



**Global Research &
Development Services**

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**4th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH),
18-19 July 2016, Kuala Lumpur**

18-19 July 2016

Conference Venue

Rumah Kelab PAUM Clubhouse (Persatuan Alumni Universiti Malaya),
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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Plenary Speaker



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Twain's Handling of Humor and Satire in His Novel the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

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Abstract

The main objective of this study was to provide a descriptive account of humor and satire used in Mark Twain's novel the *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884). To answer the research question which is whether Twain intended his novel to be humorous, or the humor was unconscious and unrealistic, the critical approach was adopted throughout, and the researcher shed light on some major characters and scenes that exhibit the different types of humor and satire. The novel is a classic work of humor, and the humor becomes blended with satire, in which Twain became skeptic and agnostic and turned against mankind for its inhumanity. The story arouses humor in different means such as lies, deceptions, machinations of plot, prevarications of Huck and Tom, and through the superstitious beliefs of the primitive character, Jim. It was found out that the novel is a masterpiece of fun, force and satire. The humor borders on farce. It is low and realistic. The researcher concluded that the novel doubtlessly is picaresque, farcical, comical and satirical. The chief characteristic of its humor is that it is American the blend of different dialects, the misspellings; creating humor presupposed the correct knowledge of the spellings by the reader. This feeling creates a kind of humor that is pathetic. The frauds and the deceptions used in the incidents and the anecdotes and angularities and the eccentricities of the characters portrayed have further enhanced the comic effects in the novel. With these traits is juxtaposed Twain's satire, and his work is the first of its kind.

<p>Shoeb Ahmad GICG16053052</p>	<p>The Co-Relation Between Qwl And Demographic Factors Of Private University Employees In India</p> <p>Shoeb Ahmad Dept. of Management, Arcade Business College, Patna, India Shoebahmad09@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract Purpose: To evaluate the degree of QWL of University employees and, to explore the association between QWL and some demographic characteristics among them.Design/methodology/approach: The study adopted a case study research method. The investigation was carried out in the University, and the universe of the study comprises of employees from University. The sample was made up of both males and females, from all the race groups within the University. Primary data was used for research whereas secondary data was utilized for literature review.Findings: The study suggested statistically significant correlation between the demographic variables namely age, period of service, income and education of employees of University and QWL. Also, it concluded that employees' gender has no specific relation regarding the degree of their QWL. The study suggests that quality of work life condition in the University is favorable to the total job environment of its employees. Originality/value:The paper focuses on two questions: what is the level of 'Quality of Work Life' of employees of the University? And is there any relationship between gender, age, work experience, income & educational qualification of the employees and their QWL. The overall findings of this study are quite encouraging and will contribute to the extant literature in a positive way. It is expected that the contribution from this study will help the top management from this organization in developing apposite policies that can augment employees' satisfaction with their personal as well as professional lives. Key words: Quality of Work Life, Demographic Characteristics, Human Resource Management, University Employees, Walton's Model</p>
 <p>Amruth Raj Nippatlapalli GICG16053053</p>	<p>A Study on impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on rural development</p> <p>Amruth Raj Nippatlapalli MBA,(Ph.D)ResearchScholar,BusinessManagementDepartment,VikramaSimhapuriUniversity,Nellore,A.P.,India ammu.prassy@gmail.com</p> <p>Dr.Suja S Nair Associate Professor, Head, Department of Business Management, VikramaSimhapuri University, Nellore, A.P</p> <p>Abstract Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept in developing countries like Bangladesh, China, Ghana, India and Myanmar etc., .From the last six decades have borne witness to a radical change in the private sectors relationship with both the state and civil society. Firms have been increasingly called upon to adopt strategies, policies of CSR beyond the financial aspects of their operations and</p>

	<p>consider the social and environmental impacts of their business activities. In addition to this, many companies have modified their policies, strategies and activities where they are engaged into Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities especially on rural development in India. At the firm level, CSR is implemented through various practices, which aim to enhance the company's social and environmental performance and may cover various topics. Examples of CSR practices are abundant around the world. Developing countries are more focused at their domestic rural areas for the improving of living standard of the rural people. In India there are a number of companies were followed CSR activities on rural areas. With reference to this in the state of Andhra Pradesh a relevant research work is going on the CSR and its impact on rural development .For instance, in Andhra Pradesh companies like Amara Raaja requires from its suppliers to prohibit child labour, Nagarjuna Cements applies a series of programs for reducing its CO2 emissions, LANCO group of Industries addresses health and safety issues in the workplace whereas GVK works limited has adopted a series of policies for addressing human rights and environmental abuse related to its operations.</p>
 <p>Gowthami.S GICICSSH1065054</p>	<p>A Study on Women perception of Female protagonist in prime time Tamilserial</p> <p>Gowthami.S Final year M.Sc. Electronic Media (5yrs), Department of Media Sciences, Anna University saigowthami1993@gmail.com</p> <p>Dr.D.Sunitha Assistant Professor, Department of Media Sciences, Anna University. sunithadon@yahoo.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Communication is an essential process of living and one of the most important means of communication in today's world is through television. The main purpose of Television is to inform, educate and entertain and not only that, Television also gives the power to the viewers to interpret it accordingly .This interpretation is dependent on the cultural norms. Viewers perceive television content as the reality according to cultivation theory. The viewer's learn from the content displayed in the television. Serials are the most watched program in Television and Women are considered as the special audience group for serials and hence this study aims at them. Women are no more stereotyped in the Television soap operas like before, modern women are outspoken, decision makers, exceling in her profession. One hundred and fifty women (N = 150) between the ages of 18-50 years and above from the city of Chennai formed the sample of this study. This study uses both quantitative and qualitative methodology to explore the perception of female protagonist in Deivamagal and KalyanamMudhalKadhalVarai Tamil serial. This study examined the viewers' perceptions of female portrayals with special reference to positive and negatives traits, social reality, social expectations of women, women's issues and audience's identification with female portrayals. A second part of the study involved content description of the two Tamil serials for the purposes of comparison with audience's perceptions. The study also determines the proximity of the female</p>

	<p>characters to social reality through qualitative analysis. The findings reveal that the content portrayed in the Television serial has an indirect effect on the shaping of the roles of women in the society, and also positive traits of the female characters mattered the most in the perception of traits. The study deduced the most watched serial by women and the traits of the female characters that attracted the women audience the most. Women were able to relate themselves to the characters portrayed in these serials and the portrayals of the female roles in the serials were realistic and are they were received well by the women audiences. Keywords: Social reality, protagonist, cultivation theory, stereotype, norms, Serial</p>
 <p>LEE Ming-Yen GICICSSH1605055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Chinese Music in “Two Chinas”, 1949-1987: A Comparative Examination of the Shanghai Chinese Orchestra and the Taipei Chinese Orchestra</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LEE Ming-Yen Department of Chinese Music, National Taiwan University of Arts, Taipei yen965@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The beginning of the modern Chinese orchestra can be traced to the Datong Music Society 1920 in Shanghai, China. Following the end of the Chinese Civil War in 1949, the People’s Republic of China (PRC) took control of Mainland China. The Republic of China (ROC) retreated with the government of the ROC to Taiwan. The leadership of the ROC in Taiwan initiated an effort to preserve Chinese culture as it was before the civil war. On the mainland however, social and political upheavals throughout the PRC affected and reshaped Chinese culture there. Consequently, the modern Chinese orchestra in Mainland China and Taiwan re-defined their Chineseness in different ways in the production of Chinese musical ideology. This paper examines how the modern Chinese orchestra in the “two Chinas” interpreted the issue of Chineseness in music ideology after the Chinese Civil War. This research draws on the cases of two professional modern Chinese orchestras—the Shanghai Chinese Orchestra (PRC), and the Taipei Chinese Orchestra (ROC)—to consider the reinterpretation of modern Chinese orchestra music and the production of new Chineseness in music. My paper is divided into three parts. First, I will examine the musical and cultural environment in the founding of the first modern Chinese orchestra from 1920 to 1949. Next, I will discuss how the Shanghai Chinese Orchestra and the Taipei Chinese Orchestra reinvented modern Chinese orchestra music as a new “Chinese” music. Finally, I will compare the differences between the Chineseness of the music produced in the “two Chinas.” Keywords: Chineseness, Shanghai Chinese Orchestra, Taipei Chinese Orchestra, China, Taiwan</p>
<p>Mahmoud Roshdy Salem Gpil GICICSSH1605056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Commercial buildings in Central Asia during 10 th - 16th century A comparative Architectural Archaeological study</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mahmoud Roshdy Salem Gpil Commercial buildings in Central Asia during 10 th - 16th century A comparative Architectural Archaeological study mahmoud_roshdy50@yahoo.com</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Central Asia includes a lot of commercial buildings that the oldest of Khans date back to the early Islamic era , on the other hand the oldest of them in Central Asia date back to the period of Alqurakhanyeen . in addition we have a lot of these khans from the tenth l sixteenth century their plan consisted of one storey included an octagonal hall covered with a central dome abutted on Turkish triangles . This protrudes the importance of these khans and their plans with back tracing of their architectural motifs and units included in these khans .this study making a comparison between these khans and the contemporary in khans in Iran and Anatolia through plans , diagrams or figures rather than protruding the similarities and differences among plans , and architectural motifs and architectural units .</p> <p>Keywords: Central Asia - Bukhara - Facades – Portals - Domes – Arches</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Osman Sesay GICICSSH1605057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Osman Sesay Chief Executive Officer (CEO) ,Campaign For Equality International Organization sorieosmansesa@gmail.com aniygi_organization@yahoo.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In 2010 in the Gambia I became a member and worker as human rights activist then do the certificate of conflict analysis course in 13 September 2011 which I successful completing and be an African regional director for a human rights international organization in Denver Colorado states in America for 6 branch office in west Africa like sierra Leone the Gambia Senegal Liberia Conakry and Ghana etc. In 2014 I take the lead in advocating for the human rights of persons with disabilities, albinos, and refugees and the minority's issues at local and international levels, utilizing the mechanism of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD and the rest. Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons. Non- discrimination Full and effective participation and inclusion in society Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity. Equality of opportunity Accessibility Equality between men and women Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities Advocacy Disability Right DRF encourages and promotes, for ourselves and our partners, respect for the general principles stated in the Convention on the Rights of persons with disabilities (Article 3), as follows. Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons Non-discrimination Full and effective participation and inclusion in society</p>

