



Conference Proceedings

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10-11 September 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

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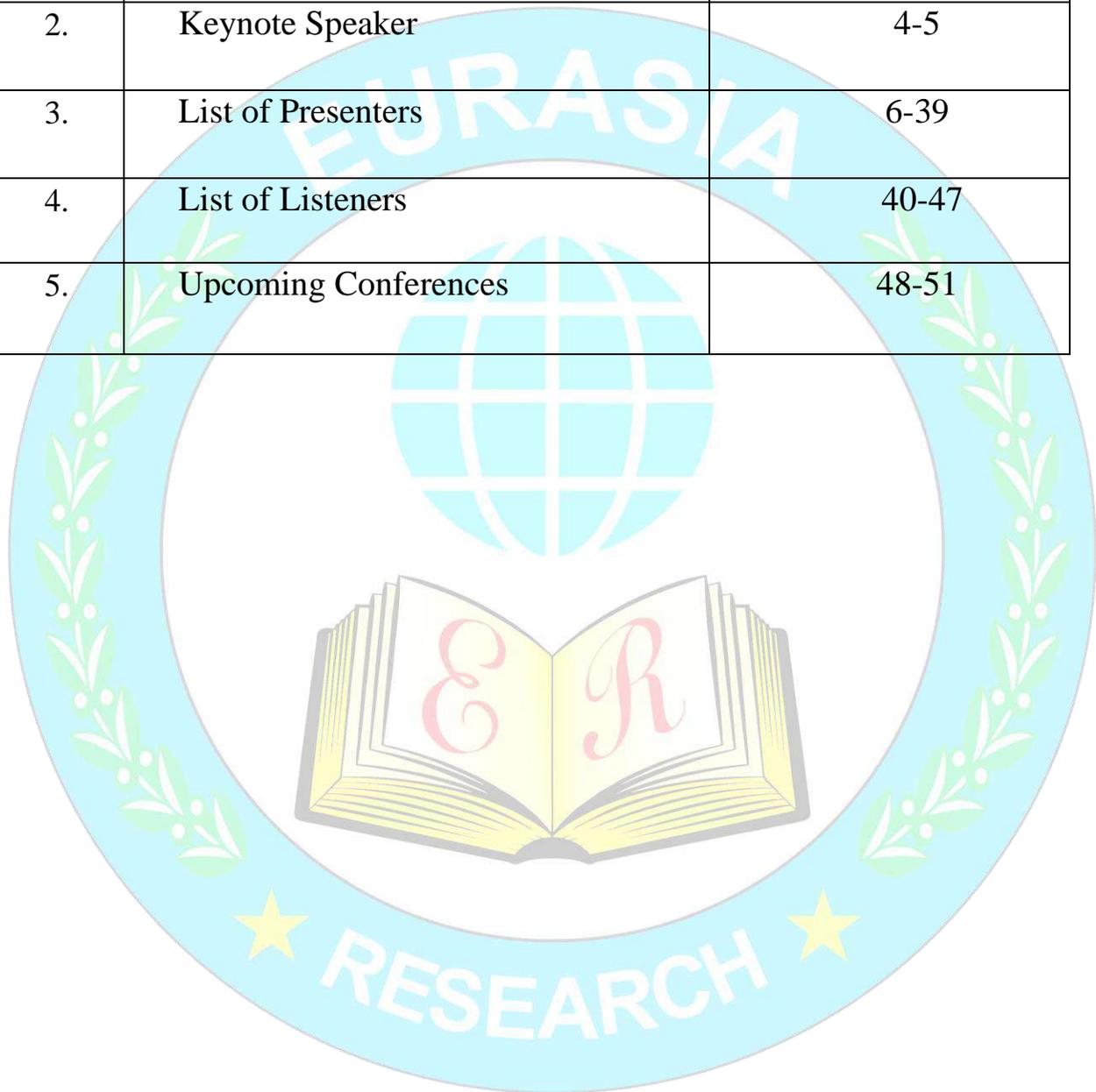
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Preface:

Social Science And Humanities Research Association (SSHRA) is a global group of scholars, academicians and professionals from the field of Humanities and Social Sciences for encouraging intellectual development and providing opportunities for networking and collaboration. This association achieves its objective through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships. The association is driven by the guidance of the advisory board members. Scholars, Academicians, Professionals are encouraged to freely join SSHRA and become a part of this association, working for benefit of academia and society through research and innovation.

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Marek Matejun

Associate Professor, Department of Management, Vice-Dean of Science and International Cooperation at the Faculty of Management and Production Engineering, Lodz University of Technology, Poland

Topic: Paradoxes of Entrepreneurial Opportunities in Management Sciences

Marek Matejun is an Associate Professor in the Department of Management and also holds the position of Vice-Dean of Science and International Cooperation at the Faculty of Management and Production Engineering, Lodz University of Technology, Poland. He received his Ph.D. from Lodz University of Technology (2006) and D.Sc. (Habilitation) from the University of Lodz, Poland (2016), both scientific degrees in management sciences. His research interests focus on entrepreneurship and small business management, modern concepts and methods of management, strategic management as well as a research methodology in management sciences. He specializes in exploiting the entrepreneurial opportunities and potential of the environment in managing the development of SME sector companies, taking up business activity and entrepreneurial education. Currently, he is the supervisor of research project “Opportunity based approach to innovation management in small and medium-sized enterprises”, financed from National Science Center, Poland and conducted in scientific cooperation with the College of Entrepreneurship and Law (Czech Republic). He is the author or co-author of over 170 scientific publications. He has participated in many research projects and also in research fellowships at universities in China (2017), the United Kingdom (2016), Belgium (2013) and the Czech Republic (2013). He is an associate editor in the World Journal of Management (Australia), PEOPLE: International Journal of Social Sciences (India) and Economic Sciences Review (Poland). He closely cooperates with Eurasia Research and holds the position of the Honorary President of Social Science and Humanities Research Association (SSHRA). He is also a member of the Academy of Management (USA) and the Polish Economic Society (Poland). He gave keynote speeches at international conferences in Paris (2017) and London (2018). He lectures and holds academic tutorials on the fundamentals of management, small business management and research methodology at Lodz University of Technology. He is also the supervisor of the “People – Business – Technologies” students’ research society. For his research activity he has earned many Polish and international scientific awards.

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dennis Relojo-Howell

Founder of Psychreg | Conference Chair of ICPCE 2019, UK

Topic: The psychology of blogging: The role of blogs in mental health and beyond

Dennis Relojo-Howell is the founder of Psychreg, one of the world's leading online resources for psychology, mental health and well-being. He is recognised as the world's first blog psychologist and writes articles for the American Psychological Association. Dennis writes a weekly column for Free Malaysia Today. As an international mental health blogger, he has been awarded as highly commended by the UK Blog Awards in 2017 and 2018. Owing to his expertise in the field of mental health blogging, Dennis regularly appears in the media both in the UK and in other countries. He also speaks at international conferences around the world.

PRESENTERS

<p>Sarwat Qayyu ERCICRSSH1918054</p>	<p>Socio-Economic Impact of Education on Urban Women in Pakistan</p> <p>Sarwat Qayyu Working Folks Grammar School and College, Pakistan</p> <p>Mohammad Ali Khan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Backgrounds: Education is a word has been derived from Latin word "Educare", means to train. Therefore, the harmonious growth of the potentialities for achieving the qualities desirable and useful in the human society is called education. It is claimed that by educating women we can develop our economy, family health and decrease population growth.</p> <p>Objective: To explore the socio-economic impact of education on urban women.</p> <p>Methods: A prospective study design was used. Over a period of six months 50 respondents were randomly selected from Hayat Abad, an urban city in the North West of Pakistan. A questionnaire was used to explore marital, educational, occupational, social, economical and political status of urban women.</p> <p>Results: Of the total, 50% (25) were employed, where 56% were married and 44% unmarried. Of the employed participants, 56% were teachers followed by social worker 16%. Monthly income was significantly high ($p=001$) of women with master degree. Understanding between wife and husband was also very significant in women with masters. . 78% of employed women replied that Parda (Hija) should be on choice not imposed. 52% of educated women replied participation in social activates, such as parties, shopping etc.</p> <p>Conclusions: Education has a high impact on urban women because it is directly related to employment, decision of power, economy and social life. Urban women with high education have significant political awareness and empowerment. Improving women educational level in rural areas of Pakistan is the key for economic growth and political empowerment</p> <p>Keywords: Women, Education, Socio-Economic, Urban, Peshawar, Pakistan</p>
<p>Luhao Li ERCICRSSH1918055</p>	<p>Analysis of the Risk Factors of PM2.5 Concentration in Multiple Cities of China</p> <p>Luhao Li Georgetown Preparatory School, North Bethesda, MD, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Objective: This study aims to build a predictive model for PM 2.5 concentration in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou using a neural network and comparing its performance to a linear regression model.</p> <p>Methods: Data from Guanghua School of Management, Center for Statistical Science, Peking University is used in these models. The random sample size is 5000 in the test sample and 5000 in training sample, a total of 10,000 records. I used neural network and linear regression models to predict the PM 2.5 concentration in the test sample.</p> <p>Results: The average PM2.5 concentration in Beijing was 97 ug/m^3 and 53 ug/m^3 in the Shanghai and 50 ug/m^3 in Guangzhou.</p> <p>According to the linear regression, DEWP: Dew Point (Celsius Degree), TEMP: Temperature (Celsius Degree), HUMI: Humidity (%), PRES: Pressure (hPa), cbwd: Combined wind direction, Iws: Cumulated wind speed (m/s), Iprec: Cumulated precipitation (mm) were significant predictors for casual rental PM2.5 concentration in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou.</p> <p>According to the neural network analysis, the most important predictors of PM2.5 concentration in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou were precipitation, Iprec: Cumulated precipitation (mm), Beijing, Iws: Cumulated wind speed (m/s), and month August.</p> <p>For testing sample, the MSE was 0.56 for the linear regression and 0.48 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network clearly performed better.</p> <p>The predictions made by the neural network are less ideal than those made by the linear model.</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, I have identified several important influents for PM 2.5 concentration</p>

	<p>e.g., wind speed and cumulated precipitation. This would help people notice when to take caution of heavy air pollution. I built a predictive model using a neural network as well as linear regression to predict the PM 2.5 concentration. When compared to the linear regression model, the neural network model is less ideal due to a less MSE value.</p>
<p>Daniels Oluwasola ERCICRSSH1918057</p>	<p>From Feminine Based Abuse to Masculine Abuse: Rethinking Domestic Abuse in Quotidian Yoruba</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Daniels Oluwasola Lecturer, Department of History and International Studies, Adekunle Ajasin University, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In Yoruba ethnic of Nigeria, it is generally believed that women are victims of domestic abuse in marriage. This is not unconnected to the cultural submission that man could not become a victim of domestic abuse, since the society is male dominated and men are usually responsible for physical violence. However, research has proven that men are also victims of domestic abuse, which represents disruption to the old order. Verbal abuse and physical violence are some of the mechanisms women employ in abusing men in marriage. The paper also attempts to examine the factors responsible for male underreported abuse and argues that male and female are victims of domestic abuse in Yoruba society. The paper also discusses the menace in non-spousal relationship. The theory of hegemonic masculinity is used to understand the silence culture of men, because the theory espouses the domination of man by woman. Descriptive research methodology is used to discuss the various types of the abuse, the experiences of the two genders, and interventions of governmental and non-governmental organisations in tackling the phenomenon. The paper concludes that thought repositioning is needed for the society to accept that patriarchy does not inhibit domestic abuse on men. However, combating domestic abuse is not just socio-cultural, it is institutional. Responsive and responsible government in collaboration with the society and social media could succeed in addressing the phenomenon. Keywords: Domestic Abuse; Domestic Violence; Gender; Masculinity; Machismo; Non-Spousal Relationship</p>
<p>Babalola Olatomide .E ERCICRSSH1918061</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Traditional Norms and Value Underpinning Gender Identity and Responsibility among the Yoruba</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Babalola Olatomide .E. Department of History, College of Education, Ikere, Ekiti- State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The Yoruba people of southern western Nigeria before the 19th century have their own peculiar beliefs, customs and tradition, they believed in existence of a child in the family as a thing of joy and greatest blessing of life. Despite the fact that the sex of a child is beyond the imagination of any man but solely determine by gods as male and female, the Yoruba society place high value on Male domination in different spheres of life. Like other communities in Africa, The Yoruba society is generally recognized for long time as patrilineal and identification with paternal relations is still very strong. It is equally common among the Yoruba that for an individual to be identified with any particular sex such must be able to discharge some of the traditionally approved responsibilities attached to such sex. Therefore this paper seeks to fashion out such approved responsibility in relations to the traditional norms and values among the Yoruba societies for gender identity. Furthermore, it seeks to response to the issue of westernization and its changing effects on the Yoruba norms and value as regard gender identity and responsibility. The historical analysis cum experimental approach with interview and observation are tools engaged in this write- up. Keywords: Norms, Values, Gender, Identity Responsibility</p>
 <p>Odudele Rotimi</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Building a Strong Nation through Effective Christian Participation in Nigerian Politics: A Sociological Exegesis of Proverbs 29:2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Odudele Rotimi, Ph D. Department of Christian Religious Studies, College of Education, Ikere Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Nigeria as the giant of Africa, we are not yet a great nation in terms of general good in governance</p>

