

2017



## Cambridge Conference Series | December 2017

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4<sup>th</sup> Academic International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities – AICSSH 2017 (Cambridge)

4<sup>th</sup> Academic International Conference on Law, Economics and Finance – AICLEF 2017 (Cambridge)

### Abstracts e-Handbook

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## AICSSH 2017 (Cambridge) | AICLEP 2017 (Cambridge)

### Conference Abstracts e-Handbook

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1-BC08-5640

## FORECASTING COMPOSITIONAL CHANGES IN LABOUR FORCE STATUS USING VECTOR ERROR CORRECTION MODELS

**Dr. Mohammed Khaled<sup>1</sup>**

Compositional labour force data expressed in the isometric log ratio form allow application of the standard multivariate statistical methods, but require vector error correction modelling when the series are non-stationary and co-integrated. The latter are likely features of such data as the application to the US labour force in this study indicates. Bergman (2008)\* uses VAR models directly on the transformed log ratios of the proportions in making forecasts, but concludes that it is not clear how “a cointegration model could be interpreted within the simplicial framework”.

This paper models the transformed log ratios as a vector error correction (VEC) model. An exactly identified structural VEC model is then used to relate the series responses and the forecast error variances to the structural shocks in each of these series. No special issues arise in estimating and interpreting a co-integration model in the simplicial framework if the methods are applied to the data transformed into the real space. When the series are co-integrated, a conventional vector auto-regression model in the series levels and a vector error correction model produce equally good forecasts. The use of a structural vector error correction model, exactly identified using Granger-causality evidence, illustrates the application of such models in the simplicial framework.

For the US data used in this paper, a once and for all upward employment shock appears to lower job search immediately, which settles down to an even lower level in about 3 years. Initially, this shock accounts for 37.5% of the job search forecast error variance, which increases to 72.6% about 36 months later.

JEL: E24, J64

Key Words: Compositional data; Structural vector error correction; US labour force; Forecasting.

2-BC03-5371

## CONFUCIUS INSTITUTES AND FDI FLOWS FROM CHINA TO AFRICA

**Dr. Muhammad Akhtaruzzaman<sup>2</sup> Nathan Berg, Assoc Prof, U of Otago; and Donald Lien, Prof, University of Texas-San Antonio**

Is the establishment of new Confucius Institutes (CIs) in African countries motivated by resource seeking? We focus on uncovering new empirical evidence about the establishment of CIs, whether they are related to natural resources, and the extent to which the establishment of new CIs and Chinese foreign aid flows affect one another. Whereas Chinese aid flows do indeed appear to be empirically associated with African countries' natural resources, the evidence we report suggests that CIs are established based on a distinct set of motives. We find that CIs, Chinese foreign aid flows to Africa and natural resources have joint predictive power on the subsequent year's Chinese FDI outflows. CIs are not, however, positively associated with the subsequent year's aid flows. And aid flows are not positively associated with the subsequent year's expected number of CIs. We interpret this as evidence that CIs reflect an economically significant expression of Chinese soft power. The goals underlying the expression of this soft power are not subsumed by natural resource seeking and are not easily compressed to a single dimension. The data show that CIs and aid flows are not positive predictors of each other and are not subsumed (i.e., made to disappear) by the inclusion of controls for natural resources. Thus, the presence of a CI reveals independent, novel, and economically significant information about future trade flows that cannot be explained away by differences in resources or other control variables commonly found in empirical models of trade flows. The empirical evidence suggests that CIs are indeed an effective instrument for increasing China's soft power but that this soft power is not motivated solely (if at all) by resource seeking.

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<sup>2</sup> Dr. Muhammad Akhtaruzzaman, Business Lecturer, Toi Ohomai Institute of Technology.

3-BC11-5726

## THE QUALITY OF THE CANDIDATE JOURNEY AS AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE EMPLOYER BRAND

**Mrs. Denisa Schill<sup>3</sup>; Prof. Alexander H. Kracklauer<sup>4</sup>; and Prof. Dr. Christoph Rasche, Head of Centre for Management, Professional Services and Sport Economics**

In Germany, the demographic change is accompanied with a wave of retirement of older employees (Baby Boomers) and the national “fight” for qualified professionals and managerial staff (Günther 2014, pp. 22). The ratio of the working population versus unemployed people continuously decreases. In 2030 there will be 6.3 Million employees less than in 2010 in Germany (Bundesministerium 2015, p. 6). In this context, employer branding is going to be a central anchor point for the successful search for skilled employees (Bruch/Fleschhut/Block 2017, p. 55).

Recent research findings show, that the establishment of a market driven employer brand positively influences the achievement of external target figures. Therefore the candidate journey, which is the journey of a potential employee from the first contact with the company until signing of the contract/rejection, is the key to employer attractiveness, differentiation, and application process quality (Brast/Holtgrave/Flindt 2017, p. 43). External measures have to convey a consistent, differentiated and preference-generating image, that is adjusted visually and content-related to the employer brand (Brast/Holtgrave/Flindt 2017, p. 43). Considering the steady increase of touchpoints and the fact that each applicant evaluates individually his or her application process, a simple analysis of corporate processes is not enough. Therefore, a change in perspective is necessary: the process of application has to be considered from the point of view of potential employees.