	<p>Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity Equality of opportunity Accessibility Equality between men and women Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons Non-discrimination Full and effective participation and inclusion in society Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity Equality of opportunity Accessibility Equality between men and women Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities is an attempt to share an enormous gift- human rights and their potential to transform people's lives.</p>
 <p>Dr. Marwa Adel Ibrahim GICICSSH1605058</p>	<p>The Role of Al-muhtasib in inspection markets in view of publishing & studying a rare painting for muhtasib from Ottoman period in the British museum</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Marwa Adel Ibrahim Department of Islamic Archaeology- Faculty of Archaeology – Fayoum University- Egypt mai00@fayoum.edu.eg</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Hisba back to the period of the prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him) depending on The Hadith said by Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him), The prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) came across a man selling dates, and upon placing his finger into the pot containing it, he found that it was wet under the top layer. He said 'what is this, owner of this food?'. His response was 'the sky has damaged it' (i.e. the rain has damaged some of my goods). So he said 'do you not place it at the top of this food so that the people may see? Whoever cheats me is not from me (or in another narration: whoever cheats us is not one of us)'. Some of people see that accident is the beginning of Hisba System . Al-Muhtasib from his tools kindness and hardness , his choose of that things depending on the situation that happen . it is said that Al-mamun (The Abbasid Caliph) saw hard muhtasib , he said to him " Allah sent who better than you for who is worst than me , Allah said To Prophet Musa and Prophet Harun " And speak to him with gentle speech that perhaps he may be reminded or fear [Allah]." From The Tasks of Al-Muhtasib is inspection markets , crafts , medical professions, and etc. My study depending on the role of Al-Muhtasib in inspection markets , character of Al-Muhtasib , it's guise , and the tools that he carrying during survey markets . I depend on a rare painting for Al-Muhtasib in Ottoman period , this painting as an illustration document , that we can depend on it that important craft .</p>



Dr. Rabeia Ahmed
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GICICSSH1605059

The phenomenon of prince Timur's Lameness in light of manuscripts paintings and what have been reported in terms of its description in the Historical Sources.

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Abstract

Manuscripts paintings consider The Time mirror in documenting everyday life, people paintings, and it considered as illustrated documents, that we can depend on it in determining the descriptions and attributes of people physical, which is relied upon in this study in terms of matching the phenomenon of Lameness in his right foot to prince (Emir) Timur with the statement from the description of him in historical sources , this phenomenon appear in paintings in that subject of study . The right foot to prince Timur came extended forward and put on foot stool located in front of the throne , while he can't sat cross-Legged (called in Arabic Altarbiaa), and can't sat on hips (called in Arabic Altawarok), these sittings were common for Sultans and Princes on their thrones. Manuscripts paintings appear here with very Realistic in drawing that phenomenon of Lameness , despite the differences in faces features in some of painting from each other . The painting draw by genius of painting Behzad was very realistic , although it painted in later period of the reign of Timur , and may be Behzad relied on historical sources in drawing this painting .It has been observed that the sittings , which manifested in it this phenomenon (Lameness) for prince Timur were those , who sat on the throne.I relied in that study on paintings , which manifested in it the lameness in manuscripts , such as Zafarnama (Book of Victory) , and the descriptions of that phenomenon came in historical sources such as Ibn Arabshah (AjaibAlmaqdoor - in Arabic) , Ibn Khaldun (Tarikh Ibn Khaldun - in Arabic) , {Ibn Khaldun was the Ambassador from Egyptian Sultan Al-Nassir Faraj Ibn Barquq To prince Timur in (803 Ah)} , and other historical sources.



**Hamada Thabet
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05061

**The architectural elements on the Iranian Antiques Arts In the Qajari age
"Decoration and Iranian architectural constructions effect"**

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Abstract

Researchers interested in the architectural elements which appeared on Islamic Applied Arts. And appeared on Islamic Art in the Age Qajari some architectural drawings such as minarets, domes, niches and arcs. The paper aims to study this important phenomenon that emerged in the Qajar art. The paper also aims to study these elements and compared The architectural elements which appeared on Qajar art with Iranian architectural constructions. The paper also aims to study the effect of architectural constructions on the architectural elements implemented on Qajar art. The paper aims to answer the question: Are implemented elements just decorative form, Or architectural established Iranian influenced the composition of the architectural elements which appeared on Antiques Qajar. As well as the study of the architectural elements and the role of these elements in implemented on the arts decorations.

**Dr.
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**Spread of Islam and Crystallized Myth of Jihad in Balkan Peninsula—A
Historical Survey**

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Abstract

Global jihad is spreading dynamically in a worldwide level in current times. The distracted fanatics of Islamic faith are responsible for the growth and expansion of ‘Salafist Jihad’, completely an extreme version of Sunni Muslims. There is a long and complex history of the globalization of jihadist movement aiming at to restore and establish archaic form of Islam through armed struggle in the name of ‘sunnah’. Since the 1970s jihadists, a small fraction of world Muslim population engaged themselves in utilizing violence in the name Islamic religion and culture and sought to seize power and Islamize the society. In such perspective, the present paper attempts to examine and reconstruct briefly a history of growth and spread of Islamisation and consequent jihad in the Balkan region. The paper investigates that although the so-called ‘Balkan Jihad’ had been initiated and carried out in the last decade of the previous millennium by the

	<p>European version of Al Qaeda, the root of Islamisation of this region be traced in centuries ago when Muslim people left footprint there. One can find the strong presence of Islam in the Balkans in the thirteenth century A.D. The Muslim Turks, equipped with their excellent military skill, technique and strength had been employed by the Byzantine Emperors to serve the Eastern Roman Empire. Thus Ottoman Turks gradually earned opportunity to consolidate their foothold in this region which ultimately led to the Fall of Constantinople in 1453. In near past the historical civil war (ethnic conflict?) in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1992 prepared path for the jihadists/'Mujahedins' to storm entire Balkan peninsula, establish safe havens the whole region part of which previously ruled by their Muslim ancestors. Al Qaeda's European cells tactfully utilized the Balkan War of 1990s for spread of jihad in this vulnerable region. Afghan-trained Islamist militants, loyal to Osama bin Laden had established terrorist infrastructure successfully in the South-Eastern Europe. The present study further argues that how the fanatic extremists even after the end of the war in 1995 have been active to spread jihadism in the Balkans silently through various ways. There is a strong presence of a variety of jihadist groups in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Serbia, Sarajevo and other regions under the pretext of charity funds and related educational or philanthropic establishments. Consequently, the hypothesis is that the Balkan Jihad is a reality, not merely a theoretical connotation.</p> <p>Key-words: Islam, Jihad, Balkan region, Al Qaeda, Bosnian war</p>
 <p>Mohamed Ahmed Abd El-Rahman Ibrahim Enab GICICSSH1605063</p>	<p>Orientalism and its role in highlighting the impact of Islam on the culture of the Mughal Architectural and archaeological study</p> <p>Mohamed Ahmed Abd El-Rahman Ibrahim Enab Department of Islamic archeology – faculty of archeology– Fayoum University Maa25@fayoum.edu.eg</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Mongols converted to Islam and Ahmed Tekodar (681-683h) considered the first one of Ilkhanid Mongol convert to Islam. Mahmoud Ghazan issued the first decree stipulates that Islam is the official religion of the state Ilkhanid Mongol (654-754 A.H). Islam continued the official religion during Timurid dynasty (771-913 A.H). Islam had a huge influence in changing of the world's view of the Mongol people known for their barbarism, destruction and devastation to the people who are keen on building and construction in order to perpetuate their memory. This is evident through different architectural buildings left behind by Mongols like religious buildings (mosques, schools and domes etc.) and civilized buildings and scientific buildings, as well as other reforms that included the affairs of administration and finance, the economy and the judiciary and foreign relations. In this paper researcher study the impact of Orientalism in reverse civilized image of Mughal Muslims through portraits of Orientalists photographers. Those portraits reflect the cultural and civilized heritage of state of the Mughal Muslim in Iran and Central Asia by different buildings, Arts and various forms of civility and civilization in all walks of life that impressed the</p>

