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## **CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

**5th Bangkok International Conference on Social Science &  
Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 July 2018, Thailand.**

**10-11 July 2018**

Conference Venue

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand

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## **Preface:**

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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



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

Asst. Prof. Rommel V. Tabula is a TESOL Specialist at Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna Tak, Thailand and a candidate of Ph.D. in Rhetoric and Linguistics from St. Paul University Philippines. He obtained his MA in Teaching English at the University of Northern Philippines. Prior to his present designation, he was assigned as Research Coordinator of the Department of Languages and Literature of Mariano Marcos State University, Philippines. He is a recipient of various research awards: Outstanding Asian Research Leader (2016), Outstanding Filipino Research Leader (2013), Outstanding Scholarly Editor (2013), Outstanding Scholarly Peer Reviewer (2013), and Asian Research Journal and Editor Award (2011). His research interests focus on Sociolinguistics, Contrastive Analysis, Stylistics, Multilingualism, Literary Criticism and Language Assessment. Many of his publications revolve around Ilokano linguistics and other Philippine languages.

Topic: Random Thoughts on Ilokano Idiomatic Expressions Associated to the Human Body

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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Farung Mee-Udon**

**Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Faculty social Sciences,  
Naresuan University, Thailand**

Farung Mee-Udon is currently an assistant professor in the department of sociology and anthropology, Faculty social sciences, Naresuan University, Thailand, and previously was a member of the department of social development, Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University, Thailand from 1991-2015. She completed her doctoral degree in Social and Policy Sciences from the University of Bath, UK in 2009. Her research work is concerned with community development, environmental social sciences, gender, healthcare, and well-being. In addition, she is a meditation teacher of the Willpower Institute, Thailand, as well as a volunteer for teaching English in a primary school.

Keynote Topic: Wellbeing in Developing Countries: Concepts and Issues

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## **PLENARY SPEAKER**



**Zvi C. Koren**

**Director of The Edelstein Center for the Analysis of Ancient Artifacts, Department of Chemical Engineering, Shenkar College of Engineering, Design and Art, Ramat Gan, Israel**

Zvi C. Koren (formerly Kornblum) has been the Director of The Edelstein Center for the Analysis of Ancient Artifacts at the Shenkar College of Engineering, Design and Art in Ramat-Gan, Israel, since the Center's inception in 1991. He is also a Professor in the Department of Chemical Engineering at Shenkar and previously also served as the Chairman of that department. Prior to making aliyah to Israel from New York in 1990, he was a Professor and Chairman of the Department of Chemistry at The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art in Manhattan. He received his B.S. (cum laude) degree in chemistry from Brooklyn College (Brooklyn, NY) and his Ph.D. in physical chemistry from the City University of New York (CUNY). He has published and lectured extensively on his research pertaining to the scientific, historical, archaeological, and Judaic aspects of the natural colorants used in antiquity. Prof. Koren's research has been highlighted on international television and radio programs and in the print media, including The New York Times.

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<p><b>Anam Nawaz</b> GICICSSH1808051</p>	<p><b>An Investigation of Construct Validity of GAT as a High-stake Test used for MS/MPhil English Admissions in Pakistan</b></p> <p><b>Anam Nawaz</b> Department of English, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The study attempts to investigate the ‘construct validity’ of GAT General test; a high-stake test (any assessment whose outcome has life-changing implications for the test taker (Rover, 2001)), used by most of the government and private sector universities in Pakistan as an admission requirement. Participants need at least 50 marks to qualify the test which consists of verbal, quantitative and analytical sections. 10 participants from IUI English department were conveniently selected and asked to attempt a sample of GAT test in a limited time. Afterwards, they were requested to fill a brief questionnaire and were further asked a few questions regarding the relevance and significance of GAT test. The study revealed some insights about the construct validity of GAT tests from the test takers’ perspectives. It has been unanimously reported that the mathematics queries in the quantitative part had little or nothing to do with the concept of English proficiency and were therefore, unnecessary. The participants also reported having issues attempting the analytical part of the test for a couple of reasons; mainly because the questions needed more time to be solved, in addition with being irrelevant to the language proficiency, and were more of intelligence questions. In a nutshell, the study concluded that GAT tests suffer from both construct under-representation and construct-irrelevant problems. Consequently, it has been suggested that GAT tests (with the present format) should not continue to be a requirement for MS/MPhil admissions and more relevant alternatives should be developed.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Construct Validity, GAT General, High-stake Tests, NTS, Qualitative Paradigm of Construct Validation.</p>
<p><b>Thill Raghunath</b> GICICSSH1808053</p>	<p><b>Critical Thinking and Higher Stages of Human Development</b></p> <p><b>Thill Raghunath</b> Department Of Social Sciences, College Of Southern Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada, Usa 89108</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper will explore models of human development, notably the 20th century Indian philosopher Sri Aurobindo’s model of human development and Buddhist models of human development, which posit higher stages of development, i.e., stages higher than formal-operational reasoning and the conventional stages of human development, and the role of critical thinking in relation to these higher stages of development.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Higher stages of human development, critical thinking pedagogy, critical thinking and human development, Sri Aurobindo’s model of human development, Buddhist models of human development</p>



Willy Eka Pramana  
GICICSSH1808055

**Suppressing the Growth Rate of Radicalism through Three Solutive Approaches  
in the Perspective of Criminal Law in Indonesia**

**Willy Eka Pramana**  
Faculty of Law, Sriwijaya University, South Sumatera, Indonesia

**M.Hidayatullah**  
Faculty of Law, Sriwijaya University, South Sumatera, Indonesia

**Abstract**

Indonesia is the country known as a pluralistic life of community and culture diversity in every corner of its territory. Thus are very susceptible to create such a conflict of RACIAL in society due to the emergence of an intolerance to differences. With the emergence of this intolerant attitude, appear various problems that form the disappointment of society and could lead to the act of radicalism. Radicalism oftenly happens by understanding the religion with narrow persfectives and miss interpretation of scripture, mostly they miss understand for what Islam thought. The practice of radicalism if being supported by the ideology which they consider supporting their act aotumatically will lead their action to a criminal act of terrorism. Therefore, this study aims to determine what factors could lead radicalism growth in Indonesia rapidly, as well as what solutions can be provided in order to minimize the occurrence of increasing rates of radicalism that were examined in the perspective of positive law in Indonesia  
**Keywords: Radicalism Pluralistic Aspects Criminal Law**

Zvi C. Koren  
GICICSSH1808108

**Deeper Understanding of the Colors of Ancient Arts and Cultures through  
Science**

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Director of The Edelstein Center for the Analysis of Ancient Artifacts  
Shenkar College of Engineering, Design and Art Ramat Gan, Israel

**Abstract**


In order to obtain a deeper understanding – and profound appreciation – of the colors produced on various objects by ancient societies for artistic, religious, and leadership purposes, we need to study the make-up of these colors, their sources, and how they were processed. For that purpose, an interdisciplinary approach that combines humanities (history, archaeology, religion) with the sciences (botany, entomology, marine zoology, and forensic-style analyses) is needed. The "fashionable" color preferences of ancient peoples through the course of time can be can be better understood by studying the various archaeological textiles and other objects of different eras that have survived the effects of time. Further, the investigation of the natural dyes and pigments of historic importance leads to a better understanding of international commerce in antiquity, especially in the movement of dyestuffs, of dyed goods, and of dyeing technologies from one geographical region to another.

The results of my chromatographic investigations of archaeological objects have shown that besides the mineral pigments that were used to decorate walls, vessels, and burial shrouds, organic dyes were also used for the dyeing of textiles. The latter colorants included various botanical and animal sources involving, at times, complex dyeing technologies. The vegetal sources of dyestuffs that produce yellow, red, and blue colors include plant roots, leaves, flowers, tree bark, branches, etc. These colorants were also combined to produce other colors. The animal origins of the dyestuffs include two major groups, entomological and



	<p>molluskan. Scale insects, such as cochineal and kermes varieties, were used in antiquity to produce reddish colors – crimson and scarlet. Mollusks known as Murex sea snails were the most expensive, the most difficult, and the most royal and sacred of all the dyes used in antiquity. These were the "Tyrian Purples" and violets worn by kings, emperors, caesars, army commanders, and high priests. Case histories of historically important objects that I analyzed will be highlighted in my talk. These include two-thousand year-old Roman-Period textiles excavated at the Judean mountain-top of Masada, the palatial fortress belonging to King Herod the Great; three-thousand year-old Phoenician purple pigments; and a four-thousand year-old blue Egyptian textile.</p> <p><b>Keywords—</b>Archaeology, natural dyes and pigments, chromatography.</p>
 <p><b>Aondowase Targba</b> GICICSSH1808057</p>	<p><b>Population Explosion in Nigeria: The Role of Youths in Ensuring Food Security</b></p> <p><b>Aondowase Targba</b> Department of Sociology, Federal University Gusau, PMB 1001 Gusau, Zamfara State-Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Population explosion is a threat to food security in Nigeria especially to the young people who are the most productive population in the country. The paper adopts the Neo-Malthusian theory which stresses the consequences of high population growth on food consumption. The theory also pointed to the need to lower population growth through contraceptives. The paper discovered that Nigeria has a large population of young people who are mostly dependent and unemployed. It also discovered that there is a high level of inflation on food products due to economic recession in the country which further worsened the level of hunger and poverty. It was also found that Nigeria is a food deficit country with many people suffering from hunger. The major factors affecting youth involvement the production of food in the country were capital, migration of young people out of rural areas and the reliance on income from crude oil. The paper recommended that Nigerians should control population explosion through birth control. The government should make efforts to diversify the economy with a focus on agriculture and food production. Government should provide social infrastructures to rural communities in order to minimize the out-movement of young people from the rural areas.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Economic recession, food security, population explosion, youths.</p>
 <p><b>Md. Awal Hossain Mollah</b> GICICSSH1808058</p>	<p><b>Role of Parliament in Governance in Bangladesh</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Awal Hossain Mollah</b> Professor of Public Administration, Department of Public Administration, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi-6205, Bangladesh</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The aim of this paper is to evaluate the role of parliament in ensuring better governance in a country like Bangladesh. The parliament assumes a critical part of the life of a country. The basic three functions of a parliament are: a) make new laws, change existing laws and cancellation laws which are never again required; b) represent and articulate the views and wishes of the citizens in decision-making processes and c) oversee the activities of the executive so that the government is accountable to the people. Ensuring good governance requires the presence of a solid, viable and effective parliament. This is because since parliament assumes an urgent part of collating and presenting the views and needs of the people, articulating their expectations and aspirations in determining</p>

	<p>the national development agenda. As an oversight body, parliament distinguishes issues and arrangement challenges that require consideration and helps with defeating bureaucratic inactivity (UNECA, 2004). The paper will highlight on various aspects of parliament and its' role in governance from the theoretical viewpoint like conceptual analysis of parliament, models, influencing factors and effective means, and how far these have been practicing in Bangladesh.</p>
<p><b>Murali Rajaram</b> GICICSSH1808059</p>	<p><b>Concessions, Hand-outs and Political Legitimacy: The Case of Marginalized Indians of Malaysia</b></p> <p><b>Murali Rajaram</b> Doctoral Candidate, Department of Government and International Relations, The University of Sydney. School of Social and Political Science Room 140, Level, RC Mills Building (A26), The University of Sydney, NSW 2006.</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> There is insufficient scholarly evidence to support the claim that concessions and hand-outs can effectively address the legitimate concerns of ethnic minority under an ethnocratic regime. This study seeks to investigate the Barisan Nasional government's concessions and hand-outs policy measures that were aimed at addressing the long overdue political, economic, cultural and religious concerns and demands of the marginalised ethnic Indians of Malaysia. In doing so, this study will first seek to investigate the outcomes and the implications of the said concessions and handouts to the ethnic Indian minority, especially on their marginalised status. Secondly, this study will seek to understand how concessions and hand-outs influence the way the ethnic Indian minority define political legitimacy of the ruling government. Adopting a qualitative methodology, the findings of this study are based on twenty-two in-depth interviews and four focus group discussions coupled with an extensive analysis of policy documents, archival search and statistical information. The initial findings suggest that the BN government's concessions and hand-outs have brought some benefits to the ethnic Indian minority but have not changed their marginalised status. It was also found that the notion of 'exchange legitimacy' was more prevalent among the ethnic Indian minority when it comes to the political legitimacy of the government of the day. <b>Keywords:</b> concessions, hand-outs, minority, marginalization, Malaysia.</p>
<p><b>Narges Darvish Talkhounch</b> GICICSSH1808060</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 Talkhounch</b> PHD Student in Department of art and architecture, south Tehran branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p><b>Dr. Hadi Ghodusifar</b> Assistant Professor, Faculty Member of Islamic Azad University, South Tehran Branch</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</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Iranian garden, architecture, carpet, Persian arts, creation of garden</p>
<p><b>Alabi Yinusa</b> <b>GICICSSH1808061</b></p>	<p><b>Public Administrative Theory And Its Relevance To The Nigerian Ecology</b></p> <p><b>Alabi Yinusa</b> <b>Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Management Sciences,</b> <b>Nigeria Police Academy Wudil, Kano State, Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Concept of Public Administration is put into perspective in this paper. Here I traced its genealogy, its theoretical provision as well as the implications challenges of these provisional at each stage of its development. I specifically zeroed in on the practical applicants of Nigeria. As prominence was given to the features (Political Neutrality, Anonymity and Permanence) of the Nigeria civil service and their attendant practicability or otherwise within the context of the nation's ecological factors, slippery administrative terrains and cultural pluralism. Within this same context, the issues of representative bureaucracy and its accompanying principles of quota system, federal character, and inherent prevalence of conflict of interest and political patronage engendered in the process. Consequent on these efforts, we conclusively argued that there is need for a re-orientation by the Nigerian citizenry and public Bureaucrats' vis-à-vis the principles of meritocracy and non-partisanship in dealing with Socio-economic, cultural and political issues within the nation's Administrative landscape.</p>
 <p><b>Jovi Andrea Bachtiar</b> <b>GICICSSH1808062</b></p>	<p><b>The Political Thought Of Islam Nusantara As The Interpretation On Social Justice, Freedom Of Religion, And The Socio-Political Movement In Indonesia: An Effort On Finding The Unified Point Between Pancasila As Staatsfundamentalnorm And Islam As The Majority Religion</b></p> <p><b>Jovi Andrea Bachtiar</b> <b>Undergraduate Student on The Constitutional Law Department, Faculty of Law,</b> <b>Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Jalan Sosio Yustisia Nomor 1,</b> <b>Bulaksumur, Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study examines the socio-politic condition that influenced with the existence of Pancasila and secularism in Indonesia. The constitution guarantee for the belief and religious rights could not be reduced under any circumstances. Everyone has right to choose a religion and government obliged to ensure that their people could do praying freely as noted in article 29 UUD NRI 1945.</p>

Interpretation on every singular verse of Quran as the holy book by the religious leader bring each implication in practices. Currently, Islam Nusantara is a doctrine of political thought that developed by several Ulama in Indonesia to reach the unified point between the Islam as the majority religion and Pancasila as the staatsfundamentalnorm. This doctrine hoped to be the best solution to solve horizontal conflict caused by religion issues on the practices of socio-politic in Indonesia. Since it is containing the holistic interpretation of religion and its correlation to social justice, freedom of religion, and the socio-political movement. According to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that has been ratified by the Indonesian government, freedom of religion and particularly minority's right to religion shall not be limited in any condition. The covenant however, allowing strict limitation on freedom to manifest religion under certain clauses. This study finds that the value of Pancasila is not contradicted with the truth of Islam as the main reason of birth Islam Nusantara.

