSSH1804117</p>	<p><b>Teenage Mothers: Ensuring Health and Well-being Through Equal Access to Services Through Online Platform</b></p> <p><b>Amira Zoe T. De La Cuesta</b> Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Leia Erica R. Serrano</b> Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Katrina Zen Alviar</b> Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Venus Mae P. Medina</b> Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Fernando Oringo</b> Research Advisers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></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</p>



	<p>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 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 require 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><b>Hina Javed</b> GICICSSH1804118</p>	<p><b>An Investigation into Slow ESL Reading Speed in Pakistani Students</b></p> <p><b>Hina Javed</b> The University of Lahore</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study investigated the different strategies used by the Pakistani students learning English as a second language at secondary level school. The basic premise of the study is that ESL students face tremendous difficulty while they are reading a text in English. It also purports to dig into the different causes of their slow reading. They might range from word reading accuracy, mental translation, lexical density, cultural gaps, complex syntactic constructions and back skipping. Sixty, Grade 7 students from two secondary mainstream schools of Lahore were selected for the study, thirty being boys and thirty girls. They were administered reading-related and reading speed pre and posttests. The purpose of the tests was to gauge their performance on different reading tasks so as to be able to see how they used strategies, if any, and also to ascertain the causes hampering their performance on those tests. In the pretests, they were given simple texts, with considerable lexical density, moderately complex sentential layout. In the posttests, the reading tasks contained comic strips, texts with visuals, texts with controlled vocabulary and an evenly distributed varied range of simple, compound and complex sentences. Both the tests were timed. The results gleaned through the data gathered corroborated the researchers' basic hunch that they performed significantly better than pretests. The findings suggest that morphological structure of words and lexical density are the main source of reading comprehension difficulties in poor ESL readers. It is also confirmed that if the texts are accompanied with pictorial visuals greatly facilitate students' reading speed and comprehension. There is no substantial evidence that ESL readers adopt any specific strategy while reading in English.</p>
<p><b>Dr. Swati Alok</b> GICICSSH1804115</p>	<p><b>Determinants of Conflict style and its variations across North &amp; South Indians: Role of Cultural and Individual dimensions</b></p> <p><b>Swati Alok</b> Assistant Professor, BITS Pilani Hyderabad Campus</p> <p><b>Rishi Kumar</b> Assistant Professor, BITS Pilani Hyderabad Campus</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Purpose:</b> India is nation with multiple customs, languages, religions, traditions and cultures, all occurring within a single country and this diversity of the India makes conflict unavoidable, especially in the workplace. The purpose of this study is to understand and explore the conflict style preferences associated with historically two different regional groups i.e. North and South India. Hence the objective of this paper is to test the possible influence of cultural dimensions (Collectivistic Orientations, Cultural Affinity) and individual dimensions (attitude towards conflict, conflict efficacy, level of religiosity) on Conflict style preferences.</p> <p><b>Design:</b> Difference in the Cultural &amp; Individual dimensions among the North and South Indians were analysed using Chi-square test &amp; ordinal logistic regressions. Finally, the influence of these dimensions on each conflict style preferences were examined through multiple regression. Four conflict styles that were considered for the current study were avoiding, obliging, dominating and integrating style. For this total 723 participants (330 South &amp; 392 North Indians) were surveyed.</p> <p><b>Findings:</b> The results indicated that North Indians are more integrating then South Indians. High level of cultural affinity leads to avoiding (<math>\beta = 0.38</math>) and obliging (<math>\beta = 0.27</math>) while its absence leads to dominating behaviour (<math>\beta = -0.58</math>). Imbibing collectivistic orientations leads of integrating (<math>\beta = 0.1.04</math>) and avoiding (<math>\beta = 0.32</math>) Positive attitude towards conflict leads to constructive behaviour of integrating style (<math>\beta = 0.39</math>) while lack of it leads to obliging (<math>\beta = -0.65</math>), dominating (<math>\beta = -0.63</math>) as well as avoiding style (<math>\beta = -0.64</math>). Lack of efficacy leads to dominating (<math>\beta = -0.65</math>) style.</p> <p><b>Implications:</b> Expatriate managers in Indian companies need to work with diverse Indian workforce. This study will help them to understand conflict at sublevel, as to how the north and south Indians approach to the conflict and how to negotiate with them for peaceful collaboration.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> collectivistic orientation, cultural affinity, religiosity, North and South India, conflict style.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jessie I. Quierrez</b> GICICSSH1804120</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Time Management Efficiency Of Middle Managers Of Selected Business Offices In Metro Manila</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jessie I. Quierrez (Lead Researcher)</b> Polytechnic University Of The Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Angelina G. Goyenechea (Co-Researcher)</b> Polytechnic University Of The Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study focused on assessing the perception of middle managers' time management efficiency on the aspects of work planning, work organization, adequate tools, supplies and equipment, self-discipline, and punctuality and attendance. Two theories were used to guide the current study such as Deming's Theory of Profound Knowledge and Maslow's Theory of Time Management. A total of 258 employees of the different companies located in Metro Manila from March 2017 up to May 2017 were taken as respondents. Frequency and percentage, mean, t-test, and ANOVA were used to obtain the following results. Middle managers perceived that in terms of work planning, work organization, office tools</p>

	<p>and adequate office supplies, and punctuality and attendance, they are Highly Efficient and that Work Planning was the foremost aspect which they consider they are highly efficient in terms of time management. It also showed that there is a significant difference on the perception of the middle managers on their time management efficiency when they are grouped according to sex.</p> <p>This study is hoped to bring awareness to middle managers that time management is essential to being efficient and effective in the performance of their duties as the link between top level management and their subordinates.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Efficiency, Time management, Work organization, work planning, middle managers</p>
<p><b>John Parlo Rosido</b> GICICSSH1804124</p>	<p><b>Game Based Approach Towards Responsible Consumption among pre-school students</b></p> <p><b>John Parlo Rosido</b> Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Gwyneth Arabe</b> Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Renzobelle Ariane Juan</b> Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Fernando P. Oringo</b> Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Game Based Learning is a type of gameplay that has a defined learning outcomes. Generally, game based learning is designed to balance subject matter to the real world. Within an effective game based learning environment, we work toward a goal, choosing actions and experiencing the consequences of those actions along the way. According to EdTech Review in 2013, Good Game based learning applications can draw us into virtual environments that look and feel familiar and relevant. It was also stated that people make mistakes in a risk free setting and through experimentation, they actively learn and practice the right way to do things, This keeps us highly engaged in practicing behavior and thought processes that we can easily transfer from the simulated environment to real life. This action research made use of interview to the Grade School and Pre-school teachers of Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools. Thus, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the Sustainable Development Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production through interactive games. These games shall be the basis of the researchers on coming up with a game specifically a board game that can give the pre school students of lorma San Juan a good foundation in values of responsibility and awareness in consumption, production, and preservation. With the said program, preschool students, young as they are, are now exposed into a realization that food consumption plays a significant impact towards sustainability in many aspects. Education should not only be directed into an aspect of knowing life skills but integrating problem solving skills as well.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Game based learning; Responsible consumption; risk free</p>