	<p>crowds of Westerners Orientalists. The importance of this study that these portraits considered illustrated documents documenting the case of buildings built by Mughals especially photographers of these portraits characterized by their style extreme realism. Examples of these orientalist photographers Frenchman photographer and architect, Pascal Coast, and photographer orientalist Richard Karolin Sommer and others. Researcher will compare between portraits of Orientalists and The remaining ones of the different buildings. The aim of research to correct opinion, which rejects the opinions of the Orientalists flatly despite a lot of them do justice to the Islamic civilization, whether writings or portraits which permeated museums in the world which hosts the near and far to enjoy the magic of the east Through mattresses of those Orientalists photographers which stands witness impress of Europeans by the east.</p> <p>Key words: Mughal- Mahmoud Ghazan- Orientalism- Pascal Coast</p>
<p>Siyasanga M Tyali GICICSSH1605064</p>	<p>Shifting the Boundaries Of Mainstream Logic Through The Peoples Media: The Role Of Community Radio In HIV/Aids Communication</p> <p>Siyasanga M Tyali Department of Communication Science, University of South Africa (UNISA), Pretoria, South Africa tyalism@unisa.ac.za</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>After three decades of a steady growth in HIV infections in South Africa, the role of mainstream health communication and its impersonal nature needs to be questioned. As a response to the scrutiny of mainstream top down health communication, this article reports on a research that was conducted on HIV/AIDS communication in relation to the role of community radio in health dialogue. The results of the study underpinning this article indicate that if HIV/AIDS communication is going to achieve any relevance in the on-going crisis of rising HIV infections in South Africa, the logic of traditional top-down mass media communication needs to be revisited. This article therefore proposes that in the context of the case study underpinning the research results, community wide partnerships and participation in health dialogue are the viable alternatives to HIV/AIDS communication. The researcher of this study illustrate that the intersection of the community radio with health communication stakeholders is the best strategy of involving communities in the dialogue of HIV/AIDS challenge that affects communities on a daily basis. The article is underpinned by the theories of participatory communication whilst the research data informing its argument has been sourced through unstructured interviews with the key stakeholders involved in the HIV/AIDS communication processes. The article concludes that participation in health communication including HIV/AIDS communication can best be achieved using the community radio sector in South Africa.</p>



Umar Fawad Sharif
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An Investigative study on job satisfaction level of Employees working in Software Industry, A View point of Employees in Pakistan

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Abstract

The study aimed to examine the role of working environment, pay and promotion, job security, level of fairness, relationship with coworkers and relationship with supervisor on the job satisfaction of the employees. Survey based data was collected from 183 respondents working in the software sector. Regression analysis was used to test the impact of the independent variables of the study on the job satisfaction. The results of the research revealed that there is a positive and significant relationship between working environment, pay and promotion, job security, and level of fairness and the job satisfaction. This implies that employees who are having good working environment, have reasonable and equitable pay and promotion, have higher job security, and are treated fairly, will have higher level of job satisfaction and these employees will contribute positively towards the success and overall productivity of the organization. Similarly, good and healthy relationship with coworkers and supervisor also leads to the job satisfaction. This implies that if employees coordinate well with each other and their supervisors they can have higher level of job satisfaction and they can contribute more towards the benefit of organization than the employees who do not coordinate well. In software sector if the management want to foster the job satisfaction of the employees they should provide good working environment, good pays and they should treat the employees fairly.



Shu-Man Pan
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Invisible or Visible: Homophobia, Violence, and Heterogeneous Space

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Abstract

Combing Goffman's theory of stigma, Cohen's concept of moral panics and Foucault's notion of heterotopias, this paper, draws data from content analysis and telephone survey, aims to explore how media representation of bully is related to stereotype of homosexuality, how this stereotype mediates the interaction between LGBTs and community residents and how this interaction leads to social exclusion of LGBTs and influences LGBTs' everyday life and rights. Based on the data from analyzing 182 articles of newspaper, this paper explores the effect of anti-stigma on the media representation of LGBT in Taiwan since World War II. The results show that: (1) While there is a slight improvement of the negative images in media representation, the positive images has not increased significantly after 1992; (2) The media representation is still dominated by stigma and discrimination; (3) LGBT is targeted as the object of moral discipline and desire. We conclude that stigmatizing LGBT is situated in

	<p>the multiple power among patriarchal ideology, heterosexual culture, media industry, and gender discrimination. In regarding to the dilemma that why there is no anti-stigma discourse in the media representation, we provide some suggestions: (1) LGBTs need to rethink about the strategy of anti-stigma; (2) The Media need to re-evaluate the orientation of news report and why they cannot challenge the oppression of heterosexual hegemony. This paper further investigates general public's attitude and the degree of acceptance of LGBT via telephone interview survey. Those 600 people aged 20 and over are reached by stratified random sampling. The research hypotheses are 1. the respondents' socio-demographic characteristics are correlated with variables such as trust toward the media, the contact frequency of media, their attitude, degree of acceptance of LGBTs; 2. the respondents' sources of information and experience of contact are correlated with their trust toward the media, frequency and their social relationship with contact persons, their attitude and degree of acceptance of LGBTs; 3. the respondents' frequency of contact with LGBTs are correlated with their attitude and degree of acceptance of LGBTs; 4. the respondents' attitude and the degree of acceptance of LGBTs can be predicted by their socio-demographic characteristics, sources of information, frequency and experience of contact with LGBTs.</p>
 <p>Loutfi, Hiam GICICSSH1605067</p>	<p>Adjusting the language of teachers' authority in classrooms: a rapid training in Dialogue & Peace Building</p> <p>Loutfi, Hiam Chair of Languages and Humanities Department, Rafik Hariri University, Lebanon, Mechref- Lebanon lotfih@rhu.edu.lb loutfi.hevam31@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Much of today's Arab world lives in cultures of violence and inequity. As Betty Reardon has put it, the culture of violence is 'the aggregation of world views, ways of thinking and problem-solving that lead to the continuous use of violence' and where 'human inequality is assumed to be natural, and violence in the pursuit of social and political purposes is legitimized as necessary and inevitable' (2001, p. 21). In other words, we are brought up in violence. As such, teachers of Arab countries after the Arab spring and especially the Lebanese are, unfortunately facing different and diverse students affected by violence and warfare. This qualitative case study targeted the perceptions of Lebanese teachers (n= 40) who had teaching experiences in two Lebanese private schools and the challenges they faced in establishing dialogue and building peace in diverse students in their classrooms, specifically about their teaching beliefs, styles, pedagogy, classroom management strategies. Results showed that teachers' participants encountered numerous challenges including language barriers, different perceptions and expectations of the roles of the teacher and students, communication with parents, teaching pedagogies and styles, and classroom management. The main findings suggest that teachers need to be prepared to face the hurdles of having more responsibilities, enhance their skills about social cohesion, positive authority language, and change in the external and internal dialogue, and communication with parents.</p>

	Key terms: Dialogue, peace building, classroom management, language barriers, diverse students
Jung-Tsung Yang GICICSSH1605068	<p style="text-align: center;">Scening A Sound: Michel Serres, Affect and Atmosphere</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jung-Tsung Yang Department of sociology, National Taipei University, Taiwan jtyang@mail.ntpu.edu.tw</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>There has been a growing interest in Michel Serres’s work. This interest somehow mainly circles around his exploration of noise, which foregrounds the ubiquity of noise. This exploration has inspired wide range extension of the notion of noise to study organization, communication and media. Noise is redeployed as being beneficial rather than being chaotic. Occasionally the notion of noise is extended to research of music but attention is seldom paid to recent theoretical shift driven by the concept of affect, emotion, atmosphere and social space, which could involve a variety of research agenda across different disciplines and could focus on music studies. Unsurprisingly these theoretical turns spur ongoing heated debates sometimes just talking past each other without clearing things out, sometimes producing viable research approaches but sometimes these turns do share a common concern, that is, music. Recently there is an affective turn in musicology, which delves the long existing disputes of the relation between emotion and affect, the pre-personal or trans-personal status of affect and the implication of the affect for ecology. In the wake of the reconceptualization of affect, the emergence of the concept of atmosphere is raised to query the dichotomy of affect and emotion and to carve out the spaciality of atmosphere in which music not necessarily figures prominently but at least how the atmosphere of the urban space impacts the performance of music has been addressed. Whereas in recent theoretical turn of the concept of scene the main task is derived mainly from the confrontation of current sociology of music to the long established tradition of CCCS, which tends to study popular music on the basis of class and age rather than from engaging with the debates of affect and atmosphere. Sociology of music underpinned by the concept of scene heads toward explicating of how popular music is flourishing in different avenues or environments with an eye on the emergence of atmosphere and affect during the live performance of popular music. This paper aims to clarify the relations among the debates of affect, atmosphere and scene and locate Michel Serres’s concept of noise in the context of these debates to look into the limitation of the concept of noise and how this concept can be enriched. Specific questions to be answered are: what is noise? What can noise do? How can the concepts of affect, atmosphere, scene bear on music?</p> <p>Key words: Michel Serres, noise, affect , atmosphere, music</p>



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Internet and Future of Pakistani Literature in 21st Century

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Abstract

It is a fact not deniable that evolution is an ongoing process. It triggers the quest of innovative paradigms for the promotion of fine arts and literature. The use of internet has compressed the wide distances of the universe. The use of Internet is increasing day by day in Pakistan. Such digital progress in digital world has deep effects on social, economic, literary and political life. Interdisciplinary research has not only bestowed new dimensions upon the minds but also has led to the ways of integrity in different spheres of fine arts. In my research paper, I shall focus on the point that the Internet has proved itself an important source regarding promotion of art, culture and literature in Pakistan. The Internet reader shall find this research paper a basic document for understanding the trends of arts and variation of cultures in Pakistan. The article while discussing the role of Internet in the promotion of Pakistani art and literature also touches upon the contemporary literary, social and political milieu of the Pakistani society in 21st century.