**Keyword:** socio-politic, interpretation, staatsfundamentalnorm, social justice, freedom of religion, Islam Nusantara.

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**The Constitutional Court Of Republic Indonesia Authority In Reviewing Amendment Toward State-Based Law Of Republic Indonesia 1945: An Effort To Maintain Constitutional Identity In Unamendable Provision**

**Jovi Andrea Bachtiar**

**Undergraduate Student on The Constitutional Law Department, Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia**

**Abstract**

The founding fathers of Indonesia had agreed on the form of a unitary state that ought to be noted in the state-based law 1945. Pancasila as the staatsfundamentalnorm is often being interpreted differently by the people. Some of them believed that the first precepts in Pancasila do not represent the religious values of Islam as a whole. This is the reason of some group wants to change about the form and government system. Civil law that gives the implication of Constitutional Democracy had made the provision about the procedure of amendment. Since a good written constitution does not make it easy to change the content. It aims to maintain the purity of Indonesia's constitutional identity which can't be separated from heterogeneity. This study examines about socio-political condition that being some urgency to give authority for the Constitutional Court to review the amendment toward state-based law of Republic Indonesia 1945. The doctrine of judicial review toward a process of amendment constitution hoped to be the best solution to solve the horizontal conflict caused by religion issue. Because the fifth precepts of Pancasila are containing the holistic interpretation of religion. Then, it has correlation to social justice, freedom of religion, and the socio-political movement in Indonesia. According to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) that has been ratified by the Indonesian government, freedom of religion and particularly minority's right to religion shall not be limited in any condition. The covenant however, allowing strict limitation on freedom to manifest religion under certain clauses. This study finds that the value of Pancasila is not contradicted with the truth of Islam and the teaching of other religions. So the discourse to change the form of unitary state and government system are not best solution to give significance in the community development goals.

**Keyword :** socio-politic, interpretation, staatsfundamentalnorm, social justice, freedom of religion, unamendable provision, constitutional identity, heterogeneity



Nitin Dhaktode  
GICICSSH1808063

**Critical Analysis of Essay By Gayatri Spivak ‘Can Subaltern Speak?’ :  
Ambedkarite Perspective**

**Nitin Dhaktode**

**Ph.D Scholar, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai**

**Abstract**

The school of subaltern study is one of the emerging school that theorise the issues of marginalised and communities. The concept was brought by Gramsci in twentieth century with his research in preseason on the exploitative relation of preseason authority with the prisoners. The ideas has also been studies and discussed in the south Asia. The various writings of subaltern study in South Asia indicate one of the important problem that is, they have consciously ignored caste in south Asia while theorising the concept of subaltern. The argument of Gramsci and contemporary sociologists have almost on same line, where there is no space of caste based exploitation. In the attempt to deal with concept of subaltern, the authors theorising subaltern has taken the concept class and deprived voices in consideration. Nevertheless, the traditional hierarchal caste based discrimination has been ignored consciously by the entire subaltern theorist especially those from India. Gayatri Spivak Chakravorty is one amongst those. She has written very popular essay ‘Can Subaltern Speak?’ and commits same mistake. The essay is theoretically very sound. She began it with Marxist ideology, then referred Deleuze and his interview with Foucault in relation with the knowledge and consciousness.

Dealing with the idea of downtrodden and vulnerable Spivak referred Guha with his argument of Indigenous dominance group. Further, she took this point in relation with the women where she discussed exploitation of women in indigenous group; hence, women should raise their voices. The key part of this essay is, two cases where she presented one performing Sati and second upper caste girl committed suicide due to socially unacceptable sexual relation. While arguing the issues of women she only discussed that need to understand what they think and class factor behind this. She also argued the western knowledge system that prefer class. However, the entire argument of learning from west cannot be applicable in the Indian Society due to its deep caste based hierarchical exploitative social and political relation. In the entire essay, she never recognised caste communities as a part of Subaltern. She argues in one of her interview that caste is not political entity in contemporary politics. Whereas the reality, as Dr. Ambedkar argued, in India Caste plays vital role in socio-political, cultural and economic development of the communities.

This paper is an attempt to challenge the idea of subaltern without considering caste in it. It investigate and argues, how can the concept of subaltern addressed without understanding the impact of the caste based discrimination and patriarchy?

**KeyWord: Caste, Subaltern, Indigenous, Ambedkarite, Marxist.**



**Security and Petroleum Resources: An Analysis of Factors Associated with  
Persistent Conflict in Nigeria, Niger Delta**

**Jackson Onome Robinson**

**Department Of Humanities And Social Sciences, School Of General Studies,  
Federal Polytechnic Nasarawa, Nasarawa, Nigeria**

**Abstract**

**This paper is an attempt to critically examine global energy geopolitics and the**

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<p><b>Jackson Onome Robinson GICICSSH1808064</b></p>	<p>factors associated with persistent and resilient conflicts in the Niger Delta. Adopting the critical international political economy approach, the paper argues that most of the strategies aimed at restoring lasting peace and development in the oil producing communities of the Niger Delta are largely an incentive for insurgency, a reward for crime and a vicious cycle, aimed at benefiting the political elite without any real development for those that actually need it in the oil-rich region. If development intervention program of the state and multinational companies must work, it has to go beyond just huge revenue allocation or the symptomatic action of pacifying militants and take a holistic approach using the examples of countries like Norway, United Arab Emirate and Kuwait. The Niger Delta oil producing communities should look beyond continuous agitation for increasing revenue allocation, to include accountability from its leaders who are largely engaged in financial improprieties and corruption</p>
<p><b>Maurice Kezhia Macatangay GICICSSH1808065</b></p>	<p><b>Connect Or Disconnect: Investigating Varied Effects Of Social Networking Sites To Teenagers</b></p> <p><b>Maurice Kezhia Macatangay</b> STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department</p> <p><b>Kenette Cymon Acuña</b> STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department</p> <p><b>Earl Dominique Rodrigue</b> STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department</p> <p><b>Juan Paulo Garcia</b> STEM Senior High School Student, Basic Education Department</p> <p><b>Inst. Aaron Reyes</b> Instructor, Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This research dealt with social networking and how it variedly affects teenagers who are exposed in social media. It assumed that social networking contributes to different perceived attitude and behavior towards social media. It made use of qualitative research method particularly explanatory research approach that involves an unstructured in-depth interview. There are ten respondents selected using purposive random sampling. The researchers made use of guide questions validated by the respective adviser. This study was discussed and analyzed using thematic analysis.</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: social networking, teenagers, aggression, isolation, social connection</b></p>
<p><b>Selwyn Vincent Bantugan</b> GICICSSH1808066</p>	<p><b>SAME-SEX RELATIONSHIP: AWARENESS, LIFESTYLE AND PRACTICES</b></p> <p><b>Selwyn Vincent M. Bantugan</b> Information and Communication Technology Student of Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan – Basic Education Department – Senior High School</p> <p><b>Arianna Kysia S. Mendoza</b> Information and Communication Technology Student of Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan – Basic Education Department – Senior High School</p> <p><b>Galiver V. Danaf</b> Information and Communication Technology Student of Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan – Basic Education Department – Senior High School</p> <p><b>Rev. Fr. Delfo C. Canceran. O.P., S.Th.D., Ph.D.</b> Vice President of Religious Affairs, Colegio de San Juan de Letran – Bataan</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Same-sex relationship rapidly recognizes across the world but still many countries including Philippines still practice heterosexism until this day. In this study, it provides information in understanding the same-sex relationship in the country specifically in the province of Bataan. It utilized the qualitative research design, wherein the researchers use an in-depth interview to collect a subjective data from homosexual couple.</p> <p>Findings revealed that same-sex relationship develop and work quite similar to heterosexuals. Then, homosexual has own intentions in entering this kind of relationship. Lastly, homosexual couple finds way to express their love to each other.</p> <p>The study concluded that the lifestyle and practices of the same-sex couple is quite similar to their counterpart, heterosexual couple. However, homosexual experience struggles and difficulties in handling the relationship and expressing their love to each other because it is against to the perspective and norms of the society.</p> <p>The analysis of the research study should be test on a large-scale basis as this study just tested a small scale. Lastly, future researcher/s could use this study as it can provide baseline information on the status of same-sex relationship in the country.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Gay, Lesbian, Homosexuality, Bisexual</b></p>
<p><b>Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy</b> GICICSSH1808067</p>	<p><b>Changing Tax Policy Impacts On The Risk Level of Viet Nam Wholesale and Retail Firms</b></p> <p><b>Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy</b> MBA, PhD candidate, Banking University HCMC, Vietnam ,GSIM International University of Japan, Japan</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Many financial markets including but not limit to, the emerging stock market in Viet Nam, have been affected by the financial crisis 2007-2009. This study analyzes the impacts of tax policy on market risk for the listed firms in the wholesale and retail industry during this period as it becomes necessary.</p> <p>First, by using quantitative and analytical methods to estimate asset and equity beta of total 9 listed companies in Viet Nam wholesale and retail industry with a proper traditional model, we found out that the beta values, in general, for many companies are acceptable.</p> <p>Second, under 3 different scenarios of changing tax rates (20%, 25% and 28%), we recognized that there is not large disperse in equity beta values, estimated at 0,646, 0,653 and 0,657. These values are much lower than those of the listed VN construction firms.</p> <p>Third, by changing tax rates in 3 scenarios (25%, 20% and 28%), we recognized both equity and asset beta mean values have positive relationship with the increasing levels of tax rate.</p> <p>Finally, this paper provides some outcomes that could provide companies and government more evidence in establishing their policies in governance.</p> <p><b>KEYWORDS :</b> equity beta, financial structure, financial crisis, risk, tax rate, wholesale and retail industry</p> <p><b>JEL CLASSIFICATION :</b> G010, G100, G390</p>
<p><b>Ajeng Ayu Syafitri</b> <b>GICICSSH1808068</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Implementation of the Village Movement Teaching Program in Increasing the Literacy Rate and the Average Length of School in Bogor Regency of West Java Province</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ajeng Ayu Syafitri</b> Secretariat Area West Java Province, Secretariat Area West Java Province, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The study, entitled "IMPLEMENTATION OF TEACHING VILLAGE MOVEMENT PROGRAM IN AN INCREASING NUMBER OF LITERACY AND AVERAGE OLD SCHOOL IN BOGOR REGENCY WEST JAVA PROVINCE". The local Government of Bogor Regency to form the Teaching Village Movement Program aims to improve the accessibility of organizing education and provide educational services on the colloquial. Writing aims to find out how the implementation of the Teaching Village Movement Program increased the number of literacy and average Long school in Bogor Regency, factor endowments and a barrier, and the efforts made the Government in overcoming these obstacles.</p> <p>This research was drafted based on the theory of implementation raised by George C. Edwards III with qualitative research methods of descriptive and inductive approach. The data that is retrieved by using the techniques of data collection through interviews, observation, documentation, and triangulation. While the data analysis techniques used through the reduction of data, data presentation, and data verification.</p> <p>Based on the results of the study, pointed out that the implementation of the Teaching Village Movement Program increased the number of literacy and average Long school in Bogor district has gone well but hasn't been fullest. In the implementation of this programme there are several constraints among which there is a change of policy, not to uneven dissemination and low community participation. For it Education Office Bogor district copes with improving the</p>



	<p>quality of educational services and to expand the establishment of the first level of secondary schools in several districts. <b>Keywords: Implementation, Teaching Village Movement Program, Education</b></p>
 <p>Magdalena Laskowska GICICSSH1808069</p>	<p><b>How to Think Like an Economist – The Challenge for Antitrust Lawyers On Property Rights and How to Really Merge Law &amp; Economics in Antitrust Cases</b></p> <p><b>Magdalena Laskowska</b> Law, University of Paris 2 Assas, France</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>My paper points to the structural problems in the area of antitrust lawyers' education and the necessity to recognize economics as a fundamental domain (and not as auxiliary science) in the application of competition law. Independent specialized antitrust courts should be established, and economic education should be mandatory for judges. Economics is a knowledge-intensive domain, and the acquisition of economic knowledge requires special advanced studies. It is not sufficient for lawyers to occasionally familiarize themselves with economic reports and papers. That is not serious. The appropriate response is to integrate economics in the studies of competition law and to establish independent specialized antitrust courts, which would be able to routinely study and to critically and rationally evaluate the antitrust economic and legal questions. Parallely, economists should be trained in law and support the teams of lawyers of the regulatory authorities. Economists can help courts devise, refine, and reform economic tests.</p> <p><b>Keywords: antitrust, law &amp; economics, legal education</b></p>
<p>Mary Jessica Tolosa GICICSSH1808071</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> De La Salle University – Dasmariñas</p> <p><b>Crystal Jade L. Delos Santos</b> De La Salle University – Dasmariñas</p> <p><b>Mary Jessica B. Tolosa</b> De La Salle University – Dasmariñas</p> <p><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</p>