<p>ERCICRSSH1918062</p>	<p>and knowledge economy, except in all manners of corruptions and irrational killings emanating from religious bigotry and political mediocrity. From the biblical point of view, Christians as light and salt of the world and people vested with the good news of salvation or liberation of the poor and captive, it is imperative that Christians should be involved in partisan politics and aspire to political leadership. The study employed inter-disciplinary method in the gathering of information. The work discovered that Christians have succeeded in many other areas of endeavours in this country and beyond, but not in the political terrain because they were discouraged from involving in partisan politics. So, there is the need to build a great nation through effective Christians' participation. In order to build a great nation, the Church that is the custodian of God's righteousness should rise up and participate. It is only at that point it can be said that we are moving forward. It is recommended that Christians must desist from considering partisan politics as a dirty game played by deprived minds and unfit for committed Christians. Hence, this paper focuses on how Christians can contribute their quota to bring about political stability and development in contemporary Nigeria. Keywords: Building a Strong Nation, Effective Christian Participation, Nigerian Politics, Exegesis</p>
<p>Gautam Sharda ERCICRSSH1918063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Evolving Science of Meditative Practices</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gautam Sharda Canada Water Theatre and Library, 21 Surrey Quays Road, London, UK</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In this paper , I will focus on the rich and ancient tradition of religious contemplative meditation being practiced in India for thousands of years and how it affects our overall mental and physical health. Since the last twenty years or so, modern Neuroscience has also started to take the effects of continuous practice of meditation on our individual health very seriously. I have tried to explain how the continuous practice of various forms of meditation and in particular Buddhist mindfulness meditation leads to certain structural or functional changes in the brain which is also termed as Neuroplasticity. Also, I have taken recourse to many recent experimental and empirical laboratory findings which explain to us more lucidly how the mindfulness meditative experience changes the brain and while doing so changes our mental health. In particular, the effects of mindfulness meditation can be observed empirically in certain brain regions like the Amygdala, the Prefrontal Cortex and the Insular regions. All these regions are associated with either emotional regulation or attentional mechanism. Since, continuous meditative practice leads to changes in the brain, it also leads to subsequent modification or changes in the overall mental or emotional well-being of an individual, for example, diminishing the effects of depression, stress and anxiety while maintaining a sustained sense of mental and emotional peace and equanimity within the practitioner. Regular practice of Buddhist mindfulness meditation leads to development of a heightened sense of self-worth, well-being and compassion within an individual. When an individual is filled with these kind of positive mental qualities it also effects the society at large and this kind of a society tends to become more tolerant and peace loving. Though a very significant number of scientific studies have focused on Mindfulness, the beneficial effects of regular meditative practice is likely to be replicated for other religious meditative techniques as well Keywords: Brain, Buddhism, Mindfulness, Meditation</p>
<p>Fasiku Adesola Mercy (Ph.D) ERCICRSSH1918065</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Female Genital Mutilation and Marital Stability in South-West Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fasiku Adesola Mercy (Ph.D) Department of Social Studies, College of Education, Ikere-Ekiti, Ekiti State</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The study examined the influence of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and marital stability among Married people in Southwest Nigeria. The descriptive research design of the survey type was adopted for this study. The sample consisted of one thousand and two hundred (1,200) married people. The Multistage random sampling technique was used to select the sample. A self - prepared questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents and the data collected were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The hypotheses raised were tested at 0.05 level of</p>

	<p>significance. The result revealed that Female Genital Mutilation influence marital stability among married people in Southwest, Nigeria it was discovered that religious belief influenced Female Genital Mutilation and marital stability. It was therefore recommended that female should be encouraged through the counselors, public health workers, religious leaders and educators to avoid circumcision in order to enjoy their sexual relationship with their spouse. And also people should erase their erroneous belief that uncircumcised female lead to promiscuous. Couple should be able to manage their spouse whose genital has been mutilated for home stability.</p> <p>Keywords: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Marital Stability, Married Women, Family</p>
<p>Chris S. Orngu, Phd ERCICRSSH1918070</p>	<p>The Imminent Collapse of Multilateralism in Contemporary Global Systems Relations: Implications for the Future</p> <p>Chris S. Orngu, Phd Department of History, Benue State University, Makurdi, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The idea of multilateralism is built on the structures of public and private multilateral institutions in which members interact and negotiate their various interests and also deal with matters of collective concern. The United Nations and other similar multilateral institutions vividly illustrate the idea of multilateralism. While the philosophy of multilateralism encourages equality and fairness, there are obvious indications that the United Nations has not sufficiently demonstrated the capacity and willingness to accommodate ‘smaller’ member-states within the inner court of decision-making. Equally worrisome is the deliberate highjack of the administrative and political machineries of the organization by a few ‘most powerful’ nations of the world. The deliberate refusal or failure of the world body to democratize and expand the membership of the United Nations Security Council are some of the clear indications that have expressed the perceived agenda of exclusion within the system. This paper argues that the highjack of the world body by a few member-states and the failure to democratize and expand the membership of the highest decision-making organ of the United Nations is a pointer to the imminent collapse of multilateralism in the international system. It concludes that the imminent collapse of multilateralism has more serious implications for international peace and security in the future. The paper suggests possible ways of retrieving multilateralism from the pangs of imminent collapse.</p> <p>Keywords: Multilateralism, Multilateral Diplomacy, United Nations, International System</p>
<p>Junyuan Si ERCICRSSH1918072</p>	<p>Internet Use and Depression among Mid-Aged and Elderly in China: Different Findings by Gender</p> <p>Junyuan Si McCallie School, McCallie School, Chattanooga, TN, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: There has been increased use of internet among middle-aged and senior population in China. This study aimed to examine if there is any association between internet usage and depression status.</p> <p>Methods: Data from the of China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) in year 2015 was used. CHARLS includes a nationally representative sample of Chinese residents aged 45 and older. Chi-square test and Logistic Regression Model were used to evaluate the relationship between internet usage and depression. To test if there is any gender difference, the analysis was further performed among males and females separately.</p> <p>Results: 6.46% of Chinese middle-aged or older reported internet use in the last month. The proportion of depression was lower among participants who used internet than among those who did not (28.7% vs. 39.5%, P-value from Chi-square test<0.0001). Logistic regression analysis showed that internet use was related to a lower (76%) likelihood of having depression. However, when running Logistic regression by gender, it was found that the association was only statistically significant among females but not among males.</p> <p>Conclusion: Internet use is found to be related to a lower likelihood of depression among middle-aged and older women in China. This finding has important practical significance given the high prevalence of depression and the increasing use of internet among these populations.</p> <p>Keywords: Internet Use; Depression; Logistic Regression</p>
<p>Yifei Chen</p>	<p>Predicting Risk of Being Victims of Bullying for High School Students using Artificial Neural</p>

<p>ERCICRSSH1918073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Network</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yifei Chen Saint Mary's School, Raleigh, NC, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Objective: This study aims to 1) examine the predictors of the victims of bullying at high school 2) build a predictive model for victims of bullying using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p> <p>Methods: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2015 data were used for this study. The YRBSS was developed in 1990 to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute markedly to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States.</p> <p>All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of being victims of bullying in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability and a curve using predicted probability versus observed probability was plotted to demonstrate the calibration measure for these two models.</p> <p>Results: About 26.9% of 6771 students were victims of bully at high school, about 33.5% among the female and 20.1% among the male.</p> <p>According to the logistic regression, female were more likely to be a victim of bullying than male. Students in 10th, 11th, or 12th grades were less likely to be a victim than those in 9th. Hispanic or Latino students were more likely to be a victim than those not. African American students were the one least likely to be a victim of bullying. Students who weighted more were more likely to be a victim. Students who smoked or drank were more likely to be victims than those not. Bisexual students were more likely to be a victim than heterosexual. Students who played video games for 4 hours or more were likely to be a victim than those not playing video games.</p> <p>According to this neural network, the top 5 most important predictors were Q85 (Have you ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS), Q41 (During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol), Q47 (During your life, how many times have you used marijuana), Q31 (Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs), Q68 (sexual orientation) the most important predictor.</p> <p>For training sample, the ROC was 0.67 for the Logistic regression and 0.75 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better clearly. However in testing sample, the ROC was 0.66 for the Logistic regression and 0.61 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had worse performance.</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for being a victim of bullying at high school e.g., sex orientation, smoking, drinking, or being Hispanic or Latino. This provided important information for educators as well as parents provide timely intervention. We built a predictive model using artificial neural network as well as logistic regression to provide a tool for early detection. As to performance of these two models, logistic regression had a better discriminating capability.</p>
<p>Geno Ardo ERCICRSSH1918075</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Factors Influencing Recidivism in Nigerian Correctional Institutions: A Study of Kaduna Central Prison</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Geno Ardo Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Department of Sociology, Sokoto State University, Sokoto State</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Correctional institutions are established in Nigeria and in fact in all parts of the world with the major aim of providing retribution, incapacitation, deterrence reformation, rehabilitation, and correctional facilities for those who have violated the law of the land and have been convicted and sentenced. Despite this ideological background, it is surprising that the rate of recidivism over the years is on a steady increase. Recidivism is the act of an individual being rearrested for committing a similar offense. Although there may be some other probable factors influencing recidivism, many critics have pointed to the high rates of recidivism as one of the byproducts of incarceration.</p>

	<p>However, the Nigerian prisons authorities have strongly refuted this allegation claiming that public attitude towards the ex-convicts is the main cause of recidivism in the Nigerian context. The main objectives of this study was to find out the major factors influencing recidivism in Nigerian correctional institutions and Kaduna Central prison in particular, to examine the effectiveness of correctional facilities and programs in Kaduna central prison, among others. To achieve these objectives, a mixed research design was employed. The quantitative data from the recidivists were analyzed by using descriptive statistics while the qualitative data analyzed by using thematic analysis. the study found out that there is high rate of recidivism due to the following factors; poor infrastructures in Kaduna prison, inadequate and obsolete correctional measures in Kaduna prison, poverty, unemployment, peer group influence, low educational qualification, length of first sentence, Prisonization, lack of visits by loved ones, stigmatization, lack of proper reintegration exercise and finally, habitual criminality. Based on these findings, the following recommendations were made; Younger inmates upon release should be placed under probation programmes and given enough support upon release. The government should encourage shorter sentences as opposed to longer duration sentences which makes most inmates feel hopeless and engages in crime to recidivate, establishment of the state-of-the-art correctional facilities (vocational, educational and religious programmes) for inmates to access, among others.</p> <p>KEYWORDS: Recidivism, Factors, correctional institutions, Kaduna Central prison</p>
<p>Ardo Tumba ERCICRSSH1918077</p>	<p>Terrorism: The Boko Haram Insurgency: An Overview of the Nigerian Experience</p> <p>Ardo Tumba Political Science, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Sokoto State University, Sokoto, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Terrorism remains one of the most cancerous features of domestic and international politics for centuries. The loss of lives and psychological trauma that are witnessed after attacks show that the existence of groups that promote terror compounds the search for sustainable international peace and security. To many Nigerian citizens terrorism may appear to be a new phenomenon given the experiences with hired assassinations, bomb blasts and plane hijacking since the June 12 crisis of 1993, but those with a sense of history know that the phenomenon is not new in principle; it has only recently graduated to a “professional” level. The emergence of Boko Haram in 2009 also posed new challenges as terrorist groups and groups involved in insurgent violence now issue further threats of attack and also claim responsibility of attacks. This paper would present a class theory of terrorism based on the study of Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria. The theory states that terrorism is an expression of an unending class struggle implicit in the hidden structures of oppression and structured contradictions of global capitalist system. The antagonistic class relations between the ruling class and the lumpen class translate into state and individual terrorism that has featured prominently in the recent times. Through this perspective, it is argued that: the discursive frame of terrorism cannot be analysed in isolation of its class nature and the socio-economic conditions that gave rise to it; and that investigating terrorism must be limited to specific context and society that is crucial to the explication of the action that would be required to transform that context. Boko Haram insurgency is a potentially useful model for the case discussed, thereby making it possible to develop an analytical construct and explanation for terrorism across societies. The paper concludes that as long as the endemic socio-economic problems caused by global capitalism remains, the use of individual terrorism will inevitably become a recurrent event or normal social response to the state of affairs.</p> <p>Keywords: Terrorism, Class, Boko Haram, Capitalism, Individual Terrorism, State Terrorism, Nigeria</p>
<p>Le Qin ERCICRSSH1918079</p>	<p>World Happiness and Social Economic Factors</p> <p>Le Qin Cate School, Cate School, California, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Aim: This study is aimed to build a predictive model for the world happiness score in 2017 using the artificial neural network and comparing its performance with linear regression.</p> <p>Method: A public data set was used in this study. All the records were randomly assigned to two</p>

groups: training sample (50%) and testing sample (50%). Two models were built using the training sample: artificial neural network and linear regression. Mean squared errors (MSE) were calculated and compared between both models. A cross validation was conducted using a loop for the neural network and the cv.glm() function in the boot package for the linear model. A package called “neuralnet” in R was used to conduct neural network analysis.

Results: Norway was ranked the first place among 155 countries in the world for the happiness score in 2017. The United States ranked the 14th. Canada ranked the 7th. According to the linear regression, economic development, family, health life expectancy, freedom was significant predictors for the happiness score. Generosity and trust in the government were positively associated with happiness but not statistically significant. According to the neural network analysis, the most important predictor of happiness score was people’s generosity, economic development, followed by trust in the government, freedom, family and health life expectancy. For testing sample, the MSE was 0.30 for the linear regression and 0.29 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed slightly better.

Conclusions: In this study, we identified important of predictors of the world happiness score in 2017, for example, economic development and being generous.

John Obeng-Eduam
ERCICRSSH1918080

The Role of Employers in Health and Security Management on Workers in Ghana

John Obeng-Eduam
Eldad Educational Complex, Kumasi – Ghana

Abstract

Recent accidents occurring in most companies in Ghana have been a source of worry to everyone. Most employers fail to put in place adequate health measures in place at their workplace to safeguard not only the employees and management but also clients and other stakeholders who have some kind of interest in the company or situation. Ineffective occupational health and safety policy have a negative effect on the organization as well as the workforce. The Labour Act 2003, Act 651 of the Republic of Ghana, section 118(1) states that “it is the duty of an employer to ensure that every worker employed by him/her works under satisfactory, safe and healthy conditions”. There is no doubt that the human resource that an organization has is one of its adaptable resources. Therefore, an effective and efficient use of human resource will translate into the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the organization. In view of the International Labour Organization (1959), the employer has the responsibility of protecting employees from all health hazards that may pose threat to their safety and healthy living

The purpose of the study was to assess the role of employers in health and safety practices on employees in Ghana. The officers, administrators, technicians, etc. in the departments and units of three corporations in Ghana formed the population of the study. One hundred and twenty respondents formed the sample size of the study. Data was collected through questionnaire and observation. It was found out that the current occupational health and safety practices at the corporations were inadequate. Staff commitment and compliance to health and safety rules was also low. It was recommended that management of the corporations should constitute a safety committee, maintain regular monitoring, inspection and evaluation and conduct reviews for improvement.