Ginawan Rianto
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Actualization of Human Right Values in Medina Charter

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Abstract

Human Rights is a fundamental rights of every human being universally. Nowadays, Human Rights is talked intensively along with a wide range of global issues in it. In speaking of the concept of human rights globally, it can not be denied that till now human rights is always based on the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" with the history of its development in western countries. However, it can not be denied as well, the concept of Human Rights can be encountered in the development of Islamic teachings by the Prophet Muhammad, one of which we can see in Medina Charter. Medina Charter with the meaning contained in it indeed contains human rights values. Although the concept of human rights in Medina Charter evolved from the teachings of a particular religion (Islam), but has values that are universal. Given that Medina Charter as part of the repertoire of the human rights concept, the author would like to participate and contribute with idea to write "Actualization of Human Rights Values in Medina Charter". The aim of this idea is to provide input to actualize

	<p>the values of human rights contained in the Medina Charter. The approach used in the writing of this idea is a qualitative descriptive approach based on a literature review. Keywords: Actualization; Human Rights; Medina Charter</p>
 <p>Ani Aristiani GICICSSH1605071</p>	<p>Building Character on Children through Revitalization of Folklore and Storytelling among Mothers</p> <p>Ani Aristiani Departemen of Indonesia Language and Literature, Faculty of Language and Art, Semarang State University, Indonesia ani.aristiani14@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Folklore and retelling story refer to the local native Indonesia culture. Both local cultures can certainly be used as efforts to form a child's character because of many moral values in folklore. Through storytelling, moral values more easily be understood and accepted by the children for the stories and interesting way of delivery. Usually folklore is told to children at night as a bedtime story. However, along with the way and the world development, the local culture especially oral literature began to be abandoned. Much foreign folklore translated in Indonesian Language, like Cinderella, Pinocchio, Beauty and the Beast, Snow White, The Three Bears that are even more popular in kids. In fact, they have less moral values. Currently, storytelling culture among older people is also abandoned. Busyness factor is one of the main reasons parents are no longer doing storytelling to the children at bedtime. Due to the importance of folklore and storytelling as one of the Indonesia cultural heritage and the formation of character building, the writers want to step down to contribute to write the ideas, entitled Building Character on Children through Revitalization Folklore and Storytelling among Mothers. The aim of this concept is to provide an alternative answer to the problem of moral degradation that hit Indonesia by revitalizing folklore and storytelling as well as introducing Indonesian folk tales to the younger generation and culture of storytelling among the mothers. The approach used in this study is a qualitative descriptive approach based on the study of literature.</p> <p>Index Terms— character building, revitalization, folklore, storytelling culture</p>
 <p>Itmam Ardiana GICICSSH1605072</p>	<p>Actualization of Human Right Values in Medina Charter</p> <p>ItmamArdiana Departement of Politics and Civics, Faculty of social Science, Semarang State University, Indonesia itmam.ardians@gmail.com</p> <p>GinawanRianto Semarang State University, Indonesia ghinawanrianto@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Human Rights is a fundamental rights of every human being universally. Nowadays, Human Rights is talked intensively along with a wide range of global</p>

	<p>issues in it. In speaking of the concept of human rights globally, it can not be denied that till now human rights is always based on the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights” with the history of its development in western countries. However, it can not be denied as well, the concept of Human Rights can be encountered in the development of Islamic teachings by the Prophet Muhammad, one of which we can see in Medina Charter. Medina Charter with the meaning contained in it indeed contains human rights values. Although the concept of human rights in Medina Charter evolved from the teachings of a particular religion (Islam), but has values that are universal. Given that Medina Charter as part of the repertoire of the human rights concept, the author would like to participate and contribute with idea to write “Actualization of Human Rights Values in Medina Charter”. The aim of this idea is to provide input to actualize the values of human rights contained in the Medina Charter. The approach used in the writing of this idea is a qualitative descriptive approach based on a literature review.</p> <p>Keywords: Actualization; Human Rights; Medina Charter</p>
 <p>Sofiana Safira Tofa GICICSSH1605073</p>	<p>Building Character on Children through Revitalization of Folklore and Storytelling among Mothers</p> <p>Sofiana Safira Tofa Department of English, Faculty of Language and Art, Semarang State University, Indonesia safiratofa@gmail.com</p> <p>Ani Aristiani Departemen of Indonesia Language and Literature, Faculty of Language and Art, Semarang State University, Indonesia ani.aristiani14@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Folklore and retelling story refer to the local native Indonesia culture. Both local cultures can certainly be used as efforts to form a child's character because of many moral values in folklore. Through storytelling, moral values more easily be understood and accepted by the children for the stories and interesting way of delivery. Usually folklore is told to children at night as a bedtime story. However, along with the way and the world development, the local culture especially oral literature began to be abandoned. Much foreign folklore translated in Indonesian Language, like Cinderella, Pinocchio, Beauty and the Beast, Snow White, The Three Bears that are even more popular in kids. In fact, they have less moral values. Currently, storytelling culture among older people is also abandoned. Business factor is one of the main reasons parents are no longer doing storytelling to the children at bedtime. Due to the importance of folklore and storytelling as one of the Indonesia cultural heritage and the formation of character building, the writers want to step down to contribute to write the ideas, entitled Building Character on Children through Revitalization Folklore and Storytelling among Mothers. The aim of this concept is to provide an alternative answer to the problem of moral degradation that hit Indonesia by revitalizing folklore and storytelling as well as introducing Indonesian folk tales to the younger generation and culture of storytelling among the mothers. The approach</p>

	<p>used in this study is a qualitative descriptive approach based on the study of literature. Index Terms— character building, revitalization, folklore, storytelling culture</p>
 <p>Ana Aristiana GICICSSH1605074</p>	<p>The Cultivation of Environmental Character Cares Through Procedures Text On Language Learning For Junior High School Students In Indonesia</p> <p>Ana Aristiana Departemen of Indonesia Language and Literature, Faculty of Language and Art, Semarang State University, Indonesia aristiana717@gmail.com</p> <p>FrediBudiyanto Semarang State University, Indonesia, CO 50229 Indonesia fbudiyanto210394@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The environment is a unity with all things surrounding, power, state, and living creatures, including humans, and behavior that affect the living and well-being of humans and other living creatures. Environment now days, in the 20th century is growing issue of global warming due to an increase in emissions of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere that cause the temperature of the earth increases. Global warming that happened in Indonesia is marked by frequent experience long dry season. In East Kalimantan, forest fire has reached the extent of more than 4 million hectares. Environmental damage occurs not only in large cities, but also in many areas, whether it is conducted by a multinational company, country or folk periphery. Based on the existing problems in the field, strategic measurement is needed to reduce environmental damage. For which the author presents an idea titled The Cultivation of Environmental Character Cares Through Procedures Text on Language Learning for Junior High School Students In Indonesia. The objective is to instill the character values of environmentalcares among learners in schools, especially junior high school students. Through instilling the character values of environmental cares to students, the writer expects that they can implement in their surroundings. This paper is expected to provide a new reference in implementing eco-character value through language learning and can it be an alternative to increase the motivation of learners in the learning procedure text. The method of writing this paper is using qualitative descriptive approach based on the study of literature. This approach is expected to provide an accurate picture of the potential object of study. The data collection ids from conditions in the field were presented by speakers at once the resources that come from books and theories that are relevant to the topic of hair like the idea of writing newspaper articles, journals, and Internet. The source of this study is expected to amplify the discussion of the topic. Data collected through the case study technique as well sort out the sources of literature that support the settlement of the problem in this paper.</p> <p>Index Terms— environmental character care, language learning, procedure text.</p>



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The Cultivation of Environmental Character Cares Through Procedures Text On Language Learning For Junior High School Students In Indonesia

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Abstract

The environment is a unity with all things surrounding, power, state, and living creatures, including humans, and behavior that affect the living and well-being of humans and other living creatures. Environment now days, in the 20th century is growing issue of global warming due to an increase in emissions of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere that cause the temperature of the earth increases. Global warming that happened in Indonesia is marked by frequent experience long dry season. In East Kalimantan, forest fire has reached the extent of more than 4 million hectares. Environmental damage occurs not only in large cities, but also in many areas, whether it is conducted by a multinational company, country or folk periphery. Based on the existing problems in the field, strategic measurement is needed to reduce environmental damage. For which the author presents an idea titled The Cultivation of Environmental Character Cares Through Procedures Text on Language Learning for Junior High School Students In Indonesia. The objective is to instill the character values of environmentalcares among learners in schools, especially junior high school students. Through instilling the character values of environmental cares to students, the writer expects that they can implement in their surroundings. This paper is expected to provide a new reference in implementing eco-character value through language learning and can it be an alternative to increase the motivation of learners in the learning procedure text. The method of writing this paper is using qualitative descriptive approach based on the study of literature. This approach is expected to provide an accurate picture of the potential object of study. The data collection ids from conditions in the field were presented by speakers at once the resources that come from books and theories that are relevant to the topic of hair like the idea of writing newspaper articles, journals, and Internet. The source of this study is expected to amplify the discussion of the topic. Data collected through the case study technique as well sort out the sources of literature that support the settlement of the problem in this paper.

Index Terms— environmental character care, language learning, procedure text.