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	<p>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><b>Ahmet Koroglu</b> GICICSSH1808073</p>	<p><b>Circulation of Islamist Thought Among Muslim Societies After Second World War: Sayyid Qutb goes to Turkey</b></p> <p><b>Ahmet Koroglu</b> PhD Candidate and Research Assistant, Political Science Department, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Islamism which found a basis for discussion and improvement in the late 19th century has taken a back seat in the face of new circumstances emerging after the WWI. Following the WWII however, Islamism has taken yet another turns only to found a renewed zeal and mobility. Especially the Islamic societies that were either former colonies or came under repressive secular regimes became the scenes of this revival and mobility. Although Turkey did not have a colonial experience like most of the Middle Eastern countries, as being the direct heir of Ottoman Empire, it had its own idiosyncratic historical process. First of all, the post-WWII resurgence of Islamism did not take place in Turkey at the first stage and Turkey has stayed out of this revivalism for more than a decade. The resurgence of Islamism in this period increased communication and mutual influence between the Islamic societies as they had opportunities to improve their relations and to follow each other closely. Increased communication in turn led to a circulation among Muslim societies of Islamist ideas, books and other works. In a sense Muslim society, once politically and socially separated after the WWI, has re-established new communication channels. Turkey on the other hand stood as a passive actor in this new process for a while.</p> <p>This paper will examine how Turkey eventually joined in the abovementioned process after 1960's. This interaction will be traced through translated Islamist works to Turkish. The effects of translated books on Turkish Islamism and its development process in those years in the context of the works of Sayyid Qutb, the prominent Egyptian Islamist, will be at the center of my paper's scrutiny. This paper will look into the ideology and background of the people who translated Qutb's works to Turkish as well as the mentality behind the selection of certain books, while omitting others. The content of these books will also be treated in the context of common themes, topics and discussions about Islamism that eventually shaped Turkish Islamism in that period. Finally, this study will look at the reception of translation mobility by the Turkish Islamist groups, including those who rejected and run campaigns against them.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Islamism-Turkey-Transnational Islam-Sayyid Qutb-Translation Mobility</p>
<p><b>Dr Bello Mohammed Baban'Umma</b> GICICSSH1808075</p>	<p><b>Entrepreneurship Development: Consolidating Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) for Socio-Economic Survival in Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Bello Mohammed Baban'Umma Ph.D</b> Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The arguments and public commentaries making round in Nigeria currently in the face of increasing economic challenges is how to reactivate the ailing economy back to life using other non-oil sectors. This move to reinvigorate the Nigerian chequered nation-state is underscored by the continuous depreciation of the national economy owing largely to the dramatic twist and turns in the price of crude oil at the international market. To most critics and indeed economic experts, the falling prices of oil which has been Nigeria's economic mainstay has had devastating consequences on government and its people generally. The result of this kind of internal economic melt-down is so much so that it has become increasingly difficult to meet the everyday challenges such as reduction of poverty, crime control, child poverty, malnutrition payment of workers' salaries, among others. This research submits that entrepreneurship development using the instrumentality of small and medium scale enterprises as a base will profoundly jump-start the spiraling economy back to life. The argument hinges on the fact that majority of Nigeria's and indeed over 80% of the people are found in the informal sector where entrepreneurship potentials can be properly tapped and harnessed. The critical question therefore is that the current moves by government to bail out the states of the federation from economic crunch if extended to the wider informal sector could be a veritable instrument for the consolidation and survival of the nation's economy in no small way. The papers sums up with conclusion and policy framework to the extent that government and indeed all stakeholders in the nation-building project should give particular attention to skills development at the horizontal and vertical levels if the nation must survive the present challenges currently being experienced.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Entrepreneurship, Development, SMEs, Policy measures, Democratic Consolidation.</p>
<p><b>Dr Canice Esidene Erunke GICICSSH1808076</b></p>	<p><b>Shell Petroleum Development Corporation, Corporate Social Responsibilities and Challenges of Oil Exploration in the Nigeria's Niger Delta Region.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Erunke Canice Esidene Ph.D</b> Department of Political Science, Nasarawa State University, Keffi Nasarawa State, Nigeria, West Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>One of the major challenges of exploration of crude oil in Nigeria's oil-rich Niger Delta region is the problem of inadequate social responsibilities, which in turn has snowballed into violence over time. The debate that has been raging for decades now points to the fact that most multinational oil companies operating in the area have faced huge operational challenges in the wake of youth restiveness and violence. Of particular interest in this study is the fact that Shell Petroleum Development Corporation (SPCD), which has been doing business in the Delta region for several decades now, has encountered daunting tasks in trying to achieve corporate social responsibilities through youth empowerment. This paper seeks to investigate some of the pre-disposing factors necessitating increasing restiveness and violence and hence, constitutes major encumbrances to the effective crude oil exploration by shell Petroleum Company. The study is a theoretical examination of existing works and literature of seasoned scholars in the broader field of multinational business corporation studies. The work therefore relies on secondary method of analysis as basis for investigation. The study finds that though, Shell oil company has contributed a fair share of its corporate social responsibilities by educating some of the unemployed youths,</p>

	<p>constructing critical infrastructures such as good road network, providing security architecture and many others, this efforts have been grossly inadequate. Hence, there is increasing youth restiveness and violence, which in itself has been, and have indeed continued to be a major setback to the continued extraction and exploration of crude deposits and other natural resources in the area. Nonetheless, the work, in view of the foregoing challenges submits that for Shell oil company to be able to carry out a hitch-free business in the Delta region, there is need for a paradigm shift from status quo. This involves among other things, the engagement of youths directly in the empowerment process rather than going through third party as model of interaction. Again, there is the dire need for evaluation of the structures of empowerment to ensure that areas of defects are taken note of, and thus attended to for overall future success of business operations by all multinational corporations in the oil-rich Niger Delta region.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Shell, Multinational Corporations, Corporate Social Responsibilities, Oil Exploration, Niger Delta Region.</p>
<p><b>Elijah Okpanachi</b> <b>GICICSSH1808077</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Moral Relativism And The Nigerian Moral Context</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Onuche, Joseph PhD,</b> <b>Department of Philosophy, Kogi State University, Anyigba</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Okpanachi, Elijah Ojochonu PhD.</b> <b>Department of Philosophy, Kogi State University, Anyigba</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Moral relativism is more easily understood in comparison to moral absolutism. Absolutism claims that morality relies on universal principles (natural law, conscience). Moral relativism asserts that morality is not based on any absolute standard. Rather, ethical “truths” depend on variables such as the situation, culture, one's feelings, etc. In Nigeria, moral thinking is concerned with the issue of good conduct among those who make up the human community. It is also concerned with the creation of a humane social environment without which those who live in society would hardly realize their goals and aspirations in life. It is for this reason that people are constantly exhorted to lead morally lives worth emulating because, as the argument goes, it is in living virtuously that members of a community can give meaning to their social life and existence. With particular reference to traditional African life, it was the opinion that a life of rectitude help build up society and guaranteed the individual a good place in the world. But then, what exactly do we have in mind when we talk about morals? And in relation to African life, what was the nature of moral thinking among traditional Africans in the pre-European African world? These are some of the issues to be addressed. While we may define moral behavior as behavior in accordance with the recommended patterns of a community, the morality of a community on the other hand consists of those ways of behavior which each member of the community is taught, bidden and encouraged to adopt by other members. This is where relativism comes in. We shall examine the question of morality in a non-westernized African society drawing from Igala cosmology. Our research interests are focused on Nigerian moral context. The arguments cover social, ethical, moral and political issues. Occasionally, these have been the basis of moral relativism and subjectivism in the cotemporary debate on the relevance of Nigerian morality. Our aim is to attempt to navigate this debate from a wide spectrum of ethical theories while at the same time remaining faithful to moral objectivity.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Morality, Nigeria, Relativism, Same sex Marriage</p>

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### **The Ramayana Traditions in Thailand**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The countries of South East Asia such as Indonesia, Laos Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand etc., have been Influenced by Indian Culture since the early Centuries of the Christian era. Thailand possesses a Vibrant Rama Tradition known as the Ramakien Tradition flourishing in literature, folk fore and various types of visual and performing arts.

Though the written versions of the Rama legend in Thailand appeared rather late compared to its courter parts in India and south-east Asian courtiers, inscriptional, sculptural and other historical evidence bespeak and enduring tradition of the Rama Saga among the Thai people as early as in the last centuries of the first millennium. Ramakeerti, the Thai Ramayana composed in 17th century in taught in scoots.

A leading Buddhist monk in Thailand told this followers that all aspects of Thai Culture beginning from the birth of a child to his death are a gift from Mother Bharat Amongst the south-eastern countries, Thailand seems to have witnessed the maximum in flounces of the Ramayana story. One of its Capitals was even named as Ayodhya. The kings of Thailand are called Rama. World's largest Ramayana Painting can be seen on the Walls of Emerald Buddha temple in Bangkok Royal Palace. Over the Centuries, Ramayana his inspired and Influenced people in different parts of the worlds specially Thailand also.

A study of the experience of Thailand with respect to the acceptance and effective exploitation of the Rama Ideology by the Buddhist nation may offer ways to exploit the Rama legend in a dispassionate manner as a unifying force to integrate the multi-cultural Indian society threatened by a frenzy of divisive forces emerging along communal lines.

In this way the Ramayana in Thai Culture tradition is represented in society, Culture, religion literature as well as in various forms of artistic expression such as shadow play, dance-drama, sculpture, painting etc.

**Keywords: Ramayana, Traditions, Culture, Art.**

**Dr. Sayed Mohammed  
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### **The Impact of Religion in Formulating United States' Policy toward India and Pakistan: An Analysis**

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#### **Abstract**



Immediately after the emergence, Pakistan made security alliance with the United States to ensure parity with its inborn rival India. But it is the irony of fact that the United States did not give the promised support to Pakistan during the three Indo-Pak wars in 1948, 1965 and 1971. On the other hand, after the emergence, India remained neutral and preferred to address itself a non-aligned country. However, the policies of the United States toward India and Pakistan were always unpredictable. It has never shown continuous friendship toward the countries. But the United States has always had a tendency of giving preferential treatment to India. Why does the United States always tend to prefer India? Most theorists of International Relations are reluctant to define these tendencies on the basis of

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	<p>'religion'. They always take the material variables in consideration for analyzing the causes of policy changes. However, like many other contemporary IR theorists, the author thinks 'religion' as a variable has been always active potentially behind major international conflicts and their resolutions. Therefore, it is assumed that there might be a continuity of shrewd Jew-Christian policy game which dominates the policies toward India and Pakistan because the think-tank of the US government is generally controlled by Jews establishments and the framework of the present world system might be an outcome of 'Belfour Declaration.'</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Religion, variable, 9/11, crusade, Jihad, Belfour Declaration, civilization, counterterrorism, diplomacy, Zionist.</p>
<p><b>Teng Zhang</b> GICICSSH1808085</p>	<p><b>Can e-commerce Have the Potential to Diversify the Choice of Fresh Food in Your Kitchen? --- A Case Study of Online Food Shopping on eBay</b></p> <p><b>Teng Zhang</b> Department of Geography, Michigan State University, Lansing, Michigan, US</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Since the 2000s, online commerce has begun to replace traditional brick and mortar retails, and has played a bigger role for the customers in the US. Amazon has grown by three Sears in six years, while Mall visits declined 50 percent between 2010 and 2013 (Hortaçsu, A. et al., 2009, Thompson, Derek., 2017). Though online retails may have a certain (albeit minor) impact on the traditional cuisine and food retails, they provide more food and cuisine choices for our kitchen. And in recent years, most of the package delivery oligarchs have upgraded their services, which further ignite the desire of people to buy online. Since the diversity of food and cuisine choices is essential to people's health and quality of life (Williams, J., et al., 2014.), it's critical for us to understand the diversity of food choices available online in different areas across the country, and explore its implication for local health and social economic problems such as food desert.</p> <p>Recently, most of the package delivery oligarchs upgraded their services, which further ignite the desire of people to buy. Since the diversity of food choices is essential to people's health and quality of life, it's critical for us to understand the availability of food choices online in different areas in the US, and understand its spatial implication for local social economic problems. This paper will collect data and explore the geographic pattern of online food supply, the availability of online food, and its implications.</p>
<p><b>Erwin L. Oamil</b> GICICSSH1808086</p>	<p><b>Crossing the Bar: A Comparative Analysis of the Dostoevskian Elements and Influences in Joaquin's Fiction</b></p> <p><b>Erwin L. Oamil</b> College of Graduate Studies and Teacher Education Research, Philippine Normal University, Taft. Ave., Manila, Republic of the Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper expounds how deep the great Russian fictionist Fyodor Dostoevsky had influenced his Filipino counterpart Nick Joaquin's own works by applying comparative method of research. Sixteen (16) "Dostoevskian" elements and influences are found evident in Joaquin's representative works, which further validate the Russian master's timeless and universal relevance to the literary tradition. Relatively, the English Virginia Woolf views the novels of Dostoevsky as "seething whirlpools, gyrating sandstorms, waterspouts which hiss and boil and</p>

	<p>suck in.” Even against his readers’ wills, she further posits, the Russian master draws them “whirled around, blinded, suffocated, and at the same time filled with giddy rapture.” In contrast, the Czech Franz Kafka cited Dostoevsky as his “blood relative” for he was heavily influenced by his works, especially <i>The Brothers Karamazov</i> and <i>Crime Punishment</i>, which had profound effects in <i>The Trial</i>, Kafka’s own masterpiece. Joaquin for his part is already a titan of Philippine Literature, in his own respect, particularly in the English medium. His magnitude, however, can be tested further through the Dostoevskian standard, which is often used in comparison to the creative powers of other writers. By and large, this study contributes to the growth of comparative literature and Philippine studies. More wittingly, it can strengthen the understanding that the creative process of literary art extends to the other spheres of human expression, such as philosophy, history, religion, and psychology, even culture. Keywords: alienation, comparative literature, Dostoevskian influences, split personality, suffering</p>
<p>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug GICICSSH1808087</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 Research Adviser (Lorma Colleges Senior Highschool)</p> <p>Antonette Ongngad Research Adviser (Lorma Colleges Senior Highschool)</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Decent work is the total aspiration of people in their working lives. Decent work is mainly achieved by people to have a purpose in a society where he belongs. It encompasses work opportunities for people that provide fair income, having a secured workplace and social protection for families, better possibilities of personal development and social integration, freedom to express sensible thoughts and be able to participate in the decisions that will directly affect the lives of workers and the equality among the job opportunities offered to people. According to Guy Ryder, International Labor Organization Director, “Even though global unemployment has stabilized, decent work deficits remain widespread: the global economy is still 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</p>

	<p>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 8</p>
 <p><b>Mithun Mog</b> GICICSSH1808088</p>	<p><b>Dynamics of Contraceptive Use in North-East India</b></p> <p><b>Mithun Mog</b> Development Studies, IIPS, Mumbai, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper is focusing on Traditional methods of Contraceptive users among Currently Married Women; to find out the trends and pattern of contraception methods use since 1992-2016 and the pattern of regional variation in North East India during NFHS-4 (2015-2016). Gradually differences among Tribes in terms of Traditional methods of contraception use. In order to find out anticipated outcomes will used, bivariate and multivariate Analysis, Multinomial Logistic regression is to be used to find out the experimental variables leading effect and Point change analyzer have also use to find out the trends and pattern of traditional methods of contraceptive use. As a Dependent/Criterion variable Traditional Methods of contraception will use specified to study. As expected in among North-East states Tripura scored (19.02%) is in first position in terms of traditional methods of contraception use followed by Assam (17.90%) and Manipur (12.08%). Therefore, the quality of information that traditional methods users received may not be necessarily satisfactory. The interpersonal Communication and technical competency need to be improved. Otherwise, it is highly probable that these women may also shift to traditional method use in the future.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Traditional Methods, North-East, Users etc.</p>
 <p><b>N. Baskaran</b> GICICSSH1808089</p>	<p><b>The Experience of Young People: Work in Textile Shops after Finishing Their Secondary Education in Post – War Jaffna, Sri Lanka.</b></p> <p><b>N. Baskaran</b> Department of Sociology, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Young people's issues have become a key element in the contemporary Jaffna due to many reasons. Jaffna was battered by the war for over three decades. Most of the young age group of the population in North and East, Sri Lanka was born during the war and often direct or indirect victims of violence, and witnesses to various issues associated with war and natural disaster (i.e. internal ethnic conflict, brief Indian intervention and Tsunami). Given this background, this study seeks to examine the situation of the young people who work in these textile shops after finishing their secondary education without carrying on their higher education. The reasons that these young people tempt to work these textile shops</p>

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for lower wages and reason that have attempted to work in those shops without thinking of their higher studies. Study data was collected from the selected the convenience sampling from 16 textile shops in the main town of Jaffna, Sri Lanka. In this study, the ones between age 16 and 25 were considered the young people and they were subjected to the research in order to discussed this problem. Using a qualitative approach, the study drew on 54 narratives in textile shops in the main town of Jaffna, Sri Lanka. These narratives were processed with the use of the narrative analysis method. The most influential socio-economic factors experienced the youth textile shops workers who dropped out education just after finishing their secondary education without continuing higher education. The result of the study further reveals that family background, economic situation, caste, gender and modern technology were identified as most influential factors. Almost all young people see work as the key to the achievement of full masculinity or femininity. The young people are fitted into their roles in conditions of textile shops as syncretic practice in post war Jaffna. Thus, this study investigates the young people those who work in textile shops have to promote sales, to ensure, the protection of the items and to help customers in choosing proper dresses and other fashions items. When examining the life of these youth who stop getting the education at a younger age and start earning money by working in these shops, it is a bit different lifestyle and identity when compared with the other students who continue with their Collegiate and Tertiary Education.