Based on the methodology of touchpoint management along the candidate journey the study answers the question with which channels and content prospective professionals and managerial staff can be reached. The development of a three-phase model of an application process helps to structure the study. Awareness/consideration phase, application phase and selection phase are considered as most important steps during the application. Based on a quantitative pre-study and desk research, the importance of touchpoints and content in these phases were examined in a structured questionnaire. 1.031 prospective professionals and managerial staff of colleges and universities have been questioned via paper and pencil.

The key result is an online, offline and mobile candidate journey. In the awareness and consideration phase word-of-mouth as well as online media, such as the corporate website, play a central part. Potential employees particularly desire more details about individual opportunities for their further career and development in the information phase. In the application phase, online job advertisements and online application are still favored. The one-click-application by business networks such as LinkedIn is growing. E-mail is the channel of choice for the candidate selection phase. Generally, positive or negative experiences during the journey influence the perception of the company. Therefore, it is important to view the whole process of application as a space for brand experiences.

This study is limited to prospective, academically educated professionals and managerial staff from different German university types and study programs. The German job market today is a demand-driven market. Thus, this means that prospective employees might be very critical in the process of application. Further research is done with the analysis of the candidate journey of specific candidate profiles, such as medical personal.

5-BC06-5674

## DISCRETIONARY ACCRUALS AND EARNINGS MANAGEMENT: CASE OF INDIA

**Prof. Ranjit Tiwari<sup>5</sup>**

Publicly listed companies constantly face the pressure to meet or beat an important earnings benchmark, normally market earnings forecasts. Kasznik and McNichols (2002), and Brown and Caylor (2005) revealed that companies which consistently meet or beat earnings forecasts enjoy a high reputation as well as valuation premiums and lower cost of capital. On the other

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hand companies that fail to meet their earnings benchmarks, suffer severe decline in stock prices (Skinner and Sloan, 2002) and this adversely impacts executive compensation (Matsunaga and Park, 2001). As a result, executives of companies may use their discretion to manipulate earnings so that they can meet or beat earnings forecasts. Earnings management has become a topic of great interest for financial regulators. An understanding of earnings management practices assists regulators to improve the functioning of capital markets, minimise asymmetry of information, decrease cost of capital and protect small and minority shareholders' interests (Ajit et al., 2013). Earnings management in emerging markets like India is important as there is a huge demand for capital by companies from world markets and foreign institutional investors play an essential role in channelling this capital. But the sustained flow of overseas capital into the Indian stock market can be fulfilled only if investors are protected from financial misconduct like earnings management (Ajit et al., 2013). Hence, the purpose of this study is to examine the magnitude of earnings management existing among listed companies in India as well as in the companies where it is predominant and to determine the drivers of discretionary accruals which are used as proxy for earnings management. This would provide valuable insights to regulators about the adequacy or changes in regulation required so that investors can make the best possible conclusions from financial statements. Data for the study will be collected from CMIE's (Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy) Prowess data base. This study will include a sample of large cap, mid cap and small cap companies listed on BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) in order to detect the likely cases of earnings management. We propose to determine the estimates of discretionary accruals with help of discretionary accrual models. Further, panel econometric tools are used in order to implement the discretionary accrual models and to determine the drivers of discretionary accruals.

6-BC15-5729

## **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND BUSINESS ETHICS: THE CASE OF EGYPTIAN BANKS**

**Dr. Ibraheem Alshekmubarak<sup>6</sup> Dr. Ahmed H. Ahmed, Lecturer in Accounting**

The current study explores the relationship between corporate governance and business ethics in Egyptian-listed banks using an accountability framework and by examining the perceptions of key stakeholder groups. In order to achieve the study's aims, a questionnaire survey has been employed.

The findings show that corporate governance is now seen as one of the most important concepts for Egyptian banks and the nation's financial sector in general. However, there are different views regarding the sufficiency and effectiveness of corporate governance codes. However, and although it is not required by the regulatory bodies in Egyptian, all listed banks also have their own codes of business ethics; the findings show that there is a strong perceived relationship between corporate governance and business ethics, which has a positive impact on the banks' practices, although any meaningful developments in ethical standards will require mandating of the key principles. The views of individuals taking part in the present study are potentially of particular value to those regulators and standard-setters in Egypt charged with developing a corporate governance code for financial institutions. To the best of authors' knowledge, no studies have sought to explore the views of interested parties regarding CG and business ethics in Egyptian banks, the present study aims to bridge this gap by incorporating questionnaire survey evidence to gather the perceptions of users and preparers concerning such practices in Egypt.

Keywords: Corporate Governance; Business Ethics, Egypt

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7-BC05-5699

## **NEXUS BETWEEN INFRASTRUCTURAL PROJECTS, LAND USE CONFLICTS AND SOCIOECONOMIC LIFE OF LOCAL POPULATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**Mr. Muazzam Sabir<sup>7</sup> Dr. Habibullah Magsi**

Land use change for the purpose of development always comes with conflicts among different stakeholders, especially under the construction or expansion of developmental projects in developing countries. Thus, infrastructural projects like dams have both positive and negative consequences in this regard. The conflicts in such projects emerge with view of issues associated with the superposition of land expectation, as well as different stakeholders' interests. They appear in different forms, depending upon their intensity, with severe impacts on local people. The article deals with conflicts arising among different actors and their socioeconomic impacts on affected people, due to construction of Diamer Bhasha Dam project in Pakistan. This project started facing opposition from land acquisition and encouraged protestations, legal action in court, road blockage, threatening the project contractor, and violation.