<p><b>Dr.Ahmad Nawaz Zaheer</b> GICICSSH1804125</p>	<p><b>environment ; pre-school education and training;</b></p> <p><b>Marketing exchange model, a dynamic instrument for public policy improvement: a case of study from Anhui Province China.</b></p> <p><b>Dr.Ahmad Nawaz Zaheer</b> Assistant professor Government College University Faisalabad (Sahiwal Campus)</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The direct benefits of public policy interventions at provinces are a clear manifestation of government's determination to improve the public welfare in China. Hefei city provides an outstanding evidence of this phenomenon. Being largest city and capital of Anhui province in China, it exhibits outcome the dynamic role of marketing exchange process in the form of policy interventions. As a case study, the work presented here has subjectively analyzed the city government activities with respect to marketing exchange and marketing strategies. In this context, several characteristics and diverse criteria were studied to depict a model that best reflects an instrument used for public policy modification. Our findings revealed a two pronged approach comprising of strong feedback mechanism referred to as internal process and government's receptive role to process the information which is regarded as external process. The second aspect i.e. marketing process dynamics whose key role is to evaluate and assess the outcomes of first approach and enable policy makers and decision makers to time address the public welfare issue through policy interventions. Based on our findings, it is assumed that continuity of this model will further enhance the effectiveness of public policies in bringing public welfare as top priority.</p> <p><b>Key words: - Public Policy, Public Management, Public Sector Marketing</b></p>
<p><b>Shuyuan Lai</b> GICICSSH1804127</p>	<p><b>Police Officer Injuries During Arrests in California State of the United States</b></p> <p><b>Shuyuan Lai</b> The NO.1 Senior Middle School of Xiayi County, Henan, China</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Aim:</b> This study aims to build a predictive model for Police Officers injuries during arrest in California state of the USA using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A public database was used in this study. All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of fear to discuss mental health issue with employers in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability for these two models.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> A total of 355 (20.5%) Police Officers out of 1729 were injured during the arrests.</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, the significant predictors of Police Officer's injuries during the arrest include if force was received, firearm was discharged or not by the individual officer, and firearm was discharged or not in this incident, being white.</p>

	<p>According to this neural network, the most important predictors were if firearm was discharged by the individual officer, being white, firearm was discharged in this incident at all, being male and being black.</p> <p>For the training sample, the ROC was 0.79 for the Logistic regression and 0.85 for the artificial neural network. In the testing sample, the ROC was 0.77 for the Logistic regression and 0.76 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had better performance in the training sample, and artificial neural network had similar performance than Logistic regression in the testing sample.</p> <p>Conclusions: This study identified the potential predictors for Police Officers injuries during arrests, for example, firearm was discharged or not. These information helps to reduce the policy injuries during arrest.</p>
<p>Changxiao Shen GICICSSH1804129</p>	<p>Development of a Predictive Model Civilian Injuries During Arrest</p> <p>Changxiao Shen Hangzhou Foreign Language School, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p><b>Aim:</b> This study aims to build a predictive model for civilian injuries during arrests in California state of the USA using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A public database was used in this study. All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of fear to discuss mental health issue with employers in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability for these two models.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> A total of 688 (84%) civilians out of 818 was injured during the arrests. Among these 818, only 50 were female (6%).</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, the significant predictors of civilian injuries during the arrest include where force was received, whether firearm was discharged during the incident, where the officer was assaulted by the civilian and where the civilian was perceived as armed.</p> <p>According to this neural network, the most important predictors were if civilians were perceived as armed, age between 36-50, age 18-35, civilians were confirmed as armed and black civilians.</p> <p>For the training sample, the ROC was 0.79 for the Logistic regression and 0.90 for the artificial neural network. In the testing sample, the ROC was 0.72 for the Logistic regression and 0.70 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had similar performance in the training sample, and artificial neural network worse performance than Logistic regression in the testing sample.</p> <p>Conclusions: This study identified the potential predictors for civilian injuries during arrests, for example, civilians were perceived armed or not and being young and black. It helps the public to better understand the potential abuse of power by the policy.</p>



Atefeh Aghaei  
GICICSSH1804130

**Comparing of discursive construction of HIV/AIDS in the first Iranian and American movies about HIV**

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**Abstract**

The purpose of this paper is to compare the construction of a discourse on HIV / AIDS in the first films made in Iran and the United States. For this purpose, the Philadelphia film from the United States of America in 1993 and the film Paradise Hidden from Iran were compared with each other in 1963. The analysis of these films used Lacla and Mouffe's method and theory of discourse. The media play an important role in developing the social meaning of HIV / AIDS, because they are seeking to highlight a specific meaning and marginalize other meanings. This constructed meaning is in fact a story that power sources tell us. The semantic development of this disease is carried out by various social factors, and local mass media are used for discursive oppositions and semantic constructs. So it's important to see what discourses are in the first Iranian and American cinematic films? What does the meaning of these discourses make and what is dominant? This discursive construction gives us the knowledge of the social status of these two societies.

The results of the research showed that the main discourse in the first Iranian cinema film was the Westernization discourse that opposes the discourse of patriotism. In West Africa, HIV / AIDS is a disease that is specific to Western countries, and Iranians who travel to Western countries may be infected with the disease. Ultimately, this disease is associated with the West and Western values. In Iran, another hot heart disease is a Western one. But in a Philadelphia film, in a patient discourse, he is referred to as "sexual distraction," and in another discourse the patient is referred to as the "citizen" of the central slab. The opposition between these two discourses represents other discursive oppositions in American society, including the confrontation between white and black, and insider and outsiders. In fact, this discursive quarrel is a historical issue.

As a result, HIV / AIDS is just one disease caused by immune deficiency, which has provided a platform for semantic and discourse struggles because of the transmission of disease. Different semantic construction in the two different societies shows that being different is shaped by the culture of each society and the structure that the media have shaped to serve its ideological power. So what really is the disease is a hot kidney, not a defect in the immune system, but a concept that is developed in every society and forms the other in every society.

**Keywords:** AIDS, American and Iranian movies, Construct, discourse.



Niloufar Kianchehr  
GICICSSH1804131

**Representing the Marxism Discourse in the Iranian cinema before Iran Revolution**

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**Abstract**

Several experts of social sciences think that the teachings of Marxism about revolution along with the viewpoints of Shiite Islam about oppression and the necessity of reacting from oppressed side to the oppressor have been among the most important effective ideologies about the revolution of Iran in 1979. Shiite teachings were transmitted to different classes of Iranian people through religious rites, lectures and systems in 1960s and 1970s; however the general public of Iran was accustomed to Marxism and its viewpoints about revolution differently. Marxism has been a great success among the intellectual community of Iran in the form of various schools in last 3 decades leading to the revolution in 1979, and this group used the most effective possible media to transfer these concepts - cinema.


Cinema became very popular among people in Iran since 1960. Since the media seeks to generate meaning, thus as the most important communication media, cinema and movies have a key role in indicating some events, opinions and thoughts of people of a society and turn to one of the most important instruments for affecting the society. Thus representing issues such as class differences, class society, upper and lower classes of the society, and the opportunities and facilities differences between different social classes in Iranian cinema before the revolution in 1979, are among the most important contexts for understanding the effective factors of occurrence of this revolution.

Accordingly, this article tries to investigate the way of representing different concepts such as class society, class differences, the image of social upper and lower classes, the image of religious people, religious rites and the religion itself in two effective decades (1960s and 1970s) through Roland Barthes' semiotics method in movies including Croesus Treasure, The King of Hearts and The Fish Die in The Soil. These films have been chosen because they were high rated in box office, so that all these 3 films could change movie sales record. And this indicator can indicate the level of acceptance and the public welcome of represented concepts in these films.