**Key Words:** -Young People, Secondary Education, Textile Shops, Post War



**The Experience of Young People: Work in Textile Shops after Finishing Their Secondary Education in Post – War Jaffna, Sri Lanka**

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**Abstract**

Young people's issues have become a key element in the contemporary Jaffna due to many reasons. Jaffna was battered by the war for over three decades. Most of the young age group of the population in North and East, Sri Lanka was born during the war and often direct or indirect victims of violence, and witnesses to various issues associated with war and natural disaster (i.e. internal ethnic conflict, brief Indian intervention and Tsunami). Given this background, this study seeks to examine the situation of the young people who work in these textile shops after finishing their secondary education without carrying on their higher education. The reasons that these young people tempt to work these textile shops for lower wages and reason that have attempted to work in those shops without thinking of their higher studies. Study data was collected from the selected the convenience sampling from 16 textile shops in the main town of Jaffna, Sri Lanka. In this study, the ones between age 16 and 25 were considered the young people and they were subjected to the research in order to discussed this problem. Using a qualitative approach, the study drew on 54 narratives in textile shops in the main town of Jaffna, Sri Lanka. These narratives were processed with the use of the narrative analysis method. The most influential socio-economic factors experienced the youth textile shops workers who dropped out education just after finishing their secondary education without continuing higher education. The result of the study further reveals that family background, economic situation, caste, gender and modern technology were identified as most influential factors. Almost all young people see work as the key to the achievement of full masculinity or femininity. The young people are fitted into their roles in

	<p>conditions of textile shops as syncretic practice in post war Jaffna. Thus, this study investigates the young people those who work in textile shops have to promote sales, to ensure, the protection of the items and to help customers in choosing proper dresses and other fashions items. When examining the life of these youth who stop getting the education at a younger age and start earning money by working in these shops, it is a bit different lifestyle and identity when compared with the other students who continue with their Collegiate and Tertiary Education.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> -Young People, Secondary Education, Textile Shops, Post War,</p>
<p><b>Leia Erica Serrano</b> GICICSSH1808090</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> Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges Senior High School, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</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 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 to 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>



Hina Javed  
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### An Investigation into Slow ESL Reading Speed in Pakistani Students

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#### Abstract

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.



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### Education Management Information Systems in the primary schools of Sindh a case study of Hyderabad Division

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#### ABSTRACT



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	<p>The development of information technology in the 21st century play important role in the education of Pakistan and ICT has more affective role on educational institution like schools, colleges and universities. The top level management of different institutes have been using management information systems to improve their efficiency of administrative works with the help of information management system. The purpose of this study is to explore the principal's view of the MIS and the ways in which the school uses the MIS.</p> <p>The respondents to this study were 98 elementary school and college principals of Hyderabad division. Data collection uses a five-part questionnaire. The first part collects the respondent's demographic information. Remaining parts of questionnaire have a statement about the school management information system. The data was analyzed in SPSS, for the frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. The results show that despite the lack of technical infrastructure in primary schools, higher authority make an important contribution to support the school management for the implementation of information management system.</p> <p><b>KEYWORDS:</b> schools, MIS, ICT, education system, elementary school, colleges</p>
<p><b>Belibou Alexandra</b> GICICSSH180896</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Education through church music</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">PhD student Alexandra Belibou Transilvania University Brasov, Romania, Faculty of Music</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Music, the art that accompanied the divine worship from the beginning, is the man's day and night friend, is the way of expressing the most intimate feelings. In communion with God, music occupies a special place, the human voice being an instrument of glory. The worship music of the Orthodox Church possesses multiple functions such as pedagogical, aesthetic, social, prayer, missionary and therapeutic one. Because the contemporary world is attracted to the hedonic function of music, a greater leeway is needed on the importance of cult music in educating young people. In this paper I will talk about the fact that the vocal music of the Orthodox Church provides education both informative and formative. The messages of the religious texts have a catechetical character and help in shaping dogmatic knowledge. On the formative level, the artistic beauty has an impact on the senses and leads to a refinement of them.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> music, education, church, Orthodox</p>
 <p><b>Muhammad Ali Murtadlo</b> GICICSSH1808098</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Interfaith Marriage in Islamic Legal System Theory Perspective Jasser Auda</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muhammad Ali Murtadlo Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education Scholarship (LPDP) State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Choosing a life partner cannot be limited to geographic, ethnic, color, even religious. Globalization necessitates not only the encounter between people of the same faith but also different religions. The primordial adhesive of religion continues to melt and melt with social media such as facebook and twitter. Facing that fact, the clergy have different views. There are those who insist that the interfaith marriage is not restored by God. Because, their religion is light, while the religion of others is dark. There are also scholars who allow. They assume that the interfaith marriage is impossible to resist. Religion must not forbid. Because humans are free in choosing a religion, then they also free to choose the choice of couples in the family. This paper will look at the issue of interfaith</p>

	<p>marriage from Jasser Auda's Islamic legal system theory as an analysis. Jasser Auda has developed the theory of maqashid shariah as a system approach in studying Islamic law. This system approach is a method of Islamic law studies in order to answer the growing legal issues. Researchers will try to answer the question of how Islamic legal system Jasser Auda see the problem of this interfaith marriage? The results of this study are expected to change the pattern of thinking people, especially Muslims, in viewing the interfaith marriages. <b>Keywords:</b> Interfaith marriage, Islamic legal system theory, Jasser Auda.</p>
 <p>Sabrah Ali Khan GICICSSH1808099</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Factors Affecting Productivity Of Students</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sabrah Ali Khan</b> Business Administration,FAST nu,Islamabad Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Arham Ansari</b> <b>Maham Mahmood</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>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. <b>Keywords:</b> 1. Productivity 2. Sleeplessness 3. Internet resources 4.Cellphone usage</p>
<p>Timothy Aluko GICICSSH1808100</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Grant Funding Programmes for Small and Co-Operative Enterprises in South Africa – A Comparative Analysis of the Programme's Effectiveness</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Timothy Aluko</b> Development Finance, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Various literature empirically supports the theoretical argument with significant improvement in programmes performance. However, the literature is not consistent on methods of measuring public grants funding programme, while some publicly funded programmes have effectively never been scrutinised since they started operation. This study seeks to address this omission by measuring the effectiveness of Black Business Supplier Programme (BBDP) and Co-operative Incentive Scheme (CIS) in South Africa between the 2011/12 and 2016/17 financial years. The evaluation approach focuses on five new perspectives (human capital acquisition and development, effective internal controls, financial stability, operational efficiency and competitiveness, and development impact) are developed and applied in this study. The developed perspectives all relate to each other and overall objectives of the programmes. Theoretical concepts enunciated for each objective are translated into key performance indicators (KPIs). Each of the KPIs is grouped by component and objective from a given perspective. Programme effectiveness is ranked using five pre-determined criteria: 5) very effective; 4) effective; 3) fairly effective; 2) partially effective; 1) ineffective. All the five criteria carry equal weight: the percentages related to each criterion are normalised, standardised and added up to produce a single score. The raw data extracted from the Black Business Supplier Development Programme (BBDP) and Cooperative Incentive Scheme (CIS) database and</p>



	<p>sorted in MS Excel file over the sample financial period FY2011/12 to FY2016/17. The study adopted a descriptive research analysis. Empirical evidence generated from the applied model, however, shows that operational efficiency and competitiveness has the most significant effectiveness strategy amongst all the five perspectives included in the model. The evidence suggests that programme management should become more proactive in fulfilling their strategic and operational mandate.  <b>Keywords:</b> effectiveness, BBSDP, CIS, small and co-operative enterprises, perspectives, beneficiaries and South Africa</p>
<p><b>Abdullah Saeed</b> <b>GICICSSH1808101</b></p>	<p><b>Social and professional challenges faced by the Chinese in Pakistan after CPEC</b></p> <p><b>Abdullah Saeed</b> National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p><b>Syed Mustafa Gilani</b> National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p><b>Mohsin Raza</b> National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences</p> <p><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.  <b>KeyWords:</b> Chinese, Pakistan, Challenges, Foreigners, Food issues, language barrier, political instability, regional and internal security and lack of quality labor.</p>
<p><b>Sahar Yasmine</b> <b>GICICSSH1808102</b></p>	<p><b>EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE ON MENTAL HEALTH</b></p> <p><b>Mahnour Saleem</b></p> <p><b>Sahar Yasmine</b> BBA,FAST-NUCES, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Sara Tiwana</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Social Media is an important part of our daily lives facilitating us in many ways. The usage of it has increased by a great number in the past few years among young adults specially. Social media has both positive and negative effects and in our study we have focused on the effects of social media on mental health. Almost all the people under study were a using more than three social sites currently. Comparing life of others on social media with your own lives makes people feel inferior. All that glamour and inappropriate content found on social sites has a negative effect on mental health of users. Excessive usage of social networking sites has been seen causing depression and low self-esteem among young adults.</p>

	<p><b>Keywords: Social Media, Depression, Self-esteem, Mental Health, Psychological Well-being</b></p>
 <p><b>Ganda Febri Kurniawan</b> <b>GICICSSH1808104</b></p>	<p><b>LOCAL HEROES AND CULTURAL MEMORY: Public Perception of the Character in History and Strategy of Maintaining Collective Memory of the Nation</b></p> <p><b>Ganda Febri Kurniawan</b> <b>Student of Magister Program in History Education, Graduate Program in Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta</b></p> <p><b>Warto</b> <b>Professor of Social History in Graduate Program Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta</b></p> <p><b>Leo Agung S.</b> <b>Doctor of History Education in Graduate Program Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Indonesian society today faces the problem of differences in perception between old generation and new generation of the characters in history. This research tries to trace the roots of differences in historical and cultural perspectives. The distinction concerns the social experience of each generation which then forms a collective memory according to the soul of the time. For example about Nitisemito, a merchant who has a remarkable work ethic originating from the Kudus City, Central Java Province (Castles, 1982). An entrepreneur who during his life devoted himself to building a middle-class economy and helping the movement seize Indonesia's independence from the Netherlands through a fund-raising struggle. At that time the colonial government and indigenous peoples recognized him as the Kretek King of the East Indies (Now the Republic of Indonesia) and the Local Heroes of the Kudus City (Castles, 1982). The focus of this paper is to disclose to the public negative impact of the destruction of memories about local figures whose work is important in the history and strategy of maintaining positive memories of local leaders. This research is done using qualitative method with case study design. The results of the research that can be submitted are; (1) The old generation's remembrance of Nitisemito is still very positive, Nitisemito is considered a key figure in the middle-class economic progress in the Kudus City; (2) The new generation's memories of Nitisemito are not very positive, as Nitisemito is known only as a street name and a cigarette trader with no known gait in history and culture; and (3) Education is the most appropriate medium for maintaining the memory of Local Heroes, so curriculum needs to include material about it as a learning material in the School. The researchers concluded that Local Heroes and cultural memory as a nation's asset and collective memory formation need to be presented in a history class. <b>Kata Kunci: Local Heroes, Cultural Memory, Nitisemito</b></p>
	<p><b>The lack of Entrepreneurial Education among University students</b></p> <p><b>Muzamil Rafique</b> <b>Methods in Business Research</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The study which has been conducted on the topic The Lack of Entrepreneurial</p>

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<p><b>Muzamil Rafique</b> GICICSSH1808105</p>	<p>Education among the university students was to determine and inspect the impact of entrepreneurial education on university students and how the students perceive its importance. This study investigated the relationship between entrepreneurial education and the impact it has on student's perception. The sample consisted of undergraduate students from fast university from all three departments. The sample size was kept small due to the time and other constraints. Spss software was used to analyze the data collected through questionnaires. The tools used were descriptive statistics, correlations and regression analysis. Also a reliability test was run to check the reliability. The results showed that there was a negative impact of entrepreneurial education on the students' perception.</p>
<p><b>Hammad Humayun</b> GICICSSH1808107</p>	<p><b>How PTCL was able to bring about organizational change &amp; overcame Resistance shown</b></p> <p><b>Hammad Humayun</b> Student of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Umar Saleem</b> Student of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Sajawal Ashaf</b> Student of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Shahazada Ahsan</b> Student of BBA, FAST School of Management FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>In supervision of:</b> <b>Dr. Shuja ul Islam</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</p>



