



Global Research &
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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**Colombo International Conference on Social Science & Humanities
(ICSSH), 23-24 October 2018, Sri Lanka**

23-24 Oct 2018

Conference Venue

Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, Sri Lanka

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Colombo International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 23-24 October 2018, Sri Lanka
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. Mapa Thilakarathna

Department of Mass Communication, University of Kelaniya, Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

Professor M.H Thilakarathna Banda is Professor in the Department of Mass Communication University of Kelaniya. Former Director of Media Unit, University of Kelaniya He was Former Head of the Department of Mass Communication University of Kelaniya Academic Advisor Faculty of Social Sciences University of Kelaniya Committee Member - Advisory Committee of Rangiri Media Network. Visiting Lecturer: Police Academy - Katana, Sri Lanka Police College - Kalutara, Police in service unit-Kurunegala.

Title: Non Communicable Diseases in Rural Community in Sri Lanka

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PLENARY SPEAKER



Athanassios Raftopoulos

Professor of Epistemology and Cognitive Science, Department of Psychology, University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

Athanassios Raftopoulos is Professor of Epistemology and Cognitive Science in the Department of Psychology at the University of Cyprus. Raftopoulos's research is on Philosophy of Science, Philosophy of Perception, Philosophy of Mind, and Cognitive Science. He is the author or editor/co-editor of 10 books and the author of about 115 scientific papers. Raftopoulos has presented over 100 papers in scientific conferences and has read 50 papers as invited or plenary speaker. He is currently working on the way cognitive symbolic contents/states could influence perceptual iconic contents/states and the repercussions of this interaction for the Philosophy of Science.

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<p>Sohail Sattar GICICSSH1812051</p>	<p>Developing Audio Instructional Model for Teaching Learning Process</p> <p>Sohail Sattar Gender Studies, Punjab University, Lahore, Pakistans</p> <p>Abstract Wearable technology can enhance teaching learning process by increasing child's ability to more naturally interact with their environment. It can make him more creative and innovative. Students can have more easily access information without any obstructions. Study focused the wearable technology use at post graduate level. It was descriptive study completed by using survey method. 200 students were selected for the purpose. A purposeful developed questionnaire was used for data collection. Finding reflect that post graduate students are well aware with the use of wearable technology and the devices of wearable technology are enabling the environment for better teaching learning process. Key Words: Wearable Technology, Teaching Learning Process, Post Graduate Level, Creative Environment</p>
 <p>Mary Emilia Aboekwe GICICSSH1812053</p>	<p>Materialism In The Nigerian Churches Vis-A-Vis The Gospel Of Jesus Christ</p> <p>Mary Emilia Aboekwe Department of Religion and Society, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Anambra State Nigeria, Awka, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract There is no gainsaying the fact that an important, but also current issue in Christendom that has caught the interest of the general public, and which is urgently calling for scholarly attention in contemporary Nigeria, is the phenomenon of materialistic gospel message that is being paddled by many “men of God” today, designed to defraud and exploit the sick, poor and biblical illiterate Christians. It is therefore pertinent at this state of Nigerian socio-economic difficulties and its attendant quest for material security, to take a look at this new dimension of African Christianity and the contributing factors induced by some modern pastors to the social and economic upheaval in the society. This study delved into the structural roots of materialistic gospel message in Nigeria and discovered, amongst other things, that most materialistic gospel preachers are driven by the love of money and not love of God, Jesus, the people or the Gospel. Their teachings are so toxic and demonic and it is corrupting and destroying lives. The study also found out that one of the reasons for this false teaching is because the verses and passages of Scriptures are taken out of context and promulgators refused to learn the principles of biblical interpretation such as hermeneutics, exegesis, homiletics and the use of the Bible resources such as Bible dictionary, encyclopedia, and other Bible references for study. This is coupled with the poor Bible reading habits of some Christians. The study concluded that materialistic gospel message is the worst kind of materialism and deception ever conceived by Satan and his cohorts to lay the foundation of greed and social discontent, and which perhaps, the society is yet to come to terms. Key Words: materialism, defraud, socio-economic</p>
<p>Senko Plicanic GICICSSH1812054</p>	<p>Happiness, Love, Sustainable Development, and the Law (The Concept of a New Social Model and the Role of State and Law)</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Senko Plicanic Faculty of Law, University Of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In his paper, the author discusses the main reasons for the failure to achieve sustainable development. He believes that the main reason for that failure is the excessive and one-sided orientation of Western civilization toward the material dimension of our lives. Behind that lies an even deeper mechanism that controls our actions: the human desire “to be happy”. The author believes that we are not aware that the path to happiness is associated with both spiritual and material growth, not material growth alone. Our obsession with materials is rooted in the belief that material (economic) growth is the way to happiness. We have interfered in the environment and in other people’s lives so recklessly primarily due to our material insatiability. However, love is essential in our lives, and the path to love goes through spiritual and material growth. Therefore, the author stresses the necessity of transforming the existing development paradigm into a new one with a comprehensive view of development, which will include spiritual and material growth. We should “use” the state and the law as primary tools in achieving happiness as our main goal. To achieve sustainable development, we need a “sustainable state” and “sustainable law”.</p> <p>Key words: happiness, love, sustainable development, law</p>
<p>Athina Boukhelouf GICICSSH1812055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Impact of Paul's Model for Critical Thinking on Achievement In Culture and Civilisation of Language Module.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Athina Boukhelouf Department Of English Language And Literature, Mostefa Benboulaïd, Batna-2 University, Batna, Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This investigation aims at examining the extent to which Paul’s model for critical thinking could help learners of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) to achieve better and gain higher scores in the module of Culture and Civilisation of Language (CCL). To collect the needed data, training sessions were designed for a randomly selected sample of thirty first-year LMD students of EFL at the department of English at Batna2 University. The training was integrated into CCL lectures. It was fundamentally based on Richard Paul’s model for critical thinking, one of the models that proved fruitful and efficient in developing critical thinking skills. During the six-month training, the experimental participants learned the different intellectual standards used to assess the way and the quality of thinking. Additionally, they inquired into the intellectual traits, the core elements of reasoning and the main steps of solving problems. Furthermore, they were encouraged to apply intellectual standards to the content of (CCL) module. On the other hand, the control subjects received the same CCL content, but traditionally through a direct administration of information. The examination of the first exams’ scores demonstrates a satisfactory progress and involvement in students' thinking skills, and therefore their scores and achievement have been improved. Ultimately, experimental scores were statistically significant compared to those of the control group. Consequently, this paper recommends the prompt integration of critical thinking, particularly Paul’s model for critical thinking, in the process of foreign language education, and eventually at an earlier stage, in the primary school.</p>

	<p>Keywords: Critical thinking skills, Paul’s model for critical thinking, Culture and civilisation of languages, Academic achievement.</p>
<p>Anne Gaul GICICSSH1812056</p>	<p>Selective Histories: The Lack Of Positive Recognition In Sri Lankan History Textbooks</p> <p>Anne Gaul Department of Politics And Public Administration, University Of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland</p> <p>Abstract In this paper I will discuss the representation of Sri Lanka’s communities in a current set of history textbooks. Even before the end of the war in 2009, the education system was recognised as an instrument with which the country’s divided society could be rebuilt. I will examine a period in which ambitious educational reforms were implemented that envisioned textbooks as a tool for the creation of a new generation of citizens, a truly Sri Lankan community. Utilising critical discourse analysis I analyse the language and historical narratives of the textbooks, especially the selection of events and personalities as well as the predominant role of Buddhism, to argue that ‘the nation’ is constructed as exclusively Sinhalese. Furthermore, I outline how negative portrayals of the Tamil community within the textbooks may act to thwart multiculturalism and recognition. My analysis reveals that the Sinhalese-centric narrative and a general lack of recognition of minority communities that appear in these textbooks are not compatible with the proclaimed vision of a multicultural yet integrated society. Instead of fostering national integration and social cohesion, these textbooks may deepen ethnic divides and stereotypes, and therefore thwart reconciliation and long-term peace. Textbooks in Sri Lanka have long been criticised for their bias against minority communities, an issue that nearly a decade after the end of the war remains as salient as ever. Key words: national identity; critical discourse analysis; textbook analysis; multiculturalism</p>
 <p>Nazish Naz GICICSSH1812057</p>	<p>Examining The Socio-Economic Determinants of Modes of Commuting: A Case Study In Moradabad City, U.P., India</p> <p>Nazish Naz Geography, Faculty of Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India</p> <p>Professor Jabir Hasan Khan Department of Geography Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh</p> <p>Abstract Modes of commuting generally mean the modes of transportation which is used by commuters for their daily travel to work. Mode of transportation is a basic necessity for a commuter to accomplish its daily trip to work. Therefore, it is clear that without good accessibility and availability of transportation, the act of commuting cannot be performed. The selection of modes by commuter depends on their demographic, socio-economic characteristics. Nevertheless, the choice of modes for daily journey to work by commuters is highly influenced by their socio-economic and demographic status. Therefore, the variations in modes of commuting are enough to show the disparity in socio-economic condition of commuters. Having into mention, in present study, it has been attempted to investigate the factors to influence of selection of modes for travel by commuters. For accomplishment this objective, a field survey has been</p>