There are certain shared lines between films reviewed by this article. In all these 3 movies, class differences are presented in their extreme form and the characters have been placed in two extremes of poor and rich, so that in the world system, eliminating the class boundaries is impossible between them. We can see the downbeat over the wealthy and modern urban class in all these 3 films. People belonging to the dominant class are totalitarian, proud and dependent on western lifestyle and symbols culturally. Despite these shared features, there is an evident distinction between these films which has a direct relationship with the time of production. It seems with the time lapse and approaching to the revolution in 1979, the past

	<p>optimism about changing situations and hoping for dominant class to return to the traditional norms and values to gain salvation would fade out. Indeed in “fish die in the soil” made in 1978, the rich and western-like character of the film wouldn’t follow the traditions any more, which its symbols are in monopoly of the lower class of the movies; instead he would neglect them with disregard and would sacrifice the dreams and future of lower class to make his own future and dreams.</p>
<p>Ma. Jediah R. Rile GICICSSH1804132</p>	<p><b>Intergenerational Child Labor: A multiple Case Study of Filipino Farming Families</b></p> <p>Ma. Jediah R. Rile Psychology Department, De La Salle University, Dasmariñas City, Cavite</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Approximately 2.1 million of the Philippine’s 5 to 17 year olds are categorized as child laborers. Despite the decrease of the number of child farmers in the country, it is still a fact that such phenomenon exists from one generation to the next. This research aims to explore the intergenerational child labor cycle within the Filipino agricultural setting by discovering the history, perception, and experiences of the Filipino farmers. In order to do so, a multiple case study was used with the aid of snowball sampling and data triangulation on three Filipino farming families. The researchers found out that intergenerational transmission of roles are mainly influenced by family history, educational attainment, and economic status as observed from the first generation farmers. The results showed that positive and negative perceptions often stem from the ability to provide the needs of the family and oneself and dearth from privileges respectively. Presently, exposure to hazardous situations and calamities remain as the inevitable problems of the Filipino farmers. In spite of those, the researchers found out that these Filipino farming families continue to strive and find happiness amidst being brought up as child farmers. <b>Keywords:</b> farming, child labor, intergeneration, Filipino family, multiple case study</p>
 <p>Hamis Hassan Syed GICICSSH1804133</p>	<p><b>Causes of illicit drug abuse in Pakistani students</b></p> <p>Hamis Hassan Syed FAST School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> With a sample (N = 128) of drug users and non-drug users, we examined the factors we hypothesized that would influence drug abuse in students and found out that drug availability, the quality of social relationships the drug user had and the user’s childhood experiences significantly impacted the abuse of drugs. On the contrary, we found self-esteem, parent-child communication and academic stress not having a significant influence on drug abuse. <b>Keywords:</b> drug abuse, students, drug availability, quality of social relationships, childhood experiences, self-esteem, parent-child communication, academic stress</p>
<p>Sumekar Tanjung GICICSSH1804134</p>	<p><b>Optimization Of Cyber Pr At Private Universities In Yogyakarta</b></p> <p>Mutia Dewi</p>



	<p><b>Department Of Communications, Islamic University Of Yogyakarta, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Sumekar Tanjung</b> <b>Department Of Communications, Islamic University Of Yogyakarta, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Shelma Nadira</b> <b>Department Of Communications, Islamic University Of Yogyakarta, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This study aims to explain the optimization of cyber PR at private universities in Yogyakarta. High internet penetration in the community forces public relations to utilize communication technology. Thus, this research was conducted at five universities in Yogyakarta based on webometrics rank of 2016/2017 i.e., UII, UMY, UAD, UAJY, and Amikom through observation, interview, and physical and online document search. It is revealed that the public relations in universities not only connect institutions and students or government but also form the universities' positive image to attract the public's attention. There are eight components played by private universities in their activities: credibility, context, content, clarity, channel, continuity and consistency, capability of the audience, and connectivity. Communication is the most influential key element in cyber-PR activity. Consequently, this should be managed maximally by universities to create a positive image.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b> Cyber PR, communication, new media, university, Yogyakarta</p>
 <p><b>Sabrah Ali Khan</b> <b>GICICSSH1804135</b></p>	<p><b>Factors Affecting Productivity Of Students</b></p> <p><b>Sabrah Ali Khan</b> <b>Business Administration,FAST NU,Islamabad Pakistan</b></p> <p><b>Arham Ansari</b> <b>Business Administration,FAST NU,Islamabad Pakistan</b></p> <p><b>Maham Mahmood</b> <b>Business Administration,FAST NU,Islamabad Pakistan</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> 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><b>Key Words: Productivity , Sleeplessness, Internet Resources , Cellphone Usage</b></p>
<p><b>Abdullah Saeed</b> <b>GICICSSH1804136</b></p>	<p><b>Social and professional challenges faced by the Chinese in Pakistan after CPEC</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abdullah Saeed</b> National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Syed Mustafa Gilani</b> National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohsin Raza</b> National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The purpose of this research is to study the social and professional challenges faced by the Chinese in Pakistan. For this study we conducted a qualitative research method which involves interviews. With a varied sample (N = 9 interviews) of Chinese employees from various organizations in Pakistan, the authors tested for challenges faced by Chinese in Pakistan, mainly, Food issues, language barrier, political instability, regional and internal security and lack of quality labor. Findings provided worthy provision for the proposed hypotheses. All the proposed variables proved to have a significant relationship with challenges faced by the Chinese residing in Pakistan. In our everyday life we hear about foreigners facing difficulties abroad.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Chinese, Pakistan, Challenges, Foreigners, Food issues, language barrier, political instability, regional and internal security and lack of quality labor.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Aaminah Siddiqui</b> GICICSSH1804138</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Muzak – A Consumer’s Deriving Force?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Aaminah Siddiqui</b> School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Seemal K. Bangash</b> School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tahreem Naqvi</b> School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>With a diverse sample of 30 consumers and employees from 3 major malls in the vicinity of Rawalpindi and Islamabad, the authors tested the impact of Muzak on the consumer’s buying behavior. Interviews were run on the bases of which kind of Muzak consumer prefers while shopping and whether they prefer listening to it or not. This research was done with regards to their demographics of gender, age and religious connotation. The results extracted from the research, positively supported the hypothesis and showed that Muzak does have an impact on consumer buying behavior with the provision that slow and soft Muzak is more preferred by the consumers as it elicits emotions that kindle calmness and does not hinder into their thinking process. Hence, the want to purchase</p>

	<p>more inside them is generated. <b>Keywords:</b> Background Music, Muzak, Consumer, Customer, Shopping, Buying Behavior, Malls.</p>
<p><b>Hammad Humayun</b> GICICSSH1804139</p>	<p><b>How PTCL was able to bring about organizational change &amp; overcame Resistance shown</b></p> <p><b>Hammad Humayun</b> Students of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Umar Saleem</b> Students of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Sajawal Ashaf</b> Students of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Shahazada Ahsan</b> Students of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Dr. Shuja ul Islam (shujaul.islam@nu.edu.pk)</b> Assistant Professor, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> <b>Purpose:</b> To identify how PTCL was able to bring about these changes in technological and cultural aspects to overcome inefficiencies attached to public sector organizations. To identify whether PTCL was successful in bringing about these changes and whether these changes addressed previously faced problems in the organization. <b>Research Method:</b> Research method was descriptive-survey. Statistical population consisted of PTCL Employees which through random stratified sampling method 100 persons were chosen as the sample. Research Instrument were organizational diagnosis questionnaires with 40 items. <b>Finding:</b> PTCL was able to bring about changes in technological and cultural aspects to overcome inefficiencies attached to public sector organizations. The factors that played a role in bringing change are Leadership, Rewards, Helpful Mechanism, and Purpose. <b>Keywords:</b> Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL), Organizational change, Resistance, Employees.</p>
<p><b>Kingsley Chiedu Chiemekwe</b> GICICSSH1804140</p>	<p><b>Investigate Organizational Policy Towards The Impact Of Quality Of Work Life On Employee Engagement On Manufacturing Company In Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Kingsley Chiedu Chiemekwe</b> Faculty Of Management / Social Sciences, University Teknologi Malaysia,</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Skudai, Johor Bahru, Malaysia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hapriza Bt Ashari</b> <b>Faculty Of Management / Social Sciences, University Teknologi Malaysia,</b> <b>Skudai, Johor Bahru, Malaysia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Syaharizatul Noorizwan Bt Muktar</b> <b>Faculty Of Management / Social Sciences, University Teknologi Malaysia,</b> <b>Skudai, Johor Bahru, Malaysia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Investigating organizational policy towards the impact of quality of work life on employee engagement on manufacturing company in Nigeria are examined in this paper. The practice in the past by organizations was for the management level staff to formulate policy for the smooth running of the organizations. While this approach is working in its own way, it is equally important to consider a novel idea of involving all member staff in policy formulation or in the reviewing of the existing policy for better performance of the organizations. Against this backdrop, this paper presents findings of systematic literature review on the effects of the organizational policy in moderating the roles of quality of work life towards employee engagement. Literatures reveal that explicit statements of policies take many different forms. A policy might be a law, or a regulation, or the set of all the laws and regulations that govern a particular issue area or problem. Policies are revealed through texts, practices, symbols, and discourses that define and deliver values including goods and services as well as regulations, income, status, and other positively or negatively valued attributes. organizational policy is required to champion employee quality of work life by helping employee utilize their insights into action to make a genuine difference, this will give employee a stake holder mindset to work and improve business processes within the organization.</p> <p><b>Key words: Organizational policy, Quality of work life, Employee engagement, Management level, Literature review, Conceptual framework</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Alyssa Refuerzo</b> <b>GICICSSH1804141</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Intergenerational Child Labor:</b> <b>A Multiple Case Study On Filipino Farming Families</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Honrado, Harriane Margaret M.</b> <b>Department Of Psycholgy, De La Salle University Dasmariñas;</b> <b>Dbb-B Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines 4115 West Avenue, Dasmariñas</b> <b>City, Cavite</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Refuerzo, Alyssa May V.</b> <b>Department Of Psycholgy, De La Salle University Dasmariñas;</b> <b>Dbb-B Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines 4115 West Avenue, Dasmariñas</b> <b>City, Cavite</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rile, Ma. Jedidiah R.</b> <b>Department Of Psycholgy, De La Salle University Dasmariñas;</b> <b>Dbb-B Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines 4115 West Avenue, Dasmariñas</b> <b>City, Cavite</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p>