Keywords: Safety, Occupational, Organization, Hazards, Labour



Ajala Rosemary B
ERCICRSSH1918081

Effect Of Financial Intermediation on Economic Growth: An Empirical Analysis from Nigeria, 1986-2017

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Department Of Economics And Finance, Afe Babalola University, Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State

Ajala Rosemary, B.
Department Economics And Finance, Afe Babalola University, Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State (Ph.D Student)

Abstract

The study examined the joint effect of banks and capital market financial intermediation on Nigeria economic growth spanning from 1986 to 2017. Gross domestic product (GDP) was used as proxy for

economic growth, while commercial bank credit to private sector (CBPSC), lending rate(LDR), market capitalization(MCA), market capitalization of equities(MCE) and market capitalization of long term debts (MCLTL) were used as proxies for financial intermediation. Relying on secondary data sourced from CBN Statistical Bulletin 2017, Auto regressive distributed Lag (ARDL) bound testing and co integration methods were used as estimation technique. Findings revealed that, there is a long relationship between financial intermediation and economic growth. More importantly, the bank financial intermediation proxied by CBPSC and LDR have positive significant impact on economic growth, MCA and MCLTL have significant and insignificant negative impact on economic growth, while MCE has significant positive impact on economic growth within the year of review. It is concluded that financial intermediation significantly and positively impacted on the economic growth in Nigeria; however, much is still expected from the capital market as it is regarded as the barometer of economic growth. It is therefore recommended that, policy initiatives that will encourage the growth of bond/debt market should be undertaken by government so as to form a forum for adequate capital formation that will engender growth and investment for the economy.

Keywords: Banks, Capital Market, Financial Intermediation



**Ayodeji Emmanuel
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ERCICRSSH1918082**

Agricultural Financing: A Panacea to Unemployment Malady in Nigeria (2000-2017)

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Abstract

The study investigated agricultural financing as a panacea to unemployment malady in Nigeria within a temporal scope 1999-2017. On the threshold of the general theory of finance, the model of the study specified unemployment as the dependent variable and agricultural financing as the independent variable. Accordingly, unemployment rate was employed as the proxy for the former while commercial banks credit to agriculture, micro finance banks credit to agriculture, and government allocation to agriculture were employed as proxies for the latter; however, both inflation and gross domestic product were employed as control variables. In relation to these proxies, annual time-series data were sourced from Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletins of various editions and reports of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). Estimating these using Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) approach, the study found that, both commercial banks credit to agriculture and microfinance banks credit to agriculture were inversely related to unemployment, that is, the more agricultural credits were extended by the duo of commercial banks and microfinance banks, the less the unemployment malady in Nigeria. It, also, found that, government allocation to agriculture was positively related to unemployment, that is, government allocation to agriculture still worsened unemployment malady in Nigeria. It, further, found that, both inflation and gross domestic product exerted positive effects on unemployment in Nigeria, that is, the duo, also, worsened the unemployment malady in Nigeria. The study, therefore, concluded that, agricultural financing is a panacea to unemployment malady, especially through the initiatives of the financial institutions. As a result of these, it was, among other things, recommended that, government should, with sincerity of purpose, embark on programmes and policies that would diversify away the economy from crude oil to functional investments in agriculture. When this is supported by industrialization strategies, it will go a long way in creating job opportunities for the teeming population of Nigeria.

Keywords: Unemployment, Agriculture, Agricultural Financing, Credits, Commercial Banks, Microfinance Banks

**Jia Niu
ERCICRSSH1918093**

Analysis of the Risk Factors of Campus Bully

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Abstract

	<p>Bully has been an increasingly overwhelming problem among American teenagers. According to stopbullying.gov, bullying behaviors must be aggressive and include “An Imbalance of Power, and Repetition. 3In 2016, more than 20% of students in the country report being bullied. Due to the rising awareness about bullying, the federal government started to collect data about bullying among students since 2005. 2</p> <p>Bullying can come in a various of shapes and forms. In general, it can be categorized into direct (bullying that took place while the victim is present) and indirect (bullying that took place when the victim is absent from the scene). Alternatively, bullying can also be categorized into physical, verbal, relational (efforts to harm the reputation or relationship of the victim), and damage to property.</p> <p>Bullying can cause devastating consequences towards the victim. Studies have found that bullying victimization has a strong positive correlation with mental disorders, such as anxiety and depression. Socially, bullying victim are more likely to experience reduced academic performance, loneliness, and suicidal ideation. Needless to say, majority of bullying victim will also experience sever physical injury.</p> <p>In this study, we aim to examine bullying data collect among high school students and build a logistic model to investigate the risk factors.</p>
<p>Hinna Jessani ERCICRSSH1918094</p>	<p>The Role of Women in Transforming Public Musical Performances; Cases of Swahili and Pakistani Contexts</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hinna Jessani Office of Institutional Research, Habib University, Karachi, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Taarab is a famous genre of music played along the Swahili coast (Fargion, 1993, p. 109). Over the years, this music in East Africa has undergone various transformations where the role of women has remained significant in different capacities. The paper intends to analyse the role of women in taarab music in reference to the power arrangements of the Swahili society. Particularly, it discusses the contribution of a female Swahili taarab singer, Siti binti Saad in taarab music and views it in contrast to the role of Pakistani female-led Qawwali (devotional music) singer Abida Parveen in the Pakistani context. The paper employs secondary research of books, magazines and musical collections and reviews to present a comparative analysis of the role of women in the musical revolution in framework of Swahili and Pakistani music industry. To achieve this objective, the analysis heavily relies on the respective class, gender, religious, thematic and socio-economic dynamics that has significantly framed the kind of music produced and its propagation by these women. This paper invites further inquiries on the topics such as a chronological study on women’s role in music industries, challenges of singers and musicians in Muslim contexts and representation of female singers in various forms of literature such as drama, poetry, etc.</p> <p>Keywords: women, transformation, music</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">A Study of Relationship between Islam and Terrorism in The Middle East Region</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Majid Abbasi International Relations Departments, Allameh Tabatabai University, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The Middle East region is identified as one of the unique and special areas in international politics, whose name has always been intertwined with violent radical movements. A glance at the events of the past decade, especially the rise of ISIL and its violent acts in the name of Islam, have raised many questions to be addressed by analysts. In the meantime, some people consider that the causes of the emergence of such extremist groups and, consequently, their terrorist acts are associated with Islam. But the findings of this study reveal that the society envisaged by Islam is the one of security and peace. In this society, the lives and property of all human beings regardless of their race, religion, and language should be preserved under any circumstances. Islam is a systematic and transparent religion having certain ethical principles and a worldview on political and social issues. Hence, there are numerous verses and religious narratives in the prohibition of terror, covert murder and violence. Hence, terrorism and violent acts in the Middle East region has many reasons: from economic and cultural poverty to political poverty and the intervention of great</p>

powers. Accordingly, the main question is whether the prevalence and intensification of terrorism in the Middle East are rooted in Islam? The hypothesis also suggests that Islam, in its essence, is opposed to violence, and in particular, to the phenomenon of terrorism, and what have led to the spread and intensification of terrorism in the Middle East, are economic-cultural poverty, closed political systems and the intervention of great powers.
Keywords: Islam, Middle East, Terrorism, Islamic Fundamentalism



Prince Adansie
ERCICRSSH1918098

New Infinite Families of Congruence for The Number of Tagged Parts Over Partitions with Designated Summands

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Abstract

Recently, Lin introduced a new partition function $PDt(n)$, which counts the total number of tagged parts over all partitions of n with designated summands. Lin also proved some congruences modulo 3 and 9 for $PDt(n)$. In this paper, we shall present two new infinite families of congruences modulo 9 for $PDt(n)$

Keywords: Partition with designated summands, Tagged part, Dissection Formula, Congruence



Sahiba Mahbub
ERCICRSSH1918101

Impact of Belt and Road Initiative on India-South Asia Regional Trade Integration

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Abstract

Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a standout amongst the latest and remarkable regional economic integration strategies of Chinese government. This initiative incorporates South Asia which is a piece of Asian territory. From past researches we came to know that regional trade intensity among south Asian nations is low. The majority of the analysts finished up by computing the general list at beneath 0.5. Notwithstanding various multilateral and reciprocal Free Trade Agreements (FTA) exchange coordination did not increment attractively. India has reciprocal FTAs with every south Asian nation. Also this sub region is among the significant exchange accomplices of India. There are double suppositions of India about Chinese BRI initiative. In this research we found an answer of an inquiry that, regardless of whether BRI has sway on trade coordination among India and south Asian nations. We utilized a blended gravity model equation from Hayakawa et.al (2015) and Weerehewa (2009) inquire about papers to assess the aftereffects of variables. Several databases have been utilized here; in like manner UN comtrade, World Bank open information, World Integrated Trade Solutions, Asia Regional Integration Center, and CEPII database. In our gravity model we had a few factors including, MFN (Most Favored Nations) duty rates, trade rates, shippers and exporters GDP, FTAs, separate provincial understanding fakers (SAPTA, APTA, and BRI), and Distance. From the estimation we can say that all of the regional agreement dummies have positive and huge effect. In particular, SAPTA (South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement) has p-value lower than 5%. Then again the key territorial dummy variable BRI likewise has p-value lower than 5%. Other than the gravity model outcomes we discovered some strategic explanation of India-south Asia exchange upgrade after the flagship of BRI imitative. The entire research is clarification of our work.

Key words: Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), Free Trade Agreement (FTA), Trade Integration, Strategic Outcome, Bilateral Trade



Sadness Thoughts in Songs by Shah Abdul Karim
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Abstract

Folk Poet Shah Abdul karim experimented on tunes of vati Bangla and core hearts, tunes of Bengali people, Bengali language. All of these devoted works helped him to be introduced as a Baul Poet. In his teenage, he studied in a night school for a few days. That school was surrounded with huge

<p>Ahasan Imam ERCICRSSH1918103</p>	<p>natural beauties. Though there was no modern infrastructures, but original serenity of Bengali nature like; river, fragrance of Boro paddy fields (a type of rice), enriched his mind to write emotional songs and all his creations. He composed many types of songs like; Urailo Pingira Pakhi Rakhite na Pari, Korim koi Moron Valo Dekhe Jodi Mori This research is on Abdul Karim's sorrow song. His work is influenced mostly with songs and sorrows. In Bengali there is a proverb, "kanu sara geet nai, Radha sara sadha nai". Folk poets create Radha and Krishna songs with the imaginations of their resurgence on earth as hero and heroine. Human love and sorrows reflects from RaiKala. This has another status. As an Allegorical sense, Rai means human soul and Kala means supreme soul. This philosophy strongly dominates Baul mystic songs. With this research it can be concluded that Shah Abdul Karim's works are also followed by these philosophy. Keywords: Baul Poet, Sweetest Songs, Saddest thoughts, Mystic Philosophy</p>
 <p>Peter Alawa Ph.D ERCICRSSH1918104</p>	<p>The Problem of Authenticity in Intersubjectivity in The Contemporary Society: A Philosophical Consideration</p> <p>Peter Alawa Ph.D Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Humanities, University of Port Harcourt, Choba, Port Harcourt, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract Man by nature is a social animal. He is also an individual and as an individual he may not achieve his life aspirations and expectations until he has undergone a given life style which we call "intersubjectivity". The problem is that some existentialist-philosophers accept that man should be left alone in his individualism which is the opposites of inter-human relationship while others say no that man can relate with others and this cause a lot of confusion in the contemporary society. Authenticity naturally means original, factual, and genuineness, but today some of the philosophers especially Heidegger believes that authenticity is not so but to be "oneself". For him, authenticity has nothing to do with rightness or wrongness of an action but to be oneself and not to follow others, and this is an individual opinion. Whereas other philosophers differ from him that authenticity must be of a standard and not an individual perspective. However, intersubjectivity is the philosophy that studies interhuman relationship, which means one recognizing the other person implies that he himself is recognized. One actualizes his full existence in others i.e "I – It" Relationship. This paper then will make effort to search for the authentic being of man in his relationship with his fellow human beings and to make the world a better place. Our method is textual and logical analysis. It means a critical look at the works written on authentic existence and intersubjectivity in order to discover the real meaning of human beings in their relationship with others. Keywords: Individualism, Self-realization, Authenticity, Original, Intersubjectivity, Inter-Human Relationship, Contemporary Society</p>
 <p>Fozia Wali ERCICRSSH1918106</p>	<p>Gender and International Performance Firm-level Evidence from Pakistan</p> <p>Fozia Wali School of International Trade and Economics, Central University of Finance and Economics, Beijing, China</p> <p>Abstract Using World Bank Enterprise survey data this paper provides a study about gender and international performance of firms in Pakistan. It also uncovers how gender is been affected by export intensity and export propensity. On average women tends to be less risk taker than men therefore they are less likely to be involve in export and they usually own small size firm as compare to men. It is contended that Pakistan has fallen behind its rivals because of a mix of components including absence of present-day innovation and human asset improvement, deficiency of required aptitudes, absence of value accreditations and adjustment to universal guidelines, poor physical framework, absence of remote direct speculation, and surprising expense of doing business. The overall export development and the constantly more extensive scope of sent out items, especially in the assembling ventures have pulled in consideration towards the connection between firm size and export execution. The utilization of an extensive example and the board idea of the informational</p>