In order to analyze the conflicts and to assess the socioeconomic impacts of the project, we used both primary and secondary data sources. About 61 interviews with experts and stakeholders of different backgrounds were conducted. Moreover, under the secondary source about 289 articles from different national and regional dailies on conflicts and socioeconomic impacts of the Dam were studied in order to cross check the information. Further, some literature published by public and private organizations was also consulted.

Preliminary results show different conflicts between affected people, Government and also among different groups of locally affected people, over land compensations and property rights. This study further highlights the socioeconomic issues of the project in the form of ineffective resettlement plan and loss of employment opportunities. It further, explores the root causes of conflicts, due to poor planning and governance, mismanagement, corruption and cronyism in different project activities. Lack of participation of all stakeholders and proper information dissemination about all project activities are also main source of conflicts among different actors. Finally, it provides policy measures and recommendations for better governance in the form of capacity building of local people in different areas and participation of all stakeholders in all project activities.

Key Words: Infrastructure Project, Conflicts, Socioeconomic Impacts, Corruption, Mismanagement

8-BC09-5731

## **POLITICAL CONNECTIONS, FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS AND PERFORMANCE: FIRM LEVEL EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN**

**Mrs. Saira Saleem<sup>8</sup>**

This paper studies whether political connections of the firms help firms to alleviate financial constraints and affect performance of the firms in the case of developing country. This study contributes to the literature in number of ways but two main contributions are following. First, this study extends the research on the effects of political connections on financial constraints of the firms. To the best of our knowledge, there is only one study so far given by Xu et al (2013), which directly checks the effects of political connections on financial constraints and investment level for the case of Chinese firms. Second, it is the first study which checks the effects of political connections on firms' level of performance via affecting firms' financial condition. It means this study will check whether being less financially constrained and being politically connected influences firm's level of performance.

Using data on Pakistani listed non-financial firms we find that political connections have clear effect on financial condition of the firms. Due to the lingering debate on perfect measure of financial constraints, this paper uses four latest measures of financial constraints to scrutinize the impact of political connections for robustness check. We use WW index, Assets tangibility, leverage ratio and liquidity ratio as measures of financial constraints. We regress firm's financial status on the dummy of political connections and other control variables. After estimating the empirical model with ordinary least square,

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this study finds significant coefficients for all four measures of financial constraints. We argue that WW index and Assets tangibility are clearly indicating that political connected firms are financially less constrained. The other two measures Leverage ratio and Liquidity ratio have been criticised in the literature for being less reliable measures of financial constraints but more reliable measures of financial health. Our study further approves this argument as it shows that politically connected firms are more levered and less liquid. The obtained results are robust to potential endogeneity issues

To check the combine effect of political connections and financial status on firm's level of performance, we regress firm's level of performance on the interacted term which is the interaction of dummy of political connection and dummy of firm financial constraint. We use two different measures to gauge firm's level of performance. First is Return on Assets (ROA) and the second is Total factor Productivity (TFP). The results show that the combine effect of firm's political connections and its financial status may affect its accounting performance (ROA) but not its productive performance (TFP). The obtained results are robust to potential endogeneity issues too.

9-BC04-5628

## **DUAL PHYSICIAN PRACTICE AND HEALTH CARE DEMAND IN DEVELOPING COUNTRY, STUDY CASE IN INDONESIA USING IFLS DATA**

**Mrs. Nucke Widowati Kusumo Projo<sup>9</sup>**

Dual practice physician refers to a physician who commit in public sector as well as private one. The practice is common in developing countries and initiatively uses to enhance access to health care however the net effect of dual practice to the health care system remains unclear. The different regulation of dual practice implemented in many different health care systems and the lack of empirical evidence especially for the developing country setting as dual practice discussion appears more in the theoretical study; furthermore, this study intends to fill the gap.

This study measures the role of physician dual practice in health care access and investigates the monetary factors such as income and price and non-monetary factors such as travel cost, waiting time, and demographic characteristics affecting the demand for health care. We analyse the effect of quality on demand of primary health care among public and private facility. We also provide policy simulations on comparing between additional access to insurance and an additional number of dual practice physician in the search for possible policy recommendation regarding dual practice physician's policy. Utilizing the household and community facility data of Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) wave 5 of 2014, a variable choice set based on geographical location, income, the price of treatment and dual practice characteristics were constructed to describe the selection of health care facility in Indonesia. The data is selected conditional on individual who decides to seek health care of the first visit during the period of illness and is applied to primary care only. A Multinomial logit model was estimated to analyze the impact of the dual practice and other variables on the choice of the facility: public, private, or other ( midwives practice, nurse practice, and traditional healer).

The results show that the percentage of dual practice physician, insurance availability, the price of treatment, and income were statistically significant determinants of the choice of health care provider by individuals in Indonesia. The dual practice existence seems not necessarily shifts individuals to change from non-formal facilities such as traditional healers, nurse, and midwives to the public facility but it is more important in the shifting the choice of the provider from the public to private health care facility. Among demographic characteristics, only age, and urban/ rural location have a significant impact. Non-treatment cost variables such as travel cost and waiting time are all relevant but in fact, provide a small evidence on the factors that involve in the individual decision of health care provider. The analysis uses three quality measurements: facility, physician, and treatment, while the only quality of treatment that matter on the facility selection. The policy simulation uses mean predicted probability and indicates that in general, the additional access to insurance has a more considerable effect on the access to public or private health care facility compared to the additional percentage of dual practice physician.