	<p>Approximately 2.1 million of the Philippine's 5 to 17-year-olds are categorized as child laborers. Despite the decrease of the number of child farmers in the country, it is still a fact that such phenomenon exists from one generation to the next. This research aims to explore the intergenerational child labor cycle within the Filipino agricultural setting by discovering the history, perception, and experiences of the Filipino farmers. In order to do so, a multiple case study was used with the aid of snowball sampling and data triangulation. The researchers found out that intergenerational transmission of roles is mainly influenced by family history, educational attainment and economic status as observed from the first generation of farmers. The results showed that positive and negative perceptions often stem from the ability to provide the needs of the family and oneself and dearth from privileges respectively. Presently, exposure to hazardous situations and calamities remain as the inevitable problems of the Filipino farmers. In spite of those, the researchers found out that these Filipino farming families continue to strive and find happiness amidst being brought up as child farmers.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> farming, child labor, intergeneration, Filipino family, multiple case study</p>
<p><b>Nagaraj Samala</b> <b>GICICSSH1804143</b></p>	<p><b>Engaging Customers on Social Media: An Empirical Study on Role of Relationship Quality and Brand Image.</b></p> <p><b>Nagaraj Samala</b> <b>School of Management Studies, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Telangana, India</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>With the emergence of new concepts like online sales and social media, the marketing landscape has dramatically changing by increasing the opportunities to the marketers to serve better; at the same time posing greater challenges to face. On the other hand consumer has become more powerful in terms of choice, influence and feedback due to the increased interaction with the brands on web 2.0. Hence, engaging customers on online brand communities has become a major marketing tool and is generating desired results. According to Van Doorn et al. (2010), Customer-Brand Engagement (CBE) is psychological and behavioral manifestation beyond transactions. Relationship Quality (RQ) is a higher-order construct comprising of Trust, Satisfaction and commitment. This paper aims to study the role of Relationship Quality in mediating the effect of Customer-Brand Engagement on Brand Loyalty. The paper also attempts to study the moderating role of Brand Image between CBE, RQ, and Brand Loyalty. To test the structural model, Process Macros by Andrew F. Hayes in SPSS, is used. The study collected data from university graduate students using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire is designed by adapting the well-developed established related scales in the literature. The respondents are qualified only if they are participating and following their favorite brand on Facebook or Twitter.</p> <p>The results confirm the positive effect of CBE on Brand Loyalty, and RQ partially mediating the relationship between CBE and Loyalty. This support the definition of engagement, being an activity which is beyond purchase. The results also confirm Brand Image moderates the relationship between CBE, RQ, and loyalty, suggesting that higher brand</p>


	<p>image enhances the positive relation between CBE and RQ. Brand Image also strengthens the positive relationship between CBE and Brand Loyalty. The results provide support for the important role played by CBE, RQ and Brand Image in increasing the loyalty of the customers who are following their brand on social media. The study provides theoretical contributions towards Social exchange Theory (SET) and Consumer Culture Theory (CCT). The study also important managerial implications in terms of the interaction of Brand Image with CBE to enhance Brand Loyalty. Keywords: Social Media, Engagement, Relationship Quality, Facebook, Twitter.</p>
<p>Mary Chris Cayetano GICICSSH1804144</p>	<p>Subjecting the Concept of Love among Sex Workers to Sternberg's Triangular Theory: A Case Study</p> <p>Mary Chris Cayetano De La Salle University- Dasmariñas, DBB-B Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines</p> <p>Pia Angelique De Guzman De La Salle University- Dasmariñas, DBB-B Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines</p> <p>Riezl Angelica Moral De La Salle University- Dasmariñas, DBB-B Dasmariñas, Cavite, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract Sex workers have been highly stigmatized by the society. They are believed to be individuals who are only used for enjoyment and do not deserve to be loved. However, love is a very powerful feeling that can be felt by anyone. It sees no boundaries and it comes in many form, shape, size, race and even the kind of work an individual has. In fact, Robert Sternberg has formulated a theory explaining love and narrowing it down to three components—intimacy, passion and commitment. Considering this stigma given to sex workers, we determined their concept of love based on Sternberg's Triangular Theory. Using Case Study Research Design, 6 sex workers were interviewed and were subjected to the love scale test. Result showed that half (3) of the participants scored high in passion while the other half (3) scored high in commitment. Similarly, using thematic analysis six concepts of love were formulated through the data gathered: a. Love is not solely about sex; b. Cheating is normal in love; c. and love is sharing and being with each other's forever; d. Love requires sacrifices; e. Love involves positive feelings towards each other; and f. Love is not only with opposite sex. It was evident on the results that despite the criticism given to them by the society, these individuals still seek to love, be loved and have partner that lasts a lifetime. Keywords: sex workers, concept of love, triangular theory</p>
<p>Dong Wenqi GICICSSH1804149</p>	<p>Challenges in Museum Translation and Countermeasures: A Case Study Based on Hubei Provincial Museum</p> <p>Dong Wenqi School of Foreign Languages, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan, China</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fan Qi</b> School of Foreign Languages, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>China has been actively implementing the “going out” strategy in the cultural industry, greatly promoting international cultural exchanges. As a carrier of history, culture and humanity, museums are recognized for their great value to the development of foreign publicity. Museum text belongs to tourism text. In China, it usually consists of Chinese text and its English translation. Foreign visitors mostly rely on the displayed entity and the English text to understand the exhibited objects from the aspects of historical background, cultural deposits, ethnologic features and so on. It can be seen that C-E translation of museum text plays an important role in the popularization of Chinese culture. Thus, the reception of the English text among western readers is significant.</p> <p>Chinese scholars have been conducting studies in the field of C-E translation of museum text for decades. Currently, the relative researches mainly focus on general tourism text or concentrate on special types of museum. This paper chooses a typical general museum in Central China and explores the possible improvements in its exhibition text. The Jing-Chu culture in Hubei, bred by Yangtze River, has a long history and distinctive features. Hubei Provincial Museum, a well-known national 5A tourist attraction, contains a large amount of state-level historic and cultural relics. Its translation materials are representative and practically unique in C-E translation studies of museum text. The author visited Hubei Provincial Museum several times to collect materials of various exhibitions, such as The art of earth and Fire, and Luminaires of Hubei during a Century. In light of Reception Theory, this paper takes Hubei Provincial Museum as an example to look into the C-E tradition in museum translation and explore innovative ways in museum translation.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> C-E translation; Hubei Provincial Museum; inheritance and innovation</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Md Asadul Islam</b> GICICSSH1804150</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Impact of Empowerment, Flexibility and Trust on Women’s Access in Senior Positions in RMG industry of Bangladesh</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Md Asadul Islam</b> Faculty of Economics and Management Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Amer Hamzah Jantan</b> Faculty of Economics and Management Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Accessing in senior positions in the organizations for women is always challenging specially in the developing countries. Although several studies in the past have helped explain the impact of some significant variables for women access in senior positions, not many studies examined the effects of certain factors such as empowerment, flexibility and trust on the women access in the senior positions in the Ready Made Garments (RMG) industry. Thus, the aim of the study is to examine the impact of empowerment, flexibility and trust in the RMG industry where more than 90% workers are women. This study employed a convenience sampling</p>