	<p>index make it conceivable to legitimately control for course of causality and, besides, much firm and individual data is incorporated to evaluate real impacts of women in top administration. This paper gives strong factual proof of the impacts of women in top the executives on firm execution. The utilization of an extensive example and the board idea of the informational index make it conceivable to legitimately control for course of causality and, besides, much firm and individual data is incorporated to evaluate real impacts of women in top administration. OLS analysis is been carried out which shows coefficients of female ownership are insignificant but the indicators of female position in board members have large significant effect on export intensity whereas firms with female board have 10.15% higher export intensity than those without female mangers which shows gender equity in firm whereas firm age, firm size, private domestic and private foreign ownership have been denoted as control variable with industry as a fixed effect is being controlled for unobserved heterogeneity among industries and the results of Probit regressions is highly reliable with OLS results.</p> <p>Keywords: Gender, Entrepreneurship, Export, Propensity, Export intensity</p>
<p>Odunayo Henry Adewale ERCICRSSH1918119</p>	<p>Effect of Human Resource Recruitment and Selection Practices on Employees' Retention in Microfinance Banks in Lagos State, Nigeria</p> <p>Odunayo Henry Adewale Department of Economics, School of Arts and Social Sciences, Adeniran Ogunsanya College of Education, Oto-Ijanikin, Lagos State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Organizations primarily exist to accomplish specific objectives and goals. For organizations to achieve these, Human Resource Management (HRM) practices need to be embraced. The Microfinance bank subsector is challenged by inability to adopt HRM practices which may affect its performance at all levels. This study examined the interaction between HRM practices and performance of Microfinance banks in Lagos State, Nigeria. The study adopted survey research design. The target population comprised 9,708 employees of national, state and unit micro finance banks located across Lagos State, Nigeria. The study used stratified random sampling technique to select the sample of 1,548. A validated questionnaire was used for collection of data. The Cronbach's Alpha coefficients for the constructs ranged from 0.75 to 0.97 with response rate of 86.9%. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential (Pearson Product Moment Correlation and regression) statistics. Findings revealed that Human Resource Management practices components had significant combined effects on Microfinance bank performance (Adj. R2 = 0.678, F(5,1340) = 568.330). Recruitment and selection had significant effects on employee retention ($\beta = 0.723$, t(1345) = 132.569, R2 = 0.929, p<0.05). The study concluded that Human Resource Management practices influenced the performance of Microfinance banks in Lagos State, Nigeria. The study recommended that Microfinance banks should implement effective recruitment and selection, and restructure of the operations of Microfinance banks to keep their failing business alive and increase their competition.</p> <p>Keywords: Human Resource Management practices, Recruitment and selection, Motivation, Performance</p>
<p>Nian Liu ERCICRSSH1918122</p>	<p>The Impact of Learning Orientation on Professional Identity and Occupational Willingness of Social Work Students</p> <p>Nian Liu Department of Sociology, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Learning orientation refers to students' attitudes, motivations and learning strategies towards professional learning. A four-year follow-up survey of 158 social work undergraduates indicates that deep learning orientation has a positive and significant impact on students' professional identity and willingness to be a social worker. The more interested social worker students are in professional knowledge, the more satisfied they can obtain knowledge through professional education, and the stronger professional identity of social work is, the more likely they are to engage in becoming social workers when graduate. With the reflection on the current curriculum of judicial social work, problem-oriented approach, experiential education and vocational guidance</p>

	<p>are suggested to be applied into the course. Key Words: Learning Orientation, Social Work, Professional Identity, Follow-Up Study</p>
<p>Yingke Mao ERCICRSSH1918124</p>	<p>The Global Language, The English Language as A Legacy of Colonialism</p> <p>Yingke Mao Garrison Forest School, Garrison Forest School, Owings Mills, MD, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The well-developed and busy trade systems that countries have between each other now can be dated back to the period of maritime colonialism. During that period, trade and cultural exchanges flourished and reached its all-time high: agricultural products, manufactured goods, different species of animals, and all kinds of resources flowed back and forth between European countries and the rest of the world. Along with these, English was also spread to almost all parts of the world by a major European power—Great Britain—making it one of the most precious legacies of the maritime colonial period.</p>
<p>Yiming Tang ERCICRSSH1918125</p>	<p>An Ethical Discussion of the Shawshank Redemption</p> <p>Yiming Tang The Stony Brook School, NY, Address: 1 Chapman Pkwy, Stony Brook, NY 11790, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>When it comes to the Shawshank Redemption, many people consider it to be a fabulous movie. In this paper, I will go deeper than mere appreciation. I will investigate why Andy made a specific ethical decision and discuss how to evaluate his decision ethically. Andy was mistaken for the suspect who murdered his wife and convicted of his wife’s murder. Afterward, he was sent to Shawshank Prison, where he eventually made a decision that altered his life. He agreed to help warden avoid taxes. In return, he was protected from all the harm in jail. My project in this paper is to evaluate this decision from an ethical perspective.</p>
<p>Jia Niu ERCICRSSH1918093</p>	<p>Analysis of the Risk Factors of Campus Bully</p> <p>Jia Niu Bellevue High School, WA, 10416 SE Wolverine Way, Bellevue, WA 98004</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Bully has been a increasingly overwhelming problem among American teenagers. According to stopbullying.gov, bullying behaviors must be aggressive and include “An Imbalance of Power, and Repetition. 3In 2016, more than 20% of students in the country report being bullied. Due to the rising awareness about bullying, the federal government started to collect data about bullying among students since 2005. 2</p> <p>Bullying can come in a various of shapes and forms. In general, it can be categorized into direct (bullying that took place while the victim is present) and indirect (bullying that took place when the victim is absent from the scene). Alternatively, bullying can also be categorized into physical, verbal, relational (efforts to harm the reputation or relationship of the victim), and damage to property.</p> <p>Bullying can cause devastating consequences towards the victim. Studies have found that bullying victimization has a strong positive correlation with mental disorders, such as anxiety and depression. Socially, bullying victim are more likely to experience reduced academic performance, loneliness, and suicidal ideation. Needless to say, majority of bullying victim will also experience sever physical injury.</p> <p>In this study, we aim to examine bullying data collect among high school students and build a logistic model to investigate the risk factors.</p>
<p>Emine Bala Ali Bala ERCICRSSH1918132</p>	<p>The Effects of Learning Culture in High Schools on Learner Autonomy in University Preparatory Classes, Erbil Case</p> <p>Ishik University, Iraq/Erbil</p> <p>Abstract</p>

This study commenced upon the university preparatory English teachers' perceptions about the lack of their students' readiness for learner autonomy. It was administered in order to examine the effects of students' educational background and learning culture in high schools on learner autonomy in university preparatory classes. Within this context, a quantitative questionnaire adapted from Ustunoglu (2009) and Karabiyik (2008) was distributed to 76 preparatory students, and 11 teachers. The data was gathered from 65 students and 11 teachers and analyzed in SPSS software program. Initially, students' perceptions of former learning culture were examined according to their educational background information and afterward the level of present readiness for autonomy was analyzed. Ultimately, the current perceptions of teachers and students for learner autonomy regarding responsibilities, activities, motivation, and abilities were correlated. The results demonstrate that the students' former habits may have been affected negatively to take responsibility and show ability on their own learning process and their contribution to outside activities is not at the intended level even though they stated themselves as motivated.
Keywords: Educational Background, Learner Autonomy, Learning Culture, University Preparatory Classes



Onyekachi Eni
ERCICRSSH1918134

Violence as Failure of Discourse in Nigeria's National Assembly: Problematising English as Medium of Communication

Onyekachi Eni

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Abstract

With over 300 indigenous languages and ethnicities, Nigeria typifies the proverbial tower of babel for which English is both the official language and a tool for political stability. The National Education Policy (2004) adopts English as the medium of instruction from primary four upwards in its education system and credit pass in English in the secondary school certificate examination as a prerequisite for university admission in the country. Among other requirements for membership into the National Assembly, the country's Constitution (1999) provides a benchmark of secondary school attempted. It also provides that English is the language of business in its bicameral legislature. Since the dawn of democratic rule in Nigeria in 1999, physical fights and other aggressive behaviours have remained constant features of the legislative houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. This paper undertakes a sociolinguistic analysis of the recurrence of physical violence in the National Assembly as byproducts of incompetence in the use of English as the medium of communication. The paper contends that the dialogical discontinuity between thought and expression on one hand and lack of appropriate rhetorical skills among some legislators within the transactional matrix of legislative deliberations on the other, are traceable, partly, to their low educational level and relatedly, to the use of a second language (English) for official business. The paper recommends, among others, the improvement of the educational qualification benchmark for membership of the National Assembly and the use of interpreters and translators from English to and from selected indigenous languages at the sessions of the National Assembly.

Keywords: English Language, Violence, National Assembly, Legislator(s), Communication, Fighting



Turki Saleem Alqurashi
ERCICRSSH1918137

Intimate Partner Violence in Saudi Arabia: A Scoping Review

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Abstract

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), "intimate partner violence refers to any

	<p>behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship” (World Health Organization, 2012, p. 1). It was reported that one in every ten women is a victim of intimate partner violence (Alzahrani et al. 2016). It is thus seen to be slightly lower than the prevalence in the WHO African, Eastern Mediterranean and South-East Asia Regions, where varied between 36-45% of ever-partnered women experience physical and sexual intimate partner violence during lifetime (World Health Organization, 2013). However, research related to intimate partner violence in many countries including Saudi Arabia is scarce. To the best of our knowledge, no effort has been made to aggregate studies conducted in Saudi Arabia. This scoping review is the first effort to aggregate evidence related to IPV in Saudi Arabia (SA). Nineteen studies were retrieved from three databases: Medline, CINAHL and PsycINFO. A search was also conducted using Google and Google Scholar to identify studies not published in indexed journals. The presentation aims to present findings of the scoping review. The presentation will also identify gaps in the available literature and research questions that should be explored in the context of Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Keywords: Intimate Partner Violence, Saudi Arabia, Scoping Review</p>
<p>Chizoba Emmanuel Chinwuba ERCICRSSH1918140</p>	<p>The Impact of Technological Factors on Health Information Adoption: Mediating Role of Big Data Analytics</p> <p>Chizoba Emmanuel Chinwuba Computer Science and Technology, Jiangsu University, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The aim of the study is to see the impact of technological factors on health information technology adoption with mediating role of big data analysis. Now a day, the development in the area of technology has become one of the most vital strategic facets in various organizations. The utilization of the information technology in various parts of health care particularly in hospitals has a huge potential to get better the quality of the services offered and the competences and efficiency of the staff members and which as well as reduce the expenditures of the organization. Currently, the big data analytic is measured as one of the best game changer which enables a corporation to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of its business. Various businesses will get benefit from this study particularly the health care industry. There will be a significant impact of technological factors on health information technology adoption with mediating role of big data analysis. In this study, researcher of this study will use quantitative method because researcher will deal with results in numeric form. For the collection of the data researcher will use questionnaire. Researcher will collect data from hospital staff.</p> <p>Keywords: Big Data Analysis, Hospital, Health Care, Information, Technology</p>
 <p>Omotajo Julia Arit ERCICRSSH1918142</p>	<p>Sociological and Psychological Impact of Migration in Nigeria Democratic Development</p> <p>Omotajo Julia Arit General Studies Department, The Polytechnic Ibadan, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Human migration has been defined in many and varied forms depending on the context within which the subject is considered. In sociological discourse, migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intent to settle. With a population of more than 150 million, Nigeria still continues to experience high internal and external movement due to the size of her population, her harsh economic climate, porous border etc. The study intends to critically assess the relationship between migration and development, its trend and to extensively examine its impact on the people in the last 20 years of democratic rule. In Nigeria, the agency responsible for international migration activities is Nigeria Immigration Service. With the high rate of movement and its seemingly disturbing trend it is relevant to look at the various challenges faced by the agency among which is undocumented migrants from neighbouring countries, the nature of Nigeria border among others. Primary and secondary data will be adopted for this study, key findings and recommendations suggested afterwards.</p>
<p>Saddiqque Abubakar ERCICRSSH1918145</p>	<p>Functions of NGO's in Education Governance</p> <p>Saddiqque Abubakar</p>

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Abstract

These days, the subject of education is increasingly rising and taking a pole position in the development agenda especially with peculiar interest in poverty alleviation in developing countries of which Ghana is a part. In light of this new development, there have been various ways and means to integrate strategies and programmers that are channeled towards the realization of the United Nations set goals for developing countries i.e. millennium development goals. The research was conducted in kwabre District, in the Ashanti region of Ghana to fully understand the extent to which Exponential Education NGO has contributed to improving the academic performance of pupils in the District. In total i selected about 110 schools to help with my research purpose. Data for the study were generated through questionnaires, interviews and field observations. Both qualitative and quantitative techniques were employed in data collection. The underpinning hypothesis of the study was confirmed after the survey. The survey revealed that the livelihood activities that have direct contact with the environment have the highest negative impact on the environment. It was discovered that pupils who participate in the programme perform well in the BECE in subject areas like Mathematics and English language.

Diptah Chowdhury
ERCICRSSH1918147

Conventional Buddhism: “Dāna” in Thai Religious Society

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Abstract

“Dāna” (lit. giving; generosity) is one of the essential preliminary steps of Buddhist practice. In Buddhism, it is considered to be the basis for merit or wholesome karma. The amount of merit gained varies according to three factors: the quality of the donor's motive, the spiritual purity of the recipient, and the kind and size of the gift. In other words, while practicing Dāna one's mind should be pure, select the worthiest recipients available, and choose the most appropriate and generous gifts one can afford. Keeping in line with such notions, Thai Buddhists consider Buddhist monks to be the worthiest recipients of their Dāna and source of merits. According to Buddhism, Dāna of Dharma excels all other forms of material giving. The act of giving to the monastics is considered as a selfless act of supporting the practice of Dharma of the monks, who in turn can teach and guide others towards ultimate liberation from the cycle of repeated existence that every Buddhist seeks to achieve. While Buddhism encourages practice of Dāna with proper motives, which is to ultimately realize the selflessness of giver, receiver and the act of Dāna, it seems, today, in Thai society Dāna has become a traditional ritual. Dāna is considered as a source for worldly happiness and prosperity not just in this life but also in the life next. Also Buddhism teaches about detachment, renunciation and unsatisfactoriness. And ‘Dana’ is the base to enter to the spiritual path, the next ‘Sila’ (morality) and ‘Bhavana (Mental Cultivation.’ This paper attempts to address how Dana practice in Thai society got strong root in their daily life and how the practice help Thai society in keep touch with Dhamma (religion) under the age of materialism and how the Sangha (monks community) is developing and contributing towards the followers through the Dana practice.
Keywords: Bhavana, Kusala, Panna, Punna, Sangha, Sila.