Murat Aydin
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Internal Audit in Turkish Public Finance and Final Form

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Abstract

	<p>Turkish Public Finance met with " Internal Audit Institution" thanks to Public Financial Administration and Control law no 5018 in 2006. Internal audit has entered in to legislation, in the light of the principles of transparency and accountability, with the purpose of using public resources effectively, economically and efficiently. This study aims to determine the operational status of the internal audit of public administrations. In this context, by examining the relevant parts of the law with the document scanning method, according to Internal Auditor positions allocated to the public administration, the numbers were determined. Staff allocated to the public administrations of the 47% is made up of the Internal Auditor. Even that did not appoint the Internal Auditor of the most important institutions of the state they found it. The main reason for this internal audit has been identified as the lack of legal obligation. Key words: accountability, internal audit, internal auditor, transparency</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Rufa'iTanimu GICICSSH1605078</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Changes and Influence of Fashion to Hausa/Fulani Tribe from Centuries to Present</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rufa'iTanimu Department of Fashion Design and Clothing Technology, HussainiAdamu Federal Polytechnic KazaureJigawa State, Nigeria rufaikazaure@gmail.com abulabdulkzr@yahoo.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper examines the changes and influence of fashion to Hausa/Fulani tribe situated in northern Nigeria. This paper also highlight some of the changes occurred to this tribal group from olden days to present. Since fashion is a popular thing for a period of time, it keeps changing and developing. However, fashion is almost always related with the way people looks and dress according to their culture or religion. Fashion has now become unseparate part of human's life as it influenced on many aspects of Hausa/Fulani traditional attires and their contemporary life. The clothes that Hausa/Fulani wear differs and can make a statement about their lifestyle, aspirations and class. Key words:Fashion, changes, Influence, Hausa/Fulani, Tribes, Centuries and Present</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Ibrahim Bala GICICSSH1605079</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Socio-cultural Impact of Fashion to the Societies</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ibrahim Bala Department of Fashion Design and Clothing Technology, HussainiAdamu Federal Polytechnic KazaureJigawa State, Nigeria Ibrahimkazaure@yahoo.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper discusses the socio-cultural impact of fashion to the societies in general. This paper also highlights the key factors of fashion in developing nations. Fashion is part of the cultural industries and identity of a country. Fashions and Individual or collective Identities are born out of the social, political and economic context and are understood in a specific place and are understood in through the lenses of its history. Clothing and Fashion are embodied practices Identities can be performed, adopted or constructed to challenge or conform to</p>

	<p>social norms; however the dominant culture and dress codes assist us in understanding societies. Keywords: Fashion, societies, Impact and Socio-cultural</p>
<p>Binta Muhammad Ibrahim GICICSSH1605080</p>	<p>Importance of Textile to Fashion Industries</p> <p>Binta Muhammad Ibrahim Department Of Fashion Design and Clothing Technology HussainiAdamu Federal Polytechnic, P.M.B 5004 Kazaure, Jigawa State Nigeria Bintamuhammad12@yahoo.com</p> <p>Abstract The role of textile towards the development of fashion industry cannot be over-emphasized. Taking into consideration the crucial position it occupies in the various aspects of fashion. This paper x-rays the importance of textile both as fiber and as design in the development of fashion industry and the nation's economy. And it is very clear that textile serves as a major source of employment in small, medium and large scale industries. Recommendations were made on how textile can be better poised for the improvement of the fashion industry for the ultimate growth of the nation. Keywords: Importance, Textile, Fashion and Industries</p>
 <p>FarhanaMannan GICICSSH1605081</p>	<p>Woman Principal Instructional Leadership Support and Its Effects on Teacher Organizational Commitment</p> <p>FarhanaMannan Institute of Educational Leadership, University of Malaya, 50603, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia farhanamannan80@gmail.com</p> <p>Sailesh Sharma Institute of Educational Leadership, University of Malaya, 50603, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>KaziEnamulHoque Institute of Educational Leadership, University of Malaya, 50603, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>JeyasushmaVeeriah Institute of Educational Leadership, University of Malaya, 50603, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract With the implementation of Malaysia Education Blueprint (2013-2025), the role of principal as an instructional leader has been widely debated in the education system. This debate further extends to Malaysian woman principal as an instructional leader influencing on various factors of school outcomes. Therefore, this study aims to identify the influencing factor of woman principal instructional leadership practice on teacher organizational commitment in Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur secondary schools. This non-experimental quantitative study was conducted using a survey containing 68 items</p>

	<p>demonstrating instructional leadership practice, teacher organizational commitment. A total of 357 questionnaires from teachers were used for data analysis. The data was analyzed by means, standard deviation and Multiple Regression and Structural Equation Modelling. The findings of this study show that developing a positive school learning climate acts as a predictor on teacher organizational commitment while instructional leadership directly influence on teacher organizational commitment. The findings show that well-organized training, furthermore is required for woman principal to enhance their leadership skills for enhancing the quality of teaching in schools and fill up the gap on leadership practices of woman principal in this context.</p>
 <p>NuraShehu Bashir GICICSSH1605082</p>	<p>The African Union and Conflict Resolution: Towards Promoting Sustainable Peace, Security and Stability in Africa</p> <p>NuraShehu Bashir Department of History, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Sokoto State University, Nigeria nurabash2000@yahoo.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Generally, there are various factors and circumstances that lead to conflict in any given society, community or a state. In Africa in particular, issues of, ethnicity, land acquisition and ownership disputes, Power struggles and leadership related challenges, electoral crisis, human needs, marginalisation and other related issues causes conflict within African communities. This paper examines the African Union, African conflicts and the roles of the African Union (AU) in conflict resolutions in Africa, focusing on the recent Zimbabwe conflict. The paper believes that the intervention of African union in conflict resolutions within the African continent promote sustainable peace, security and stability in the entire continent.</p>
 <p>ShamaRazi GICICSSH1605083</p>	<p>Prospects of Internet Banking in Developing Markets: A Case Study of Pakistan.</p> <p>ShamaRazi Department of Business Administration, Pakistan shamakrazi@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Escalating use of technology in all industries has resulted in the banking industry providing its customers with services electronically rather than over the counter. Over the past decade Internet banking has gained a lot of attention and hence it has become interesting to study factors that influence a person's choice of using Internet banking over the traditional means of banking. A series of different techniques, such as structural equation modelling and confirmatory factor analysis, were used to determine which factor has the strongest impact on the adoption of Internet banking. The research goes on to conclude that out of the four factors adopted from the UTAUP model, three factors (perceived usefulness, security, and convenience) were seen to have a significant influence while one (social influence) had an insignificant influence. Further researches can include</p>

	<p>factors others than the one taken above and also a comparison can be made amongst other Asian countries to see which factors are most influential. Keywords: Adoption, Internet Banking, Security, Perceived Usefulness, Convenience, Structural Equation Modelling, online banking in Pakistan.</p>
 <p>Siow May Ling GICICSSH1605084</p>	<p>The Mutualism of Social-Exchange Theory and Empowerment as a Tourism-Community Nexus in Sabah, Malaysia.</p> <p>Siow May Ling School of Management and Languages, Heriot-Watt University, 62200, Putrajaya Malaysia m.siow@hw.ac.uk</p> <p>Sridar Ramachandran Institute of Agricultural and Food Policy Studies (IKDPM), Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43300, Serdang, Malaysia Institute of Tropical Forestry and Forest Products (INTROP), Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43300, Serdang, Malaysia Faculty of Forestry, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43300, Serdang, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the impact of merging Social Economic Theory (SET) and Empowerment as a tourism-community nexus towards the Pela'u community in Semporna, Sabah. Tourism, identified to bring in socio-economic opportunities for the rural poor is a flourishing business in Semporna, however, lures in minimal participation from these individuals. While, SET identifies the perceived cost and benefits of exchange between tangible and intangible rewards as its theoretical core, merging SET and empowerment is seen as a symbiosis as empowerment theory fills the theoretical gap of SET by look into inculcating proactive behaviours that can increase their receptiveness towards tourism as a whole. This is to promote attitudinal change and receptiveness towards tourism within the Pela'u community as they contribute towards the anthropogenic degradation in TunSakaran Marine Park and Sipadan Island Park. These non-citizens do not have proper sanitation, no rights to basic education, and are nomadic, and many have resorted to illegal and unregulated methods of fishing and waste management. A series of in-depth interviews with key stakeholders reveal that these groups are less receptive towards tourism and prefer to stay within the norms of their daily activities. It is suggested that existing policies be amended on the grounds of empowering local communities in efforts to encourage higher participation and sustainable practices in the tourism industry.</p> <p>Keywords: community-based tourism, sustainable tourism, natural resource governance, Semporna, rural tourism</p>

<p>Muhammad Shoaib khan</p> <p>GICICSSH1605085</p>	<p>Sustainable Rural Development in Pakistan some major issues and Strategies for Sustainable Development</p> <p>Muhammad Shoaibkhan</p> <p>Student of M.Phil,Economics,SaluKhairpur University</p> <p>Sohail Ahmed Channa</p> <p>Research Scholar ,Hyderabad,Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Purpose: Thisstudy investigates the Sustainable Rural Development in Pakistan, some major issues, and Strategies for Sustainable Developmentin the Rural areas of Sindh.Data Collection and Research Methodology: Data were collected from 30 organizations by using simple random technique and data were analyzed by using SPSS software. Findings: It was revealed thatsustainable development of the rural sector in Pakistan produces evidence of the degradation of the rural resources such as land, water, air, forest, biodiversity, ecology, and also erosion of social values.The current scenario is quite dismal and warrants the urgent need on the part of the governments of the world, organization, and all other stake-holders to come together to take stock of the grim situation and act collectively to protect the environment in the interest of present and future generations. If we don't act swiftly at this critical juncture the future cost of inaction would be very high perhaps beyond the means of developing countries.Practical Implication: The biggest challenge for the sustainable development in Rural Sindh is the lack of education and Karo Kari criminal activities and lack of basic rights. This study contributes and explores the challenges of Rural Women in the sustainable development of rural Sindh and how these critical unethical problems we can overcome the KARO KARI, and other various social issues that can be resolved through good governance.Limitation: There are some limitations in this research because most of the survey responses were obtained from male participants.Original Value: The current research provides the path for the rural development to resolve issues related to cooperation and governance.</p> <p>Key Words: Sustainable, development, Rural Development</p>
	<p>Time Management, Burnout, Personality and Social Support among Students</p> <p>Farah Layth Faculty of Educational Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia</p> <p>Mothna Mohammed Faculty of Educational Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia</p> <p>Shazia Malik Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia shazia11malik@hotmail.com</p>