	<p>method to select 200 female respondents working in different positions RMG industry in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The findings reveal that empowerment and trust have the significant impact on women' access in the senior positions in RMG organizations in Bangladesh. However, findings present that flexibility has no significant impact on women' access in the senior positions in RMG organizations in Bangladesh. Future researches can be conducted including more variables and respondents to generalise the findings. Keywords: Women, Senior, Positions, Empowerment, Trust, Flexibility, RMG, Bangladesh</p>
<p>Susi Yanti Boik GICICSSH1804152</p>	<p><b>Reduplication In Ba'a Dialect Of Rote Language</b></p> <p>Susi Yanti Boik Researcher Linguistics, Science and Culture Faculty Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This study was conducted to find out types of reduplications, functions of reduplications, and meaning of reduplications in Ba'a dialect of Rote language. In this research, the writer used descriptive method. To collect the data needed, the writer read a Christians' Bible written in Ba'a dialect of Rote language then found out reduplications in it. The result of this research shows that types of reduplications in Ba'a dialect of Rote language consist of full reduplications, for example kola-kola and la'o-la'o, parsial reduplications like in madede'a and memete, and semantics reduplications like in bengge-banggi. In line with it, the functions of reduplications in Ba'a dialect of Rote language are inflectional that do not change the class of word and derivational that change the word's class. While the meaning of reduplications in Ba'a dialect of Rote language shows pluralism, conditionally, resemblance, repetitive, arbitrary, reciprocity, rather, superlativity, and intensity. Key word: Reduplications, Ba'a Dialect, Rote Language</p>
 <p>Reza Nawafella Alya Parangu GICICSSH1804154</p>	<p><b>Indigenous Knowledge Preservation of Oral Literature "Hahiwang" in West Lampung</b></p> <p>Reza Nawafella Alya Parangu Department of Libray and Information Science, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Indonesia, 16424 Depok, Indonesia</p> <p>Tamara Adriani Salim Department of Libray and Information Science, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Indonesia, 16424 Depok, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This is a preliminary research that aims to identify the traditional oral literature of hahiwang, and the efforts that have been made in preserving oral literature hahiwang in West Lampung. The method used is qualitative, where the data is collected and analyzed obtained from data collection through observation, and literature review. The result of this research is hahiwang is a traditional oral literature belonging to Krui community, West Lampung. Oral literature of hahiwang is an activity of chanting poem in Lampung with rhythm. The facts, hahiwang oral literature just mastered by the old generation, many young generations</p>



	<p>know about this oral literature but do not mastered how should its sung. Whereas, the oral literature of hahiwang is full of meaning and moral massage about life which is implied from its poem. Some activities of preservation have been done by socialization, externalization, and forming committee of the arts council of Lampung. Key words: preservation; indigenous knowledge; preservation indigenous knowledge; oral literature; hahiwang.</p>
<p><b>Pedram Sadeghian</b> GICICSSH1804156</p>	<p><b>Evaluating the New Factors Affecting the Dissolution of Marriage after a Period of Time in Jurisprudence and Law of Islamic Republic of Iran</b></p> <p><b>Pedram Sadeghian</b> Master of Private law and Jurisprudence, Faculty of Theology and Islamic Studies, Islamic Azad University, North Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The terminates of marital relation which occurs due to any reasons is called marriage dissolution. According to the Shiite jurisprudence, the two important factors in the dissolution of marriage are: 1- The existence of certain defects in each of the party to the marriage, if they have been existed in her or him before conducting the marriage contract, except insanity and male sexual dysfunction which occur after marriage and allow the wife to divorce. Certain male defects are castrated, sexual dysfunction and male genital mutilation and specific defects in females are vaginismus, leprosy, vitiligo, rectovaginal fistula, paralysis and blindness in both eyes. 2- The second factor that causes dissolution of marriage is deception. In the Shiite jurisprudence and Civil Code of Islamic Republic of Iran, the above-mentioned defects are limited to certain diseases such as skin disorders like vitiligo, leprosy and female or male marital intercourse diseases like vaginismus, rectovaginal fistula, sexual dysfunction, castrate and male genital mutilation some of which can be completely treated these days so they are not considered as incurable disease which can cause the dissolution of marriage. Hence, new diseased have been identified that are not incurable and according to traditions cause dissolution of marriage. Among these diseases, one can name aids, hepatitis, cancer and so on. They are known as special diseases but traditions did not point to them as disorders which can cause the dissolution of marriage. This study gives some examples of the diseases which according to the requirements of today world and the development of diseases can cause the dissolution of marriage. Keywords: marriage, dissolution, defect, limitative, exemplum</p>
 <p><b>Bachrul Ilmi</b> GICICSSH1804157</p>	<p><b>Kwartet: Preserving The Culture By Playing It</b></p> <p><b>Bachrul Ilmi</b> Departement Of Library And Information Science, Faculty Of Humanities, Universitas Indonesia, 16424 Depok, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Tamara Adriani Salim</b> Departement Of Library And Information Science, Faculty Of Humanities, Universitas Indonesia, 16424 Depok, Indonesia</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Tradition, art and culture are part of the nation's identity. Where each person as a member of nation has an obligation to maintain and preserve it. This paper aims to explain how local traditions, art and culture are preserved through the game named "Kwartet" in Kampoeng BATARA (Baca Taman Rimba) in Banyuwangi District, East Java. This game gives the children knowledge that plays about culture in a fun way but they still get the essence of cultural preservation inside. This research uses qualitative approach and the result is presented descriptively. Data obtained from interviews, observation, documentation. Then the data is analyzed with three stages, namely data reduction, presentation, and drawing a conclusion. The result shows that through quartet games: (1) members in Kamooeng BATARA can be more familiar with indigenous culture, art, special foods and tourist attractions contained in around of their area; (2) teach the noble values of honesty, tolerance, and mutual trust; (3) the preservation of cultural knowledge, art, and traditions is more enjoyable, by using picture card media.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Kwartet, Preservation, Culture, Traditional-game</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nengher N. Vang</b> GICICSSH1804068</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>From Exile To Re-Migration: 40 Years Of Hmong Refugees' Relations With The Lao PDR (1975-2015)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nengher N. Vang, Ph.D.</b> Assistant Professor Department Of History University Of Wisconsin-Whitewater Whitewater, WI 53190-1790</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>During the Secret War in Laos from 1961 to 1975, the United States recruited and organized an ethnic minority in Laos called the Hmong into a secret army to fight against the Communist forces of the Pathet Lao. After the Pathet Lao came to power in Laos in May 1975, fearful of being persecuted for their role and alliance with the United States during the war, more than 100,000 fled Laos and became refugees in Thailand and later the United States. When they first arrived in the United States in the mid-1970s, Hmong refugees' relationship with Laos was bitterly confrontational. Hmong refugees actively mobilized the Hmong and Laotian diasporic communities to support resistance movements in Southeast Asia in order to overthrow the Lao PDR government. By 2015, however, many Hmong exiles have returned to Laos, purchased land and property, opened businesses, and established long-term residency in the country. The main lifeline of Hmong refugee politics also lent heavily toward reconciliation with the Lao PDR government and re-migration to Laos. In this paper/presentation, I will highlight the major forces shaping the shifting relations between Hmong refugees in America and the Lao PDR government and argue that their shifting relations from exile in 1975 to confrontation during the Cold War in the 1980s to de-escalation in the 1990s and a push for trade, diplomacy, reconciliation, and return migration in the new millennium were due to a combination of cultural ties, economic calculations, national security fears, and geopolitical struggles in the United States and Southeast Asia during the past four decades.</p> <p><b>.Keywords:</b> Laos, Hmong, Refugees, Politics, Cold War, terrorism, return migration</p>