Yulia Kryvenko
ERCICRSSH1918148

Investigating University Students Attitudes towards Refugees in Turkey

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Abstract

Over the past decade world have witnessed multi-sided armed conflict in Syria which resulted in more than half population fleeing their homes. Nearly 55 percent of refugees residing in Turkey alone. Most of the refugees coming from Syria to Turkey are young people under 25. In this sense, along with the all other problems, it becomes important that Syrian refugee students adapt well to Turkish education system and are able to access to quality education. The data of the study were gathered from a total of 340 students from eight different universities in Istanbul. Attitude towards Refugee Students Scale (ATRSC) and Empathy Scale were used to measure students' demeanor towards refugees/immigrants. Significant differences were found between genders both in Empathy

Scales [t(338)=2.24, p<.05] and in ATRSC [t(338)=4.51, p<.01] with female students having more positive attitudes towards refugees than male students and having more empathy tendency than males. However, there was no significant connection found between the scales Empathy Tendency and ATRSC (r(340)=.004 p>.05) suggesting that empathy is not the only personality trait that influences students' attitudes towards refugees and yet to be studied.
Key words: refugee, empathy, ATRSC, gender

Otu Akanu
ERCICRSSH1918150

Quality Assurance among Private and Government Owned Universities in Nigeria: A Comparative Study

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Abstract
In 1999, the government of Nigeria encouraged the development of private universities to catch up with the growing need for increased capacity in higher education. Presently in Nigeria, there are sixty-eight (68) private and eighty-four (84) public universities recognized by government (NUC, 2018). It is unarguable that opportunities abound due to increased number of universities but the quality of education in these institutions has generated controversies in view of the significant differences among these institutions. This paper therefore, seeks to determine the quality of education in public and private universities in Nigeria using student satisfaction as a measure of quality. It is a truism that student satisfaction may not be the only yardstick of quality, but it is undoubtedly one of the essential indicators. The Noel-Leviz student satisfaction index (SSI) survey questions were modified to adapt to Nigeria context. The twenty-two question survey results from private and public university students of Nigeria were compared to determine the level of student satisfaction. In contrast, the results showed that the students in the public universities of Nigeria had lowest level of satisfaction and students of the private universities had highest level of satisfaction. The data and results of this study can be used by both public and private Universities for improving performance quality of their respective academic staff.

Keywords: Quality Assurance, Private, Government, Universities, Comparative



Adamkolo Mohammed Ibrahim
ERCICRSSH1918151

Political Economy of Public Broadcasting in Nigeria: A Conceptual Review on Influence of Deregulation and Commercialisation in Public Access and Participation

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Abstract
In Nigeria, the public broadcast media system was originally designed to be in the forefront of promoting human development, democracy, peaceful coexistence, transparency, rule of law and serving as mediators of the public sphere. However, the public broadcast media in the country have not been successful in playing these roles fully when compared to the print media, for example. Apart from being in predominantly urban areas, public broadcast media in Nigeria are largely elitist and heavily commercialised in their programming and content. Hence, factors such as deregulation, liberalisation and commercialisation of the broadcast media industry have impacted

negatively on how public broadcast media are perceived by the audience and other players in the industry. This paper seeks to analyse the effect of deregulation and commercialisation of the broadcast media in Nigeria since 1992 on public broadcast media's accessibility and public participation for a broad range of segments in society, the rich, the poor, marginalised groups and women. Using critical discourse analysis approach, extant literature was critically reviewed, and a theoretical framework was conceptualised for adoption in future research. Recommendation for future research is given at the end of the paper.

Keywords: Commercialisation, Deregulation, Nigerian broadcast media, Political economy of communication, Political economy of public broadcasting



Fuat Edi Kurniawan
ERCICRSSH1918152

The Crisis of Labour Regeneration in Agriculture: Between Social Order and Anomie

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Abstract

The shift of agriculture-based economic structure driven by industrialization process simultaneously reconfigures social order of agrarian to industrial societies. It renders the industrial sector as a main provider of employment and labour as a new valuable capital replacing material/land capital for productive activities. The effect expected could open up new job opportunity for the population nationwide. In this respect, industrialization is projected to create spaces for secured income generation, and hence, builds a perception toward new opportunity to gain a more promising social security and welfare. However, the shift has actually turned the agricultural sector as the centre for labour regeneration. The aim of the academic research is to examine deeper implications of industrialization for the regeneration of labour in agriculture. This article employs a qualitative research method with a case study approach conducted in three different locations in Indonesia namely Bantul, Brebes, and Kediri. The results of this study shows that rural communities in three respective places associate farmer with marginalized group since it is not viewed as decent job that able to guarantee financial income. Perception is widely shared that agriculture cannot be a future asset and long-term investment such as education, housing, pension funds. Youth in the rural area tends to disconnect with their agrarian characteristics as they assume that agriculture is no longer provide them decent livelihood and future. The majority of farmer children are unwilling to continue their parent agricultural job. Disinterestedness in farmer job is affected by negative perception toward current condition of agriculture. There are several reasons for the decline of young workers' interest in agriculture job, namely; less prestigious image, high-risk sector, lack of enthusiasm and income sustainability, diminishing rate of land tenure, less developed diversification of agricultural industries and non-agricultural businesses in rural areas, low farm management succession, no specific policy for young farmers, and changing viewpoint of the rural youth in the postmodern era. As a result, youth increasingly become industry-and-urban-oriented job seekers searching for secured income and guaranteed. One of main factors making this young generation to agriculture is that their parents have never introduced them about knowledge and anything related to agriculture. As a consequence, it leads to the Anomie, where young workers are alienated from the agricultural structure due to profound transformation in economy. The widening gap between agriculture and industry causes young workers to pursue personal goals rather than prioritize the broader community goals. In context of development, the declining number of farmers is not perceived as a serious issue. Development perspective as such merely focuses on the industrial sector as the only enabler of national development, which in fact will bring about the food insecurity and availability of domestic products.

Keywords: Labour Crisis, Young Farmers, Agriculture, Social Order, Anomie



Muhammad Bilal
ERCICRSSH1918160

Socio-psychological Impact of Second Marriage on First Wife: A Case Study at Sargodha

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Abstract

Second marriage of a husband is a serious issue for first wife in every society. Polygamy is acceptable in Islam under some conditions because males are allowed to marry with more than one female. Polygamy has a bad effect on the socio-psychological conditions of females' particularly first wife due to marriage of her husband because mostly males cannot fulfill such conditions of Islam. Mostly females are those who do not know about the second marriage of their husband and some are those who are forced to give permission to their husband for second marriage. The present study was carried out in district Sargodha and collect data through conducting interviews from those wives who are facing problems after the marriage of their husbands. The major objective of this study is to examine the social status of first wife after the second marriage of her husband. Another objective is to find out the psychological condition of first wife. The study was qualitative in nature. Nine females from District Sargodha were selected through snowball sampling technique. The data was collected through in-depth interviews. The results were compiled through thematic analysis. The result of the study showed that second marriage has negative impact on females (first wife). The only people who significantly benefit from polygamous marriages are men. Mostly women are those who are facing a lot of problems after even the separation from their husbands due to second marriage of their husbands. They are facing financial, social, psychological and environmental problems due to polygamy marriage because polygamy marriages oppress the females. Government should implement the acts of women's rights which have already passed.

Key words: Socio-psychological , Second marriage , Patriarchal society



Mour Khan
ERCICRSSH1918161

Effect of Social Welfare Program for Health Promotion on Cardiovascular Risk Factors and Depressive Symptoms Introducing Non-Clinical Interventions

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Abstract

Socioeconomic status is closely associated with an individual's health status however, there are few studies examining the role of exercise –training as a part of community – based social welfare program in socially vulnerable groups. Given this, our aim was to measure weather long term exercise training as a social welfare program effects the prevalence of depressive symptoms introducing non clinical interventions.

Material andMethods: A total of 29 adults and 22 adults recruited in this study with no randomized, pre/post –test design. Over all age –specific physical fitness and performance increased markedly among the both adult and elderly subjects, respectively. This study with non-randomized, Pre post Design. The subjects underwent a combined training consisting of aerobic and muscle strengthening exercise for six months or more. Depressive symptoms were evaluated using the back depression inventory and the Korean version of Geriatric depression scale.

Result: The proportions of depressive symptoms were significantly reduced by 33% after exercise – training among all participants. The prevalence of individuals having metabolic syndrome was significantly reduced by 19.6% and the number of individual components of metabolic syndrome decreases after the exercise intervention. Among components of metabolic syndrome, waist circumference, HDL cholesterol and systolic blood pressure significantly improved. In addition, the

proportion of moderate and severer arteriosclerotic progression significantly decreased.
Conclusion: This suggests that the development and expansion of an exercise intervention as a health – promoting welfare program are needed to address the inequality of exercise participation among socially vulnerable groups. In conclusion I would say that there is a need for encouragement of indoor as well as outdoor exercises for the health promotions of socially vulnerable groups. This study is productive for the peoples of Asian subcontinent especially Pakistan and India and Bangladesh.



Sthitipragnya Dash
ERCICRSSH1918164

Changing Context of Leadership in the Development Complex; Preparing Future Ready Leaders

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Abstract

In today's world where we see a series of change in context in the era of leaderships across the countries, it has become imperative to recreate our understanding on the concept of leadership. The 2008 financial crises accredited to being a product of "market failure". At the macro level this had a widespread ramification on the organisational leadership and emerged as a powerful tool to channelize synergy in creating a transformational effort. But for the first time the traditional archetype of achieving economic success through demand driven strategies was questioned. Businesswise for the very first time there was a change in the trajectory of leading, they had to look and be aware of the external environment to be attain the sustenance in the business. What can be seen at the moment is that for the first time the external economic and political environment is seeing the collapse of the century old institutions and the rise of new businesses which have changed the context of doing business by deploying technology. This change in phenomenon has resulted in leaders to shift their focus from 'maximising profitability merely' to re strategizing into 'understanding the how these macro trends can be leveraged into achieving growth and sustainability'. Viewing the world through a new lens has become a crucial imperative of the hour and in this paper I examine the very evolution of leadership concept, its archetype and the what is the way forward and preparing future ready leaders.

KeyWords: Leadership, Economic Development, Business, Leaders



Hajar Anabi
ERCICRSSH1918167

Digital Communication of Small And medium Businesses: The Share of Digital Communication in the Investment Budget of Small and Medium Firms in Morocco

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Abstract

Digital marketing represents in Morocco and around the world, a discipline that can provide companies, from several competitive advantages, and ensure greater notoriety, which pushes companies to digitalize their functions. The concept of digital marketing is large but it was limited to the most important part and that is digital communication, which is in development, based on the technology that surrounds it. It is obvious that entrepreneurs consider gradually digital communication as an important tool, but is limited in terms of resources and investment, and they focus mainly on the development of their business and production, without giving an important practical and explicit as to digital marketing overall and to digital communication in particular, that can provide new opportunities for small and medium firms in terms of market opening, access new technologies and Best Practices. This research paper aims to explore the part of the communication in the investment budget SME's in Morocco.

KeyWords: Digital Marketing, Digital Communication, Small and Medium Businesses, Communication Budget



Ayeni Ayodele Olaiya
ERCICRSSH1918171

**Hygiene Practice: A Key Factor in Limiting
Outbreak of Food Poisoning in Hospitality Industry**

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Abstract

The importance of good food hygiene practices to human existence cannot be over-emphasized. It promotes good health, growth and development of the people when it is properly handled, while improper handling of hygiene practices could bring illness and diseases, poor health, increased medical bills and reduced productivity. This study looks at the present state of hygiene practices and its role in promoting good health and development of human growth in Ekiti State. The main aim is to foster proper hygiene practices among people in the State. The research will reveal among others that the campaign for good hygiene alone does not assure quality and safety hygienic practice, that high premium must be placed on ascertaining compliance with Good Hygiene Practice by citizens, food manufacturers and environmental agencies. Consequently, it is suggested that citizens, food handlers and manufacturers should adhere strictly to good personal hygienic practices, and health practices in line with regulatory standards.

Keyword: Hygiene, Hospitality Industry, Food hygiene, Personal hygiene

Xizhe Chen
ERCICRSSH1918174

Colonization in China: The Past and Present

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Abstract

This paper discusses the primary economic and social effects of colonisation on China from the period of the Opium War in the 19th century to modern-day China in the 21st century. During the 19th century, colonisation was still based primarily on trade, as well as military and economic dominance over the country's colonies. In the 21st century, colonisation is now based very much on global technological and cultural influence, much like how America's most successful companies, such as Hollywood, Google, and Apple, are now causing unmeasurable influence on the world. However, China is facing a major barrier in progressing further in its path towards becoming a global superpower at the scale of the United States. This paper proposes how China can break those barriers and regain its historical place as the world's greatest technological and cultural superpower.

Keywords: Colonisation, Global Influence, Technology

Muchammad Ichsan
ERCICRSSH1918176

Freedom to Have no Religion in Indonesia and its Legal Impact

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Abstract

Indonesia's population consists of a variety of ethnicities and cultures. Therefore it is not surprising if they also have various kinds of religions and beliefs. As a legal state, Indonesia must regulate the freedom of its citizens in faith so that there is no conflict. However, to adjust their freedom in religion and worship according to the teachings of religion and their beliefs is not something easy. And lately, people who are not religious also demand that their rights be recognized, guaranteed, and protected by the state. These atheists interpret freedom of religion as freedom from religion. This study aims to examine whether Indonesian law allows people to have no faith or not. Besides, this study outlines the legal impact of not having religion and belief in Indonesia. For these purposes, this study is designed to be qualitative and uses normative legal research methods. The research found that Indonesia has rules regarding religious freedom. People have the right to embrace whatever religion they want, especially the six official religions, namely, Islam, Christianity, Catholicism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Confucianism. They also have the right to worship according to the teachings of their religion. However, according to a strong opinion, the right to recognize any religion does not mean the freedom not to be religious. Thus, Indonesia

banned atheism based on several arguments. The indigenous belief, although not a religion, is not atheism. The indigenous belief is justified and has legal protection in Indonesia because it has been there for a long time. The legal impact for those who do not have religion is that they will face difficulties in obtaining their rights, such as in terms of education, marriage, and financial matters.
Keywords: Freedom of Religion, Atheism, Indigenous Believe, Indonesia.