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10-BC07A-5638

## IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPTATION ON CEREAL YIELDS IN THE VULNERABLE SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES

**Mr. Shahzad Alvi<sup>10</sup>; Faisal Jamil; and Junjie Zhang**

Over the past decade, scientists and economists have shown consensus that agriculture production and crops yield are at high stake due to climatic changes. Crops are hit by droughts, floods, heavy or low levels of rain fall, humidity, decreasing water resources and increasing wind storms. These climatic changes could create a shortage of food and famine in the future, especially, in the developing countries, which have fewer resources and are lagging behind in the cereal yields compared to the developed countries. It is expected that the world may face large burden of undernourished people in the upcoming years due to climate change. Despite the fact, that climate change damages crops, farmers have been taking adaptive behaviors to address the challenge of the changing climate. Adoption of new technology, improved seeds and changing farms' practices are mitigating the negative impact of climate change on cereal yields. On the other side, the world population is increasing. In 2050, the world population will reach 9.8 billion. More food will be required to feed them. It is expected that there will be more hungry people in 2050. Because the demand of food is increasing with the growing level of population. However, one might argue that there is not much need to worry about climate change, because of the growing use of modern practices and genetically modified food. It will make possible that the world can feed itself with less land and lower carbon emissions. To evaluate this argument, this study examines the impact of climatic changes and adaptation on cereal yields in the vulnerable South Asian countries. Firstly, this study adds new climatic variables such as humidity in addition to precipitation and temperature. Secondly, we have included adaptation, which is mostly ignored in the time series studies. We have derived economic model by incorporating adaptations, which are exogenously determined by farmers' characteristics, government policies and market structure. Using the data from 1990 to 2016, we have applied GMM econometric technique. The estimated results indicate that climate change is decreasing the cereal yields while the adaptation is mitigating the negative impact of climate change. On net basis, the cereal yields are increasing but this increment is not enough to feed the growing population. This suggests that developing countries should increase the use of advance technology and practices in agriculture sector to get sustainability in food production. Besides, there is need to decrease emissions and population growth rate.

11-BC10-5733

## DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY: A PARTIAL DEFENSE FOR MURDER

**Ms. Shruti Mishra<sup>11</sup>; Ms. Swati Malik<sup>12</sup>**

This paper attempts to point out the age-old penal positions and the need for necessary changes in the Indian criminal justice system for unsoundness of mind and diminished responsibility. Section 84 of Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 recognizes "unsoundness of mind" as a defence. It is solely based on common law principle of the Mc Naughten rules. This provision has not been amended since its inception. The term unsoundness of mind has not been defined anywhere in the Indian Penal Code and has been left to the interpretation of the courts. Indian courts only accept lack of cognitive faculties as a legal defense but there is no exemption in situations where one loses control of cognitive faculties due to emotions or lack of will power. Also, there is no recognition of this defense in situations where a person is suffering from mental disorders. It is important to make a distinction between legal insanity and medical insanity. Indian law should recognize the defense of medical insanity in case of culpable homicide amounting to murder under Section 300 of IPC. It should take into account situations where an offender suffers from an abnormality of mind, whether arising from a condition of arrested or retarded development of mind or any inherent causes or due to disease or injury. The plea of diminished responsibility should be included as an exception to murder and such persons should be liable for culpable homicide only.

The 42nd Law Commission of India Report of 1971 rejected the suggestion for inclusion of diminished responsibility to Section 84 IPC mainly because of the medico-legal issues it would have introduced to the trial. The opinion submitted in the

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42nd law commission report is outdated. This section needs modification as medico-legal issues can easily be dealt with at the trial level with the aid of latest scientific and technological advancements. The Indian Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 recognizes that persons with mental illness have the right to live a life with dignity and should not be discriminated against or harassed. Considering the fact that public policy is shifting towards sensitization as well as recognition of rights of persons with mental disabilities, it is important that these unresolved and controversial issues regarding the defense of insanity should be addressed to provide a clear position of law and completely remove the anomalies from the criminal justice system. This paper argues that Section 84 should be brought to an equal footing with the English Law to incorporate the diminishing responsibility as a partial defence for the murder committed by an insane person.

13-BC02-5494

## ON COMMODIFICATION OF PASSIONS IN THE NETWORK SOCIETY

**Mr. Asher Jospe<sup>13</sup>**

Capitalism in an evolving mode of production which continues to evolve in a dialectic scheme, as the philosopher Hegel depicted. It is an ever-changing entity which reflects technological advancement and changes in production relationships resulting from such advancements. The most recent version of Capitalism as manifested in the current epoch represents a shift from Capitalism of ownership to Capitalism of access to experience and enjoyment. One of the most important new assets in current capitalism is access to the global network and to experiences and enjoyments which come with it.

The paradigm shift in capitalism comes as a result of massive changes in technology and innovation with fast changes which it creates in products and services. New products lose their exciting fetish very fast and become obsolete. The ownership of “things” in this environment has proven an antithesis to enjoyment. What is to enjoy in a product which is obsolete after a few months of acquisition?? On the other hand, the realm of experience and enjoyment is endless. The number and variety of experiences only increases with time and the access to it via global networks makes it easy and convenient to acquire.

Mankind is manifesting a passion for ever changing experiences each of which brings with it ever increasing enjoyment. However, satisfaction of the passion is not part of the plan. The more people experience enjoyment the more they want to experience. From the economic point of view this an ideal position as people consume enjoyment with no satisfaction as this, namely satisfaction, is never supplied. The ongoing and ever-increasing demand for enjoyment thru network experience has become one of the most powerful markets.