	<p><b>Mechanism, and Purpose.</b> <b>Keywords:</b> Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL), Organizational change, Resistance, Employees.</p>
 <p><b>Rabiatul Adawiyah</b> <b>GICICSSH1808109</b></p>	<p><b>Sentiment Analysis On Mobile Banking Application Using Naive Bayes Classifier And Association Methods</b></p> <p><b>Rabiatul Adawiyah</b> Statistics Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Islamic University of Indonesia</p> <p><b>Jaka Nugraha</b> Statistics Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Islamic University of Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The internet has grown rapidly and become the needs of the community in doing activity in various fields. One of them is the financial sector or banks. Banks as one of the areas that are close to the community must be able to provide customer satisfaction in providing service quality. The implementation of electronic banking services (e-banking)-quality is one of the keys to the banks to gather funds customers. One of the e-banking services is the mobile banking is used exclusively in the cell phones to the efficiency of the customer in doing transaction. To view the customer response to the performance of one of the mobile Banking then used reviews given by the client to the application for six months. The Data reviews are taken from the Google Play. The review was analyzed with Sentiment analysis which is the process for classifying opinions into the category of positive signals or negative. This classification two analyzed using text mining with the Association of the words. Then, found of important information and bergunauntuk company. The method used in this classification is Naive Bayes Classifier (NBC). The level of accuracy using the nuclear ambitions of 89.41%. Accuracy showed that the classification by the system has been good. The results of the classification that been obtained the number of reviews negative sentiment is greater than the number of reviews positive sentiment. Positive sentiment that is obtained from the review is about a good application, help, and make it easier for customers to do transaction. While the negative sentiment that obtained is a login failed, difficult to register the account holder tarnsfer purpose, spent pulse, and applications view that less good.</p> <p><b>KeyWords:</b> Internet Banking, Mobile Banking, BCA, Google Play, Sentiment Analysis, Naive Bayes Classifier.</p>
 <p><b>Olayemi Tosin Oladele</b> <b>GICICSSH1808110</b></p>	<p><b>YORUBA (AFRICAN) AND KOREA (ASIAN) CULTURES: A COMPARISM</b></p> <p><b>Oladele Olayemi Tosin</b> Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Arts, Lagos State University, Lagos, Nigeria</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Core and central to any human culture is the family; the family embodies, exhibits, and executes the values and norms of any given culture. Language and tradition, two important cultural tools, determine the level of coordination and organization of family in a given society. For this paper, the levels of coordination and organization of family in both Yoruba (African) and Korea (Asian) cultures appear to share common affinities than can be imagined with the geographic distance apart and the difference in historic cultural developments. In this</p>

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	<p>regard, this paper examines Korean culture (as portrays in various Korean films) and the culture of the Yoruba people with the aim to demonstrate the consistencies between these two distinct cultures in space and time. While the Western subcontinent of Africa is home to the Yoruba culture, the Korean culture is indigenous to the Eastern part of the Asia continent.</p> <p><b>KEYWORDS:</b> YORUBAS, KOREANS, CULTURES, FAMILY</p>
 <p><b>Obaid Wali</b> GICICSSH1808111</p>	<p><b>Framework of Future Undergraduate English Language Curriculum for Sustainable Development in Bangladesh</b></p> <p><b>Obaid Wali</b> PhD Research Scholar, IBS, University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh.</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Bangladesh has taken a vow to transform its underdeveloped image to developed one under the worthy leadership of present government. English language being a crucial weapon for development can play a vital role in this regard. We have been following age-old literature oriented curriculum for ages. Studying English means studying literature. Our English curriculum is not learner-centered and nor does it take into account of the market demand. English graduates are opting for various professions, but their curriculum is not preparing them to enter diverse professions. General objective of this research is to figure out a future career-oriented undergraduate English curriculum for sustainable development. Research Questions include: What are the drawbacks of existing undergraduate English curriculum in Bangladesh? Why should we go for a career-oriented English curriculum? What should be there in the proposed future English curriculum? This study follows quantitative research approach. However, some quantitative data have also been used to attain the research objectives. The research has been conducted in two divisions (Rajshahi and Rangpur) and these have been selected purposively. Three universities and one post graduate college under National University have been selected purposively. Only fourth year honours students of English and four teachers were interviewed for this study. Two FGDs have been done. The findings show that majority (73%) students are not satisfied with literature-focussed syllabus and they are suffering from inferiority complex as their friends are studying 'good' subjects like BBA, Pharmacy, EEE etc. They have also shared about their ideas regarding a new English curriculum and its content. The policy makers and curriculum developers will find the findings of the study relevant.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Sustainable Development, Curriculum, Undergraduate, Career-focussed.</p>
 <p><b>Annuar Gunawan</b> GICICSSH1808113</p>	<p><b>The Analysis of Istima' Teaching Material Needs in Madrasah Aliyah Bilingual Batu East Java, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Annuar Gunawan, S.Pd.I</b> Education Department, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Malang, East Java, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The purpose of this research is to describe istima' (listening) teaching material needs in Arabic Language course book for students of Madrasah Aliyah Bilingual Batu, East Java, Indonesia. This research is conducted by using Borg and Gall model with following steps: literature review, field observation, documentation study, and interview. The obtained data is going to be analyzed as the main object in designing istima' teaching material. The research result consists of: first,</p>

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	<p>teaching material in students' course book should be revised especially in its exercises, second, teaching material is designed in a form of audio, and the last one, teaching material is designed with real-life themes which are suitable with surrounding environment. By conducting this research, the researcher hope Arabic teachers can teach Istima' (Listening) by using this audio in order to increasing student's interest in learning Arabic.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Arabic teaching material, istima' material, audio learning</b></p>
<p><b>Mark Anthony P. Sabili</b> GICICSSH1808115</p>	<p><b>Process Diagnostic And Development Of Automated Enrollment System For Xyz Computer School</b></p> <p><b>Mark Anthony P. Sabili</b> School of Sciences and Engineering, University of Asia and the Pacific, Philippines</p> <p><b>Romeo P. Venes</b> <b>Edwin L. Olmos</b> School of Sciences and Engineering, University of Asia and the Pacific, Pasig City, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Computerization is different from automation. Computerization is simply making use of computers software such as spreadsheets in order to store information. However, automation is the process of developing the right software in order to facilitate work flow of information and make output much easier. The study was conducted to develop an automated enrollment system for XYZ Computer School. The researchers made use of Process Diagnostics for Methodology, Framework of Analysis through Conceptual and Theoretical Framework using Microsoft Solution Framework. The output of the study is a proposed automated enrollment system using a centralized database to make the existing student registration and enrollment more convenient for the students, course consultants, academics head and registrar department.</p> <p><b>Keywords— Automated Enrollment System, Process Diagnostics, Microsoft Solutions Framework</b></p>
<p><b>Dr.T.Lokeswara Rao</b> GICICSSH1808117</p>	<p><b>QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN EDUCATION IN INDIA -The Harsh reality (With reference to three different Colleges and selected University E.G.Dt. A.P. INDIA)</b></p> <p><b>Dr.T.Lokeswara Rao</b> Professor &amp; HOD of School of Management Studies. Swarnandhra College of Engineering &amp; Technology (A) West Godavari District, (A.P) INDIA</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper is to build experiential proof for understanding the mind-set of people on quality education. In this paper it is examined the present status of Quality Management in Education, and also key issues have been identified for bringing competence and capability in the overall system of management education. Quality management provides quality education. Quality education create path for job for skilled professionals in management. According to economic survey, India is going to be the youngest nation with largest work force in the world which possesses the potential to become an economic super power? But now-a-day's education is a business. Public and Private Educational institutions have been forced to adopt strategies for increasing revenues and decreasing cost. Due to these reasons present education has low quality. Students and their parents are not bothered about the quality education because of so many sensitive reasons.</p>

	<p>The study results revealed the mind-set of people on quality education. The analysis and interpretation of data has been collected from 120 respondents. Researcher applied simple statistical tools such as percentages, Chi-square test, and Probability test to know the statically performance. <b>Key words: Quality, Education, Management, Student, Business.</b></p>
<p><b>Thangjam Shivata</b> <b>GICICSSH1808118</b></p>	<p><b>Perceived Social Support: Relavance on Self-Efficacy and Emotional Behavioral Problems with Academic Achievement among Early Adolescents.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Thangjam Shivata</b> <b>Thangjam Shivata, PhD Research Scholar, Mizoram University, India</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr.Zoengpari</b> <b>Dr. Zoengpari, Associate Professor (Psychology), Mizoram University</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr.L.Roshan</b> <b>Dr.L.Roshan, Assistant Professor (Clinical Psychology), Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background and purpose of the study:</b> The present study attempts to find the relevance of Perceived Social Support on self efficacy, emotional-behavioral problems in relation to academic achievement among early adolescents.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> The study employed stratified random sampling technique. The sample size consisted of 30 high and 30 low academic achieving adolescents of the age range between 11-14yrs. Child and adolescent social support scale (CASSS, 2000), Generalized Self Efficacy Scale (Schwarzer and Jerusalem, 1995) and The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (Goodman, 1997) were utilized for assessment of the parameters.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Pearson correlation and Independent t-test were used for finding the hypothesis. Significant positive correlation was found between Perceived social support and self-efficacy (<math>r=0.645</math>). Also negative correlation was found between perceived social support and Emotional Behavioral Problem (<math>r= -0.739</math>). Further negative correlation was also found between Self-efficacy and Emotional behavioral problems (<math>r = -0.609</math>). The independent t-test also reveals significant difference in the measured parameters among the high achiever and low achiever as the p value <math>0.000&lt;0.01</math>level.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Significant correlations were found among the measured parameters. Moreover Self-Efficacy and perceived social support were found to be higher in High achieving students whereas the Emotional-Behavioral Problems were found to be higher among the low achieving adolescents.</p> <p><b>Implication of the Study:</b> The finding of the study has a strong implication for the need of primary interventions being targeted at the school and home, as the years long education and social environmental factors can play an active role in shaping and controlling certain Adolescents Emotional and Behavioral Problems.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Perceived Social support, Self-efficacy, Emotional-Behavioral problems, Early Adolescents, Academic Achievement.</p>



**Youran Woo**  
GICICSSH1808119

**A Study on the Satisfaction of Cyber Crime Prevention Education: Based on the CIPP Evaluation Model**

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**Abstract**

Recently, as cybercrime becomes more intelligent and diversified, individuals are increasingly exposed to cybercrime in their everyday lives, and the need for cybercrime prevention education is growing. Accordingly, the Korean National Police Agency has fostered more than 100 specialists on cybercrime prevention education from 2012 and has conducted 1400 training sessions by November 2017.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of the cybercrime prevention education on the learners' learning transfer and satisfaction of the education using the CIPP evaluation model, in order to understand the effectiveness of the current program. The model can systematically and comprehensively examine the factors influencing the educational satisfaction, based on context evaluation, input evaluation, process evaluation, and product evaluation. For the study, we used 289 questionnaires conducted by middle and high school students whom four specialists lectured, excluding inappropriate responses.

As a result of the study, most hypotheses were adopted that the level of knowledge, the factor in the context evaluation, affects the educational satisfaction negatively, that up-to-dateness of a subject, the factor in the input evaluation, and interaction of process evaluation have positive effects on the learning transfer of input evaluation and the educational satisfaction, and that the learning transfer has a positive effect on the satisfaction. However, the hypothesis that the level of the social demand and the level of knowledge, in the context evaluation, affect the learning transfer, and the hypothesis that the level of social demand affects the satisfaction were rejected.

This study has academic implication that we analyzed empirically the factors influencing educational satisfaction of cybercrime prevention education program by applying CIPP model used in previous educational studies, and it is meaningful that in establishing the operational plan in the future, we have provided a logical ground to use the result as basic data for policy.

**KEY WORD** : cybercrime prevention education, learning transfer, educational satisfaction, the CIPP evaluation model



**Palash Baruah**

**An economic perspective of Non-Communicable diseases in India: How it affects the people below and above poverty line**

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**Abstract**

Non-communicable diseases are major threat to human health and Economic development of a nation. In this study, author analyses the economics of Non Communicable Diseases in India by calculating Engel elasticities for diseases and



<p>GICICSSH1808120</p>	<p>grouping them between those associated with affluence and deprivation. This is conveyed by pseudo-Lorenz curves for disease specific morbidity and depending on the nature of disease, Pseudo-Lorenz curves would lay above or below the line of equal distribution. The evidence of this phenomenon has been obtained from the national level surveys conducted by National Sample Survey office (NSSO), India on “Morbidity in India” in 2004 and 2014. For this purpose, seven specific diseases (Heart disease, Hypertension, Bronchial Asthma, Goitre, Diabetes, Anaemia and Cancer) have been considered which are exactly comparable between two periods (2004 and 2014). Also share of each disease in total reported morbidity cases has been calculated across rural and urban area. Further these findings have been supplemented with the calculation of poverty (head count) for those specific diseases and to see how people below poverty line have been affected by a particular disease.</p> <p>Engel elasticity would be negative for those diseases whose burdens are carried disproportionately more by the poor. In all India level, only Anaemia in 2004 and Bronchial Asthma in 2014 has the negative Engel elasticity which constitutes 0.34 percent and 2.57 percent of total disease share respectively. Anaemia has affected around 34 percent of the people below poverty line whereas about 17 percent people under poverty line have been affected by Bronchial Asthma. Normally heart diseases, hypertension and diabetes are considered as life style diseases. Engel elasticity estimates (greater than one) confirm this perception for all three diseases in 2004 whereas this phenomenon is valid for diabetes only in 2014. In 2004, Diabetes accounts for 2.55 percent of total reported morbidity cases in India which increased to 6.63 percent in 2014. Interestingly people (above poverty line) suffering from diabetes have increased from 91 percent in 2004 to 96 percent in 2014. The high level of non-communicable disease burden affecting the society calls for a nationwide expansion in health services India.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Morbidity, Non-Communicable disease, Poverty, NSSO</p>
<p>Solomon Ozemoyah Ugheoke GICICSSH1808121</p>	<p>The moderating effect of Leadership style on the relationship between Organizational culture and employees performance</p> <p>Solomon Ozemoyah Ugheoke Department of Human Resource Management, International College, Naresuan University</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p><b>Manuscript type:</b> Research paper</p> <p><b>Research Aims:</b> The purpose of this study is to examine the moderating effect of transformational leadership style on the relationship between organizational culture and employee performance.</p> <p><b>Design/methodology/approach:</b> The study was conducted using a sample of 250 employees drawn from employee identification numbers in the data base of the ministry of the ministry of education in Oman. The sample integrated all level of employees working in the ministry. Multiple and Hierarchical regression analysis was employed to test the hypotheses of the study.</p> <p><b>Research Findings:</b> Result showed that supportive and bureaucratic culture has significant positive influence on employee’s performance. The findings also revealed that innovative culture does not influence employee’s performance in the context of public sector. Additionally, moderating effect of transformational leadership style was found between organizational culture and employee’s performance. This demonstrates that every cultural value has different impact on employee’s performance.</p> <p><b>Theoretical Contribution/Originality:</b> The theoretical contribution of this study is</p>

	<p>a novelty in the field of organizational culture. This study significantly contributes to culture literature by the inclusion of transformational leadership style as a moderator to organizational culture- employee's performance relationship. Another contribution made by this study refers to the relative paucity of research regarding organizational culture and employee's performance in the public sector. Following these, the present study significantly contributes to culture literature by broadens the generalizability of Walach framework as suggested in the literature.</p> <p><b>Practitioner/Policy Implication:</b> The current study offers practical implications for organizational managers. That is, enhancing employee's performance require managers to improve the culture of their organization to match organizations dynamic environment, understanding that certain types of cultural practices and providing good leadership style, respect in social interactions with subordinates and high quality behaviors in resolving conflict among employees help to enhance the cohesiveness of members and subsequently their performance. An organizational culture should play a prominent role before employee's recruitment. Managers should also be concerned with designing meaningful tasks and drawing up plans to promote culture.</p> <p><b>Research limitation/Implications:</b> This study is not without limitation, even though the study provides significant results. It is imperative to note that a study of this type also has some shortcomings. The limited sample of employees in this study is not a representative of other gulf countries. Thus, care should be taking in applying the findings of this research. A second limitation was the common source measurement; that is, the data were gathered only from employees' viewpoint. Besides, cautions have to also be applied that consistency of the model with the data does not automatically represent a verification of cause and effect.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> organizational culture, employee's performance, leadership style, public sector.</p>
<p>Solomon Ozemoyah Ugheoke GICICSSH1808122</p>	<p>The moderating effect of Leadership style on the relationship between Organizational culture and employees performance</p> <p>Solomon Ozemoyah Ugheoke Department of Human Resource Management, International College Naresuan University ABSTRACT</p> <p><b>Manuscript type:</b> Research paper</p> <p><b>Research Aims:</b> The purpose of this study is to examine the moderating effect of transformational leadership style on the relationship between organizational culture and employee performance.</p> <p><b>Design/methodology/approach:</b> The study was conducted using a sample of 250 employees drawn from employee identification numbers in the data base of the ministry of the ministry of education in Oman. The sample integrated all level of employees working in the ministry. Multiple and Hierarchical regression analysis was employed to test the hypotheses of the study.</p> <p><b>Research Findings:</b> Result showed that supportive and bureaucratic culture has significant positive influence on employee's performance. The findings also revealed that innovative culture does not influence employee's performance in the context of public sector. Additionally, moderating effect of transformational leadership style was found between organizational culture and employee's performance. This demonstrates that every cultural value has different impact on employee's performance.</p> <p><b>Theoretical Contribution/Originality:</b> The theoretical contribution of this study is a novelty in the field of organizational culture. This study significantly</p>

contributes to culture literature by the inclusion of transformational leadership style as a moderator to organizational culture- employee's performance relationship. Another contribution made by this study refers to the relative paucity of research regarding organizational culture and employee's performance in the public sector. Following these, the present study significantly contributes to culture literature by broadens the generalizability of Walach framework as suggested in the literature.