Maryam Zuberi
ERCICRSSH1918177

Child Labor and It's Impacts on Society; A Sociological Study of District Malir, Karachi

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Abstract

In our daily life we see many children working on the streets most of them are under the age of 14 years, which is school going age, but due to lack of resources, huge family size, illiteracy, poverty and other reason they are compel to working on the streets rather than going to school. Our future generation when working on the streets leaves overall very bad impression internationally. This is social dilemma for our society. Out of the total 50 population 98% were boys and other 02% were girls. Majority of them were Baloch and Sindhi background of Malir town both communities representation were 54% and 42% respectively and 02% each were Panjabi and Pashtoon background among them 48% were totally illiterate, 28% were primary pass while 24% were attended secondary level school from class six to metric. The children were of different ages, among them 10% of age 10years, 04% of age 11 years 12% of age 12 years, 30% of age 13 years and 44% among them were of age 14years. 14% children said that their fathers are employed, 12% said that their fathers are unemployed, 18% said that their fathers were died, 06% said that their fathers are out of country and 50% said that their fathers disabled, beggars or drug addict etc. They replied about their mother job, 74% said house wife, 10% doing job, 10% said their mothers are widows, 4% said that their mothers are laborers and 02% said their mothers do different jobs. They replied about the monthly income of their families, 14% children said that it is from Rs. 5000-10000, 22% said from Rs.10000- 15000, 20% said from Rs. 15000- 20000, 16% said from Rs. 20000- 25000 while 28% said that from RS. 25000 – 30000 is their family income. They replied about how many of their family members are educated, 40% replied that none of their family member is educated, 22% said only one family member is educated, 10% said only 02 members 04% said 03 members, 04% said 04 members, 02% said 05 members, 04% 06 members, 02% said 07 members and 02% said that 08 members of their families are educated. Due to working environment and working hour these children don't have the time to play game and other physical healthy activities. Government is working to resolve the issue nationally. Not only government but also different NGO's are working for the welfare of these children at the national level. Overall scenario shows children are bad condition and education is the crucial need that should be considered.

Key words: Child Labor, Poverty, Illiteracy, Malir, Pakistan

Gede Pandu Wirawan
ERCICRSSH1918184

Exploring Young People's Motivation in Establishing and Engaging in Youth-Led Organisations in Peacebuilding in Ternate, North Maluku

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Abstract

Inter-religious conflict in Maluku and North Maluku provinces, Indonesia, in 1999-2002 has not been fully resolved; there is still segregation between the Islamic and Christian communities, and prejudices and stereotypes between religious communities. These conditions might provoke a repeat of inter-religious conflict. In these circumstances, young people as the next generation take their role through youth-led organisations to contribute to peacebuilding. Therefore, this research uses a qualitative case study approach with interviews as the primary method of data collection to unpack how youth-led organisations in post-conflict countries such as Indonesia were established to promote community-based peace activities. Specifically, this research aimed to understand how these entities develop, their motivation to engage in peacebuilding work and how they interact with

the broader community through interfaith dialogue. A thematic analysis was conducted to trace participants' experiences in creating Youth Solidarity for Social Change (YSSC) and to explore the research questions. Broadly, the findings highlighted that the journey to create a youth-led organisation was a complex combination of past and traumatic experiences related to interreligious conflict that shaped young people's values, motivations and capacity for change. Similarly, particular types of opportunities for individual development and skill building were needed, along with key mentors and program examples, in order for young people to establish a youth-led organisation. In addition, this study also found that young people were interested in joining youth-led peacebuilding organisations because both the desire to develop themselves and contribute to peacebuilding is part of their sense of social responsibility as young people. However, to reach the stage of resolving conflicts and building sustainable peace, youth-led organisations need support, both financially and in the form of organisational capacity from various parties. This research can provide insights into the types of models, support and outreach that youth-led organisations need to maximize their potential in preventing conflict and enhancing inter-group solidarities.
Keywords: Young People, Peacebuilding, Motivation, Youth-Led Organisation



Charles Winfred Otoo
ERCICRSSH1918189

Women at Work: Women Executives and Company Boards – The Case Study of Women Entrepreneurialism

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Corporate Governance is the bedrock of a thriving enterprise development (Peter Drucker). The success or otherwise of every organization being it small, medium or large depends on the quality of its management and most importantly board membership (Jack Welch, 2013). The gender parity and deliberate policy to empower women not within the management structure but greater seats at the Board level goes a long way to radically promote affirmative action. The Federation of Indian SME Association (FISME, 2019) has indicated that the strength and forward march of the Commonwealth is contingent on giving more qualified women seat at the Boardroom. FISME goes on to emphasize that Companies in India with greater women representation at top management and Board level tend to experience high growth rate in profitability/bottomline. GBS-Africa at the 2nd Edition of the Intra Commonwealth SME Trade Forum held in Nairobi, Kenya dated May 28th-29th, 2019 confirmed that Companies in Africa with women at strategic positions tend to have positive growth rate. Women Executives according to the estimate of Tony Ellumelu Foundation (2018) constitutes about 27% of all positions in Organizations – Private and Public Sectors. This is not encouraging at all. To correct this imbalance, the Tony Ellumelu Foundation (TEF) is pushing for "Africapitalism" that will see more women as Entrepreneurs. Once women begin to own their own companies, then the point of getting more Women Executives and Board Members is being actualized. The December 2017 and January 2017 Editions of Forbes Magazine posited that getting more women at work requires conscious capitalism and policy direction especially at the Public Sector. This has also been strongly supported by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) 2019. It has the Document caption "Policy Guide on Women and Youth Entrepreneurship". The Executive Summary stipulates that once more women accede to the era of Entrepreneurialism then getting more women as Corporate Executives and Board Members is not difficult to achieve. All indications point to the fact that to get Women at work in order to achieve Corporate Executive and Board representations, we need to promote "Intrapreneurship and Entrepreneurship". However, women must demonstrate enough readiness, capacity and merit-based competence toward the realization of this noble mission.

Al Amin
ERCICRSSH1918195

The Role of Transnational NGOs' Activities in Aiding the Rohingya Refugee Crisis in Bangladesh: A Case Study of the Finnish Red Cross

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Abstract

In fact, Myanmar's military forces have been deliberately persecuting the Rohingya minority since 1978. In 2017, the Rohingya had to flee Myanmar and, as a result, there was an influx of more than one and half million Rohingya to Bangladesh. The Finnish Red Cross (FRC) had a quick response

	<p>to the emergency appeal of the International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) on the behalf of the Rohingya in Bangladesh in 2017. This research paper is to learn how the activities of the FRC affected the Rohingya refugees, what challenges were faced by the staff of the FRC, and what part was played by other contributors in cooperation with the FRC. The research materials include primary and secondary data. I used this data in methodological triangulation in a deductive approach. From October 2017 to October 2018, 43,780 patients were treated by the RCEH. The main challenges faced by the staff of the FRC was the lack of local infrastructure, lack of internet availability and so on. In contrast, the Inter Sector Coordinator Group (ISCG) and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society were one of the key contributors in attempting to solve these problems, as well as cooperating with the FRC staff, local government, local and international NGOs, and other agencies. This paper is intended to benefit research on the contribution of international NGOs (INGOs) from a global humanitarian perspective.</p> <p>Keywords: Finnish Red Cross, Globalization, Rohingya, Transnationalism, TNGOs.</p>
<p>Tanmoy Das ERCICRSSH1918201</p>	<p>Ductility of the State: Bureaucracy, Development Programmes and Stakeholders</p> <p>Tanmoy Das Ph.D. Scholar, Special Centre for the study of North East India, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi</p> <p>State in a postcolonial society like India follows ‘state-directed’ developmental model. The state plays a major role in planning and implementation of the developmental policies and programmes. Under this model, bureaucracy plays an important role in implementing the policies and programmes on the ground. This paper focuses on the actual working of the developmental state on the ground with particular focus on the relationship between bureaucracy and the local stakeholders in the Tamenglong district of Manipur in North East India. It is seen that in the course of implementation of developmental programmes, the district administration and other self-governing agencies are not able to achieve the targeted and intended developmental objectives for the marginalized tribal society. It benefits largely, materially or otherwise, a section of people who have well access to the state and its functionaries leaving the marginalized section at bay from any development. However, the intended stakeholders manage and negotiate with the agencies of the state for their development and upliftment. This is where the state is bent, shaped and reshaped. The paper tries to understand how the state, which is made of formal and legal constitutional framework, becomes prone to become flexible where it is then contested, constituted and reconstituted. This study is ethnography of two villages in Nungba block of Tamenglong district. The empirical analysis is done by analyzing the accessibility of state and its development programmes. Their response and reaction to the issue is carried out on the basis of interviews, observations, and focused group discussions.</p> <p>Key-words: Development, Northeast India, State, Development Schemes, Governance</p>
	<p>Probing into People’s Intention in the Usage of Shared Autonomous Vehicles</p> <p>Kobina Amo-Aidoo School of Engineering, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Transport brings a downward effect on people, especially when it is shared (public transport), and with the growing development and prospects as well as risks, it has become important to investigate. Multiple indicators and multiple causes model a special structure equation model adopted in the simulation to study the intention of the possibility to replace the commercial transport system with a shared autonomous vehicle. An investigation is being launched mostly foreigners in China to assess the intention of people to accept the possibility of having a driverless taxi system to serve the same purposes of the Uber and Didi systems. Through the empirical data collection and analysis, it was found that gender dynamics of car ownership falls mostly on men who are within the age cohorts of 31–45 years. Again, a high number of people own cars and there is a need for improvement in robots; however, the reference to the income dynamics does not really allow people to accept the robotic change. With the existing rate of people’s acceptability not being complete due to inadequate education on the flaws, prospects, this puts the new area in a position with great possibilities of future acceptance. Recommendations from the study will be for the regulatory</p>

authorities to bring in measures to reduce the currently existing challenges with the public transport systems, and correct and reduce to its barest minimum the human deficiencies.
Keywords: Intention, Public Transport Systems, Robots, Shared Autonomous Vehicle, Theory of Planned Behavior, Travel Mode Choice

Application of Philosophico-Mystical Principle of Gradational Unity of Existence In Environmental Ethics

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Abstract

Today man is encountered with three major facts in the domain of environment: firstly, today environment is in crisis and its all levels including inanimate, vegetative and animal ones are suffering from this crisis. Planet earth biome and other natural ecosystems do not have their freshness anymore. Secondly, all theories, statements, conferences and declarations have failed to save the planet earth biome from this crisis. Thirdly, environmental crisis is an ethical crisis. To put it otherwise, we should not seek for the origin of environmental crises in improvement of technology rather as long as man does not correct his approach to environment this crisis not only cannot be solved but it will be deepened more. Man should have a correct understanding of world and nature and he needs to improve his "cosmic knowledge". When we have a correct understanding and knowledge of the world we will take care of the world and protect it. The author argues that one of the deep theories that can help the man in the domain of cosmic knowledge (cosmology or knowledge of world) and provide man with a dependable understanding of the world is the principle of the gradational unity of existence. Transcendental Unity of Existence is the most important doctrine of Islamic Mysticism which has been discussed by Muslim thinkers based on deep philosophical analyses. No doubt, the most important and foremost philosophical commentator of this theory is Mulla Sadra of Shiraz the great Iranian theosopher and philosopher who further developed this mystical theory in the context of revelation and rational argument. Analogical gradation as a philosophical term is the opposite of univocity and implies that the same notion which is intended by the same word can be applied to various extensions in a non-equal manner like the predication of the notion of light to weak and strong extensions of light. The general content of the theory of gradational unity consists of the fact that "existence is a graded unity all the levels of which – inanimate beings, plants, animals, humans and the world of immateriality (incorporeal entities) – are the manifestations and dimensions of the same One Truth, i.e. God. Although this theory has different commentaries in the world of philosophy and mysticism, our goal in the current study is interdisciplinary application of it in the domain of environmental ethics. The present research has been conducted based on the descriptive-analytic method and contains the following results: according to this principle, all levels of existence are manifestations of God. In other words, nature and environment are like the manifestation of Divinity and are sacred entities. In this theory, plant, animal and even the inanimate entities are no longer the creatures in the service of man rather they are all of essential value and not mere tools. Then, the rights that have been allocated for the environment are real and true rights not artificial rights which are merely adopted for the protection of environment for future generations.

Key Words: Ethics, Environmental Ethics, Nature, Principle of Gradational Unity of Existence, Mulla Sadra

Western Methodologies, The Archives and New Directions in African Precolonial Historiography

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Abstract

This paper interrogates the trajectory of African pre-colonial historiography, its Western oriented methodologies and epistemologies with particular reference to the Yoruba speaking peoples of south-western Nigeria. It further engages the politics of local knowledge production, and the factors that shape how historians conduct and disseminate their findings, among other themes. The central questions are? What should be the new frontiers in Yoruba Studies? How should Yoruba scholars frame their research agenda in a world characterized by inequality of access to intellectual



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resources and the forces of intellectual globalization? The study highlights the poverty of archival accounts in the reconstruction of the history of African pre-literate peoples. By drawing on specific case studies, the paper advocates for a new direction for African precolonial historiography.
Keywords: African, Yoruba, Epistemology, Historiography, Globalization



Nadine Mumporeze
ERCICRSSH1918217

Is Women Political Inclusion an End In Itself? An Analysis of Women Representation In the Rwandan Parliament and Its Potential to Propel Gender Equality

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Abstract

Informed by the theory of women’s political representation, the present paper employs a comprehensive literature review method to analyse whether or not women representation in the leadership positions ushers in gender equality in Rwandan society. The main findings from recent studies suggest that Rwanda is among the most gender-equal countries in the world and the first country in the world to attain the target of 61.3 per cent of women parliamentarians. High political representation of women is therefore believed to increase power for some women by allowing them to have a greater voice in society and access to education. However, other scholars contend that numerous women do not ensure gender equality in all spheres of life as they continue to suffer excessively from poverty, gender-based violence and gender pay gap. Legal changes and policies designed to promote gender equality are unquestionably worsening as compared to the past. Nonetheless, an underlying economic rationale remains leading, gender policies and strategies are implemented with attention to quantitative results rather than qualitative outcomes. These findings suggest that the current statistics on the gender gap do not express the real situation of Rwandan women. Besides, these findings yield a theory that high women's political participation does not translate into gender equality. Future research should aim to apply this theory to other countries.