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	<p>conducted in Moradabad city among the commuters to collect the data by using a well-structured questionnaire in month of April-May, 2017 by following the simple random sampling method. The data obtained through the survey has been analyzed by simple percentage method. The public transport, private vehicles and non-motorized modes are the dependent variable while the age, education, monthly income, household size, settlement status and distance are the independent variables. The result clearly reveals that the selection of modes of transit vary with the socio-economic condition of commuters. It has been found that the commuters living in better socio-economic condition in terms of education, monthly income, and size of household are likely more to commute by private and public modes of transportation than the commuters belonging to poor socio-economic condition who mostly rely on non-motorized vehicles. Key words: Commuting, commuters, modes of transportation, socio-economic, Moradabad City</p>
<p>Jabir Hasan Khan GICICSSH1812058</p>	<p>Causes And Consequences Of Commuting To School: A Case Study In Moradabad City Of Uttar Pradesh, India</p> <p>Jabir Hasan Khan Geography, Faculty of Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Generally, commuting is a daily travel for the purpose of employment between the place of residence and place of work but on the basis of similar fundamental conditions for causing the commuting to work, it may be concluded that the students who are travelling to other places to get the education by crossing the boundary of their domicile may also be defined as the commuters for education. The commuting of education is more important than commuting for work as it has enabled the students to get better educational facilities even living in undeveloped and backward areas having poor education infrastructures. Thus, commuting for education plays an important role in enhancing the status of education which is ultimately contribute to the growth and development of the country. Moreover, commuting for education also shows the disparity in educational facilities between two areas. Thus it will be also helpful for policy makers and development planners. Commuting for education, generally, occurs with less than satisfied availability and accessibility of educational infrastructure and facilities in place of residence. Moreover, Commuting has a dark aspect in itself as it affects more adversely the health of commuters for education than the commuters to work. Having all things into mention, the present study has been carried out to investigate the causes of commuting for education as well its impact on physical as well psychological well-being of students. The study is entirely based on primary sources of data that have been collected through the field survey in Moradabad city, in month of April and May, 2017 by using the well-structured questionnaire to the students having their specific demographic and socio-economic attributes. The students aged specifically between 14 to 21 were interviewed by visiting to their places of education such as schools, colleges, institutes and vocational and training courses institutes as well as their transit points i.e. Railway station, bus stand, connecting roads and other private stoppages of modes of transportation. The students were sampled randomly. The study concludes with major findings as well as pertinent suggestions. Key words: Commuting, Students, Education, Causes, Consequences, Distance, Modes, Health, Moradabad city</p>
<p>Lawrence Malu</p>	<p>Game Chaners In Global Arts And Sciences</p>

GICICSSH1812060

Lawrence Malu
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Abstract

The focus on arts as an artist

a- my commitments as an artist that is concerned

b-My artistic forum focus.

I am a visual artist that is fully concerned and engaged in paintings of women faces, mask, children faces in a canvas, woodwork, billboards.

I am educated in masters in fine arts for ten years, I have been painting, drawings, murals, graffiti for the past 20 years now as a visual artist.

My main concern is to let my artistic works be based on addressing the issues of women of powers, women of substances, that our women are our heroes, with inspirations, motivations, breadwinners, to all human beings,

My arts focus is to bring all the women of substances into the real world of arts and crafts by painting all mothers in my artistic research by using their faces as my examples of how to treat women of powers with intergreats.

Our women are special as our own bread winners, substances, created equally by god, our mothers are our heroes, our god on earth, our upbringings into existences.

My focus on arts is by praising these women of powers as our heroes, by inviting them to take their positions of authority, they are exciting, they are our life blood of living, so I focus my artistic works by painting women faces, and advertising their faces on our arts newspapers, magazines and billboards all over the world.



Dr. Rajeev Kumar Ranjan
GICICSSH1812064

A Study of Best Practices for Sustainable Tourism Development: Implications for the Indian Tourism Industry

Dr. Rajeev Kumar Ranjan
Management Department, Quantum University, India

Abstract

Introduction: According to David Diaz Benavides (2001) tourism sector is perhaps the only services sector that provides trading opportunities to all nations, irrespective of their level of development. Tourism sector tends to be heavily dependent on the preservation of natural capital which comprises of wildlife, scenery and cultural heritage, which are assets for any country regardless of their economic strength, Ashley et al., (2001:2). The developed countries like U.S and European countries account for a higher proportion of global tourism, but now many developing Asian countries like Malaysia, Singapore, India, Sri Lanka etc. are beginning to take advantage of the tremendous opportunities offered by tourism, Ayeni & Ebohon (2012). Several studies have shown that financial returns from community-based natural resource management and tourism initiatives usually exceed their investments and are a viable option for generating sustainable economic returns, Barnes et al., (2002). The importance of sustainable development was universally accepted with the release of, The Brundtland Report, in 1987 which defined sustainable development as 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable tourism concept is used to harmonize and reconcile issues of intergenerational equity, the goals of economic growth, environmental protection, and justice. It recognizes the need for fairness between local

	<p>individuals and groups, and between hosts and guests, Mbaiwa (2005). The World Travel & Tourism Council calculated that tourism generated 14.02 lakh crore (US\$210 billion) or 9.6% of the nation's GDP in 2016 and supported 40.343 million jobs, 9.3% of its total employment. The sector is predicted to grow at an annual rate of 6.8% to 28.49 lakh crore (US\$440 billion) by 2027 (10% of GDP). The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report for the year 2017, ranked India 40th out of 136 countries overall. The report ranks the price competitiveness of India's tourism sector 10th out of 136 countries. It mentions that India has quite good air transport (ranked 32nd), particularly given the country's stage of development, and reasonable ground transport infrastructure (ranked 29th). The country also scores high on natural and cultural resources (ranked 9th). This study reviews the existing literature of sustainable tourism development with a focus on frameworks and best practices. The purpose of this study is to identify best practices that can help the Indian tourism industry in implementing a comprehensive sustainable tourism strategy. The study tries to give direction as to how to sustainable tourism can be developed in a specific state/country. The study conducts a comparative literature review that contributes to the subject area by addressing sustainable tourism development best practices in the context of the Indian tourism industry. The study concludes that although the Indian tourism industry has addressed several sustainable tourism development areas, there is room for improvement in each of the areas based on a more integrated development approach. This paper addresses limitations of the study and suggests areas of future research including a comprehensive study of sustainable tourism development standards in India. Keywords: Best Practices, Indian Tourism Industry, Sustainable Tourism</p>
<p>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug GICICSSH1812065</p>	<p>Sustainability Behind Bars: Increasing Women's Productivity and Health</p> <p>Patricia Anne Nichole Bangug Health Allied Strand, Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Philippines</p> <p>Krisleth Garcia Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Ericka May Acosta Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Glynez Eslava Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Allan Costales Jr. Lorma Colleges (Senior HighSchool)</p> <p>Fernando Oringo Research Adviser (Lorma Colleges Senior Highschool)</p> <p>Antonette Ongngad Research Adviser (Lorma Colleges Senior Highschool)</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Decent work is the total aspiration of people in their working lives. Decent work is mainly achieved by people to have a purpose in a society where he belongs. It encompasses work opportunities for people that provide fair income, having a secured workplace and social protection for families, better</p>