**Practitioner/Policy Implication:** The current study offers practical implications for organizational managers. That is, enhancing employee's performance require managers to improve the culture of their organization to match organizations dynamic environment, understanding that certain types of cultural practices and providing good leadership style, respect in social interactions with subordinates and high quality behaviors in resolving conflict among employees help to enhance the cohesiveness of members and subsequently their performance. An organizational culture should play a prominent role before employee's recruitment. Managers should also be concerned with designing meaningful tasks and drawing up plans to promote culture.

**Research limitation/Implications:** This study is not without limitation, even though the study provides significant results. It is imperative to note that a study of this type also has some shortcomings. The limited sample of employees in this study is not a representative of other gulf countries. Thus, care should be taking in applying the findings of this research. A second limitation was the common source measurement; that is, the data were gathered only from employees' viewpoint. Besides, cautions have to also be applied that consistency of the model with the data does not automatically represent a verification of cause and effect.

**Keywords:** organizational culture, employee's performance, leadership style, public sector.



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#### Attaining Tourism Sustainability Through Improvements In Domestic Tourism

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#### ABSTRACT

It is often misconceived when issues pertaining to tourism development are addressed. This is simply as a result of the fact that the industry in itself is so diverse that related sectors are often thought to be independent. Tourism development comes with varied reactions as there always are many schools of thought that will at one point or another want to question the authenticity of the development. It is true to point however, that Tourism Development initiatives are nowadays centred on the personal ambitions of the institution or individual who is undertaking the project. Little or nothing is done about the people of the environment where the development is done, and the effect or impact of the said development on the environment. The carrying capacity of the area is most often never considered as important. This is, and remains one of the major reasons for misguided tourism development projects often far from being sustainable and leading to a waste of the resources. Because little attention is paid to the indigenes and the environment, it remains clear the fate of the project from inception.

Sustainable tourism has particular facets that it relates to. Tourism can only be sustainable if the benefits derived from them can be derived by future generations, without depleting the natural environment. When Environmental



Impact Analysis (EIA) is considered during the implementation of a tourism project, then the carrying capacity shall be taken into consideration, thereby, paying keen attention to environmental damages caused by either natural factors or increasing visitor numbers. The first stage in the tourism development process is the taking of inventory. This inventory is taken in the social, political, economic and physical environment. In most developing countries, inventory is taken only of the economic and the political aspects. This often has far reaching effects, as the coming man is excluded from decision making regarding the projects to be implemented in his/her environment. Most governments rely on the foreign exchange effect of tourism and forget about the direct effect over exploitation has on the environment. This makes them to play a blind eye on the effects of exceeding carrying capacities in as much as foreign income will be earned. The common man therefore faced with the over exploitation of the resources around him and having no direct benefit for his community, becomes indifferent in the values that are meant to make tourism sustainable. This leaves the common man, with no choice other than render the environment unprofitable for the government by not protecting it. Many developing nations rely so much on their touristic potential, but fail to educate the common man on the positive effects of taking care of the environment and taking part in tourism activities. Erroneously, a great percentage of Africans today still consider tourism a thing for the rich. This is not the case, given that everybody can engage in leisure activities away from home that are less costly. Encouraging domestic tourism therefore, will make the common man play an active role in building the tourism potentials and in using them in a manner that will be sustainable. Being made aware of the tourism potentials and their benefits through sensitization, will increase the demand for tourism locally and this will then have a direct effect to sustainability. No one ever wants to loose what he/she cherishes and so too with the natural environment.

Therefore, encouraging domestic tourism will in a large way influence the manner through which the environment will be protected, and bringing the common man or the indigenes and making them actively involved in the process of development, will in a long run breed sustainable tourism.

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**TOURISM AS A TOOL IN ENHANCING INTERCULTURAL INTEGRATION  
AND PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE. CASE STUDY: CAMEROON.**

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**Abstract**

Cameroon is a country in the Central Africa, and member of the CEMAC which is French acronym for Economic and Monetary Community of Central African States. Cameroon is often referred to as the leader in the region when it comes to stability, be it economic, political social and even institutional. Cameroon enjoys an economic sovereignty with so many natural resources and a very literate population. Cameroon has a population of about twenty five million inhabitants

	<p>(2008) who are loosely spread through ten regions. Cameroon has a rich past of colonialism, where it was subjected under so many colonial powers. The presence of these colonial powers irrespective of the repressive nature of their rule and subsequent distortion in the national unity that was enjoyed has to a large extent resulted to the vast cultural diversity that Cameroon enjoys today. For a country with less than thirty million inhabitants, speaking about 265 local languages and French and English as official languages is so much to reckon. The people of Cameroon originated from so many places and this remains the strength in their peaceful co-existence. With migrants from Nigeria, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Sudan and the aborigines, Cameroon has a complex socio-cultural index.</p> <p>There is need to define some concepts before looking at their contribution to the above mentioned topic. Tourism as we know is the movement of people from one place (A) to another (B) for purposes of business and or leisure, engaging in one or several modes of transport in the course of their movement. It however necessitates that no formal or gainful employment needs to be undertaken and the period of stay should not be more than a year. This definition is a combination of several tourism definitions and as we know there is no clear cut of what a tourism activity should or should not entail.</p>
<p><b>Smitti Darakorn Na Ayuthaya</b> GICICSSH1808125</p>	<p><b>Environment factors of leptospirosis identification base on Geographical technology in Northeast of Thailand</b></p> <p><b>Smitti Darakorn Na Ayuthaya</b> IT Management Mahidol University, Thailand</p> <p><b>Chonnanee Khanwong</b> IT Management Mahidol University, Thailand</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Leptospirosis is the worldwide zoonosis infection. Northeast is the main endemic area in Thailand. The infection is associated with the tropical climate, humidity and season change which are geographical factor. This study proposed the Geographic Information System (GIS) application to identify and forecast the leptospirosis infection. The data sample came from four major sources, including the Bureau of Epidemiology, the Land Development Department, the Royal Thai Survey Department, and the Thai Meteorological Department over the period 2004 – 2014. The data was geocoded and the backward elimination technique with multiple logistic regression was used for data analysis. The results showed the significant factors were the utilization of land, physiology of land, top soil's pH, and precipitation. Moreover, the GIS application delivers the efficiency real-time dashboard. The time delay is meaningful lower than conventional report system.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Environment factors; leptospirosis; Geographical technology; GIS</b></p>
<p><b>Paul Kalin</b> GICICSSH1808126</p>	<p><b>Consumer Attitude And Purchase Intention: A Study Of Otop Organic Food</b></p> <p><b>Mr. Paul Kalin</b> International College, Panyapiwat Institute of Management</p> <p><b>Ms. Patamaporn Pongpaiboo</b> International College, Panyapiwat Institute of Management</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Nowadays, the popularity of organic product is increasing in Thailand gradually.</p>

	<p>This results from the high consumer concern about their health conditions. For this reason, organic food market is a promising market for Thai farmers to expand their business. However, it is found that Thai organic food farmers need to increase consumer's confidence to help shaping purchase intention. This paper investigated foreign consumer attitude and purchase intention on OTOP Organic food by examining the influence of advertisement and subjective norms. The data were collected from 400 respondents who have visited Thailand and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of this study indicated that transformational advertisement makes consumers more engaging compared to informational advertisement. And, subjective norms have significant effect on the attitude and purchase intention. After watching transformational commercial, people feel good about eating organic food and also think that it fits their lifestyle. Moreover, they also integrate eco-friendly behavior in their daily life. Subjective norms represent also another variable which has major effect on consumers' attitude. As surrounding people buy more organic food, an individual might intend to purchase organic food too. Subjective norms build a pressure on individuals that will result in a similar behavior. One of the main reasons for consumer to purchase Organic food is safety. Organic food is processed without chemicals and therefore reduced the risk of diseases caused by conventional food. This study applies the theory of planned behavior (TPB) model of Ajzen (1991) which is one of the most popular measurement model to predict purchase intention.</p> <p><b>Key Words: OTOP, Organic food, Advertising, Attitude, Purchase Intention</b></p>
<p>Sophia Maye Morales GICICSSH1808127</p>	<p><b>Change is Coming: Lived Experiences of Drug Reformists Graduated in Sagop Kinabuhi Program 2 privilege</b></p> <p><b>SOPHIA MAYE B. MORALES</b> San Pedro College, Philippines</p> <p><b>KHUKA LINDSY B. CUJARDO</b> San Pedro College, Philippines</p> <p><b>CONELLE MICHAEL M. ZAPANTA</b> San Pedro College, Philippines</p> <p><b>GAIL M. BUENAFLO</b> San Pedro College, Philippines</p> <p><b>SHEILA MAY C. CASTILLON</b> San Pedro College, Philippines</p> <p><b>KYZIAH QUENN C. RABAYA</b> San Pedro College, Philippines</p> <p><b>JASTINE NICOLE H. TARDIO</b> San Pedro College, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Sagop Kinabuhi Program 2 is a response to the consequential surrenders of prohibited drug users and pushers who voluntarily submit themselves for reformation. This study aims to know and understand the experiences of drug reformists who graduated in the program. It used a qualitative-phenomenological study with eight participants selected through homogeneous purposive sampling.</p>

	<p>The study was conducted in Davao City in which the data gathered is analyzed by thematic analysis. The results showed that drug reformists wanted to fit in, a reason why they started using drugs. Additionally, they felt fear that was used as motivator; exposure to prohibited drugs, realizations towards self-worth, broken by brokenness, renewed faith and love conquers all. These were the themes common to the eight participants. It is recommended for the people around the affected individual of such phenomena to be open minded to be able to understand the situation and be a help towards the recovery of a drug reformist. It is also recommended to strengthen the programs and activities that could be a great help for the reformists especially the programs that were inclined with spiritual boosting.</p> <p>Keywords: Change is Coming, experiences, drug reformists, Sagop Kinabuhi Program2, homogeneous purposive sampling, thematic analysis, Davao City, Philippines</p>
<p>Fadhiilatun Nisaa GICICSSH1808130</p>	<p><b>Factor Analysis Causes Hizb Ut-Tahrir Indonesia Dissolution</b></p> <p><b>Fadhiilatun Nisaa</b> Student of Master Political Science, University of Indonesia</p> <p><b>Dr.Kamarudin</b> Lecturer of Political Science, University of Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Hizb Ut-Tahrir Indonesia (HTI) is a transnational political organization that entered Indonesia in 1980 and was inaugurated on June 22, 2006. As for HTI's aim to revive the Muslims from the severe slump, freeing Muslims from ideas, and the laws of kufr, and freed them from the clutches of Western domination and influence. In addition the emergence of Hizb ut-Tahrir also intends to rebuild Daulah Islamiyah on earth, so that government affairs can be re-run in accordance with what Allah revealed. But on July 19, 2017, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights revoked the HTI legal entity through a press conference. The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the factors causing the dissolution of HTI by the government. The research was conducted using qualitative research method, case study type. Data collection techniques were conducted with interviews and documentation. Analysis by using fundamentalist theory from R. Scott Appleby which explains three typologies causing the rise of religious fundamentalism, then the conflict theory of Ralp Dahrendrof and state theory according to Harold J.Laski. The results show that the reason for the government to disband the HTI is because firstly, as a legal body, HTI does not carry out a positive role to take part in the development process in order to achieve the national goals. Secondly, activities carried out by HTI indicated strongly against the objectives, principles and characteristics based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as stipulated in Law Number 17 of 2013 on community organization (Perppu Ormas). Finally, HTI activities are considered to have caused a collision in the community that could threaten the security and public order and endanger the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Observing the various considerations above, and absorbing the aspirations of the people, the government needs to take strict legal measures to dissolve HTI. This decision does not mean anti government against Islamic organizations, but solely in order to maintain and maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic Indonesia.</p> <p>Keyword: Hizb Ut-Tahrir Indonesia, fundamentalist islam, state constitution,</p>