Keywords: Women, Political Inclusion, Representation Theory, Gender Equality, Rwanda

Albert Bonsu Baffour
ERCICRSSH1918223

The Role of Savings and Investment In the World Economy

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Abstract

Savings and investment play an important role in our world economy. Consumption is expenditures by household on final goods and services. Saving is the part of the disposable income that is not consumed at present investment means the purchase of capital goods (such as land, Equipment, building e.t.c). If a society invests more in capital, it must consume less and save more of its current income. It requires that society sacrifices consumption of goods and services in the present to enjoy higher consumption in the future. Nations that save and invest large fraction of their incomes tend to have rapid growth of output, income and wages. Savings can be subdivided into private saving. Public saving, national saving e.t.c. Investment includes tangible capital such as houses and intangible investments such as education. Again, investment can be Net investment or Gross investment. Net investment is the value of total investment after an allowance has been made for depreciation. Gross investment is an investment without allowance for depreciation. In finance terms, “Investment has an altogether different meaning and denotes the purchase of a security, such as a stock or a bond”. Saving can be influenced by level of consumption, Population growth, political stability or instability, the rate of income e.t.c. It is known to us, saving influences over investment in an economy. So saving is very crucial topic to investment. If the rate of saving is increased, it means the increase rate in investment or capital accumulation or efficiency in productivity.

Ruchita Tripathi
ERCICSSH1918240

Interaction of Bonding, Bridging and Linking Social Capital: Evidence from India

Ruchita Tripathi
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Rakesh Raman Department of Economics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Social capital is complex, abstract and ambiguous concept that over the past 20 years has become a renewed interest in academic literature. This paper seeks to identify the various aspects of conceptualisation of social capital along with the interaction among Bonding, Bridging and linking social capital. The data for perceived bonding, bridging and linking social capital has retrieved from World Value Survey coordinated by World Value Survey Association (Stockholm) at world level. This study uses a cross-sectional approach and sample comprised 4078 nationals. Different types of social capital are being classified on the basis of intensity variation of socioeconomic and financial status. Like bonding social capital refers to the interaction among the people of same socioeconomic and financial status such as family, kinship etc., Bridging social capital lies among the people of same socioeconomic and different financial status such as neighbour while linking social capital refers to the interaction among the people of different socioeconomic and financial status, for instance interaction with government and non-government officials. Correlation matrix, Exploratory and Confirmatory factor analysis have been used for multivariate statistical analysis using SPSS and AMOS software. The covariance between linking and bonding social capital is positive and the effect is statistically significant at the chosen 5% level of significance. The covariance between bonding and bridging social capital and between bridging and linking social capital is relatively lower and statistically not significant at the chosen 5% level of significance. Keywords: Bonding Social Capital, Bridging Social Capital, Linking Social Capital, Networking, Kinship</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Jyoti Pandey ERCICSSH1918241</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessing Willingness to pay for Improved Sanitation in the Rural Area of Eastern Uttar Pradesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jyoti Pandey Department of Economics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Sanitation is a basic necessity as it's directly influence the health. Diarrhoea, Polio, Hepatitis A, Typhoid, Trachoma are the common and most visible disease caused by poor sanitation. Awareness is the major hurdle on the path to achieve the adequate sanitation facilities and assurance of its practices. This paper is an attempt to find out the Demand of the people living in the Bhadohi District of eastern Uttar Pradesh for acquiring the sanitation facilities and factors which affects their Demand. Method: - Contingent valuation method is used which is an economic survey technique. The iterative bidding game technique is used to elicit household WTP that involved a sequence of Dichotomous Questions followed by some open ended questions. Total 100 Household has been selected where 50 household who do not have toilet and 50 household who have toilet has been taken. Respondents are the decision makers of the family. People who is already having toilet is asked questions by making a condition "If". If you do not have this facility would you like to pay some amount and get it? Result:-The percentage of the people who are willing to pay for the facilities are more in the group who is having toilet already 82 percent of the people are willing to pay in the artificial assumption of if they do not have that 67 percent of people are willing to pay for the facilities who do not have it. The major factors which influences the demand is (1) Gender of the head of household (2)Age of the Head (3) women's in the house (4)New bride in the house (5)Knowledge of the ill effect of poor sanitation.(6)Income of the Household (7)Education level of the Head. The most influencing factor in the result is knowledge of the ill effect of poor sanitation and Income of the Household. Keywords:- Sanitation, Willingness to Pay, Health</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sayeeda Fatimah ERCICSSH1918247</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Situational Analysis on Implementation of The Right to Information Act 2009: Preferences to Journalists</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sayeeda Fatimah Masters, Faculty of Economics, Soka University</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>“A Situational Analysis on Implementation of The Right to Information Act 2009: Preferences to Journalists” the study was conducted with the aim to identify the current status of implementation of Right to Information Act from the perspective of journalists. This examines the implication of Freedom of Information Act 2009 and highlights the challenges journalists encounter in the course of filing RTI application. This paper is anchored on implementation theory and Social Responsibility Theory. And the study was conducted by main method questionnaire survey with supported by three other methods comparative analysis, case study and expert interview. The data generated through the administration of questionnaire were presented and analyzed using tables and simple percentages. Findings of the paper show that majority of journalists lac interests to file RTI request specially because they think the procedure is complicated. While one third of the respondent journalists file RTI and majority of them in the course of filing RTI meet various obstacles. Findings further reveal that most of the authorities where respondent journalists filed information request did not show the positive interest to provide information. However, the paper concludes strongly recommends with that journalists should not be deterred by the hurdles but make use of the legal backing by RTIA</p>
<p>Chuhan Ouyang ERCICSSH1918248</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">How does Mental Health Affect Employment? The Mediation Effect of Concentration Ability</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chuhan Ouyang Green Hope High School, Cary, United States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Background: Compromised mental health severely torments residents across the US by creating concentration difficulties and reducing their competitiveness as employees. This study evaluated the negative effects of mental health on employment and explored whether the effect is partially or fully mediated through the effect of concentration ability.</p> <p>Methods: The data is obtained in a Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System survey, in which 178, 242 US adult residents reported their mental health condition, concentration ability, employment status, as well as other confounding variables such as race, age, and marital status. Logistic regression was employed to assess the association between mental health and employment status. Mediation analysis was used to test if the effect is partially or fully mediated through the effect of concentration problem. Results: Logistic regression analysis revealed that those with compromised mental health were 77% times as likely as those with good mental health to be employed. Mediation analysis showed that 34% of the effect of mental health on employment was mediated through concentration ability. Furthermore, the p-value for ACME in the mediation analysis is less than 0.001, indicating a statistically significant mediation. Conclusion: Overall, there is a negative correlation between compromised mental health and employment status. A fairly large proportion of the effect could be explained by concentration problems. The findings validates the importance of future research and implementation of medical treatments for improvements in both health and employment status.</p> <p>Key Words: Mental Health, Unemployment, Concentration Ability, Mediation Analysis, Logistic Regression</p>
<p>Andrew Yang ERCICSSH1918249</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">“The most useful member of society?”: An Analysis on The Impact of Enlightenment on Anti-slavery Argumentation in the late 18th Century Americas</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Andrew Yang Student, Holderness School, Holderness, New Hampshire, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The sailing of the first Spanish ship carrying the African captives from Europe to the Americas in 1503 marked the start of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade, one of the most immoral activities in the course of human history. However, this horrible labor and the economic system did not receive significant objections until the eighteenth century, as various European thinkers were proposing new ideas about human rights and government, known as the Enlightenment movement. “The man of Enlightenment condemned slavery as a vestige of barbarism, an offense against the moral law, and a flagrant violation of peoples' rights derived from the Creator.” With the support of Enlightenment ideas, myriads of anti-slavery articles and pamphlets were produced by anti-slavery</p>

activists in the late eighteenth century, which accelerated abolitionist movements in different parts of the Atlantic world. While many prior anti-slavery advocates structured their arguments based on religion and moral principles, by the late eighteenth century Americas, anti-slavery supporters were able to establish their argument with Enlightenment ideas by employing the idea of “rational thinking”, “State of Nature”, and “Universal rights.” To make their case, these anti-slavery advocates directly quoted major Enlightenment thinkers like John Locke, Montesquieu and others, which produced a new way of argumentation, a combination of religious and moral argument which also could be seen in specific anti-slavery arguments



Eri Kondo
ERCICRSSH1918067

Task Implementations and Assessments

Eri Kondo

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Abstract

This presentation reveals that Japanese learners of English as a second language fail to acquire target language in writing tasks as writing an email and a narrative story, where the reason seems to depend on gaps in semantic and pragmatic interpretations with the syntax. The writing tasks were given to Japanese high school students as homework, whose proficiency level was nearly B1. They succeeded in conveying messages, where most of them paraphrased. The phenomena is said that learners have interlanguage and perform the achievement cognitively, which seems to simplify messages. However, they did not acquire the target language correctly. A learner wrote a sentence, The restaurant is available, although he/she had learnt a sentence, The restaurant is booked. He/she caught the meaning itself with adjective, be available, without using the new verb, book. A learner used words, interesting and faithful, after he/she had learnt new words, fascinating and believable. It means that L1 seems to intervene in the interpretation of target language, where they interpret the word, book as the associative word, be open or open. The word, fascinating means omoshiroi (fun) in Japanese. In addition, learners expressed a sentence as no one had a notebook or a laptop, and nobody who joined had a note and a computer although the right sentence was that none of the participants had a notebook and a computer. Some usages of the quantifiers were surely correct; however, they did not learn the word, none of, appropriately because it has the antecedent at the context. The phrase, none of the participants presupposes that there are some participants. Generally, we use the words, no one and nobody as a sentence, no one/nobody knows that fact. The Japanese is just daremo/nanimo nai. This study suggests that we teachers reconstruct the way of teaching syntactic and semantic scopes in language use because the writing tasks clarified a lack of them in building information structure in contexts. It is likely that writing tasks suit homework and writing tests quite well because they show what they think and use in acquiring a language. In right contexts, when learners accomplished tasks, they would acquire the language in use. This paper also tells that teachers have to teach scopes of meanings, presuppositions and interpretation. It means that the logical trainings develop the way of thinking in L2, using definiteness, anaphora and reference of nouns as well, or with ellipsis of words, especially verbs

Keywords : Writing Tasks, Interlanguage, Scope, Information Structure, Assessments



Rukhsana Iftikhar
ERCICRSSH1918074

Break the Silence: Pakistani Women Facing Violence

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Abstract

Women have always been treated as second grade citizen in Pakistan. Pakistan is considered the 3rd unsafe country for women to live. Pakistani women are facing problems in their private and public life. Violence is the most thriving issue for the women in Pakistan. The main reason of the wide spread violence is poverty and ignorance. Social structure is not supporting woman although gender ratio of population is more than half. This paper is an attempt to explore the causes and types of violence in Pakistan. It also deals with the effects of violence in society. State has introduced a number of legislations but the common woman in Pakistan is conscious about her rights. The state of Pakistan is not progressed without the help of other gender. State and women both have to take the task to eradicate this issue of violence.

Key Words: Sati, Jauhar, Karo Kari, Watta Satta



David Adam Stott
ERCICRSSH1918076

The Political Economy of Japan's Tourism Boom

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Abstract

This paper will explain the rapid emergence of Japan as a popular destination for inbound foreign tourists. This boom has occurred in the aftermath of the devastating triple disaster of 2011, in which the northeast of the country suffered from a large earthquake, tsunami and major nuclear accident. With the country hosting the 2019 Rugby World Cup and the 2020 Olympic Games this boom looks set to continue. This paper finds the main reasons for the boom until now have been relaxed visa regulations for citizens of neighboring countries, increasing disposable income in these countries and the corresponding growth of low cost carriers (LCC) in the region.

Key words: Japan; Tourism; Economy; International Relations

Lidija Bencetic
ERCICRSSH1918135

Attempts and Failures of Urbanization of Communist City Evident in The Regulatory Basis of The City of Zagreb

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Abstract

The experience of the World War II, the end of the war and the establishment of the communist system have profoundly changed Croatia (Yugoslavia) and Croatian society, changes were visible in all segments of society, and thus also in the development of architecture and urbanism. In Croatia, changes are most noticeable in the capital city of Zagreb which experienced a demographic explosion after the World War II due to the impoverishment of villages, deruralization and intensive industrialization. The population of Zagreb grew from around 270,000 in 1946 to 629,000 in 1971, and reached 777,000 inhabitants in 1991. The population growth was more or less successfully followed by the urban and constructional development of the city, which, at the same time, had to respond to modernization, artistic and ideological requirements. These requirements, which frequently overlapped, are set out in the proposals of the regulatory basis of the City of Zagreb. There have been several proposals for the regulatory basis. The first proposal came from Vlado Antolić, head of the Zagreb City Planning Office, in 1949, Antolić was also the author of the second proposal from 1953. The urbanization program under the leadership of Zdenko Kolaci was announced in 1963, it was the first program for the development of Zagreb after the World War II which was adopted by the City. However, its level was lower than the level of the regulatory basis, i.e. lower than the general urbanization plan. The first general urbanization plan of socialist Zagreb was adopted in 1971, and it was created under the leadership of Josip Uhlík, the second urbanization plan which was administered by Slavko Đakić was adopted in 1986.

The goal of the suggested regulatory bases and the accepted regulatory bases was to modernize Zagreb and prepare it for a population growth to 1 million. The presentation on the conference will try to show and explain how successful were these regulatory bases in their realization, how they changed the face of Zagreb and to what extent they had to adjust to the "socialist reality".