	<p>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 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. Key Words: Sustainability, Incarcerated women, Productivity, Empowerment, SDG 8</p>
<p>Victoria Eduviere GICICSSH1812066</p>	<p>The Place of Social Studies Education in Leadership Virtues Acquisition and Exposition</p> <p>Victoria Eduviere Social Studies Department, Delta State College of Education, Sapele, Delta State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research is carried out in order to expose the role of social studies education in leadership virtue acquisition in the Nigeria society whether it can be made compulsory at all levels of Education. The descriptive survey research design was adopted for this study. A total of fifty persons were sampled using simple random sampling technique. The instruments used for the study were questionnaires, oral interviews. Out view data were subjected to a simple frequency count and percentage to answer the research questions stated in the study and a chi-square test to test the formulated hypotheses. The findings of the study revealed that social studies education has a significant relationship, a place or has a role to play in the acquisition of virtues and leadership.</p>
<p>Leia Erica Serrano GICICSSH1812067</p>	<p>Teenage Mothers: Ensuring Health and Well-being Through Equal Access to Services Through Online Platform</p> <p>Leia Erica Serrano Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges Senior High School, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Amira Zoe T. De La Cuesta Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p>Katrina Zen Alviar Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Venus Mae P. Medina Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fernando Oringo Research Advisers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The third Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) which is to “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.” states that by the year 2030 every human on the planet has an access to healthy lives not only in good mental and physical health but also maternal health for it also proposes to end preventable maternal mortality. The target for universal maternal health access has been elevated. Although suggested targets may change as a result of the consultation process, they give us a good sense of the specific areas in which public and private investment will need to be channeled. According to Philippine Statistics Authority, while under-five mortality has declined slightly in recent years from 54 deaths per 1,000 births in 1988-92 to 48 deaths for the period 1993-1997, infant mortality rates have remained unchanged at about 35 deaths per 1,000 births. This study aimed to solve the problems: a) What are the existing programs and services that caters the 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 requires a huge amount of support from the society in order to stay away from the stigma and allow them to explore further opportunities and raise their own children.</p>
<p>John Parlo Rosido GICICSSH1812068</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Game Based Approach Towards Responsible Consumption among pre-school students</p> <p style="text-align: center;">John Parlo Rosido Social Studies, Lorma Colleges, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gwyneth Arabe Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Renzobelle Ariane Juan Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fernando P. Oringo Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Game Based Learning is a type of gameplay that has a defined learning outcomes. Generally, game based learning is designed to balance subject matter to the real world. Within an effective game based learning environment, we work toward a goal, choosing actions and experiencing the consequences of those actions along the way. According to EdTech Review in 2013, Good Game based learning applications can draw us into virtual environments that look and feel familiar and relevant. It was also stated that people make mistakes in a risk</p>

	<p>free setting and through experimentation, they actively learn and practice the right way to do things, This keeps us highly engaged in practicing behavior and thought processes that we can easily transfer from the simulated environment to real life. This action research made use of interview to the Grade School and Pre-school teachers of Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools. Thus, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the Sustainable Development Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production through interactive games. These games shall be the basis of the researchers on coming up with a game specifically a board game that can give the pre school students of lorma San Juan a good foundation in values of responsibility and awareness in consumption, production, and preservation. With the said program, preschool students, young as they are, are now exposed into a realization that food consumption plays a significant impact towards sustainability in many aspects. Education should not only be directed into an aspect of knowing life skills but integrating problem solving skills as well.</p> <p>Key Words: Game based learning; Responsible consumption; risk free environment ; pre-school education and training;</p>
<p>Zuhrem Yaman GICICSSH1812069</p>	<p>Determination of Healthcare Culture of Patients in Health Facilities</p> <p>Zuhrem Yaman Faculty of Health Sciences, Selcuk University, Konya, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Healthcare is only one of the factors as necessary for the maintenance and improvement of human health and has considerable value. The desires of individuals to be healthy has always led to search for the best service providers. The ways of individuals in finding the best service differ according to the characteristics of the communities they live in. At the same time, the society they live in is shaping the preferred treatment methods. The objective of this study is to determine the effect levels of the factors that affect the use of individuals in healthcare. The survey was conducted in Konya-Meram province among 213 patients, who had treatments and discharged, by performing a questionnaire via a face-to-face interview. According to the results of the research, it was found that the patients who were treated and discharged did not apply to the traditional healers called alternative medicine except the physicians, and that their religious beliefs and practices contributed positively to their health. Careful attention should be paid to the training of healthcare professionals due to importance of the effect of perceived service delivery in the formation of an effective healthcare culture in terms of individuals. Many studies about improving the quality of healthcare delivery should also be performed because of especially communicating as face-to-face interactions with patients in the service sector.</p> <p>Key Words: Healthcare, Healthcare Culture</p>
<p>Hammad Humayun GICICSSH1812072</p>	<p>How PTCL was able to Bring About Organizational Change & Overcame Resistance Shown</p> <p>Hammad Humayun BBA, FAST School of Management, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Purpose: To identify how PTCL was able to bring about these changes in technological and cultural aspects to overcome inefficiencies attached to public</p>

	<p>sector organizations. To identify whether PTCL was successful in bringing about these changes and whether these changes addressed previously faced problems in the organization.</p> <p>Research Method: 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.</p> <p>Finding: PTCL was able to bring about changes in technological and cultural aspects to overcome inefficiencies attached to public sector organizations. The factors that played a role in bringing change are Leadership, Rewards, Helpful Mechanism, and Purpose.</p> <p>Keywords: Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL), Organizational change, Resistance, Employees.</p>
<p>Alabi Yinusa GICICSSH1812073</p>	<p>Public Administrative Theory and Its Relevance To The Nigerian Ecology</p> <p>Alabi Yinusa Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Nigeria Police Academy Wudil, Kano State, Nigeria</p> <p>ABSTRACT</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>Ramila Devi Ram Sing GICICSSH1812077</p>	<p>The Need for Perseverance and Competence Mapping Of The Human Resource Managers In SME Malaysia</p> <p>Ramila Devi Ram Sing American Degree Program, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, HELP University, Malaysia</p> <p>Dr. S. Vadivelu, Professor, Bharath University, Chennai -73, India</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Globalization has created a niche for international human resource management. Practitioners of human resource aware the diverse responsibility placed on them to achieve organizational competence. Today management strive to reform and restructure their traditional human resource management practices which is based on bureaucracy. Based on the human resource managers' roles and accountabilities (Conner and Ulrich, 1996), the aim of this paper is to study the various changing roles of human resource managers and</p>

	<p>the need for perseverance and competence mapping in SME Malaysia. The study is conducted on 50 human resource managers working in various SME (small medium enterprise) located around Klang Valley, Malaysia. Questionnaires are distributed to collect primary research data and SPSS software was used to analyze the collected data. Correlation analysis, t-test, ANOVA and multiple regression analysis were used to test the association between the related variables and to derive the hypothesis. Besides, mean, and standard deviation of variables related to descriptive statistics are also presented in this study.</p> <p>The findings supported the suggested model that there is to a certain extend a significant association between the roles of the human resource managers and the four qualifying dynamics i.e. Human resource managers as management representative, nurturant patron, proactive transition facilitator and the enforcer of corporate policies.</p> <p>KEYWORDS: Human Resource Management, Performance Management, Human Resource Managers Roles and Responsibility</p>
 <p>Charchit Kumar GICICSSH1812080</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Getting Yourself Through The Sadhana Path</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Charchit Kumar Yogic Scincsc, Gurukul Kangri Vishvavidyalay Haridwar, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Human race is constantly losing its existence. To attain that existence, it is necessary to know the Self first, unless we do not know ourselves, we can not get anything till we continue to wander in this world, so first of all Through yoga we have to know ourselves and by becoming displaced ourselves, we have to become involved in Yoga, which will give us a new direction and think of our ethics Will go will change and a new enthusiasm comes in front of us emerged as a new direction, a new light bright future so we stayed a few moments in this part of the race took the world so that we can know the truth and to gain knowledge.</p>
<p>Buddhima Keerthiwansa GICICSSH1812084</p>	<p>Impact of English as a Second Language (ESL) Learner Errors on English as a Second Language (ESL) Teachers : A Study Based on University of Kelaniya</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Keerthiwansa Buddhima Sandaruwani, N. W. Temporary Lecturer, Department of English Language Teaching, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Learning and teaching of English as a Second Language (ESL) has been a vital part of Sri Lankan Education since the colonial period and there have been a numerous studies on ESL learner errors. However, minimal attention has been paid to the ESL teachers who is constantly dealing with and is exposed to ESL learner errors. Therefore, this study attempts to identify the effect of ESL learner errors on ESL teachers, and for the study, the lecturers who are conducting lectures for the course unit “English for social Sciences”, which is being taught for 15 weeks, at the Department of English Language Teaching were interviewed. Moreover, the language errors the ESL lecturers make immediately after correcting students’ writing scripts were recorded. In addition, the answer scripts of the level-one undergraduates they are teaching to were examined to identify the errors these lecturers are exposed to. The results of the study indicated that after being exposed to ESL learner errors the ESL develops issues with spelling, order of adjectives, proper use of articles and</p>