**Marco António Batista Martins**  
GICICSSH1804074

**The limits of change and transformation of the International System: a new balance of power?**

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Vice-head to the M.A. in International Relations and European Studies.  
Vice-head to the Ph.D. in Legal and Political Theory and International Relations.  
Centre of Research in Political Science (CICP), full researcher.  
Auditor in National Foreign Policy by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Abstract**

The emergence of the BRICS came from an imperative need, from the identification of attractive and alternative poles in the search of new markets and investments, in the international political system inserted in the dynamics of the global structure.

The main research problem and question to ask is to analyse what kind of order or disorder these new actors can generate or provoke in international relations.

The BRICS intend to symbolize the image of the recognition of religious, cultural, linguistic, ideological and identity differences in the construction of a representative reality from the domestic level to the global sphere, seeking an auto regeneration of the system in a worldview associated with the balance of human nature and its values in a restructuring of the world order to respond to the accentuation and growing conflict in international relations, the affirmation of democracy and, reviving the memory of Baruch Espinoza, the choices that lead to freedom of Man, between affection, reason and emotion.

Indeed, the great question to be answered is the search for answers as to the relative success that the BRICS will have in shaping this new world order, having the United States with the newly elected President Trump having a more interventionist and simultaneously uncertain foreign policy. Will it represent the interests of the emerging ones? Or will it continue to be inserted in the current paradigm and, following the Westephalian principles?

As a result, the common denominator of the BRICS, joining together the efforts of the various governments emanating from these countries, is to reduce the interference of the Western powers with third countries involved in domestic or internationalized conflicts.

**Keywords:** new world order, international system, BRICS, international relations, power



**Dr. María Florencia Rubiolo**  
GICICSSH1804090

**South America and East Asia: Dependency and diversification dilemmas within an asymmetric power structure**

**Dr. María Florencia Rubiolo**  
CIECS (CONICET) / Siglo 21 University (Argentina)

**Abstract**

Dependency on the power structure and on the most powerful actors within it, has been a constant variable in foreign policy calculation for the developing world. South American countries have shown in the last two decades an increasing will to overcome dependency on few traditional

	<p>powers through diversification. It has led to a growing rapprochement to East Asia, mainly underpinned by the trade relation with China. Although the level of dependency is not the same in every country, there are some common features that show that bilateral relations are not interdependent: 1) it reinforces the concentration on low value added products for South America, reproducing an extractivist export based model, undermining industrialization processes and 2) it reflects the profound power asymmetries between the two sides by imposing conditions on foreign policy behavior, undermining state autonomy.</p> <p>In this paper, we aim to analyze the bilateral relations of the main South American economies –Argentina, Brazil and Chile- with China and their major Southeast Asia partners from the concepts of diversification, autonomy and dependency. Our goal is to understand the emergence of the dependent relationship with Beijing and the consequences it might bring to South America in terms of economic policy and development. On the other hand, we aim to explore the alternative scenario SEA countries constitute for a broader, less dependent and more sustainable economic and political relation with East Asia.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> East Asia – South America – diversification – foreign policy – dependency</p>
<p><b>Wladimir Chávez Vaca</b> <b>GICICSSH1804092</b></p>	<p><b>Writing with One’s Eyes. Identity and Communicative Strategies in 99% Thank you and Rag Doll</b></p> <p><b>Wladimir Chávez Vaca</b> <b>The Faculty of Business, Languages, and Social Sciences, tfold University College,Halden, Norway</b></p> <p><b>Østfold University College</b> <b>The Faculty of Business, Languages, and Social Sciences, tfold University College,Halden, Norway</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The testimonies of people who are sick have become popular in recent years. Both in traditional books and electronic literature, narratives of disease develop a variety of structures and communicative strategies. As a consequence of their specific topic, these stories are usually considered samples of autopathography, a separate sub-category within testimonial studies, which has not been properly associated either to so-called trauma studies or catastrophe narratives. The current research reflects on different aspects of these kinds of narratives, and analyzes both identity issues and communicative/literary strategies in two works: 99% Thank you (2013), by Masahiro “Hiro” Fujita, and Muñeca de trapo [Rag Doll] (2013), by Leo Montero.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> literature about illness, trauma studies, catastrophe narratives, autopathography, ALS.</p>
<p><b>Suphattharajit Manosod</b> <b>GICICSSH1804093</b></p>	<p><b>The Cyclist Behavior And The Good Bicycle Routes For Health Tourism In The Municipality Of Chiang Rai, Chiang Rai Province, Thailand</b></p> <p><b>Suphattharajit Manosod</b> <b>Section Of Tourism And Hotel, Department Of Liberal Arts, Faculty Of Business Administration And Liberal Arts, Rajamangala University Of Technology Lanna, Chiang Rai Campus, Thailand</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rotjana Boonlop</b> Section Of Social Sciences, Department Of Liberal Arts, Faculty Of Business Administration And Liberal Arts, Rajamangala University Of Technology Lanna, Chiang Rai Campus, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study aims to study the cyclist behavior and the good bicycle routes for health tourism. The main purposes of this study were 1) to study the behavior of health tourism cyclists, 2) to study the characteristics of good health tourism bicycle routes and 3) to study the relationships among cyclist behavior with the good bicycle routes for health tourism in the Municipality of Chiang Rai. The samples included one hundred and fifty nine respondents from health tourism cyclists in the Municipality of Chiang Rai, which was derived from cluster sampling. The method of inquiry is quantitative methodology and the data was gathered by questionnaire. The data was analyzed by descriptive statistics and Chi-square test. The research findings were as follows: 1) the cyclist behavior: the research reveals that exercise is the most important reason to ride the bicycle and followed by recreation and meet friends. The frequency of health tourism by using a bicycle is more than 12 times per month, 2) the bicycle routes for health tourism: it was at a moderate level (Mean = 3.13, S.D. = 0.83). The attraction of the route is the most important of the good bicycle routes for health tourism (Mean = 3.41, S.D. = 0.79), such as the route designed for environment, local lifestyle in order to get benefit from health tourism and 3) the relationships among cyclist behavior in relation with the good bicycle routes for health tourism: there are significant positive relationships between cyclist behavior and the good bicycle routes for health tourism, at a statistically significant level of <math>p &gt; .05</math>.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> cyclist behavior, health tourism, bicycle routes</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hari Zamharir</b> GICICSSH1804100</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Need For Revitalizing Democratic Politics Through Culture-Context Deliberation: A Note On Participatory Development In Indonesia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hari Zamharir</b> Department Of Political Science, Faculty Of Social And Political Sciences Universitas Nasional Jalan Sawo Manila No. 61, Pejaten, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan12520, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tb Massa Djafar</b> Department Of Political Science, Faculty Of Social And Political Sciences Universitas Nasional Jalan Sawo Manila No. 61, Pejaten, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan12520, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sahrudin Lubis</b> Department Of Political Science, Faculty Of Social And Political Sciences Universitas Nasional Jalan Sawo Manila No. 61, Pejaten, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan12520, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Established democratic theories either participatory or representative have been revitalized by most current theory of deliberative democracy. Many less developed nations in Asia and Africa have found it hard to create a working democracy in their respective countries as a result of adopting or adapting modern democratic values and institutions . This has been</p>