The Industrial culture products present a huge growing market. Capitalism identified this opportunity and is using all versions of technology to manipulate the demand for culture products, experience based products which bring ever increasing enjoyment, the consumption of which has become a very powerful trend and a very large market for Capitalism.

The Network Society has changed radically the way individuals experience things and the way they derive enjoyment. Life has been Mathematicised. If a person experiences a joyful event (such as a sunset in the Caribbean’s), and uploads it on one of the social networks such as Facebook, the individual is then expecting that friends will approve of the images/ videos by sending many LIKE confirmations. The individual is asking for confirmation of the choices he/she made and for the recognition of friends (society in general) of his experiences.

It turns out that the quest for recognition is more powerful than the original joyful experience in the sense that if the expected number of LIKES is not forthcoming in any substantial numbers, the individual feels rejected and the original joy of the event is diminished. The original experience as gratifying and pleasurable as it may have been, is almost completely overshadowed by the society rejection of it, thru not sending LIKES. The quantity of LIKES is now the new most modern index for happiness and joy as opposed to the “thing in itself”.

The relentless quest to be recognized, now thru Facebook, is more powerful than ever. It is the direct result of the individuation process which Capitalism demands and which leads to loneliness and aloneness. The individual is subjecting the original joy to the Facebook feedback. The Individual desires the recognition of society more than the experience itself. This is a new phenomenon which appeared on the Network Society and the advent of social networks such as Face Book. The driving force if fear of loss of love and fear of being different. The individual strives to be part of the main stream and to

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adapt, to conform to society expectations, as the best strategy to achieve society acceptance. The lack of LIKES in response to the individual image on FB is perceived as rejection and this is painful to the individual.

The individual passions and sense of joy and beauty have been mathematicised and quantified. These are all subject to the quantity of LIKES and other on-line schemes of acceptance or rejection. The pain associated with the perceived rejection is so powerful as to wipe out the original sense of joy and happiness.

Using technology the political-economic system has been able to create and capture a huge market which is basically the commodification of passions. The passion for excitement through experience is commodified as part of the industrial culture products. These commodified passions are the direct result of global access to the Internet through which the number and variety of enjoyments based on experience is increasing in a very fast pace. The industry of leisure time where the individual is seeking enjoyment, is replacing the traditional market of ownership as this market cannot hold its excitement aspect with the ever-changing technology and introduction of new products. The level of innovation we witness and the resulting frequent product announcements are the main reasons the ownership market is losing its prime position to the enjoyment market where new experiences can be accessed at any time.

**14-BA14-5728**

## **BEYOND DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION: CHALLENGES FACED BY DOMESTIC MIGRANTS IN MODERN MONGOLIAN SOCIETY**

**Ms. Keiko Kanno<sup>14</sup>**

My paper aims to provide an analysis of the challenges faced by the urbanizing population in a current social and demographic transitional period in modern Mongolia. I introduce and discuss the ways in which how nomads in the countryside adapt to their new lives in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar, and how their migration affects their health and wellbeing by exploring underlying causes of the increasing rates of obesity in the urbanizing population. Obesity has been a significant health concern for Mongolians for over two decades, corresponding to the growing population in the capital since the late 1990s. According to the nationwide survey conducted in 2009, 31.6% of Mongolians aged 15-64 years were overweight, and 41.6% had central obesity (Otgontuya et al., 2009), and these numbers are rapidly increasing. A recent study revealed a significant lack of physical activities of the domestic migrants in urban areas despite their continuing consumptions of traditional high-calorie diet after their migration (Ganmaa et al., 2013; Lehmann-Uchner and Kraehnert, 2016). Obesity is a risk factor for hypertension, myocardial infarction, Type 2 diabetes mellitus and many other diseases and disorders. Further, due to a shortage of housing in the city, there has been a rapid growth of “ger districts” where many recent migrants reside in portable tents, despite the lack of access to water resources, infrastructure, and affordable and nutritious food in the districts (Ganmaa et al., 2013). Accordingly, recent internal migrants appear to have a higher chance of suffering from a future syndemic, which is the interaction of multiple diseases in a specific population, worsened by economic, sociocultural, and environmental factors. I argue that even though many internal immigrants have health advantages when they first move to urban areas, these benefits may erode as they stay there for a prolonged period. The domestic immigrants’ lack of exercise, high-calorie diet, accompanied by their limited access to the basic needs may be linked to higher rates of obesity and related diseases.

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15-BA05-5531

## **THE EFFECT OF BRAIN BASED EDUCATION ON COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS.**

**Dr. Asmita Balgaonkar<sup>15</sup>**

Brain Based Education is the engagement of strategies based on principles derived from an understanding of the Brain. Learning will occur if the brain is not prohibited from fulfilling its normal processes. Learning effectively improves brain functioning, resiliency, and working intelligence has potentially far-reaching implications for how schools can design their academic programs and how teachers could structure educational experiences in the classroom. Every student's brain is changing as they attend school. The ability of the brain to rewire and remap itself via neuroplasticity is profound. Schools can influence this process through skill-building, reading, meditation, arts, career and building thinking skills. The evidence is compelling that when the correct skill-building protocol is used educators can make positive and significant changes in the brain in a short period of time. Brain-based learning, refer to instructional techniques that are grounded in the neuroscience of learning. This type of education provides a biologically driven framework for teaching and learning. Neural connections in the brain change, remap, and reorganize themselves when people learn new concepts, have new experiences, or practice certain skills over time. Teachers are obligated, through study and experience to use many of the strategies presented and then discerns which are most effective in the classroom. The objective of this research is to determine the effect of brain based education on cognitive development of student. The purposive sampling method used for the study. Experimental design has been applied in the research. The Sample for the study was selected from Primary Schools 100 students (50 males and 50 females) on each group (experimental and control). The main purpose of the study was to determine the effectiveness of Brain Based Education on cognitive development of student. Developmental profile 3 was used as a research tool. Independent Variable is Brain Based Education. Dependent Variable is cognitive Development. Qualitative data related to the cognition has been reached with an interview technique. The research revealed that Brain Based Education has a positive effect on cognitive development and academic performance.