	<p>collocations, and confusions with present, past and present perfect tenses. Moreover, it was revealed that if they are exposed to these errors for more than 8 weeks, spelling errors tend to fossilize in ESL teachers, however, their pronunciation remains intact. Thus, it is evident that ESL teachers are affected in both morphologically and syntactically by ESL learner errors. Key words: ESL learners, ESL teachers, Effect of errors</p>
<p>Gayathri Panampitiya GICICSSH1812091</p>	<p>Issues Related To Female-Headed Households In Rural Areas In Sri Lanka</p> <p>Gayathri Panampitiya Assistant Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In every human society, the household is one of the most significant and an essential element of human civilization. Most scholars consider that the concept of the head of household has related to power, authority and decision-making process of a household. But investigating deeply, most cases of female headship have related to negative circumstances in particularly in rural areas. Accordingly, this study mainly intended to identify the actual situation of socio-economic backgrounds and social, economic and psychological issues which are related to lives of Female-Headed Households (FHHs), root causes, intensity and interrelationships among those issues which affect to the socio-economic sustainability of Female-Headed Households. The empirical study is based on field data and the research was conducted in five Grama Niladari Divisions of Galgamuwa Divisional Secretariat in Sri Lanka. Data were collected from a hundred FHHs based on Purposive sampling. Questionnaires and semi-structured interviews were used as primary data collection techniques based on the case study method. Inadequate education level, lack of formal employment and income generating opportunities, low level of income, high rate of number of dependents of households, tendency for obtaining loans and borrowings, dependency mentality, instability of employment, psychological issues such as stress, anxiety and depressed conditions and lack of emotional supportive mechanism and lack of confident to disclose their issues, negative social attitudes about female heads, barriers to build social relationships and networks, lack of social supportive mechanism to ensure social security and protection and lack of effectiveness of existing empowering methods in the community to stimulate women leadership were major findings of the study. Finally, it has suggested that adaptation and mitigation methods and resilient actions should be introduced to sustain the livelihood of FHHs and also, to absorb full potentials of them into development discourse through empowering capacities and skills. Keywords: Female-Headed Households, Livelihood, social and emotional supportive mechanisms</p>
<p>Dr HS Ntuli GICICSSH1812095</p>	<p>The Historical Trajectory Of The Removal Of The People From Richards Bay: Memories Of Victims</p> <p>Dr HS Ntuli Lecturer: Department of History Faculty of Human and Social Sciences University of Zululand: South Africa</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The history of forced removals and Bantustan consolidation in South Africa lays bare a trajectory of dispossession and disenfranchisement, starting with Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 and elaborated in a set of apartheid laws. Between</p>

	<p>1948 and 1994 the history of South Africa is characterised with widespread removals of communities from their traditional areas of domicile to different areas. Such removals were for different reasons such as clearance of ‘black spot’, relocation as per Influx Control Legislation, urban relocation, relocation for Betterment Schemes and relocation for Homeland Consolidation. Black communities were in the majority of cases the main victims of such removals. In spite of the prevalence of such removals, very little is written on the experiences of these communities. This paper constructs the experiences and memories of black community that was removed when Richards Bay was established. Particular emphasis is placed on the process of removal and how the affected people reacted. It argues that the people were not relocated for their betterment but to open up space for white settlement and to create an economic enclave dominated by whites. The paper brings to the forefront the element of black historical agency as the affected people shaped their history through the manner in which they reacted to the removals. The narrative is based on qualitative research which brings out the sentiments and attitudes of the victims.</p> <p>Keywords: Forced Removals, Mandlanzini, Apartheid</p>
<p>S. Wimansa N. Fernando GICICSSH1812096</p>	<p>Post war peacebuilding through tourism: A peacebuilding strategy from post war Sri Lanka</p> <p>S. Wimansa N. Fernando Institute of National Security Studies Sri Lanka</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Being one of the prominent industries in Sri Lanka, tourism is fast becoming a potential to develop peaceful relations among isolated communities, separated due to the civil of war. However in the literature of Sri Lankan peacebuilding process, the relative importance of tourism has been rarely discussed. Even though the number of tourist arrivals to Sri Lanka went down during the war time, tourism industry began to recover quacking in post war era reporting high numbers of both local and foreign tourist arrivals to northern part of the country. Most of Local tourist began to visit war affected northern part, in order to see the ruins of war while foreign tourist arrivals focus on the cultural exploration. Even though, government took several efforts to stabilize the relations between north and south, further attention should be given to minimize the deprivation of northern people. Tourism sector can be used to strengthen and solidify peace in order to minimize the possibility of existence conflict. This account seeks to investigate how tourism can be used to improve post conflict peacebuilding in Sri Lanka while being one of the major revenue generator to the national economy. This research was an exploratory in nature. Both qualitative and quantitative methods have used. Tourism as a business, could promote economic development as well as it has correspondent to generate employment opportunities and social inclusion. Further, with the tourism related infrastructural development, mobilization of people have dramatically went up compared to war time. Now most of Tamil people are engaged in tourism activities. Thus, tourism industry has yield opportunities for capacity building, social transformation and reconciliation in post war Sri Lanka. To determine the positive impact of tourism in peacebuilding, government should ensure the security of those areas simultaneously providing necessary socioeconomic foundations in order to achieve a positive peace Key words : Peacebuilding, Positive Peace, Development, Tourism</p>
<p>Thilakarathna Mps</p>	<p>Environmental And Socio-Economic Impacts Of Deduru Oya Multipurpose</p>

GICICSSH1812097

Project

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Abstract

The Deduru Oya reservoir project is another historical step in Sri Lanka was implemented by Department of irrigation. Deduru Oya runs through four districts and fed by a catchment of over 2600 km², discharge close to a billion cubic meters of water annually. The main objective of this project was to provide irrigation water to Deduru oya basin. After implementation of this project unexpected problems have been arisen. This study aimed to identify environmental and socio-economic impacts of Deduru Oya multipurpose project. Pothuwewa, Vilgamdematawa, Welpothuwewa and Thelahera were study areas. The primary data was collected using questionnaires, interviews and observation. A socio- economic survey was conducted using a semi structured questionnaire from 37 respondents. Simple random sampling technique was applied to select the sample of the study. In addition, key informants' survey was conducted to collect more information related to environmental and socio- economic impacts. Field data were analyzed using SPSS statistical package and descriptive statistics were used to describe the impacts of the project. The results revealed that both positive and negative environmental and socio- economic impacts have been emerged with Deduru Oya development project. Income generation, creating new employment opportunities, contribution to increase the food production and women participation for fishing activities were major positive impacts. Study results revealed that unexpected flood risk, soil erosion, destroying biological environment, illegal sand mining and discharge waste water into the reservoir were major negative environmental impacts of the project. Though this project has supplied direct employment opportunities for fishers near the reservoir, they don't have enough knowledge regarding fisheries. Loss of farm lands and houses, breakup communities, poor infrastructure facilities for resettled areas and elephant conflict were negative socio- economic effects which were faced by residents. Therefore, proper environmental impact assessment should be done before implementing such type of development projects.