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GICICSSH1605086

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Abstract

Time management performs an important role in performing tasks in time without getting burnout. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship of time management, personality, social support and burnout among students. The literature suggests that personality and social support defense the negative effects of time management on burnout. There were 214 respondents who have participated in the online survey consisting of six sections which are demographic, work experience, time management, personality, social support, and burnout. A descriptive statistics, T-test for Independent Sample Means, Pearson Correlation, and Multiple Regression were used to analyse the data. . There are inconsistencies in the findings obtained by previous researchers on the relationship between time management and burnout among students indicate that research into the effects of time management, personality and social support on students' burnout is not conclusive. This study attempts to fill the gap by investigating the relationship of time management, personality and social support to reduce burnout among students by using the proper time management skills. Co-relation statistic revealed that time management has significantly relationship with burnout; however burnout has no significant relationship with personality.
Key Words: Time management, Burnout, Personality, Social Support



Zainab Kamran Mirza
GICICSSH1605087

Role of Women and Gender Disparity in Pakistani Media Organizations in the Digital Age

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Abstract

This study analyses gender inequality and glass ceiling, which are the greatest hindrances that are keeping away the Pakistani women from reaching high positions in the corporate world particularly in media organizations. Working women in Pakistan face much difficulty in climbing the professional ladder and are regularly discriminated from the leadership positions. The study at hand, investigates the overarching circumstance of discriminatory limitation impact from Pakistani working women's viewpoint alongside limited career opportunities that are keeping them away from profession about which they are ambitious. The gender discrimination is accessed on five categories: Glass ceiling, Wage gap, opportunities, Competence, Social and cultural barriers. Survey questionnaire was given to working female reporters, journalists and RJ's. Findings offered insight about the prevalence of gender discrimination in media jobs targeted to females. Women can fantasize only however, might never achieve high stature positions in media organizations. It's certainly wrong to say that women are not competent enough and lack the skills and don't have the right capacities to be deserving of key posts in media.



Chih-Ming, Chien
GICICSSH1605088

A Preliminary Study on the Construction Models of Open Source Architecture based on the Collaboration Construction in Human Civilization

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Abstract

Open source architecture (OSA) has gradually gained prevalence in the construction industry in recent years. The earliest form of OSA has been observed in vernacular architecture. However, obvious discrepancies can be discerned between historical and modern construction, such as the use of currency in acquiring resources in modern times, the complex piping, wiring, and electrical machinery of modern architecture, and the high specialization of modern society. A literature review and a case study approach were adopted in the present study to collate three collaboration construction models that were sequentially developed and implemented from the beginning of human civilization, specifically, the general collaboration employed by the common people in traditional settlements, the general contractor collaboration adopted following the Industrial Revolution, and the humanitarian architecture and organization collaboration applied in modern society. These collaboration models were analyzed to determine resource acquisition methods, collaboration construction methods, and life collaboration methods. The present study also conducted a preliminary analysis to develop a feasible collaboration construction model for modern OSA based on existing construction procedures. The proposed model contains the following three features: (1) it is a sharing economy platform for architecture; (2) it incorporates non-professional collaboration to restructure a profession-centered construction process; (3) and it adopts a time dollar concept to create a system of service sharing.

Keyword: Open Source Architecture, Vernacular Architecture, General contractor, Collaboration Construction



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The Protection of Cultural Heritage: An Insights of National Heritage Act 2005

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Abstract

This study discusses the the impact of legal aspect towards cultural heritage in Malaysia. This valuable heritage must be given a comprehensive protection in order to be appreciated by future generations. The Government enacted the National Heritage Act (Act 645) to provide a proper protection to the Malaysia's heritage. The objective of this study is to identify the effectiveness of legal aspect (National Heritage Act 2005) in providing protection towards heritage in Malaysia. This qualitative study applied a non participation observation and a document review in collecting data. Apart from the issue of proper protection is given to cultural heritage, this paper also highlights the significant role of the

	<p>Commissioner of Cultural Heritage in the Act and emphasises that it should be properly exercised. The finding showed that the National Heritage Act 2005 is still capable in providing protection through legal provisions even though it is not yet comprehensive to cover all aspects of cultural heritage in Malaysia. This study gives an insightful contribution of Government's efforts in the protection of national heritage.</p>
 <p>Suratha Kumar Malik GICICSSH1605090</p>	<p>The Contradictory Effects of Globalization on Women empowerment: Problems, Challenges and Opportunities</p> <p>Suratha Kumar Malik Dept. of Political Science, Vidyasagar University, Midnapore, West Bengal, India surathajnu@gmail.co</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The main objective of this research article is to explore the impacts of globalization on gender empowerment. Previous research on globalization and development have either used women's access to formal work or education or gender development scores as an indicator of women's empowerment and have not captured women's empowerment completely. Here I have tried to overcome this limitation by defining empowerment as a complex of access to resources (access to education, formal and informal labor force), employment opportunity, marginalization, decision-making power, and gender-equality as the empowerment scores). Here the question addresses globalization as an economic process, and raises how far that have been gender neutral. Has it weakened patriarchy and created greater employment opportunities and greater equality for women. There is a need for an assessment from a feminist and socialist standpoint, since the bourgeois/ non-feminist scholarship makes invisible both the class and gender dimensions of the dynamics of power and capital distribution.</p>
 <p>Mohammed Ahmad Ado GICICSSH1605091</p>	<p>Sociopragmatics of Code Mixing and Switching in Reconciliation Proceedings: A Case of Bauchi State Shariah Commission, Nigeria</p> <p>Mohammed Ahmad Ado Department of English, Faculty of Arts and Education, Bauchi State University, Gadau, Nigeria School of Education and Modern Languages, UUM College of Arts and Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia ado.ahmedmohammed@yahoo.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Due to the peculiarity of the spoken language identified among parties involved in reconciliation proceedings and their arbitrators in the Shariah Reconciliation courts, this paper explores some sociopragmatic aspects of the Hausa natives (Northern Nigeria, West Africa) Shariah reconciliation Courts judicial discourse. To this end, 12 various case proceedings of family disputes on marital issues were recorded through audiovisual recordings. The data were coded and analysed with the help of Nvivo 10, focusing, amongst others, on Searle's taxonomy of speech acts of expressiveness, Brown and Levinson politeness strategies. It is discovered that Code Mixings and Switching (CMS) appear/employ severally and constantly in the reconciliation proceedings by both parties (litigants) and their</p>

	<p>arbitrators/court officials. Finally, the paper demonstrates that it is a cultural practice that during reconciliation proceedings, Hausa language is utilised mostly as medium of communication, hence, sometimes due to the Arabic and Islamic cultural influence of Hausa natives as well as being English as official language in the Nigerian settings, CMS is part of a common feature of reconciliation proceedings within Bauchi state Shariah Commission of Nigeria. Key Words: Sociopragmatics, Code Mixing and Switching, Reconciliation Proceedings, Speech Acts, Shariah</p>
 <p>NatchaMahapoonyanont GICICSSH1605093</p>	<p>Empowering Teachers Model</p> <p>NatchaMahapoonyanont Thaksin University, Thailand Natcha.M@hotmail.com</p> <p>TharadetMahapoonyanont Thaksin University, Thailand</p> <p>CharinratBoonnuat Thaksin University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Empowerment is a process of interactions with various causal factors allowing individuals to find and develop power for use in successful works of benefit for self, the organization and society. Empowerment is, therefore, a process concurrent with human needs where the need to control and improve oneself is a process requiring self-imposed decisions and the action of everyone involved. Empowerment has been adapted in educational organizations such as schools to change the administrative structure within schools as it is relevant to work performance, teachers' teaching management and effective school administration. The growing demands on teachers' work in the age of globalization requires teachers to be equipped through research culture to cope with the demands to improve their work. The purpose of this research was to develop Teachers' Research Culture Empowerment Model, to promote research cultures.</p> <p>In creating this teacher empowerment model for developing research culture, the researcher applied the empowerment model of Cattaneo, L. B. and Chapman, A. R. (2010) in combination with concepts and theories related to teacher empowerment of a number of other scholars as shown in the details to be stated further. As for the components of the teacher empowerment model for developing research culture, the researcher synthesized the following seven components: setting meaningful goals; perceiving self-efficacy; knowledge, competency, action learning, reflective thinking on the environments of organizations that promote teacher empowerment (offering opportunities, participation in decision-making, career advancement and teamwork).</p> <p>According to the model created through the study of related documents, this empowerment model processed on fostering goal setting, action learning and reflective thinking step. The self-efficacy, competency and knowledge will be integrated into content of module. Though it was assumed that this could change as they work through the activities.</p>



Thanigaivel R. Krishnan
GICICSSH1605094

The Effect of Human Resource Management (HRM) Practices on Service-Oriented Organizational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB)

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ABSTRACT

In the human resource management-organizational performance research context, this paper is focusing on the effect of Human Resource Management (HRM) practices (pay practice, job security, training and development, supervisor support) on service-oriented Organizational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB) in Malaysian telecommunication and internet service providers. A quantitative study was conducted on 204 customer-contact employees who working in telecommunications and internet service providers in Malaysia. Correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis were applied to analyse the relationships between HRM practices and service-oriented OCB. The results indicate that, job security, training and development, supervisor support and overall perceptions of HRM practices have positive and significant effect on service-oriented OCB with the exception for pay practice.