 <p><b>Thangjam Shivata</b> GICICSSH1808131</p>	<p><b>Conflic, Mass Organization</b></p> <p><b>Perceived Social Support: Relavance on Self-Efficacy and Emotional Behavioral Problems with Academic Achievement among Early Adolescents.</b></p> <p><b>Thangjam Shivata</b> Thangjam Shivata, PhD Research Scholar, Mizoram University, India</p> <p><b>Dr.Zoengpari</b> Dr. Zoengpari, Associate Professor (Psychology), Mizoram University</p> <p><b>Dr.L.Roshan</b> Dr.L.Roshan, Assistant Professor (Clinical Psychology), Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal.</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background and purpose of the study:</b> The present study attempts to find the relevance of Perceived Social Support on self efficacy, emotional-behavioral problems in relation to academic achievement among early adolescents.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> The study employed stratified random sampling technique. The sample size consisted of 30 high and 30 low academic achieving adolescents of the age range between 11-14yrs. Child and adolescent social support scale (CASSS, 2000), Generalized Self Efficacy Scale (Schwarzer and Jerusalem, 1995) and The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (Goodman, 1997) were utilized for assessment of the parameters.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Pearson correlation and Independent t-test were used for finding the hypothesis. Significant positive correlation was found between Perceived social support and self-efficacy (<math>r=0.645</math>). Also negative correlation was found between perceived social support and Emotional Behavioral Problem (<math>r= -0.739</math>). Further negative correlation was also found between Self-efficacy and Emotional behavioral problems (<math>r = -0.609</math>). The independent t-test also reveals significant difference in the measured parameters among the high achiever and low achiever as the p value <math>0.000 &lt; 0.01</math> level.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Significant correlations were found among the measured parameters. Moreover Self-Efficacy and perceived social support were found to be higher in High achieving students whereas the Emotional-Behavioral Problems were found to be higher among the low achieving adolescents.</p> <p><b>Implication of the Study:</b> The finding of the study has a strong implication for the need of primary interventions being targeted at the school and home, as the years long education and social environmental factors can play an active role in shaping and controlling certain Adolescents Emotional and Behavioral Problems.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Perceived Social support, Self-efficacy, Emotional-Behavioral problems, Early Adolescents, Academic Achievement.</p>
<p><b>Siriya Jitpimolmard</b> GICICSSH1808132</p>	<p><b>The Study of Thai Digital Typography</b></p> <p><b>Siriya Jitpimolmard</b> School Of Communication Arts, Bangkok University</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Although it is highly disputed among typographers that the existence of public Domain is considered a disadvantage for graphic designers to pursue basic Skills to generate work (Cole, 2005; Aus.n, 2002; Supanun, 2015). Moreover, it is disconnecting the culture and history reflecting within the Thai typography design (Supanun, 2015).</p>

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	<p>Nonetheless, this paper is proposing www.f0nt.com (2018), the first typographic public domain website (iannnnn, 2007), as the case study of the most important achieve for Thai digital contemporary typographic history, develop and progress. The research is to record and discover the existing typeface design chronically from the establishment of the only open source for Thai typographic website (www.f0nt.com) during the past 19 years (2007-- - 2018). The typefaces were analysed and classified into category and sub-- - category by the method of Wilks + Wyse (2017), as well as showing the increase of basic skills and knowledge in the design application. These papers also helps determined popularity among typefaces and predict the future demand in Thai digital typography.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Thai Typography, Contemporary Thai Typography, Digital Thai Typography, Typographic Demand in Thailand</b></p>
<p><b>Ika Khairunnisa Simanjuntak GICICSSH1808136</b></p>	<p><b>Access to Financial Information through Bank Secrecy Exceptions as a Solution to Eradicate Tax Evasion in Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Ika Khairunnisa Simanjuntak University of Indonesia, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Bank secrecy is the most important element and is the main component of banking activities. But provision of bank secrecy are often used to hide assets whose purpose is to avoid tax liabilities. This has made it difficult for officers to track the taxes potential that are deliberately stored. Indonesian participation in the Automatic Exchange of Information encourages Indonesia to issue Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2017 on Access to Financial Information (PERPPU) declared as the end of bank secrecy for tax purposes. This paper wants to know how access to financial information regulated in PERPPU and analyzes whether access to such information is justified in the concept of bank secrecy exception in Indonesia. By normative juridical research method, it is concluded that the provisions of bank secrecy exceptions arranged in the PERPPU give wide authority to the officers to access customer data. Moreover, in concept and theory, there is no prohibition on bank secrecy exceptions in PERPPU, but in practice this provision has many impacts on bank customers.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Bank Secrecy, Tax, Tax Evasion.</b></p>
<p><b>Winarsih GICICSSH1808137</b></p>	<p><b>The Importance To Respect Free, Prior And Informed Consent (Fpic) On Direct Investment In Indigenous People Or Local Communities In Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Winarsih Dr. Arman Nefi S.H.,M.M Faculty Of Law, University Of Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is one of the principles emerging from international declarations and conventions and has been recognized and applied by several countries. Indonesia is a country that active in several conventions and declarations. However, there is no regulation that explicitly recognizes the implementation of FPIC. On the other hand there is a prolonged conflict between the government, indigenous peoples or local communities with investors that harming each party. Based on these problems, in this research discussed the importance to respect FPIC in direct investment in which indigenous or local communities involve. This research uses normative juridical method by using</p>



	<p>library material as main source and interview as supporting data. The result of this research is FPIC is a very important and fundamental in determining the success of an investment in indigenous or local communities. In addition FPIC can provide benefits for both parties, both the project proponent, the communities and the government. For the government FPIC can provide security for investors in the long term and can protect and affected the rights of citizens or communities. For the companies or investors FPIC can be used as a tool to reduce costs and to avoid other risks such as financial risk, construction risk, operational risk, reputation risk, legal risk. Whereas for indigenous peoples or local communities FPIC is a means to ensure that communities are taken into account in project implementation, comprehensive information sharing, means to exercise control and management of their territories, forms of respect for community identity and forms of protection of the right to self-determination.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> FPIC, local communities, the project proponent, the government</p>
<p><b>Irlany Yunita Siregar</b> GICICSSH1808138</p>	<p><b>Reversion Budget Mechanism in Indonesia When House of Representative Rejects Proposal of Budget Submitted by Executive</b></p> <p><b>Irlany Yunita Siregar</b> University of Indonesia, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The purpose of this paper is to analyze one of budgetary disputes in Indonesia and to find its solution in case where House of Representative (hereafter "legislative") disagree with budget proposal which submitted by the executive (hereafter "government") via president before the start of a new fiscal year. Governance must keep going. The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 23 Clause 3 states that the government must do reversion budget by applying prior year's budget. The problem arises because until now there is no firm regulation to legalize and to describe the mechanism and the budget ceiling that should be set up on that situation. This research uses normative methodology by examining the library materials or secondary data. Results proved that the mechanism of rejection by the legislative must be stated in the budgeting laws and the content related to budget ceiling material is fully become government authorization with the limitation that the highest ceiling of expenditure is not higher than the prior fiscal year.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> budgetary proposal, legislative, government, reversion budget</p>
<p><b>Sumekar Tanjung</b> GICICSSH1808139</p>	<p><b>Optimization Of Cyber Pr At Private Universities In Yogyakarta</b></p> <p><b>Mutia Dewi</b> Department of Communications, Islamic University of Yogyakarta, Indonesia,</p> <p><b>Sumekar Tanjung</b> Department of Communications, Islamic University of Yogyakarta, Indonesia,</p> <p><b>Shelma Nadira</b> Department of Communications, Islamic University of Yogyakarta, Indonesia,</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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>Mario C. Nierras</b> GICICSSH1808052</p>	<p><b>True Research: Catalyst for Change and Progress</b></p> <p><b>Mario C. Nierras, Ph.D.</b> Faculty of Agriculture, Naval State University-Biliran Campus, Biliran, Biliran Province, Philippines</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Development is akin to progress. Society which have the dream to progress focus on conducting and implementing researches which are responsive to development. Research and development are the inseparable partners to nation building. It is believed and safer to say that the progress of a nation does not happen by sheer chance. It is the sustaining motivation and concentration on what to research plus the conscientious use of available and right resources that determine progress. Once research results are generated, concerned agencies need to assess which ones should be utilized or commercialized to propel growth and development. Conducting true research is oftentimes costly both financial and otherwise, but the results might also be overwhelmingly satisfying. Developing and instilling a culture of research to the citizenry is a good national agenda to every country. Since research is educative, education has to be research-oriented. People's clamor for a better society may be answered partly or wholly through the conduct of true research. Indeed, if research will be taken sincerely and honestly, good or excellent outputs may be produced that could fuel development to proceed. It is a big challenge to all nations especially the developing and underdeveloped economies, to use their limited capital in pursuing priority-based research agenda. Wise use of meager resources through genuine research is a real exponent of developmental change.</p> <p><b>Index Terms:</b> development and progress, genuine research, promoter, responsive inquiry</p>
 <p><b>Christoforos Ioannidis</b> GICICSSH1808070</p>	<p><b>Legitimacy: a Necessary or Redundant Concept?</b></p> <p><b>Christoforos Ioannidis</b> PhD Law Candidate, King's College London School of Law</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Was the NATO attack on Kosovo legitimate? Is North Korea a legitimate state? Is the US a legitimate state? Is the international legal system a legitimate legal order? Are counter-terrorism laws legitimate? Legitimacy is a concept of growing concern in both the domestic and the international legal realm on the one hand, and both the domestic and international political and social realm in the other. It is not only very often mentioned but also heavily discussed. According to Buchanan, the standard of legitimacy is human rights, whereas according to Ratner the standard of legitimacy is a two-pillar system, namely peace and human rights. Several other theories try to establish such a standard in the context of domestic legal orders. I aim to analyse the concept of legitimacy and</p>

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	<p>based on a proper conceptual analysis, show that legitimacy discussions are often based on hidden premises. By analysing legitimacy as a concept, I will show what is necessarily entailed by the concept itself and what is not. I will scrutinize other theories and show how on a proper analysis of the concept of legitimacy, the relevant discussion ought to be structured. I will end by showing the importance this understanding has for all subjects of the law, both physical and legal entities, in both domestic and international law.</p> <p><b>Keywords: legitimacy, concept , human rights, international law</b></p>
<p><b>Timothy Murphy</b> GICICSSH1808072</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Authority of Reason in Natural Law</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Timothy Murphy</b> CONEX Researcher, Department of International Law, Ecclesiastical Law and Philosophy of Law, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In modern English-language jurisprudence, the term ‘natural law’ is usually understood as a synonym for revealed divine law or as a set of unassailable or infallible propositions or axioms from which appropriate moral or legal rules may be deduced. Although this ‘higher law’ understanding is often associated with St. Thomas Aquinas this paper advances an account of Thomist natural law that is different to the dominant view. It is argued that Thomist natural law does not derive its authority from any higher law quality because it does not involve standards in the sense of propositions or axioms that are unassailable or infallible. Instead, natural law is more properly understood as an ethical matter that pertains to the question of how we, as humans, live our individual lives. As humans—that is, as ethical beings—we have no choice but to constantly ask fundamental ethical or moral questions as to how we are going to live and what we are going to do. The first feature or precept of morality is the basic feature of natural law in humans: namely, that we, who are naturally social animals, are responsible for how we live and what we do. This precept of morality is not in any sense a ‘higher’ or extrinsic norm or command; in contrast, it is a self-evident part of human nature that indicates the kind of beings that we are. This paper argues that the role of reason in the ethical process is ultimately the source of natural law’s authority.</p> <p><b>Keywords: natural law, justice, ethics, Aristotle, St Thomas Aquinas</b></p>
<p><b>Suhail Kusairi</b> GICICSSH1808074</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Households’ Financial-Efficacy and the Consumption &amp; Saving Behaviour: In Large Town and Suburbs Life – Peninsular of Malaysia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Suhail Kusairi</b> School of Social and Economic Development Universiti Malaysia Terengganu</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nur Azura Sanusi</b> School of Social and Economic Development Universiti Malaysia Terengganu</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Suriyani Mohamad</b> School of Social and Economic Development Universiti Malaysia Terengganu</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Madiah Abdul Shukur</b> School of Social and Economic Development Universiti Malaysia Terengganu</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nadya Zambri</b> <b>School of Social and Economic Development</b> <b>Universiti Malaysia Terengganu</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Many government policies address how to improve financial literacy, particularly through programs of financial education and specifically the personal finance. However, personal financial management is not only the knowledge and financial literacy. An individual also needs confidence in their own financial abilities and household as well. This paper investigates the household-financial efficacy through the application of a psychometric instruments. The sample is a 400 survey of households in Peninsular - Malaysia and using the logit and probit model to clarify it. Results stated that household's financial efficacy is one of the main factor that explain the household's consumption behaviour and the saving as well. In addition, households in large town and suburbs have the difference influent of financial efficacy on type and number of financial asset and consumption. Specifically, the households with high financial efficacy are more likely hold bank-based saving and based-modern market consumption goods.</p> <p><b>JEL Classification: G41, D12, D14</b> <b>PsycINFO Classification: 2200</b> <b>Keywords: Finance Behaviour, Consumption and Saving Behaviour, and Psychometrics Methods</b> <b>Acknowledgment: Thank to Minister of Higher Education for funding this project under Foundation Research Grant Scheme (FRGS59447)</b></p>
<p><b>Shun-hing Chan</b> <b>GICICSSH1808078</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Revisiting Religion and Civil Society in Contemporary China: The Case of Shouwang Church in Beijing</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shun-hing Chan</b> <b>Hong Kong Baptist University, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Researchers have long discussed the relation of religion and civil society in China in the 1990s. For example, Richard Madsen held that the Catholic Church did not show the civic virtue suggested by Robert Putnam after investigating the Catholic Church in northern China. This paper examines the same issue after twenty years by investigating a Protestant urban independent church named Shouwang Church in Beijing using Putnam's conceptual framework of civic community. The research findings suggest that the clergy and members of Shouwang Church have largely displayed the four components of civic virtue proposed by Putnam, namely, civic engagement; political equality; solidarity, trust, and tolerance; and civic association. The Discussion and Conclusion section discusses the implications of the case of Shouwang Church, and the potential role as well as the limitation of Protestant churches in civil society building in contemporary China.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Civil society, civic virtue, Shouwang Church, Protestant churches, China</b></p>



Rachmat Trijono  
GICICSSH1808092

**IS THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AS A DEMOCRATIC STATE?  
(Case Study The Republic of Indonesia Representative Democracy Model in  
Perspective of Law Making Process)**

**Rachmat Trijono**  
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**Abstract**

This paper focuses on the phenomenon of The Republic of Indonesia's democracy in perspective of law making process. Democracy therefore means 'rule by the demos', demos standing for 'the many' or 'the people.' There are two contrasting models of democracy: direct democracy and representative democracy. According to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as amended by the first Amendment of 1999, the second amendment of 2000, the third Amendment of 2001 and the fourth Amendment of 2002, Indonesia used a representative democracy model to make a law. The major objective of this study is to find out the fact that the Republic of Indonesia is not as a democratic state. This study is use the grounded research method, which is based on fact, and inductive analysis. Findings reveal that the Council of Representatives of the Regions (Dewan Perwakilan Daerah or DPD) shall participate in the discussion of Bills related to regional autonomy; the relationship of central and local government; formation, expansion, and merger of regions; management of natural resources and other economic resources, and financial balance between the centre and the regions; and shall provide consideration to the People's Representative Council (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat or DPR) over Bills on the State Budget and on Bills related to taxation, education, or religion. This research further suggests to amending The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia to be more democratic.