Key words: Environmental, Multipurpose project, Socio-economic impacts

Environmental conservation methods and Agro tourism (A case study of spice gardens in Mathale district in Sri Lanka)

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Abstract

Agro tourism has been defined as a process which attracting visitors and travelers to cultivated areas with educational and recreational aims. Agro tourism provides rural experiences to travelers while generating indirect revenues for the rural households. Agro tourism can also encourage primary industry, agriculture as well as tourism sector; and creates a win –win situation for all stakeholders (Singh, 2007). Sri Lanka’s rural community has been dominated by agriculture since ancient times and they have produce various kinds of agricultural products such as rice, spices, grains, rubber, coconut etc. Spice gardens in Sri Lanka were established for commercial purpose by the Dutch during the Colonial period and these were established around the country. Currently spice gardens or herbal gardens can be identified as a agroforestry method nearby Kandian home gardens. These spice gardens have been expanded in Mathale, Kandy and Gampaha district of Sri Lanka and Central province is especial among them. Mathale and Kandy are the major district which cultivated spice gardens in Central province. There are about 150 commercial spice gardens in central province. These spice gardens are major agro tourism destinations in Sri Lanka. Not only spice gardens are major tourism destinations of Sri Lanka and but also a main environmental conservation method. This study attempted to analysis environmental conservation methods of spice gardens in Mathale district. Data were collected from a field survey conducted in Nalanda, Madawala Ulpatha, Kaudupelella and Palapathwala located in the Mathale district, using a structured questionnaire. The survey covered 15 spice gardens owners, 20 tourists and 20 spice gardens workers. The results indicated that better soil conservation strategy, using organic fertilizer, better waste management system, Natural insecticide, variety of Plantation, protect threaten plant spices and Using reuse concept effectively.

Keywords: Environmental, Mathale, Spice gardens



Dr. Jasim Tariq
GICICSSH1812098

A Moderated Mediation Model Of Psychological Capital And Employee Engagement On The Relationship Of Employees’ Emotional Intelligence And Employees’ Performance

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Abstract

The basic objective of the study is to analyze the impact of employees’ emotional intelligence on their performance in the hotel industry of Pakistan. The study based on moderated-mediation model, which involved four research variables (emotional intelligence, employee engagement, employee performance and psychological capital). In the study, emotional intelligence taken as independent and employee performance as dependent variable, while employee engagement taken as mediating and psychological capital as moderating variable. The research model based on PROCESS macro’s Model No.7 for calculating moderated-mediation. In the present study, data collected from hotel employees (4* & 5*) located in the Islamabad (Pakistan). The data collection was based on convenience sampling technique; in the study 300 respondents from five different hotels of Islamabad (Pakistan) were actively participated. Furthermore, collected data processed through research softwares like SPSS and PROCESS macro for descriptive and inferential statistics. The study results

	<p>suggest that mediating phenomenon of employees' engagement plays its positive and significant role between employees' emotional intelligence and employees' performance. Results also suggest that moderated-mediation mechanism exists between employees' emotional intelligence and employees' performance through employee's engagement as employees' psychological capital contributes as a significant moderator in this context. On the basis of statistical results all research hypotheses accepted. The study has many limitations in terms of time and resources, in future the study may be carried-out, considering these limitations. Replicating the same study in other settings is also recommended. Keywords: Emotional intelligence, employee performance, hotel industry, Pakistan, moderated mediation</p>
 <p>Abdul Malik GICICSSH1812099</p>	<p>A Study of the Characteristics of Idealist Educators at Secondary Level</p> <p>Abdul Malik Education Department, University of Management and Technology, Lahore Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The study is aimed at a "Study of the Characteristics of Idealist Educators at Secondary Level". The objectives of the study were to identify the characteristics of idealist educators at secondary level. The significance of the research the value of this study could be obtained from the possibility of building bridges between the thoughts of Idealism and characteristics of educator at secondary level. The study will be further delimitations to characteristics of educators of the institutions of Secondary level. Research Design, this section of the research paper presents the study sample, instrument, content validity of the study questionnaire as well as its reliability, and then the study findings will be presented throughout the final part of this section. The study sample consisted of (30) secondary educators randomly selected from Lahore district secondary level of whom (15) males, and (15) females. Total Population of the research was 120 educators of the secondary school of district school Lahore. Data collection, the questionnaire will be personally administered by the researcher from the respondents mentioned in the sample. The data was obtained and shown in tabulated form and statistically analyzed using percentage method. The Findings of the research, the percentage about mind is more effective agree response 94% disagree 6% and undecided is 0%. The conclusion has been drawn out of this descriptive thus paving the way for making recommendation of this study. Recommendation the idealist educators promote the theory of idealist.</p>
<p>Emmanuel Obed Acquah GICICSSH1812104</p>	<p>Deeper than Sound: Music making and Ban on Drumming among the Effutu people in Ghana</p> <p>Emmanuel Obed Acquah Department of Music Education, University of Education, Winneba, Ghana</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The paper reports an ethnographic study of music making and ban on drumming among the Effutu people of Winneba (in the Central region of Ghana). Despite the volume of research on the use of music for several occasions in the African community, much attention has not been given to the observance of complete silence as part of the life of some African Societies. This paper discusses the place of music and silence among the Effutu people in Ghana as well as how this period of silence is negotiated in the contemporary</p>

	<p>society. Through purposeful sampling and snowballing, traditional leaders and priests, members of historical missionary churches, and those of the Pentecostal/Charismatic orientation were interviewed and their activities within the period of the ban observed. Observance of the ban was, however, not uniform among the Christians. While the mission churches have a policy of accommodating local tradition and so observe the ban by reducing the intensity of music making during the period, the Pentecostal/Charismatic churches, however, insist on not observing the ban, because of its association with traditional deities. The paper reveals that though music forms an important part of the life of the Effutu people in Ghana just as most African communities, ban on drumming is a belief that had purely been held as a traditional custom from ancestors.</p> <p>Keywords: Effutu, ban on drumming, Winneba, social stability, custom, tradition</p>
<p>Yenglis Dongche Damanik GICICSSH1812105</p>	<p>Our Eyes Initiative: Defense Management to Encounter The Threat of Maritime Terrorism in The Sulu Sea</p> <p>Yenglis Dongche Damanik Ni Nyoman Ayu Nikki Avalokitesvari Postgraduate Programme, Indonesia Defense University</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research aims to analyze the defense management in order to encounter the threat of maritime terrorism in The Sulu Sea through Our Eyes Initiative. The Sulu Sea is a strategic economic area both for Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines. Furthermore, it is one of the most restless maritime trade line which more than 55 million metric goods and 18 million peoples accrossing this region every years. However, the security of this region is on a challenge, considering to the arise of maritime terrorism such as Abu Sayyaf terrorist group. Since classified as a terrorist group in 2001, Abu Sayyaf has been identified through several boat reclinations in 2002 until 2016. The methodology of this research is qualitative explanatory. This research uses several theories such as: defense management theory, regional security cooperation theory, counter terrorism approach theory and the concept of maritime terrorism to scrutiny the maritime terrorism phenomena in The Sulu Sea. Our Eyes Initiative has becomes a panacea to demolish the maritime terrorism in the Sulu Sea. The cooperation between Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand through Our Eyes Initiative cultivate an outstanding outcome in the security of this region which also give an impact on the global maritime trade line. This paper will elucidate about Our Eyes Initiative, as a tools of defense management from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand to encounter the threat of maritime terrorrism in The Sulu Sea. The future scope of this research might elaborate the analysis of The Joint Military Training between all Parties in the frame of security cooperation to enhance the effort for protecting The Sulu Sea.</p> <p>Keywords: Our Eyes Initiative, Defense Management, Maritime Terrorism And The Sulu Sea.</p>
<p>Tarsem Singh GICICSSH1812107</p>	<p>Youth Consciousness and the Emergence of Sikh Separatist Movement in Punjab</p> <p>Tarsem Singh Department of History, Punjab University Chandigarh ,Chandigarh, India</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Teginder Kumar Department of History, Punjab University Chandigarh ,Chandigarh, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Abstract: Post-independence, India witnessed socio-political forms of violence in various states. The two phenomena (i.e. class-consciousness and identity consciousness) were mainly responsible for this kind of violence. The phenomenon of identity consciousness emerged in Indian society due to large-scale religious and linguistic diversities. Political movements based on identity consciousness emerged in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Kashmir and Northeast region. The case of Punjab is significant and peculiar because Punjab witnessed the rise and turmoil of both kinds of political movements based on identity and class-consciousness. Punjab was staring at a political crisis based on identity immediately after independence. A long drawn movement was initiated by Sikh dominated mainstream political party of Punjab, Akali Dal, demanding a separate state for Punjabi speaking people. But, soon after the formation of the Punjabi Suba in 1966, this political crisis took a different shape. The radical section from the Sikh community of Punjab wanted a separate state in the name of Khalistan (1978 to 1993). In my research project, the objective is to trace the impact of political ideologies of the movements on the consciousness of the youth of Punjab along with determining the social, political, economic, and cultural causes for the rise of Sikh separatist movement. For the purpose, in-depth interview of 50 participants of the movement has been conducted. These 50 persons were purposively selected, specifically those who had a significant role in the emergence of the movement in Punjab. Collected information is analyzed to reach the cruxes of the issues were behind the emergence of the ethnic movement? In addition, what was the ideological structure?</p>
<p>Jonathan C. Huang GICICSSH1812108</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Development and Validation of Predictive Models for Depression Using PHQ-9 Data</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jonathan C. Huang Upper School, Episcopal Academy, PA, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Depression, the leading cause of suicide worldwide, is a serious, widespread, and growing mental health disorder that has now been labeled a global health epidemic. The Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9), a depression-screener questionnaire, has emerged as an effective diagnostic tool globally. Using U.S. PHQ-9 patient response data and corresponding demographic data from 2013-2014 and 2015-2016, this study conducts a comprehensive big data analysis of the response data to develop and validate predictive models for depression probability. Age at screening, gender, race/ethnicity, education level, and body weight were proposed as factors correlated with depression. Two models were constructed using RStudio to explore these correlations: a logistic regression model, and an artificial neural network. The logistic regression predictive model performed better than the artificial neural network in an unfamiliar dataset, whereas the opposite was true in a familiar dataset. Both models supported that the proposed factors are indeed significantly correlated with depression. The logistic regression model indicated that females and those with weight problems are more likely to have depression, and that the likelihood of depression increases with age, decreases with higher education levels, and varies by race. The artificial neural network indicated that age, the Asian race, some</p>