Keywords: HRM Practices, Service-Oriented OCB, Customer-Contact Employees, Telecommunication and Internet Service Provider



Hiroyuki Nobuto
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The Building of Social Capital for the Arts to Increase Accessibility in Asia

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present paper is to focus on the new meaning and function of arts management research; and by so doing, to eschew the conventional business administration perspective, illuminate the role of art in society, and investigate methodologies for improving the hidden potentials of society.

The origin of traditional arts management lies in the West. It is based on the premise of a high-class arts market established by the bourgeoisie and deals with the investigation of methods for accurately realizing the sharing of resources among them. Cultural facilities are established for this purpose and, by constructing an economic support system, the goal is to operate through the balance of supply and demand. The present author, however, is removed from the trends of traditional research, and focuses on research for using the creative effects of the arts in places where the socially vulnerable suffer through

hardships. This denotes "solving social problems through a completely different context from traditional forms of art, such as concerts and exhibitions, that rely on the autonomous qualities of art" (Nakagawa, 2009) when working with "the socially excluded, not simply as subjects for protection, but in order to encourage their independence and the formation of mutual relationships with other people" (Miyamoto, 2005).

In recent years, along with the eschewal of existing research trends, a line of thought has emerged stressing the necessity of focusing on Asia. This is because it is difficult to apply existing methods to Asia exactly as they are, due to the financial crisis and subsequent weakening of the middle class that supports the arts as well as changes in social structure. There is thus a need for arts management research that originates upon a new idea (Nakagawa, 2013).

However, because of the differing political and economic trends throughout the Asian countries as well as their differing identities, including religious and ethnic characteristics, it is difficult to define Asia as a whole. Hirata states that "because a unique relationship is created between humans and nature, or between humans with one another in Asia, even solutions to conflicts are tied to traditional wisdoms and local qualities of the area, and as such, attempts are being made to solve social problems through the introduction of art" (2010). Although Hirata attempts to build practical wisdom based on "Asian" commonalities, such as forms of Asian traditional communities and their concept of cooperation, the problems faced by modern society are becoming ever more complex and elevated on a daily basis, and overly anticipating the omnipotence of art comes with a risk, also considering the extreme paucity of precedent research and examples in this field. It thus follow that, in order to not fall into this trap, there is a need to establish a research system from the long-term perspective of thoroughly examining the diversity and differences of each region and systematizing them. It was from such a standpoint that Thailand, as a Southeast Asian hub, was selected as the research subject for the present paper.

In Thai society, there has been a tendency for poverty and class disparities to be fostered through the global economic crisis since the Lehman shock. Furthermore, situations have emerged in which the socially vulnerable have been directly harmed, such as with the indigenous people and the frequent occurrence of natural disasters like tsunamis and floods as well as social disasters like terrorist activities and coup d'etats. The present paper focuses on the exclusive zone of the Nang Lerng community (hereafter called Nang Lerng) at the center of Bangkok and introduces a case study aimed at community regeneration through art by illuminating the process and context of community art as investigated by the author through field surveys over the course of three years.

Nang Lerng is a community that had the first land-based market in Bangkok, created when the water-based floating market was moved on land around a hundred years ago. A movie theater was later constructed and Nang Lerng's economy grew largely as a central entertainment area renown for its theaters for the masses as well as its brothels. However, with the development of roads after the Second World War, modern markets and commercial facilities came to be built one by one on new, undeveloped lands. Nang Lerng lost its status as the center of entertainment and economy in Bangkok and fell on a path of gradual decline, becoming a community experiencing an unending influx of the poor class.

Approximately thirty years after this in 2006, a fine arts student intervened in

	<p>the community and developed an interest in the realities of the slums in Nang Lerng. This student later came to implement a continual project based on the children in these slums, and this project began to involve many outsiders as well as residents. In 2010, she succeeded in holding a large-scale art event using cultural resources. This project not only contributed to heightening the residents' local identity but also helped many Thai people reaffirm the social value of the cultural resources in Nang Lerng. At the same time, through the media, Nang Lerng came to be widely recognized as a community striving towards regeneration through inclusive means, and it grew to become a model case for community art using cultural resources (Nobuto, 2012).</p> <p>Community art in Nang Lerng has thus contributed to the residents' empowerment and the regeneration of local identity, and while this point has been recognized for its pioneering quality, there is a need to strive for diversity in the future. Being creative about increasing accessibility to art enables highly public qualities to be maintained and, as a result, this leads to the building of social capital. Because of art's innate flexibility, management is difficult, and there have been many examples of failure. Thus the role of art must constantly be reviewed, with feedback both from practice as well as theory.</p> <p>Keywords: Social Inclusion, Arts Management, Socially Disadvantaged Areas, Community Regeneration, Accessibility, Social Capital</p>
 <p>Naima Minhas GICICSSH1605097</p>	<p>Eastern Socio Cultural Sensibility in the Gift of Possession: Woman from East</p> <p>Naima Minhas Kinnarid College for Women University, Lahore, Pakistan naima.bilal@yahoo.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Poetry is not only dreams and visions; it is the skeleton architecture of our lives. It lays the foundation for a future of change, A bridge across our fears of what has never been before. -AUDRE LORDE</p> <p>The soil, the land, the air has a life, an aura, the essence of which forms the culture of the terrestrial, reflected through an individual's actions, reactions, the art and the artifacts the individuals contribute to the society. Arts and artifacts hold vital podium as link to the socio cultural sensibility of any land. Not only they behold the historical, political as well as psychological make-up of a society but are also significant as carriers of cultural consciousness. Engaging with the creation of art enriches one's perspectives, intellectual stimulation and is fuel to community development. Poetry, thus as an expressive culture is significant as the poet sees things in diverse ways, from different angles and forms a vehicle for: understanding social issues, building cultural connections, bridging borders, crossing boundaries and undergoes a journey to and from the core. Poetry can as well engage in social revitalization by including abandoned areas, practices, rituals and raising questions. Poetry develops as well as reflects community and collective identity.</p> <p>The Indian Sub continent is idealistic in nature as the cultural experts assert. This land enjoys strong traces of cultural diversity inherited from varying sources. The role of Indo Pak cultural diplomats such as saints, poets, and story tellers is</p>

	<p>significant for people interested in the Eastern culture as carriers allowing better socio cultural understanding and building relationship between people of different faiths, sects and regions.</p> <p>This thesis interprets the socio cultural sensibility coded in the poetic collection <i>The Gift of Possession</i> by Muhammad Athar Tahir, a renowned Pakistani calligrapher, poet, story teller and an activist. He currently chairs the ICPWE (International Centre for Pakistani Writers in English). <i>The Gift of Possession</i> is his fifth collection of poems, published in 2012 it establishes the link between the selected poetry and the culture represented through it as well as the culture the poetry creates for the reader. Thus, there is dual culture, one is the reflection of the poet on the environment he breathes in and the other that the reader visits in his virtual tour through imagery, metaphor, other literary devices and the inner as well as the outer landscape of the poem.</p> <p>This research is significant in bringing forth the similarities in the cultural aura of the Malaysian as well as Pakistani Muslim contemporary poetry and would be the first step to explore what connects both the nations and through what methodology.</p>
 <p>Hadeel Al-Alosi YRAG16053051</p>	<p>User-Generated Content, Fantasy, and the Law</p> <p>Hadeel Al-Alosi Affiliation: University of New South Wales h.alalosi@hotmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Unlike the previous generations, individuals today are not merely consuming media online, but creating their own material and sharing it among a wide and global audience. The use of the internet is characterised by increased participation and interaction among users who use it to express themselves. The availability and affordability, and apparent anonymity provided by the internet provides an ideal space to share one's fantasies, some of which may be regarded as deviant. Of concern is that the law has not caught up with the way in which individuals are using the new digital communication technologies to share this content, as highlighted by the potential criminalisation of young people who create material containing sexually explicit themes under the child abuse materials legislation. Accordingly, the proposed presentation seeks to discuss the types of user-generated content that are problematic in law and how this affects the freedom of expression rights of creators and consumers. It is particularly concerned with user-generated content in the form of fan fiction stories and deviant forms of art, both of which have become a popular mode of expression, especially for young people. As will be discussed, some of this material contains sexually explicit themes that trigger the child abuse material legislation, thus highlighting the law's unintended consequences and its chilling effects on expression.</p>
	<p>Systematic Violence in Palm Oil Plantations in North Sumatra</p> <p>Susan de Groot Heupner Murdoch University, Perth, Australia</p>



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Abstract

Although it has been almost two decades since the fall of the Suharto regime, political reform and democratization has not challenged realities of systematic oppression, coercion and violence experienced by workers in palm oil plantations in North Sumatra, Indonesia. This dissertation reveals the complex mechanisms that enable and sustain New Order structures to exist both inside and outside the plantation system. Fieldwork data points to the various ways in which the independent trade union is forced to manoeuvre within and against this system in its attempt to empower workers and built a strong political force. In his reflection on the oppressive rule of the Tsar and the resistance movement of 1901 Russia, Lenin wrote, “even those able and ready to make exposures have no tribune from which to speak, no eager and encouraging audience.” Although the tribune in Indonesia is built on legally binding pillars, these are proven too weak and corrupt in order for trade unionists to organize and emancipate plantation workers. This can partly be attributed to a history of ideological suppression and decades of authoritarian rule, and partly to the demands of modern capitalism and global production chains needing a “cheap, socially malleable and politically inarticulate” labour force. The fact that palm oil has become the number one vegetable oil worldwide and Indonesia its prime producer since a few years cannot be separated from the ways in which the plantation system functions internally, and the labour machine that drives it. The study exposes the deeply embedded power structures that sustain all the elements of the plantation system and shows how the squeeze of labour and capital resembles a system of slavery that dissolved centuries ago. As a conclusion, the dissertation argues the plantation system is a system of violence that not only facilitates the ‘slavish submission’ of plantation workers, it also works in manipulative ways to tear down the pillars of the tribune from which trade unionists attempt to speak.