	<p>caused crucially by the drawback of its respected theories, along with presence of distorted democracy imposed by domination of global corporatism. Such a situation has been made worse by the main stream of universalists' approach to the study of political development that assumes that modern western democracies would work when transplanted elsewhere outside Western nations. By employing theoretical perspective of deliberative democracy that puts culture in significant place in politics, we find more promising position to understand new democracies. The paper makes an account of deliberation practices experienced in governance of participatory development in Indonesia. The practices would be challenged by new state of the arts in democratic theories, i.e. deliberative democratic theory (DDT) whose explanatory power justifies the need for deepening democracy. The results of this account are very likely to contribute to improving procedure in participatory development in the country.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> participatory development, culture-context, deliberative theory, democracy, Indonesia.</p>
<p><b>Jessica Lim</b> <b>GICICSSH1804102</b></p>	<p><b>A Phenomenological Analysis of Technology (or what Martin Heidegger can tell us about the evils of technology and the sanctity of art)</b></p> <p><b>Jessica Lim</b> <b>Department of Philosophy And Department of Humanities, Dawson College, Montreal, Canada</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>As Martin Heidegger suggests in his essay “The Question Concerning Technology”, technology conceals. In Heideggerian terms, technology conceals concealment as such, but to put it more simply, technology conceals all possibilities other than the technological way of life. The technological way of life shows us one way to be – active, driven, willful, productive and efficient. Technology is the engine(er) of progress. As Heidegger shows us, however, the very transformability and productivity so crucial to technology assumes that beings are simply available to us, and that this usefulness and availability (as well as the very notion of a simple being) presupposes nothing. In other words, the idea of the progress of technology assumes the self-evidence of the meaning and value of progress itself. Progress and functionality are in fact treated synonymously by technology – what is functional is progress, what is progressive is functional. Heidegger’s point is that hidden by the circle of technological reasoning are other ways of thinking and other ways of being, which includes (reflecting on) the detrimental aspects of technology. The self-evidence of progress is thus an extension of the self-evidence of technology – in a technological world without gaps, there is no space for self-understanding or self-questioning. How, then, do we disrupt the fixity of our ordinary, technological way of thinking? One way, argues Heidegger, is through the work of art. In “The Origin of the Work of Art”, Heidegger argues that art opens the world in a way that reveals there is something more than the instrumental world. It does so by disrupting our average everyday way of relating to the world such that averageness, everydayness, and the facticity of the network of relations are revealed. Art clears the path for the transcendence of technology.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Technology, social evils, arts, culture, phenomenology, media, work-life balance</p>



Zannatul Fardoush  
GICICSSH1804112

**Comparative study on Sources of Growth in Agriculture of Bangladesh under various socio-political regimes from 1961-2016 using Growth Accounting Framework**

**Zannatul Fardoush**

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**Abstract**

This study has examined the sources of growth in Bangladesh agriculture over the last five decades under various socio-political regimes using the TFP-based Growth accounting model. Results show that agricultural growth in Bangladesh has some sort of relationship on socio-political factors. The rate of growth was lowest at the middle of military regime in early 1980s. Under all non-democratic regimes and within some kind of closed economy the growth was mainly led by input factors. The sustainability in growth led by TFP has come only under the proper democratic environment with liberalized trade policies.



**Dr. Pradip Kumar Das**  
GICICSSH1804113

**A Critical Appraisal Of Human Resource Accounting Models**


**Pradip Kumar Das**

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Affiliation Under Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University, Purulia**

**Abstract**


Effective and rational use of human resources is of utmost importance in taking vital managerial decisions. Although money and materials are accounted, but accounting for human resources is very often neglected. Pronouncing qualitatively by dignitaries is the manifestation of the importance of human resources but excepting a few cases, quantitative information with regard to their contribution is not recorded in books of accounts. Human Resource Accounting being an information system considers human resources invested in business as assets and places their monetary values recorded in books of accounts and this provides valuable information relating to human resources to all interested parties. Despite the importance of human resources to the prosperity of an organisation cannot be denied in corporate pronouncements, it does not find proper place in the traditional accounting practices prevalent in India mainly on the ground of inappropriately or insufficiency of their quantification. In a developing country like India with abundant human resources, paying inadequate attention and keeping their contribution outside the financial status of an organisation evidence the lack of transparency in books of accounts. With the advent of scientific management with emphasis on quantitative methodology to make a most efficient use of all the resources, attempts have been made to quantify data relating to human resources and to develop models to report its value for the management of organisations. The study aims at critically examining the models from the author's own perception and finds that not even a single model satisfies all the requirements of a model. A great deal of further research work relating to application of a system of modified version of human resource accounting is of paramount importance in the process of human resource development.



**Key Words:** - Human Resource Accounting, Traditional Accounting

	<p>Practice, Human Resource Development, Human Resource Accounting Models, Financial Status.</p>
 <p>Archana Boppolige Ananda GICICSSH1804128</p>	<p><b>Consumer emotions in viral marketing: Development of a viral emotion measurement methodology</b></p> <p><b>Archana Boppolige Ananda</b> Department of Management Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India</p> <p><b>Dr. Anjula Gurtoo</b> Professor Department of Management Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore- 560012, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Research Objectives:</b> The study develops a multi-measurement methodology to empirically measure the diverse emotions that people experience and share on the online medium and its trigger in driving a viral phenomenon. Viral phenomenon refers to a special case of peer-to-peer communication of diffusion process that enables the maximum market penetration of a product or information at a rapid growth rate, within a short duration of time.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> A new methodology is developed to empirically measure consumer emotions that can drive a viral phenomenon. The methodology is empirically tested for online videos using the data of video comments i.e., full text of comments of TED talk videos hosted on TED website and YouTube. The data in the form of video comments captures the diverse emotions of online video consumers.</p> <p>The study for emotion measurement of viral phenomenon consists of three stages: As the first step, text-mining technique is applied to web mine the video comments using a web scraper tool. The unigram method further segregates the text as individual single words. In the next stage, the emotion coding further filters for the emotion words and classifies the polarity of the emotions based on valence i.e, positive and negative emotions. An emotion lexicon is developed using corpus based approach that contains a corpus of 396 unique emotion words. The emotions are classified and mapped against the developed emotion lexicon. In the final stage, the methodology develops a viral emotion score based on three multi-measures that identifies the emotions that drive viral phenomenon.</p> <p><b>Findings:</b> The contribution of the study is the development of a new methodological framework to measure and characterize the emotions that trigger viral phenomenon (viral emotions). The key findings are: First, viral videos elicit higher emotions than non-viral videos. Second, viral videos attain higher positive emotions than negative emotions.</p> <p><b>Future scope:</b> The methodology offers business organizations and product designers to understand what type of emotions triggers higher emotions, therefore, to drive a viral marketing phenomenon.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Viral phenomenon; Viral marketing; Viral emotions; Online consumer emotions, Online viral videos.</p>
<p>Amina Tariq GICICSSH1804163</p>	<p>Effect of first low wages' job on the self-esteem of Pakistani middle-class fresh graduates</p> <p>Amina Tariq</p>