	<p>college education, and weight problems are the most significant factors affecting depression probability, in that order. Based on these results, populations most at-risk for depression are identified and appropriate measures should be taken to combat depression. Keywords: depression, logistic regression, artificial neural network, PHQ-9, big data, correlogram, ROC</p>
<p>Lakpani Dias GICICSSH1812111</p>	<p>Environment Humanities Futures Complexity, Uncertainty and Interdisciplinary</p> <p>P.L.S Dias Department of International Relations University of Colombo</p> <p>Abstract The environment humanities which bridges science, social science and humanities has captured scholarly attention across number of disciplinary and policy domains. It is an discipline which repertoire a number of sub disciplines such as environment literature, environment philosophy, environment history and environment anthropology. Also it reflects the Western, Eastern and indigenous ways of knowing the natural world and place of humans in it. This is important to insert environmental issues more centrally into humanities. The article review emerging environment humanities research which we categorize into three themes: complexity, uncertainty and interdisciplinary. Although there have been robust contribution to this area from science and humanities, we argue that integrating them into analytical framework can extend environment humanities perspective on scale, knowledge production while also in cooperating valuable insights from cognate fields. We conclude by reflecting on the normative contributions of this framework for research and policy. Key Words: Complexity, Science Social Science and Humanities Interactions, Uncertainty</p>
<p>Marynell Ann Sagum GICICSSH1812112</p>	<p>Repression of Women in their Role as a Wife: Transitivity Analysis of Kate Chopin's Short Stories</p> <p>Marynell Ann Sagum Faculty of Arts and Languages, Literature major, Philippine Normal University, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract This paper, through the framework of transitivity, analyzes the causes of repression portrayed by the female protagonists of Kate Chopin in her short stories. Chopin is known to be a feminist writer that writes with implicatures. She does not directly say or state what she means in her short stories therefore some critics would find her grounds for repression as unsupported and irrational. It was known that Chopin writes based from experience as a wife and as a mother. Through Halliday's system of transitivity, the paper interprets the way Chopin portrays repression in women as they are being confined in their role as wife. This leads to a vision of Chopin's implicit implications of repression of women not just in her time but is still relevantly related up to now. Keywords: repression, implicatures, confinement, transitivity, material process, mental process</p>
<p>Deeksha GICICSSH1812113</p>	<p>Indigenous contexts and Universal ethics: Limitations of universal ethical codes in social work research practice in India</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Deeksha School of Social Work,Tata Institute of Social Sciences,Mumbai, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Ethics have been historically considered to be central to social work research and in the recent years, there has been a global surge in developing and formalizing ethical codes and standards across social work practice, education and research. While International social work pushes for global standards of social work ethics, a parallel development of the call for indigenization of social work ethics is fast growing specifically in regions of Asia and Africa. Empirical evidence points to the need to contextualize ethical codes for improved practice. Amidst global and local debates on ethics in social work, the social work curriculum across Indian campuses adheres to universal concepts of ethics in social work practice and research which is largely borrowed from western contexts which are most often jarringly incongruent to social and cultural contexts of social work in India. This paper draws from empirical social work research in the city of Mumbai and analyses limitations of a universal code of ethics in social work research in the Indian context on the three universal concepts of privacy, confidentiality and consent. Through the experiences and challenges faced in the process of primary data collection, the paper highlights the need for not only indigenous social work ethics but also a much- required dynamic dialogue among the social work community to address the changing contours of urban social work research and simultaneously develop ethical codes congruent to contemporary social problems. The paper ends with suggestions to overcome limitation of westernized ethical codes and practice a context-appropriate and Indianized framework of ethics in social work.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Chiranjeevi.T GICICSSH1812114</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Tribal women and maternal health A study among Kondareddy tribal women of Andhra Pradesh, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chiranjeevi.T Research Scholar, School of Gender studies, TISS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Every society has its own culture and a set of beliefs, which give a special status to that particular society. Those beliefs also have certain impact on the health and well being of the people of that society. In India, Tribal societies have a very special status not only due to their aboriginal native roots in India but also for their distinguishing cultures, arts, food, cuisine, clothes, crafts and festivals. Tribal societies also carry within themselves the rich experience of aboriginal knowledge on medicine and health care. Tribal cultures are popularly known for the intrinsic homage and respect towards the protection of nature. Since the times immemorial, they had indigenous knowledge for the maintenance of maternal health care. At the same time, they also have a certain specific belief system around the maternal health care which at times intercedes at times obstructs the modern western allopathic stream of medicine, that the Indian State promotes. This study focuses on understanding such belief system and the perception of tribal women on health care in general and maternal health in particular. The study is based on the first hand information extracted from the narrative interviews of Konda Reddy Tribal women of Andhra Pradesh. On the one hand, the state wants to improve the conditions of women's maternal health by providing them the modern health care facilities during the child birth. On the other hand the conditions for these government benefits to reach out to Tribal women are abysmally low. To improve the maternal health</p>

	<p>conditions of this community, the state's health care providers should understand the beliefs, perceptions and unique practices of tribal women. There is a need to establish health centers with health care professionals in the researched area and the state should also support the local traditional "healers". There is also a need to provide information about health care practices, medicine and improvement of conditions of child birth and postpartum care.</p> <p>Key words: Maternal Health, Beliefs, Indigenous Knowledge, Healer.</p>
 <p>Dr.R.Radhika GICICSSH1812116</p>	<p>The Influence Of Educational Leadership In Managing Educational Institutions</p> <p>Dr.R.Radhika Associate Professor, Department of English, Kumaraguru College of Liberal Arts and Science, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India</p> <p>Abstract Educational leadership is a continuing operation it produces out of information, of experience and needs endurance and much time, and its leadership can be appreciated only in the course of time. There is great attention in educational leadership in the early part of the century because of the common belief that the quality of management makes a noteworthy change to educational institutions and student outcomes. It is also growing need that educational institutions require effective leaders and managers if they are to afford the greatest possible instruction for their students. Educational institutions need trained and committed instructors and they also need the leadership of highly effective heads and support from other managers. The need for effective leaders is widely recognized, but there is still a confusion as to the sort of leadership behaviours which are most likely to produce desired outcomes. Effective leaders have background knowledge which comprises understanding the type of behaviour and the reasons for it, and the educational values on which it is grounded. Such learning also necessitates leaders to investigate into the social and personal undercurrents in the organizational structure, history and politics. The theoretical keystones for the arena of educational leadership and organization, measure different guidance models, and discuss the evidence of their relative effectiveness in developing successful schools.</p> <p>Keywords: Leadership, education, instructors, learners, knowledge, organisation</p>
 <p>Nandhini Nanjappan GICICSSH1812120</p>	<p>A study of social justice principles and practices in transaction of social science curriculum at the primary school education in Tamil Nadu</p> <p>Nandhini Nanjappan PhD Scholar, Azim Premji School of Education Tata Institute of Social Sciences- Hyderabad</p> <p>Abstract Being a person as a part of society, I have not been exposed to formal setting of knowing about the society in the educational space. What is society? What are all the characteristics to identify a good society? It is interesting to observe how the human behavior has been classified and understood according to people's race, class, caste and gender. Similarly, characteristic features have been attributed to good human behavior. How humans have culturally been differentiated and how social divisions among humans came to exist? For these queries there could be several political, regional or geographical reasons behind</p>