Keywords: Yugoslavia, Zagreb, Communism, Urban Planning, Regulatory Bases



Agnes Tetteh
ERCICRSSH1918179

Limitation on Women's Careers, Women Entrepreneurship the Best Antidote for Sustainable Women Empowerment

Agnes Tetteh

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Abstract

Conscious Capitalism has made the forces of the market the true determinants of labour value other than instruments of political protectionism and interventionism (Richard Templar, *The Rules of Wealth*, 2007). This has the tendency of placing artificial limitation on the career development of determined women in all spheres of endeavor. Corporate Governance is the bedrock of a thriving enterprise development (Peter Drucker, *the management episode*). The success or otherwise of

every organization being it small, medium or large depends on the quality of its management and most importantly board membership (Jack Welch, 2013). The gender parity and deliberate policy to empower women not within the management structure but greater seats at the Board level goes a long way to radically promote affirmative action. The Federation of Indian SME Association (FISME, ICSME 2019) has indicated that the strength and forward march of the Commonwealth is contingent on giving more qualified women seat at the Boardroom. FISME goes on to emphasize that Companies in India with greater women representation at top management and Board level tend to experience high growth rate in profitability/bottomline. GBS-Africa at the 2nd Edition of the Intra Commonwealth SME Trade Forum held in Nairobi, Kenya dated May 28th-29th, 2019 confirmed that Companies in Africa with women at strategic positions tend to have positive growth rate. Women Executives according to the estimate of Tony Ellumelu Foundation (2018) constitutes about 27% of all positions in Organizations – Private and Public Sectors. This is not encouraging at all. To correct this imbalance, the Tony Ellumelu Foundation (TEF) is pushing for ‘Africapitalism’ that will see more women as Entrepreneurs. Once women begin to own their own companies, then the point of getting more Women Executives and Board Members is being actualized. The December 2017 and January 2017 Editions of Forbes Magazine posited that getting more women at work requires conscious capitalism and policy direction especially at the Public Sector. This has also been strongly supported by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) 2019. It has the Document caption ‘Policy Guide on Women and Youth Entrepreneurship’. The Executive Summary stipulates that once more women accede to the era of Entrepreneurialism then getting to remove the artificial blockade that impede women progression won’t be difficult to achieve. The Commonwealth Secretariat-UK through its Strategy Policy on Youth & Women Entrepreneurship launched in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania dated May 14th-16th, 2019 affirmed that Cultural, Skills-gap, Structural deficit, political dominance and technological bankruptcy are the real red flags that seek to place the resultant limitations on women career progression. Women Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurialism according to Robert T. Kiyosaki (Cashflow Quadrant 1999) postulated that women with the majority population of nearly 52% globally is a thumbscrew to radically democratize wealth, add value, alleviate poverty, engender more creativity and innovation and most importantly radically reduce unemployment.

Keywords: Women Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Women Empowerment, Conscious Capitalism, Labour Value, Political Protectionism And Interventionism, Corporate Governance, enterprise development, gender parity, affirmative action, bottomline, strategic positions, Africapitalism, policy direction, Entrepreneurialism, Skills-gap, Structural deficit, political dominance and technological bankruptcy

Kwaku Obeng
ERCICRSSH1918180

Creative Education; A Tool for Changing the Narrative of the Chew & Pour System of Education, Prerequisite for Modern Day Business Management

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Abstract

The traditional educational system has ended up producing mostly products of pen pushers (Prof. Nsowah Nuamah, 2005). The modern educational system must not only be directed towards the development of the arms of future specialists by professional knowledge and abilities, but also on formation of free creative thinkers, requirement to continuous self-education needful for the required innovation in the business world. This research work is devoted to one of actual problems in education to a problem of search of innovative approaches in formation of creative thinking of students. The literary review containing disclosure of the concepts "creativity" by different educational scientists among which are Sir Kenneth Robinson, an English citizen (November 2014), Clara Hemphill, a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and Randi Weingarten etc all give credence to the subject matter under review. In a generalized view, creativity discussed as ability to put forward original, non-standard ideas, to apply various strategy in the solution of problems, readiness to develop the arisen ideas. "Creativity" is understood by many researchers as deviation from the status quo way of approach. The ‘chew and pour’ system of education has produced what is termed as graduates of mass destruction in the industrial world. Special attention must be paid on the independent activities of students, definite purposes and problems of this kind of activity. As the leading tasks are allocated: formation of independent thinking, ability to self-development, self-

improvement, self-realization; development of a creative initiative, skills of research; motivation of purposeful work on enrichment of the general and professional knowledge. Whilst the traditional educational system places much emphasis on IQ the modern day requisites for meeting the needs of Business Management are Emotional Quotient (AQ) and Adversity Quotient (AQ). The later quotients influence the motivational sphere of the students towards thinking outside the box. It follows from this that process of formation and development of creative thinking of students demands serious training from outside of both the teacher, and students as it is connected with selection of sources, generalization and systematization of the available knowledge and experience, definition of receptions and methods of realization of projects tasks. (Ibragimova Gulsanam Nematovna, 2015). Whilst the business world operates on the tenets of conscious capitalism (Dr. Amber Gove is Director of Research within RTI's International Education Division) the educational system must ensure to retool the thinking capacities of students. The problem of development of creative identity of trainees is modern and significant. Education must be seen as a holistic venture to produce outside the box thinkers who will not only be seen as conformists but will aspire to challenge the status quo. In the conclusion, it is noted that, according to vast majority of the interrogated teachers, the problem of development of creative identity of students is non-negotiable because the captains of industry require nothing short of this. This research work is geared towards driving this clarion call.

Keywords: Creative Thinking, Critical Thinking, Creative Abilities, Creation Of Ideas, Problem, Flexibility, Strategy, Cognitive Activity, Self-Education, Skills Of Research, Motivation, Professional Knowledge, Problem Lecture, Business World, Management Of Creativity, Imagination, Communication, Chew & Pour, Emotional Quotient, Adversity Quotient, Non-Negotiable, Conscious Capitalism



Dr. Ahmadi Begum
ERCICSSH1918257

Urban Sustainability and Environmental Justice

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Abstract

Urban sustainability is gradually more significant factor about the success or failure of sustainability in common terms as rapid growth of urbanization accelerated around the world. Urbanization is viewed with alarm and its positive role is often over shadowed by the deterioration in the physical environment and quality of life in the urban areas caused due to widening of gap between demand and supply of essential services and infrastructure required due to unprecedented increase in urban population. Cities may become catalysts or cancers, aiding or hindering economic development. Urbanization may bring in its wake the problem of slums and squatters, pressure on public health services, transport and communications facilities, and calling for well conceived national policies for urban development. Rapid rate of urbanization accompanied by phenomenal increase in urban areas and concentration of population in limited number of cities and towns have accentuated the problem of urbanizing. The cities have become a confused web of disorganized human activities where the life somehow moves within squalid, filthy and shabby urban envelop caused by over crowding, insanitary environment, the heterogeneous mixture of non-conforming functions. The terrific over-crowding and insanitation, growing backlogs and shortage of civic amenities and public utilities have made our cities notorious for their slums.



Yingjie He
ERCICSSH1918255

Flying Across the Strings of my Heart: Witches and the Representation of Feminism

Yingjie He

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Abstract

In "Kiss Me with those Red Lips: Gender and Inversion in Bram Stoker's Dracula," Christopher Craft he proposes a "narrative strategy" in the development of a literary monsters, which he refers to as the "triple rhythm." Firstly, the monster enters. Then, the monster is "entertained" while the audience is "entertained by monstrosity". Finally, the monster is eliminated along with the disruption it brings. Released in 2018, Luca Guadagnino's remake of Suspiria conforms to this narrative trajectory. The main monster of the film – Mother Markos – is introduced at the outset. As the film develops, her supreme leadership consolidates, and her evil conspiracy almost succeeds,

until the film's turning point. Although her success is entertained throughout the middle of the film, she is ultimately repudiated and killed by the real Mother Suspiriorum. While *Suspiria* features many witches, according to Craft's thesis, only one faction qualifies as monstrous. This leads to the need of further discussion about how this film portrays the monster witches. This essay will analyze the how the role of witches evolves throughout history. Looking closely at *Suspiria* and the long tradition of witchcraft that precedes and informs it, this paper will demonstrate how witches have historically manifested social desire. In tracing the evolution of both this desire and the cinematic/literary forms in which it is encoded, this paper will dissect how witches are uniquely portrayed in *Suspiria* 2018 by looking inside the social anxiety witches embodied and by comparing their specific characters with a prior representation of the witch: the animated film *Kiki's Delivery Service*. In surveying this territory, I argued that witches reflect how notions of feminism have changed over time. Witches play an important role in the development of feminism. Their historical identities, which emerge in times of crisis, suit them to the task of representing female roles, both in hierarchical societies of the past and in the more progressive social structures of the 21st century.



Waseem Hamid
ERCICSSH1918262

How Two-Nation Theory Lied to The People of South Asia and Laid The Foundation of Religions in The Indian Sub-Continet?

Waseem Hamid

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Abstract

When we talk about the Indian subcontinent and the religions existing there today, we could easily categorize them in Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhist and Christians. However, Dominique. S. Khan (2004), argues that one should not categorize them in general terms, as this is the result of a long historical process and created these monolithic religious categories. Therefore, identifying all the Muslims in one category and Hindus in other would be overlooking the historical progress which these communities made over the course of history. Even though, they managed to co-exist for a significant amount of time and exchanged various aspects of their lifestyles, yet they ensured that they never lose their specific features which identified them from the rest (Oberoi, 1994: 3). Khan (2004), also states that existence of such communities which cannot be easily categorized into specific monolithic religions defies the Cartesian logic. Moreover, the Orientalist and other European scholars follows this logic, and when they encountered such traditions and communities which they were unable to categorize, they introduced concepts of hybrid religions, fusion, acculturation and enculturation. These terms according to Khan, assisted them in understanding and explaining how these composite religions emerged spontaneously by carrying mutual exchanges of their beliefs, faith, traditions, rituals and practices. This research will further take into account the historical events and their context to better comprehend the phenomenon of solidification of belief system into monolithic religions in South Asia.

Maria Cimmino
ERCICSSH1918266

The lack of conformity in the law of the tourism services: what is it?

Dr. Maria Cimmino

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Abstract

The approach of the tourist to the available means to obtain a tourism service has deeply changed, being the online tourism trade dramatically increasing. The tourist contract is aimed to satisfy various and specific interests, also because of the different variables that influence the purpose of the travel, as well as geopolitical variables.

As a consequence, requests for service more and more diversified along with a variety of expectations are submitted to market players, organizers, all those in charge of providing tourism services.

Anyway it is possible to note that in case of improper performance of the tourist contract, the criteria for the assessment of damages, in are still uncertain.

This profile, as will be discussed below, according to the recent Directive UE (2015)2032 of the European Parliament and of the Council on package travel and assisted travel arrangements

	<p>2015/2032, amending Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004, Directive 2011/83/EU and repealing Council Directive 90/314/EEC, that, in order to the aspect of the contractual compliance, bring up the “lack of conformity” in the tourism contract, but not provide for a claire definition of this new rule. Keywords: Tourism Contract; Lack Of Conformity; Quality; Standardisation</p>
 <p>Yifei Zhang ERCICSSH1918267</p>	<p>Stimulating the Modernization of China's Legislation: An Essay on a Legacy of European Colonialism</p> <p>Yifei Zhang Student, The Affiliated High School of Peking University, Beijing, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In Chinese history lessons, we are taught that the period when colonialism intruded China was a history of shame and tears. However, did European colonialism serve only as a detriment to China? The answer is no. The development of European colonialism throughout the world simultaneously carried ideologies, concepts, etc. that were formerly foreign to a place into it. Through the importation of opium into China, wars fought between China and European colonizers, “puppet” Chinese government pressurized by colonial powers, and provision of an impetus for self-improvement, European colonialism was able to stimulate China to revise her legislations and adapt them into the modern society. Thus, though it is undeniable that the military intrusion of colonialism was cruel, European colonialism did objectively stimulate the modernization of China’s legislations. And such a unique, semi-autonomous process of modernization of legislations left many enduring influences on China, most significant and monumental of which are the improvement of existing defects in China’s legislations, the systematization of legislations, incompatibility, a gradual separation of legislation and culture, and change in sustainability. Keywords: Chinese Legal System; European Colonialism; Legislations; Confucianism</p>
<p>Nadjouia Hallouch ERCICSSH1918268</p>	<p>The Phelps-Stokes Commission and Education in Nigeria</p> <p>Nadjouia Hallouch Department of English, Faculty of Letters, Languages and Arts, Djillali Liabes University, Sidi-Bel-Abbes, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Before 1925, there was absence of official intervention in education in Nigeria. The educational enterprise was the duty of the Christian missions, which concentrated on religious teaching. However, in 1920 the Phelps – Stokes Fund of the United States of America set up a commission which visited West, South and Equatorial Africa. After long investigations, the commission submitted its report which opposed the colonial system of education in Africa and issued recommendations calling for the improvement of African education. This report was regarded as a turning point in African education in general and Nigeria in particular because it obliged the colonial government to adopt the first educational policy in 1925. The questions which are raised here are: - Did the colonial government succeed to implement the recommendations of the commission? -To what extent? Keywords: Education, Nigeria, Christian Missions, Phelps –Stokes Commission, Policy</p>

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Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra>

- 2nd Jakarta – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 18-19 September 2019
- 2019 – XVIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 18 – 19, Jakarta
- Hong Kong– International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 24-25 September 2019
- 2019 – XIXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 25 – 26, Hong Kong
- 4th Dubai – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 07-08 October 2019
- 2019 – XXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), October 08-09, Dubai
- 2nd Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 15-16 October 2019
- 2019 – XXIst International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 16-17, Prague
- 4th Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 15-16 October 2019
- 2019 – XXII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 16-17, Bangkok
- 4th Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 13-14 November 2019
- 2019 – XXIII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), November 14-15, Singapore

- 5th Dubai – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 December 2019
- 2019 – XXIV International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 10-11, Dubai
- Sydney – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 December 2019
- 2019 – XXV International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 11-12, Sydney
- 3rd Bali – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 19-20 December 2019
- 2019 – XXVI International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 20-21, Bali
- 5th Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 December 2019
- 2019 – XXVII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 22-23, Bangkok
- 3rd Malaysia – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 27-28 December 2019
- 2019 – XXVIII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 28-29, Kuala Lumpur
- 6th Dubai – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17-18 February 2020
- 2020 – International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), February 18-19, Dubai
- Melbourne – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 03-04 March 2020

- 2020 – IInd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), March 04-05, Melbourne
- 5th Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 March 2020
- 2020 – IIIrd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), March 26-27, Singapore
- Tokyo – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 01-02 April 2020
- 2020 – IVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), April 01-02, Tokyo
- 3rd London – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 14-15 April 2020
- 2020 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), April 15-16, London
- Berlin – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 12-13 May 2020
- 2020 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 13-14, Berlin
- 4th Kuala Lumpur – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 12-13 May 2020
- 2020 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 13-14, Kuala Lumpur
- Seoul – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 20-21 May 2020
- 2020 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 21-22, Seoul

- 3rd Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 02-03 June 2020
- 2020 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 03-04, Prague
- 6th Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 June 2020
- 2020 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 10-11, Singapore
- Paris – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 June 2020
- 2020 – XIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 09-10, Paris