16-BA22-5414

## **BEHAVIOURAL REASONS OF LEARNERS IN THEIR ACQUISITION OF L2: A CASE OF 6 LEARNERS IN THE INDIAN CONTEXT**

**Dr. S Gandhimathi<sup>16</sup>**

The present paper is a part of a post-experimental study conducted with 6 learners doing first year of their courses in engineering colleges in Erode zone, Tamil Nadu, India. These learners are subjected to an in-depth analysis of their problems faced by them in learning a Second Language (L2) like English through semi-structured interview. It is found that these learners at the Indian context are always conscious of their negative about their learning of the language and are afraid of the other learners and teachers which are their behavioural reasons. It is made clear that teachers need to first understand such exact individual problems of the learners who do not improve easily and then devise apt strategies to make them acquire L2.

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<sup>16</sup> Dr. S Gandhimathi, Assistant Professor, Kongu Engineering College.

17-BA08-5419

## THE IMPACT OF FACEBOOK ON YEMENIS UPRISING

**Dr. Ismail Sualman<sup>17</sup> Massila Hamzah; and Faisal Ali**

The role and the effect of Facebook social networking usage during the uprising in Yemen investigated. Qualitative data were collected from an activist who participated in the main uprising event. Focus group interview was conducted at various locations in Yemen to obtain sufficient data needed to explore the usage of Facebook among the protesters. Informants comprising well-experienced activist provided differing which were analysed thematically to provide generalised findings based on the study context. The result shows that the Yemenis were actively involved in the uprising events. The main aim of the Yemenis was to choose a new government that is committed to the welfare of the people. The government contended and abused the citizens of Yemenis in an attempt to stop street demonstration and the posting of information and data pertaining to the uprising. Findings revealed that Facebook was mainly used to protest against the government as a way to defend the people freedom and support the fair government. The role of Facebook focuses on demonstrating the anger of the Yemenis to the leaders. In an attempt to show dissatisfaction, the uprising increased hardship and poverty in Yemen.

18-BA21-5753

## THE IMPACT OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY ON MICRO-FINANCE PERFORMANCE: THE CASE OF THE NORTHWEST REGION OF CAMEROON

**Ms. Ashime Ambang Irene<sup>18</sup>**

The concept of microfinance has experience rapid growth globally. It can be a critical element in effective poverty alleviation and promoting development especially in third world countries like Cameroon. Since microfinance services are particularly designed to favour the poor and low-income earners, their services can enable users to gradually accumulate wealth overtime, develop microenterprises and enjoy an improved quality of life. This research attempts to evaluate the impact of political instability on the performance of a variant of microfinance known as Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs) in the North West region of Cameroon.

This paper employs a qualitative research design on a sample of 164 members from 6 ROSCA groups using in-depth interviews to solicit response from participants in the Boyo sub-division of the Northwest Cameroon between 2012 and the first quarter of 2017. Secondary data is derived from the World Bank and Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) websites. The research presents a conceptual framework illustrating how ROSCA services are utilized.

It is discovered that a stable and sound system does not only promote ROSCA performance but also increases financial inclusion through informal means. Microfinance institutions are yet to overcome some challenges if they want to make a massive turnaround and achieve long-term sustainability. The lack of good regulatory system and policy framework for microfinance institutions vis-à-vis its financial activities is a major problem. Two schools of thought (welfarists and institutionalists) have shared their views on the role of microfinance in serving the poorest of the poor in terms of outreach, flexibility and sustainability.

The research concludes that although MFIs are not the only solution to development, a well-structured and supported microfinance system and associated programs could be the light at the end of the tunnel for the poor by increasing social welfare and promoting financial sustainability. Microfinance is regarded as a key ingredient in the recipe of combating political instability.

Keywords: Political instability, microfinance, performance

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19-BA16-5715

## PRISON, CRIME AND WOMEN : CRIMINALITY OF WOMEN WITH AN UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIAL ROLE OF THE WOMEN IN SOCIETY