	<p>it but also there could be reasons beyond our thinking, such that my question is how come within a region differences and stereotypes of human behavior and life styles took shape? In order to understand some of these questions historically, social science as a subject is expected to inculcate throw some light on the social, regional and cultural development of people. In addition to this, social science is supposed to inculcate civic sense and constitutional values within students from the early period of schooling itself. This study would like to examine how some of these values and aspects of social justice principles have been incorporated in the social science curriculum of Tamil Nadu. This study was undertaken as part of my M.Phil study at Tata Institute of Social Sciences.</p>
<p>Nima Shojaei GICICSSH1812121</p>	<p>A Review of Consumer Attitude towards Brands with an Advertising Approach</p> <p>Nima Shojaei 1PHD student, Department of Business Management, Qazvin Branch, Islamic Azad University, Qazvin, Iran</p> <p>Abstract The aim of this article is to study the customer involvement and his attitude towards brand with an advertising approach. The statistical community of this research in macro scale is all customers of chocolate and food industry in Iran. According to Iran's statistic center and based on the information of census hold in 2007, the statistical community was selected from the customers in Tehran, Isfahan, Ahvaz, Tabriz, Karaj, Rasht, Shiraz, Qom, Kermanshah, and Mashhad. Using Cochran equations, 384 people were selected. Data were collected using questionnaires whose content validity was confirmed by five experts of commercial fields. The reliability of the questionnaire was approved by Cronbach's alpha test. The results show that the alpha coefficient is greater than the standard 0.7 so the questionnaire is reliable. To analyze the collected data, LISREL software was used for structural equation modeling. The results of this simulation showed that there is a significant relation between the independent and dependent variables, Furthermore, the results showed that consumer involvement has direct effects on both the customers' attitude towards the brand and his attitude towards advertisements. Keywords: involvement, the customer's attitude, brand, advertisement</p>
 <p>Athanassios Raftopoulos GICICSSH1812052</p>	<p>Cognitive Effects on Perception: How do they Shape Belief Systems</p> <p>Athanassios Raftopoulos Department of Psychology, University of Cyprus</p> <p>Abstract One of the important themes in understanding the way agents change their belief systems and their values concerns the way experiences influence both the formation of belief systems, and the changes that these systems undergo. It is expected of rational agents that what they perceive influence what they think and the way they think about it; it is expected that perception provide rational support for certain beliefs. This is related to the way cognition affects perception, because if cognition does affect perception, pre-existing beliefs might determine what we perceive. This is a problem for human rationality because, in view of the fact that that which we perceive is used as evidence for the formation of beliefs, it turns out that a set of beliefs by influencing perception may provide evidence for itself, undermining thus the evidential value of perception because this is clearly a case of self-affirmation if not a case of indirect circular reasoning mediated by perception. It is, thus very important</p>

	<p>to examine whether there are cognitive influence son perception, and, if there are any, the precise nature of the cognitive effects on perception Many researches purport to explore in which ways cognition affects perception. Recently, various studies suggest that cognition affects perception from its onset on the basis of evidence concerning the existence of recurrent processes very early in vision. If this turns out this to be true, the role of perception in rationally supporting beliefs is undermined and the issue of the formation and revision of our beliefs systems should be re-examined. I argue that the various studies purporting to show that cognition through recurrent processes affects early vision suggest in fact the opposite, namely, that early vision is not influenced by cognition in a way that harms its role in grounding beliefs. Keywords: belief systems, cognition, evidential role of perception, cognitive penetration</p>
<p>Ankita Dutta GICICSSH1812061</p>	<p>An Attempt to Look at the Confluence of Persian Language and Literature in India during the Mughal Period on the Pictorial Nama Traditions with special reference to the HamzaNama through Orality</p> <p>Ankita Dutta Centre for Comparative Literature and Translation Studies, School of Language Literature and Cultural Studies, Central University of Gujarat Gandhinagar, Gujarat : 382030,Indi,Gujarat, India</p> <p>Abstract Persian literature and language has had a huge influence on the pictorial traditions of India especially during the Mughal Era in Medieval India. This paper will not focus on the history of Persian literature per se but its influence on the paintings done during the Mughal Period in terms of literary transactions through orality. By keeping in mind, the illustrations and paintings, HamzaNama has been taken up as the selected text which is actually a different yet engaging manuscript within the Nama tradition. And since the entire project of the HamzaNama is a huge one, only the aspect of theorizing orality has been looked upon in this paper. How orality played a major role in this transaction and transformation from one genre to another. Keywords: (Persian Literature and Language, Mughal Era, Paintings and illustrations, and HamzaNama)</p>
 <p>Estelita Valdeavilla- Llanita GICICSSH1812071</p>	<p>An Intensive Study of the Emerging Trends of Filipino Tourism to Taiwan: Impact of 14-Day Visa-Free Entry for Filipinos Visiting Taiwan</p> <p>Estelita Valdeavilla- Llanita, LPT Lasallian Master Teacher – La Salle Green Hills</p> <p>Abstract This paper is intended to provide a narrative and thorough description of the trends and impact of the fourteen-day visa-free entry of Filipino tourists to Taiwan. It will offer a comprehensive understanding of the socio-cultural advantages and challenges of RP-ROC relations covering the formation of Formosa as Republic of China and its not “too” friendly relations with the Philippines. It will look into the costs and opportunity of travelling to a nearby lake of affluence and economic advantage. The seeming contradiction between poverty and economic advantage in tourism industry is a point of interest in this paper. Assumptions will be validated regarding economic depletion brought about by extravagant travels and vague cultural identification of a mediant nation with an affluent neighbor. Various lens of</p>