**Keywords:** Democracy, amendment, law making process.



Mouliza K.D. Sweinstani  
GICICSSH1808094

**Money Factor in the Nomination of Chinese-Indonesian Women Legislative  
Candidates**

**Mouliza K.D. Sweinstani**  
The Center for Political Studies-Indonesian Institute of Science

**Abstract**

The financial capital associated with the ownership of money is an important factor in the nomination of a person in the election. For candidates who have substantial financial capital, it is assumed they can be easier to be elected in legislative elections. This argument can also be used to discuss the case of the nomination of Chinese-Indonesian Women in election. This study will explain how money is used by Chinese-Indonesian women candidates in Semarang City in the 2014 legislative election and how this factor can support their winning. Using qualitative research methods with primary data source obtained from in-depth interviews to four Chinese women candidates and elites from their bearer party in Semarang City, it is known that financial capital is used to finance the needs of each candidate's campaign. This financial capital can also be one of the modal for each candidate when promoting herself to the party in candidate recruitment process within the party. The parties see that financial capital becomes one of the important indicators for the party in recruiting candidates due to the assumption that the prospective candidate can afford his/her campaign needs. Unfortunately, despite being well utilized in the candidacy process, this financial capital has not been able to deliver all Chinese women candidate to be elected as MPs. Three of




	<p>four candidates who become the subject of this research, were not elected even though they had utilized the financial capital to the maximum. Meanwhile, the factors that support the winning of Chinese-Indonesian Candidate are the socio-cultural closeness capital with voters and kinship ties with male elites. <b>Keywords:</b> Chinese-Indonesian Women Candidate, Financial Capital, Legislative Election</p>
 <p><b>Jari Martikainen</b> GICICSSH1808095</p>	<p><b>Good Manager: A Social Representations Perspective Based on Images Drawn by Students in Finnish Secondary Vocational Education</b></p> <p><b>Jari Martikainen</b> Faculty of Social Sciences and Business Studies, Department of Social Sciences (Social Psychology), University of Eastern Finland, Finland</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This research examines graduating students' conceptions of a good manager in Finland. Fifteen graduating students in a Finnish Upper Secondary Vocational Education were asked to draw a picture of a good manager. Theoretically, the research draws from the theory of social representations and regards the participants' drawings as objectifications of social representations of leadership among graduating students. The drawings were analysed using visual content analysis. The results of the research show that the majority of students regarded a good manager as a middle-aged, formally dressed man or woman with a friendly facial expression as well as formal attire.</p>
<p><b>Alexandra Belibou</b> GICICSSH1808096</p>	<p><b>Education Through Church Music</b></p> <p><b>Alexandra Belibou</b> Faculty of Music, Transilvania University, Brasov, Romania</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Music, the art that accompanied the divine worship from the beginning, is the man's day and night friend, is the way of expressing the most intimate feelings. In communion with God, music occupies a special place, the human voice being an instrument of glory. The worship music of the Orthodox Church possesses multiple functions such as pedagogical, aesthetic, social, prayer, missionary and therapeutic one. Because the contemporary world is attracted to the hedonic function of music, a greater leeway is needed on the importance of cult music in educating young people. In this paper I will talk about the fact that the vocal music of the Orthodox Church provides education both informative and formative. The messages of the religious texts have a catechetical character and help in shaping dogmatic knowledge. On the formative level, the artistic beauty has an impact on the senses and leads to a refinement of them. <b>Key words:</b> music, education, church, Orthodox</p>
<p><b>Nguyen Huy Hoang</b> GICICSSH1808097</p>	<p><b>Vietnam's trade policy and the Trans-Pacific Partnership</b></p> <p><b>Nguyen Huy Hoang</b> Master Degree student, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> As the global economy has undergone significant changes as a result of prolonged multilateralism deadlock, polarized trade regionalism and trade bilateralism in noodle bowls, the study on international trade policy from domestic perspective focusing on developing economies become much more important to further</p>



	<p>enhance our understanding of global political economy. This paper studies the trade policy dynamics of Vietnam in the case of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations with particular focus on domestic politics with a view to identifying main political and economic forces that contribute to shape Vietnamese trade policy in the post-WTO accession period.</p> <p>A qualitative analysis on the case of Vietnam shows that although economic motivations are considerable, Vietnam's approach to TPP is significantly politically driven. It is found that in Asia-Pacific region of the post-Asian Financial Crisis era, Vietnam's trade policy has been substantially influenced by the structural reconfiguration of economic order on international level as a result of changing geo-economic balance of global and regional economy. Notable findings also suggest Vietnam's approach to new trade frontiers of new-generation free trade agreements, as in the TPP, has been influenced by domestic power struggles and increasing public involvement at a time when the communist ruled country has been undertaking strong domestic reform in post-WTO era. Findings relating to inter-bureaucratic coordination suggest further qualitative research effort on idea-based bureaucratic politics as well as the role of individuals in policy formation of Vietnam.</p> <p>The research will rely on both primary and secondary data to provide explanatory and descriptive analysis including some interviews with government officers, memoir extracts and public interviews of high ranking officials as well as governmental documents, policy papers, and documents from international bodies, non-governmental organizations, medias and private groups, journal articles, academic papers, newspaper articles.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Vietnam; trade policy; domestic politics; Trans-Pacific Partnership</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Ladda Vatjanasaregagul GICICSSH1808106</b></p>	<p><b>The relationship between marketing mix factors of lace fabric and consumers' purchasing behavior of lace fabric in Bangkok</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Ladda Vatjanasaregagul</b> Associate Professor, School of Management Science, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Nonthaburi 11120 Thailand, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Nonthaburi 11120, Thailand</p> <p><b>Mr Thanat Kaveesoontornsano</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The purposes of this study were study (1) marketing mix factors of lace fabric that influence the consumers' purchasing decisions of lace fabric in Bangkok; (2) the consumers' purchasing behavior of lace fabric in Bangkok; and (3) the relationship between marketing mix factors of lace fabric and the consumers' purchasing behavior of lace fabric in Bangkok.</p> <p>The population of this research were the consumers who purchased lace fabric in Bangkok. The sample consisted of 400 people computed by Cochran formula which obtained by simple random sampling. The instruments used were questionnaires. This statistics used consisted of percentage, mean, standard deviation, and Chi-Square.</p> <p>Research findings are as follows: (1) the marketing mix factors are important to the consumers' purchasing behavior of lace fabric at a high level. Price factor is critical to the purchase decision lace fabric of most consumers, followed by place factor, product factor, and promotion factor respectively. (2) As regards to the consumers' purchasing behavior of lace fabric, most have ever purchased a lace fabric before, by purchasing locally produced lace fabric, made from natural fibers, patterned small, shade of pink, blue and beige, as the price of less than</p>

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	<p>2,000 baht, and that can be used throughout the year. Most purchase are lace fabric sewn into clothes or garments, by purchasing from a fabric store or clothing in general. This is due to reasons of convenience. Close friends and staff have influence on the purchasing decision. (3) The marketing mix factors of lace fabric had relationship with the consumers' purchasing behavior of lace fabric at 0.05 level of significance.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Marketing Mix Factors, Lace Fabric, Consumers' Purchasing Behavior</p>
 <p><b>Zvi C. Koren</b> GICICSSH1808108</p>	<p><b>Deeper Understanding of the Colors of Ancient Arts and Cultures through Science</b></p> <p><b>Zvi C. Koren</b> Director of The Edelstein Center for the Analysis of Ancient Artifacts Shenkar College of Engineering, Design and Art Ramat Gan, Israel</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In order to obtain a deeper understanding – and profound appreciation – of the colors produced on various objects by ancient societies for artistic, religious, and leadership purposes, we need to study the make-up of these colors, their sources, and how they were processed. For that purpose, an interdisciplinary approach that combines humanities (history, archaeology, religion) with the sciences (botany, entomology, marine zoology, and forensic-style analyses) is needed. The "fashionable" color preferences of ancient peoples through the course of time can be better understood by studying the various archaeological textiles and other objects of different eras that have survived the effects of time. Further, the investigation of the natural dyes and pigments of historic importance leads to a better understanding of international commerce in antiquity, especially in the movement of dyestuffs, of dyed goods, and of dyeing technologies from one geographical region to another.</p> <p>The results of my chromatographic investigations of archaeological objects have shown that besides the mineral pigments that were used to decorate walls, vessels, and burial shrouds, organic dyes were also used for the dyeing of textiles. The latter colorants included various botanical and animal sources involving, at times, complex dyeing technologies. The vegetal sources of dyestuffs that produce yellow, red, and blue colors include plant roots, leaves, flowers, tree bark, branches, etc. These colorants were also combined to produce other colors. The animal origins of the dyestuffs include two major groups, entomological and molluscan. Scale insects, such as cochineal and kermes varieties, were used in antiquity to produce reddish colors – crimson and scarlet. Mollusks known as Murex sea snails were the most expensive, the most difficult, and the most royal and sacred of all the dyes used in antiquity. These were the "Tyrian Purples" and violets worn by kings, emperors, caesars, army commanders, and high priests.</p> <p>Case histories of historically important objects that I analyzed will be highlighted in my talk. These include two-thousand year-old Roman-Period textiles excavated at the Judean mountain-top of Masada, the palatial fortress belonging to King Herod the Great; three-thousand year-old Phoenician purple pigments; and a four-thousand year-old blue Egyptian textile.</p> <p><b>Keywords—</b>Archaeology, natural dyes and pigments, chromatography.</p>
<p><b>Assoc. Prof. Nuchnudee Chaisatit</b> GICICSSH1808112</p>	<p><b>Proposal For Local Development Through Sustainable Tourism And Collective Capacity In Canoas, Mexico</b></p> <p><b>ASSOC. PROF. NUCHNUDEE CHAISATIT</b> School of Tourism and Gastronomy, University of Colima, Mexico</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>HECTOR DAMIAN RAMIREZ FLORES</b> School of Tourism and Gastronomy, University of Colima, Mexico</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PABLO ERNESTO MARTEL RANGEL</b> School of Tourism and Gastronomy, University of Colima, Mexico</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Manzanillo is one of the most important city, situated in Colima state on the pacific coast of Mexico. It is well known as sand, sea and sun destination for national and international tourist. However, surrounding Manzanillo there are many rural communities. Canoas is a small community, located in rural area of Manzanillo. The life of the inhabitants revolves around the agricultural activities that has not yielded good result due to the lack of government support and as a result the people are migrating to other places to look for a better opportunity for life. Canoas has potential for tourism development but it is necessary to make a study to know its socio-economic situation and the existing natural resources in order to plan an appropriate tourist activity for the place. The aim of this research was to propose sustainable tourism activities as an alternative for local development in a sustainable way for Canoas. The research was developed by the methodological proposal of the Framework for the evaluation of Natural Resource Management Systems (MESMIS by its acronym in Spanish), which allows the use of socio-environmental and economic indicators. Based on this it was possible to know the degree of conservation of natural resources and their use, as well as the contamination or degradation of soil and water of the beaches and coastal zone, the capacity of organization of the population, their participation and quality of life. As a result, Canoas has a lot of potential for tourist activities development in natural area such as agritourism , hiking, picnic by the riverside, visiting the coffee plantation, etc. But it is necessary to carry out the activities under advice of the expects to carry it out in sustainable way. <b>Keywords:</b> Canoas, MESMIS, collective capacity, local development, rural tourism</p>
<p><b>Boonshan Sangfai</b> GICICSSH1808129</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Private partnership for protracted refugees from Myanmar</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Boonshan Sangfai</b> Master Program, International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Some 100,000 people from Myanmar have been living in 9 refugee camps along the Thai-Myanmar borderland which have been established and lasted for over 33 years. Media outlets report and portray multiple images and tales of implications and suffering from human insecurity in camp confinement for successive periods. Many were born, died and continue their life in encampment. Major elements of armed conflicts and human insecurity in Myanmar are the common causes and the effects are resulted in exodus to seek safety and asylum in Thailand which has become one of the longest protracted refugee situation. Their protracted camp life shall end under the pathway of three durable solutions facilitated by UNHCR, i.e., repatriation to Myanmar, resettlement to receiving countries and sustainable integration in Thailand. Though significant number of refugees selectively left for resettlement but the program already ended, the other two solutions resulted in negligent number. The continuation of open ended confinement and limit their basic human rights have become wicked</p>

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	<p>humanitarian challenges as if they were the forgotten human beings in confinement.</p> <p>This research concludes to broaden the opportunity and role of other humanitarian actors, in particular, private sectors in the form of private partnership which has been initiated in different global stages, namely the UN global compact policy in 2013; the recommendation of the World Economic Forum in Davos in 2015 and UNHCR policy of partnership with private sectors in 2012. It was further amplified by the policy of Obama administration known as the role of private sectors in refugee crisis in 2016 which has been successfully implemented and participated by multi global corporates in the United States.</p> <p>It is called for the introduction of private partnership concept as contemporary solutions for protracted refugees from Myanmar in Thailand while awaiting the implementation of ultimate UNHCR durable solutions. By way of innovative practical modality and technological mechanism in engaging private sectors and offering relevant opportunities in making used of refugee human resources who may be arranged for sheltering within the proximity of work place outside the camps which should contribute and respond to progressive growth of economy and human resources in demand of Thailand. This private partnership initiative may be considered as a pocket of hope and opportunities in the best interest of all stakeholders, in particular the protracted refugees.</p> <p><b>Keywords :</b> Protracted refugees, private partnership, UNHCR</p>
 <p>Susi Dian Rahayu YRSICSSH1808051</p>	<p><b>Analysis Conflict of United Development Party (PPP) at Local Election of Central Kalimantan at 2015</b></p> <p>Susi Dian Rahayu Student of Master Political Science, Universitas Indonesia</p> <p>Dr. Valina Singka Subekti, M.Si Lecturer of Political Science, Universitas Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstrack</b></p> <p>Central Kalimantan is one of area in Indonesia which held local election at 2015. But, in the process of local election, there is any problem with contain about conflict of United Development Party (PPP), one of party in Indonesia which participated in local election. This paper aims to analyze of conflict in internal of United Development Party (PPP) at local election of Central Kalimantan in 2015. Research question in this paper are why there is conflict of internal in United Development Party (PPP) at local election in Central Kalimantan 2015? And what effect of the conflict for local election in Central Kalimantan? The main method uses in this research are observation, indepth interview and literature study to obtain the objective results. Researcher observed in some agenda like courts session in this case. In other hand, Researcher also interview with a number of politician in Central Kalimantan and politician of United Development Party (PPP). Literature study towards some journals, scientific papers, newspapers and other souches which are further analyzed by the researcher. This paper use teories of conflict by Dahrendorf, political recruitment by Gabriel Almond and Geddens, and Factionalization by Paul G Lewis and Belloni. The results of this research are: The reason why there is internal conflict in United Development Party (PPP) in local election at Central Kalimantan because there is facsionalism party in center level, Romahurmuziy and Djan Faridz Faction, and then make a conflict in province and region. In other hand, both Romahurmuziy faction and Djan Faridz faction have a different candidate in the end of process candidating, so United Development Party (PPP) support to candidate was</p>

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discualificated by Election Organizer (KPU), and one of candidate namely Ujang-Jawawi were discualificated in the proces of local election of Central Kalimantan at 2015 one month before voting day, because their party support were'nt enough for prerequisite of candidate.  
Keywords: Local election, conflict, factionalism.

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- 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

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- Kuala Lumpur – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 09-10 October 2018
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- 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

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- 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
- 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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