**Dr. Indira Mishra<sup>19</sup> Sushil Mishra**

Prison, Crime and Women -these three terms are interlinked and have acquired ample attention during past decades. Contemporary society has variety of modes to control crime. Imprisonment is one of the most common modes of dealing with the guilty. In layman's language, prisons are thought of as crime fighting devices, they are environments that are likely to contain socially debarred people. The basic reason for the existence of prisons is that society which operates through the means of courts finds it necessary to separate and isolate some people who have broken the law. The concept of this segregation and institution of punishment are evidently as old as the society itself. Traditionally prisons have been used for punitive purposes only. In the recent past, prison and prisoner's conditions have acquired vital importance and general perception has been changed to accept the concept of using imprisonment to reform and rehabilitate the prisoners, as prisoners start leading their normal lives on release. In spite of the fact that prison system has during the past decades undergone a massive change in its physical structure, but the basic character of the prison remains the same as closed institutions with little public scrutiny. From a sociological point of view a penal institution (prison) represents a simple to fairly complex organization all the way from a small camp of sixty prisoners to a large penitentiary of two to five thousand inmates. There is the outward administrative structure, the hierarchy staff, the official rules and regulation, the daily routine, the living arrangements, the program and activities, the relationships with the outside and the relationships on the inside but there is also less visible society of inmates. As Shankardas (2000) observes: "Somewhere down the line, between advocating controls in the general interest on the one hand, and safeguarding the individual interests on the other, the prison got placed awkwardly as a beneficial institution . . . What was so amazing about the panopticon was the detail that went into its architectural design and the meticulous attention that went into dealing with the prisoners' character and personality". Dobash, Dobash, and Gutteride note that, "From the very beginning, women in prison were treated very differently from men; considered more morally depraved and in need of special, closer forms of control and confinement". Women were arrested for petty crimes or offences "against Chastity". These crimes included fornication, adultery, and lewd cohabitation as well as "common night-walking" and required that women should be reformed as much punished for their moral lapses Friedman: 1993;

Understanding the contemporary prison for women requires an examination of the historical development of this system of social control and the critical issues relating to the imprisonment of women in the modern era. Previous to the development of prisons punishment for women took several forms women's crime and punishment was defined in terms of morals and virtue. Lahiri: 1986; shows that: "Bigamy was no offence in the case of males. In the case of females, bigamy was prohibited, but no judicial punishment seems to have been prescribed for the offence of bigamy as such. It is probable that such cases were left in the hands of village elders for meting out social punishments". Lahiri provides an account of the offences punishable by death during Ancient India. She cites three instances in this context: A married woman, being boastful of her father's richness or her own beauty, deserting her husband and indulging in adultery with a paramour (both the woman and her paramour are punishable by death), a corrupt woman destroying foetus in her womb and a woman killing her husband, child or spiritual guide. Belknap: 1996; notes that in the Middle Ages, serious offenders for example, women who committed adultery or killed their spouses were commonly burned to death. Less serious offenders were subjected to physical punishments such as whippings, stocks and pillories, or branding; and social punishments including public humiliation and shame.

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20-BA15-5563

## PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL AND JOB OUTCOMES: MODERATING ROLE OF INTRINSIC MOTIVATION

**Dr. Inam Ul Haq<sup>20</sup>; and Rabia Bibi**

This study aims to examine the main effects of psychological capital and intrinsic motivation on employee turnover intentions and job performance. Current study also examined the moderating effect of intrinsic motivation in relationship of psychological capital with job performance and employee turnover Intentions. time lag data (N=180) were collected from employee and their supervisor working in various organizations of Pakistan. Results revealed that Psychological Capital had significant positive relationship with job performance and had significant negative relationship with employee turnover intentions. Similarly, Intrinsic motivation had significant positive relationship with job performance, where as insignificant negative relationship with employee turnover Intention. Results also revealed that Intrinsic motivation moderates the positive relationship of psychological capital and job performance such that relationship was stronger when intrinsic motivation was high. Similarly, Intrinsic motivation moderates the negative relationship of psychological capital and employee turnover intentions such that relationship was weaker when intrinsic motivation was high

21-BA13-5704

## THE CONSEQUENCES OF FOBE : FLEXIBLE ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR OF EMPLOYEES

**Dr. Katarzyna Januszkiewicz<sup>21</sup>**

The new model professional tasks are being realized leads to the conclusion that currently not only the characteristics of employee-employer relations undergo significant changes but so does the whole human living space. The currently valid distinction between professional and private spheres might have been slightly conventional but deeply rooted in the social tradition. For the time being, the use of flexible organizational solutions permanently changed the way in which the workplace, the mode and the schedule of work are being understood. Forty hours working week, based on mundane tasks, realized within organizational space seems to be more and more obsolete. This model is being substituted by flexible behaviors, which should be subject to an in-depth analysis.

Flexibility of behaviors of an individual within the workplace is most often considered as a homogeneous category, without taking into consideration the variety of forms and ranges it may adopt. Such an approach seems to be oversimplified, since flexible forms of behavior can be manifested in various areas an individual finds himself/herself in and this entails a variety of, often, polymorphic consequences.

By performing an in-depth analysis it is possible to refer to the FOBE concept [Flexible Organizational Behavior of Employees], which makes a distinction between four basic types of flexibility of behaviors: temporary (changing working schedule, which manifests itself through realization of professional tasks based on non-standard forms of employment, with one or more employers and / or realization of professional tasks based on atypical organization of work schedule (organizational time flexibility), spatial (change manifested through the scope of intra- / inter – organizational change and/or the workplace), task-related (change within the scope of workplace organization manifested through the scope of work / or method of work and/ or function and qualities of the elements of technological equipment) and functional (changes in the behavior of the employee, manifested through the roles taken in the organization and / or team roles).

The article adopted a deductive method of analysis, based on extended literature studies covering management, psychology and sociology. The first part presents the consequences of flexibility in a general view, which are identified as potential chances and threats from the employees' and organization's perspective. Particular attention was paid to challenges connected with the contamination of life spheres, antinomies of professional growth and cognitive-behavioral functioning of an individual. The second part discusses implications of selected forms of flexible forms of organizational behaviors of employees. Making such a distinctive description seems particularly important form the analysis of consequences point of

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view, since it makes it possible to match the identified results with corresponding categories, and at the same time allows their precise recognition.