	<p>University of management and technology, Department of psychology, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Rabia Farooqi University of management and technology, Department of psychology, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In Pakistan, the number of educated people at the graduate level is quite high but according to that number, employment is limited. This causes job dissatisfaction and also abolishes the relationship with the co-workers (Farooq, Ahmad, &amp; Ali, 2008). The study in hand aimed to explore the effect of low wages' job at the beginning of their career on the self-esteem of Pakistani fresh graduates in terms of satisfaction level, hope level, productivity and wellbeing using a constructivist grounded theory approach (Charmaz, 2014). In this study qualitative approach is used. For data collection, purposive sampling technique was used along with the semi-structured interviewing from local private schools. The sample comprised of four female teachers with an age range of 20- 25 years. One-to-one interviews with the participants were conducted after taking their permission to participate voluntarily in the research, and the tape recording of their interviews for transcription of data. Grounded theory approach was used to analyze the data as it's an unresearched area in Pakistani context and the theory was constructed for a better understanding of job satisfaction in the context of both the employers and employees. For reliability check, triangulation method was used. The theory of self-esteem grounded here suggested that first low wages' job for the Pakistani fresh graduates has a negative effect on the level of hope and satisfaction whereas their productivity and wellbeing has a positive effect on them.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> self-esteem, job satisfaction, low wages job, level of hope and wellbeing</p>
<p>Yangchuan Deng GICICSSH1804168</p>	<p>Predictive Model of Wild Fire in California</p> <p>Yangchuan Deng Georgiana Bruce Kirby Preparatory School</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Aim:</b> This study aimed to build a predictive model for wild fire size in California during 1992-2015 using artificial neural network and compare its performance with linear regression.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> A public data was used in this study. All the records were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample (50%) and testing sample (50%). Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and linear regression. Mean squared errors (MSE) were calculated and compared between both models. A cross validation was conducted using a loop for the neural network and the cv.glm() function in the boot package for the linear model. A package called "neuralnet" in R was used to conduct neural network analysis.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The random sample size is 94775 in the test sample and 94775 in training sample, a total of 189550 records. The average Wild Fire area was <math>\exp(-1.23)</math> in the testing sample and <math>\exp(-1.28)</math> in the training sample. About 5% wild fires happened in the first season (Jan-Mar), and 30% in</p>

	<p>the second season (April-June), 52% in the third (July-Sep) and 13% in the fourth (Oct-Dec). The most common cause for wild fires was debris burning, followed by miscellaneous, equipment use, lightning and arson. According to the linear regression, season, fire cause and time period were significant predictors for wild fire. Compared to fourth season, first season has smaller fire size while second season and third season had bigger fire size. Fires caused by debris burning, and arson had bigger fire size and campfire and lightning had a smaller fire size. Fires in period of year 2006-2010 were bigger; and fires in other periods were smaller. According to the neural network analysis, the most important predictor of wild fire was the third season, while was followed by cause of lightning. For testing sample, the MSE was 10.79 for the linear regression and 8.09 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better clearly. Cross validation is another very important step of building predictive models. In cross validation, the average MSE for the neural network (8.04) is lower than the one of the linear model (8.07). Conclusions: In this study, we identified important of predictors of wild fire size in California 1992-2015, for example, fire causes.</p>
 <p>Magfira Rahma Zakia GICICSSH1804169</p>	<p><b>Kinship-based Problems Affecting the Productivity: A Study Case of Family Business in Developing Cities in Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Magfira Rahma Zakia</b> School of Business and Management, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Adita Pritasari</b> School of Business and Management, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>According Price Waterhouse Cooper survey in 2014, it shows that 95 percent of business companies in Indonesia were family businesses. A family business is basically an organization which combines most of the family emotions with the economic principles in order to achieve the main goal of business activity (European Family Business Experts, n.d.). Meanwhile, majority of those family businesses can be found in every developing city in Indonesia which play in traditional food industry. Those companies have been successfully making the product becomes the city trademark, which implies that most of those companies have been established for a long time. This research is conducted in a traditional food company which still survive since 1950s, located in one of developing cities in West Java, Indonesia. It aims to identify the common kinship-based issues that may harm the employee's performance quality and how the company cope with those issues so it still can survive. This research uses the semi-structured interview and non-participant observation method. These methods are conducted to see the discrepancy between what they say about the issues which are related with family and what they actually do in working days. This research shows that nepotism, bad emotion, unfairness in employee's growth opportunities, no succession plan, and insufficient skills are the common issues which can't be easily avoided if there is no particular Human Resources Division which occupied by non-family employees in order to manage it more objectively. Besides, the leadership is</p>

	<p>the main issue since the leader has a responsibility to balance the family wants and business needs. Meanwhile, loyalty and family harmony are the benefits which only family business has, it makes this company becomes stronger and ready to overcome any challenges.</p>
 <p><b>Moazzam Ali</b> GICICSSH1804170</p>	<p><b>The Concept of Religious Pluralism in the light of Quran &amp; Sunnah</b></p> <p><b>Moazzam Ali</b> Department of Islamic Studies, Faculty of Arts, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Nankana Sahib, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The world has transformed into a global village and in this village people who belong to different religions live together. Religion necessarily influences our affairs and understandings. And the reality is that these religious differences lead us to religious pluralism. The teachings of these different religions are different from one another and there is a constant fear that these differences may breed contempt among their followers. Islamic teachings led us towards such a religious pluralism society as can provide security and safety to doctrines, teachings, sacred religious places of worship and the religious symbols of every individual without any religion based discrimination.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Religion, Religious Pluralism, Differences, Islamic teachings.</p>
 <p><b>Teng-Li Yu</b> GICICSSH1804171</p>	<p><b>Exploring the Expenditures of Foreign Tourists in Taiwan on Local Specialty Products and Tea</b></p> <p><b>Teng-Li Yu</b> Department of Bio- Industry Communication and Development, National Taiwan University, Taipei, 10668, Taiwan</p> <p><b>Szu-Yung Wang</b> Department of Agricultural Economics, National Taiwan University, Taipei, 10668, Taiwan</p> <p><b>Jiun-Hao Wang</b> Department of Bio- Industry Communication and Development, National Taiwan University, Taipei, 10668, Taiwan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In order to understand the expenditure of Taiwan tourists in tea and local famous specialty products, it is essential to examine the demographic nature of the inbound tourist. In this study, information was gathered from the 2015 Annual Survey Report on Visitors Expenditure and Trends in Taiwan of the Tourism Bureau, MOTC, which included 6277 respondents using ordinary least square regression methods. The analysis shows that gender, age, education, income, country, travel purpose, travel type, and number of days staying in Taiwan were the most significant factors to forecast the level of purchasing tea and specialty products. With a greater understanding of these factors, the tourism industry in Taiwan will be able to increase revenue and improve their products and services.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> tea; specialty product; survivor; visitor expenditures; ordinary least square regression; Taiwan tourism</p>



Luis Jacob Aduna Retanan  
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**The Road to Power and Madness (The Ironic Fate of a Globalized China?)**

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**Abstract**

Globalization has been fueling the peaceful reemergence of China as a great power – but it is also fueling its demise as one. In presenting that thesis, this essay will look on the connection between globalization and the rising Chinese nationalism through the conceptual lens of ontological security and historical analysis of Sinocentrism. This essay aims to understand as to how globalization has become paradoxical and problematic for China's ambitions, considering the impact and intensity of anti-Japanese nationalist protests in China last 2012. Will its peaceful rise tragically make it a threat?

**Keywords: Sinocentrism, Anxiety, Globalization, Nationalism**



Amandeep Kaur  
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**Openness Index, Trade Liberalization and Economic Growth in India:  
SINCE 1950-2015**

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**Abstract**

The paper aims to examine the causal relationship among Trade Openness and Economic Growth in India for the period 1950-2015. The concept of openness indicates that, access to more capital flows, technology, cheaper imports, and larger export markets. The Government of India introduced a series of reforms to liberalize and globalize the Indian economy adapting to the path of openness from mid-1991. The main focus of these reforms has been on Liberalization, openness and export promotion activity. The degree of openness of the Indian economy is measured as ( ). The result of this study share of India's exports and import in GDP show a positive trend. After economic reform the share of exports in GDP is continuously increasing in 1991-1992 to 7.5% and 2009-2010 was 13.8% and 2014-2015 is 15.1%. the relative share of imports are continuously increasing in 6.2% in 1960 it but in 1991-92 has 8.1% and after economic reform 2009-2010 is 22.3% and 2014-2015 is 21.9%. Trade openness at present is 37.1 percent in 2014-2015. This paper explain the relationship between GDP and trade openness.

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- 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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- 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

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