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	<p>consideration will be used in conducting an ethnography of “Filipinos” travelling as “tourists” to Taiwan. A controlled group of sixty four travelers to Taiwan organized by La Salle Green Hills Credit Cooperative for members and relatives will be used as locus and focus of the study. As a participant observer, the narrative of impact will be deduced from a thick body of information gathered from the participants. “Outang” , “touristhing”, “fooding” “IG-worthiness” and other expressions will be used in interpreting details in this paper. Ethnographic method will be employed using a participant-observer’s perspective. Conducting formal and informal focused group discussion is the heart of this qualitative research. The impact assessment is relevant in resources management and policy decision within micro and macro levels. Using the conceptual framework of analysis, the paper found two geometrically opposed social context of Poorism and Tourism. Vital to the paper’s narrative is the unearthing of an ecological issue and some other pertinent issues that may hurt the economies of both countries. Key words: “Outang” , “touristhing”, “fooding”, “IG-worthiness”, Poorism</p>
<p>Yasemin Develi GICICSSH1812076</p>	<p>Explaining the causal link between the leadership style and change and continuity in Indian foreign policy during Vajpayee’s tenure.</p> <p>Yasemin Develi India Institute, Department of Global Affairs, Faculty of SSPP, King's College, London, United Kingdom</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research focuses on the change and continuity in Indian foreign policy during Vajpayee’s tenure and seeks to understand the causal mechanism behind it. It aims to explain the role of leaders in foreign policy decision-making process at critical junctions where maintaining status quo or changing the course is at play. The literature on Indian foreign policy explains the change from a systemic level, claiming that developments at global arena have major impact on redefining foreign policy of India, or ideational approach, claiming that in the domestic environment, existence of and contest between many ideological strands is the main driver in changing or maintaining existing policies in regard to external affairs. In line with the latter approach, some also have argued that domestic factors such as some states in India or business sector caused some desultory policy actions towards some neighbouring states and global economic powers, respectively. This study claims that foreign policy-making is a process in which global developments and domestic considerations are perceived and taken into account by the decision-makers. Therefore, in explaining any foreign policy decision, this study uses the individual unit of analysis and focuses on the leadership as the dominant actor among decision-makers and therefore primary determinant of change and continuity. In order to understand how the leadership play role in change and continuity, this study will develop a model which illustrates the stages of changing or maintaining a policy using the leadership traits analysis of Vajpayee. This model will be tested across two case studies. It will reveal how the external and internal considerations at the level of Prime Ministership can consolidate the new policy demand or maintain the existing dominant policies. In other words, this study aims to draw a causal link between leadership style and its role in policy change/maintenance in a decision-making process.</p>
<p>Seong-Min Yoon GICICSSH1812092</p>	<p>Long- and Short-Term Cigarettes Demand and Tax in Korea: Estimation and Prediction Using ARDL-EC Model</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Hyeong-Tae Kim Department of Economics, Pusan National University, Busan, South Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Seong-Min Yoon Department of Economics, Pusan National University, Busan, South Korea</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Estimation of the demand function for cigarette are useful for the government's cigarette tax policy, so it is important to analyze and predict the demand function for cigarettes. Using quarterly data of Korea from 1995 to 2016, this study estimates the long-term the demand function for cigarette based on the ARDL (autoregressive distributed lag) model and the short-term the demand function for cigarette based on ECM (error correction model).</p> <p>Empirical results of this study were summarized as follows. Firstly, the long-term demand function was significantly affected by the price, income and time trend variables, but short-term demand function was affected by price variable only. Secondly, price elasticity of cigarette demand has shown greater in the short run than in the long run, indicating that cigarette demand is sensitive to short-term price shocks. Finally, the analysis of error correction term shows that after a certain amount of time (4~5 months), the consumption of cigarettes recovers in equilibrium, even after the impact of tax policy on cigarettes. The results imply that a gradual and continuous increase of the cigarette tax at an appropriate rate is a good alternative for the current cigarette tax policy (discontinuous and sharp increase) to avoid various costs of sudden tax increase and to reduce smoking.</p> <p>Keywords: cigarette tax policy, demand function, ARDL model, ECM</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sutandra Singha GICICSSH1812081</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Socio-Economic Determinants of Climate Change Vulnerability of North - East India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sutandra Singha Ph.D. Research Scholar, Geography, Centre for Russian and Central Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The North Eastern Region (NER) possesses ecological and strategic significance for India. Hence, socio-economic stability of the region is of utmost importance. However, the NER is critical from climate change perspective due to the majority of the rural population and the economy based on natural resources and climate-sensitive sectors - agriculture, water resource, and forestry. The region is not properly equipped to handle the adversities of climate change impacts. Analysis of climate change impacts and vulnerabilities at the state level of North-East India is, therefore, necessary to develop adaptation strategies. In this backdrop, the present study assesses the social and economic determinants of climate change vulnerability of eight North-Eastern states - Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura to climate change impacts, using the Vulnerability-Resilience Indicators Model (VRIM after Moss et al. 2001). For this purpose, proxies have identified and used for various socio-economic sectors of climate sensitivities and coping-adaptive capacity. The outcome has analyzed at the state level regarding relating the values of VRIM with the respective socio-economic situation to find out the sources of vulnerability. This methodological framework will help policymakers, analysts and stakeholders to systematically</p>

	<p>evaluate individual as well as sets of indicators to identify the vulnerable areas and sectors. Concluding section of this study offers some practical policy measures that would substantially reduce vulnerability to climate change and improve long-term resilience in the NER. Keywords: Climate Change, Coping-Adaptive Capacity, North Eastern Region, Sensitivities, Vulnerability-Resilience Indicators Model</p>
<p>Antonet Lucksicca Christy GICICSSH1812123</p>	<p>Education as a Commodity: A Study of Position of Higher Education in Sri Lankan Value System</p> <p>Antonet Lucksicca Christy B.Sc in Psychology, USA</p> <p>Kamalpitiya Rajapakshelage Thilakshi Samilka Sandaruni Rajapakshe AA in Psychology, USA</p> <p>Abstract Higher education is considered as one of the most important empowerment tool in Sri Lankan value system since it is believed to have a direct link with financial status, social standards and self-development. Considering that higher education plays an important role in Sri Lankan value system, this paper aims to find out the level of importance given to higher education among different classes, genders and ethnic groups in Sri Lanka. As means to explore this area, methods of surveys and interviews have been used with a random sample of 100 people who belongs to various classes, genders and ethnic groups. As a result of this sociological study, it was found out that citizens of Sri Lanka who belongs to working class lacks the information and the interest for higher education for all the genders, the citizens of middle class are determined to pursue masters level and doctoral level of education and the upper class citizens are determined to follow only until bachelors' level of education. Hence the findings can be summarized that higher education is not much valued in working class where as it plays a main role in middle class whilst it is only valued as a secondary goal next to money and status in upper class value system. Keywords: higher education; value system; classes; genders; ethnic group</p>
 <p>Tariq Aziz GICICSSH1812124</p>	<p>Bond between Children's Academic Achievements and Parent's Qualification</p> <p>Tariq Aziz Department of Sociology, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract The Aim of this study to compare the academic achievements of students who belong to educated and uneducated parents. The main objective of this paper is to discover the link between the social bond of parents and children and its influence on children academic performance. The hypothesis of the study is higher the qualification of the parents will results the higher children academic achievements. If the children show the deviant behavior then there will be some factors like parent education or peer group action which push him to adopt the deviant behavior. The Quantitative Research Design has been used to analyze the relationship among variables. The target population of the present research contained of the educated parents of Johar town the area of Lahore, whose at least one child. Total sample of 110 respondents were selected through random sampling for the purpose of the selection of the sample through any sampling</p>

technique. After drawing the sample and designed the appropriate research technique data collected through questionnaire as a tool for data collection process. Questionnaire was filled by the respondents. Questionnaire was formulated on the basis of information drawn from the review of literature and knowledge of the indicators. Open ended question was asked by the researcher for the purpose of construction of questionnaire. After these process in finding Participant (N = 110) related to my study has opinion that if the parents are educated than children will be well socialized. It is deduced that the findings support the hypothesis that responses that higher the parent's education will be the result of higher familiar with the norms, rules and regulation about the society will be the result of good academic achievements of the children, on the other hand if parents are not educated and this ignorance leads them to less information about the society and the cannot socialized their children properly. This kind of behavior leads the students towards the deviant behavior, which is a social problem. It was also concluded that those students who have strong social bond with their parents will be good Academic achievement rather than those who have weak social bond.

Key Words: Parental Education, Children Academic Achievement, Socialization of children, Parental involvement.



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Image Enhancement By Cuckoo Search Algorithm For Crime Investigation

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Abstract

In the criminal investigation field, images are the principal forms for investigation and for probing crime detection. The imaging science applied in criminal investigation is face detection, Baggage Scanned imaging, satellite imaging, surveillance camera imaging, and crime scene analysis. One of the most important issues in the image processing is contrast enhancement. The point of picture enhancement is to enhance the impression of data in pictures for human watchers or interpretability, or to offers the 'best' input benefit to the various automated image processing approaches. There are number of image processing techniques exists which are proposed by different researchers in order to enhance image contrast without significant noise enhancement. In this work we combine the concept of adaptive filters with neural networks (Cuckoo Search) in order to include high level knowledge about the contents of the image in the filtering process. In this research work, firstly the existing cuckoo search algorithm is modified and then this modified algorithm is associated with the Histogram Equalization algorithm. Then this proposed algorithm is used to regulate the intensity and contrast parameters of the images. The Experimental results of the proposed technique demonstrate that the proposed Approach is enhance the contrast without losing the information of the images. Also, the PSNR value for the proposed work is higher than the other existing Cuckoo search enhancement techniques.

Keywords— CSA; Contrast Enhancement; Cuckoo Search; Histogram Equalization; Neural Network; PSNR.

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- 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

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- 2nd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Dec 2018
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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
- 2nd Bangkok – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 04-05 Feb 2019
- 2019 – IInd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Feb 06-07, Bangkok
- 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
- 2nd Singapore – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 12-13 March 2019
- 2019 – IIIrd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), March 14-15, Singapore
- London – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 08-09 April 2019
- 2019 – IVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), April 10-11, London

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- 2019 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 02-03, Rome
- Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 04-05 June 2019
- 2019 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 05-06, Prague

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