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Subjectivity, Despair and Passion in the Augustinian Person

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Abstract

This paper presents an exposition of the existential concepts of subjectivity, despair and passion within the theoretical framework of the philosophy of Augustine of Hippo or more commonly known as St. Augustine. I will be focusing on Augustine’s central works which are the Confessions, On the Trinity and On the Free Choice of Will. This paper will be divided into two parts. The first part will discuss the basic ideas of the existential approach, centering on the concepts of subjectivity, despair and passion as conceptualized by the early existentialists such as Søren Kierkegaard and Friedrich Nietzsche. The second part of this paper will expose the different concepts of Augustine that express the fundamental notions of subjectivity, despair and passion. For this part I will focus on Augustine’s concepts of human dignity, original sin and the inward journey of the self, which all constitute Augustine’s notion of the human person as a whole.

	<p>The entire article will also provide deep connections among the mentioned figures of philosophy that center on man and his identity as a subject. Key Words: human dignity – identity - inward journey - existentialism</p>
<p>Pow Yih Ling GIC16053052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Perceived Motivation-Specific Benefits and Intention to Continue Volunteering with Role Identity and Satisfaction as Mediators</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pow Yih Ling Department of Psychology, Faculty of Behavioural Sciences, HELP University, Kuala Lumpur yihlingpow@outlook.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>To assess whether perceived motivation-specific benefits predicts intention to continue volunteering while being mediated by role identity and satisfaction of volunteering, 154 youth volunteers from various NGOs in Malaysia were recruited through a non-probability convenience-purposive sampling method. This study had a non-experimental correlational design. Participants were asked to report their perceived motivation-specific benefits, intention to continue volunteering, satisfaction of volunteering, and role identity. Results showed a significant positive correlation between perceived motivation-specific benefits and intention to continue volunteering. These findings supported the hypothesis that perceived motivation-specific benefits would positively correlated with intention to continue volunteering. There was also significant partial mediation of role identity and satisfaction of volunteering between perceived motivation-specific benefits and intention to continue volunteering. These findings supported the hypotheses that role identity and satisfaction of volunteering would mediate the relationship between perceived motivation-specific benefits and intention to continue volunteering. Additionally, the relationship between perceived motivation-specific benefits and intention to continue volunteering was weaker while controlling for role identity than satisfaction of volunteering. As such, the hypothesis is not supported as role identity is a stronger mediating variable between the relationship of perceived motivation-specific benefits and intention to continue volunteering than satisfaction of volunteering.</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  Lutfi Amiruddin GIC16053053 </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rural Involution And Perpetuation Of Urbanization</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AyuKusumastuti Sociology Department, Faculty of Social and Political Science, UniversitasBrawijaya, Malang, Indonesia, asti.infinity@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lutfi Amiruddin Sociology Department, Faculty of Social and Political Science, UniversitasBrawijaya, Malang, Indonesia amiruddin_lutfi@yahoo.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Urbanization process that happened in Widoro, KabupatenPacitan is connected with long ecological change process. There are two important points encourage people to migrate; The Cultuurstelsel (cultivation system) and Green Revolution.</p>

	<p>The Cultuurstelsel raised two radical transformations, such as agricultural involution and shared poverty. Agricultural mechanization removed human labor (Scott, 2000: 195), while chemical seed and fertilizer made production expense increase. The Green Revolution never made peasant produce plenty of product, but get poorer. Peasant in Widooro who stuck in debt, used to pay production expense. To pay it, beside sell their land, they migrate to urban, looking for job opportunity. Getting job and reaching welfare is the indicator of migrant success. Migrant who can reach economic improvement is believed by society giving advantage for family and people surrounding. Migrant always search for information from their relatives that dwells at city before they exactly moved to city. It is important because they will be accommodated by their relatives during the migrants look for job. The status transformation of migrants usually appear clearly during IdulFitri (Lebaran), at the end of Ramadhan (the Muslim fasting month). "Mudik" plays a role by "symbolizing returnees' achievement of success and it also demonstrates the modernity achieved by leaving home". Residents who decided to migrate to the city pass their self-reflective process. Self-reflective processes can be seen from person's consciousness who can describe the reason of their activity. Actors know that if her or him was getting success in the destination area (host area), it will be the momentum of someone imitates their action. Urbanization has entrenched in rural society.</p> <p>Keywords: Urbanization, migrants, rural change</p>
 <p>Atrayee Banerjee YRA16053051</p>	<p>Occupational Pattern and Forest Based Livelihoods of the Santals of Purulia, West Bengal, India</p> <p>Atrayee Banerjee Research Scholar, Department of Anthropology, University College of Science, Technology and Agriculture, University of Calcutta atrayee.banerjee7@gmail.com</p> <p>Arup RatanBandyopadhyay Professor, Department of Anthropology, University College of Science, Technology and Agriculture, University of Calcutta</p> <p>NirmalKantiChakraborti Professor, Department of Law, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The relation between tribal people and forest can be traced down the lanes of history. They share a significant relationship with the forest and its product, be it for livelihood or for performing cultural rites. History says that the conditions of the indigenous people were unsatisfactory during the colonial rule and mass exploitation of their basic rights and utter poverty reigned supreme. Deprivations include: extinguishment of customary collective management, control and use rights; restrictions on cultivation in forest areas, de-recognition of established villages and eviction of families without rehabilitation; creation of bonded labour 'forest villages'. The implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has created</p>

	<p>controversy in West Bengal. The basis of this paper is to empirically study the occupational pattern and the dependence of the Santals on the forest products in tribal areas of Purulia, West Bengal, India. The Santals inhabiting these villages are dependent on the nearby Rakhab forest for their existence. Natural resource endowment ensures provision of several goods, services and amenities, but using the environmental resources for a single purpose reduces its ability to supply them with other services. The limited natural resource base being scarce and many conflicting demands placed on it from other sectors and other areas of society increases the vulnerability of the tribal communities and affect their livelihood. The use of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) is manifold in the livelihood of the Santals of this area. They include fruits, resins, gums, herbal plants, roots, honey and wood that is not timber (for example, firewood). NTFPs have great importance to the livelihoods of forest (tribal) dwellers.</p> <p>Key words: Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, occupational pattern, forest based livelihoods.</p>
 <p>Paula Nicole C. Eugenio YRA16053052</p>	<p>The Future of Filipino Culture in the Face of Culture Industry</p> <p>Paula Nicole C. Eugenio University of Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippines pao_eugenio24@yahoo.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>This paper aims to look into the future of Filipino culture in the face of culture industry through the investigation and critique of the popular literature today. The researcher tries to contextualize the fetishism of music in Adorno's The Culture Industry and the role of the mass media in the proliferation of the prevalent type of reading materials that they call "literature" but does not qualify to be called as such. This paper will be divided into four parts: introduction of culture industry and the role of mass media, the fetish character of music, the fetish character of literature, and conclusion.</p>
 <p>Hiam Loutfi ElZein GICICSSH1605067</p>	<p>Adjusting the Language of Teachers' Authority in Classrooms: A Rapid Training in Dialogue & Peace Building</p> <p>Hiam Loutfi ElZein Chairperson and Associate Professor, Rafik Hariri University, Damour, Lebanon lotfih@rhu.edu.lb</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Much of today's Arab world lives in cultures of violence and inequity. As Betty Reardon has put it, the culture of violence is 'the aggregation of world views, ways of thinking and problem- solving that lead to the continuous use of violence' and where 'human inequality is assumed to be natural, and violence in the pursuit of social and political purposes is legitimized as necessary and inevitable' (2001, p. 21). In other words, we are brought up in violence. As such, teachers of Arab countries after the Arab spring and especially the Lebanese are, unfortunately facing different and diverse students affected by violence and warfare. This qualitative case study targeted the perceptions of Lebanese teachers (n= 40) who had teaching experiences in five Lebanese schools and the challenges they faced in</p>

establishing dialogue and building peace in diverse students in their classrooms, specifically about their teaching beliefs, styles, pedagogy, and classroom management strategies. Results showed that teachers' participants encountered numerous challenges including language barriers, different perceptions and expectations of the roles of the teacher and students, teaching pedagogies and styles, and classroom management. The main findings suggest that teachers need to be prepared to face the hurdles of having more responsibilities, enhance their skills about social cohesion, positive authority language, and change in the external and internal dialogue, and communication with parents.
Keywords: Dialogue, peace building, classroom management, language barriers, diverse students

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