**22-BC07-5604**

## **DILEMMA OF DIRECT REBOUND EFFECT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ON RESIDENTIAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION IN PAKISTAN**

**Mr. Shahzad Alvi<sup>22</sup>**

Reducing carbon emissions and energy consumption are primary concerns for most governments and energy policymakers around the globe. In this context, intensive efforts have been intended towards evolving sustainable use of energy that is coherent with climate change mitigation and energy security. Promotion of energy efficiency is most adopted policy approach or option to achieve these objectives. Program launched by the government of Pakistan as Tranche-I is such an example to reduce electricity consumption at household level. However, energy consumption has grown rapidly and continuously in Pakistan despite taking policy initiatives to stimulate energy efficiency. Energy efficiency improvements from technological progress in the energy-using appliances and equipment lower effective price of energy services and behavioural ex-post increase the consumption of energy. Thus, on net basis technological progress negatively influences the effectiveness of energy efficiency and environment sustainable policies. This study is first of its nature in Pakistan that estimate the magnitude of direct rebound effect in residential electricity consumption. Using the time series data from 1973 to 2016, we apply co-integration econometric technique and error correction model to analyse the direct rebound effect. The results indicate that the magnitude of direct rebound effect is 69.5 percent in the long run, while 42.9 percent in the short run. Further, impact of climate change on electricity consumption is examined by paying special attention of cooling degree days and heating degree days wherein both degree days increase the use of electricity consumption. Growing level of income and population growth is also playing a significant role to increase energy consumption. The results are indicating that consumption of energy is increasing in both short run and long run under climatic changes. This suggests that the Pakistan government should consider rebound effects along with climatic changes in formalizing its energy policies to achieve energy and environmental sustainability.

**23-BA18-5705**

## **A BAKHTINIAN PERSPECTIVE TO O.V. KANIK AND W.H. AUDEN'S POETRY**

**Ms. Gamze Yalcin<sup>23</sup>**

This paper aims to elucidate a selected collection of Turkish poet Orhan Veli Kanik and Anglo-American poet Wystan Hugh Auden's poems in the aspect of Bakhtinian Grotesque laughter. Throughout the centuries laughter has preserved its place as one of the most discussed topics. Discussions generally polarize around two different perspectives. While on the one side, there are figures such as Plato, Aristotle, Spencer, Hobbes and Ludovici who embraced negative approach and supported the idea that laughter "a damnable element born of satanic parentage" (Baudelaire, 113), on the other side there are figures such as Reich, Hippocrates, Democritus and Rabelais who celebrated positive approach and embraced the view that laughter is "man's highest spiritual privilege, inaccessible to other creatures." (Bakhtin, 1984:68) The positive approach to laughter reached the zenith with Rabelais and received widespread literary as well as critical attention. Russian philosopher, literary critic, semiotician and scholar Mikhail Bakhtin described this different perspective to laughter as grotesque realism and grotesque laughter in his famous work Rabelais and His World. O.V. Kanik and W.H. Auden are two of the prominent figures of the modern age who made use of elements of grotesque laughter in their poems in an efficient way. Orhan Veli as the "chain breaker, cap dresser, demilitarizer, outdoor bard of the Turkish poetry" (qtd in Kanik, 2016:248) and W. H. Auden as the "psychologist on a political platform ... theologian at a party ... geologist in love" (Everett, 1964: 42) announced the tragic and traumatic events of the modern age in the frame of comic seriousness. Destruction of the Second World War, nihilism of the modern age, financial hard times of common people transformed into bitter sweet pieces of Kanik and Auden's critical

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<sup>23</sup> Ms. Gamze Yalcin, Research Assistan and Ph.D. Candidate, Pamukkale University.

minds directed towards all dogmas, limitations, imposed rules and roles, prejudices as well as official subliminal messages. Their poems are always ready to create their own worlds where everything is debased and distorted because as Bakhtin pointed out laughter “cannot be transformed into seriousness without destroying and distorting the very contents of the truth which it unveils.” (Bakhtin, 1984: 94) By doing this Kanik and Auden, like Rabelais, intended to liberate people from all interior and exterior censorships, and save them from “thousand of year’s fear of the sacred of prohibitions of the past power” (Bakhtin, 1984:94) and present “the world in its gayest and most sober aspects” (Bakhtin, 1984:94)

24-BA19-5706

## **A READING OF THE MODERN MAN IN MUZEEKA THROUGH EPIC THEATRE DEVICES**

**Ms. Kadriye BOZKURT<sup>24</sup>**

Each writers uses distinctive techniques and tolls to reflect their attitudes towards social issues and current developments. Handling the social matters in his plays, Irish American playwright John Guare, who is one of the dramatists influential in development and reshape of contemporary American theatre, gives place to social criticism and satirical depiction of modern man by using comic scenes and ironic description of the events.

Similarly, in his one act play Muzeeka (1968), Guare discusses the serious issues of the world from identity crisis, war, media, to family life; and he uses great effect of Berthold Brecht’s Epic theatre with its shocking and questioning theatrical methods. So, in this paper, the depiction of main character Jack Argue’s life and dilemmas that is presented with epic theatre techniques and the microcosm of the common struggles of modern man will be analysed.

Key words: Brecht’s epic theatre, modern man, social criticism.

25-BA25-5560

## **SCAPEGOATING AMONG MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH PROBLEMATIC BEHAVIOR**

**Dr. K.Gamze Yaman<sup>25</sup> Derya Eryigit**

Scapegoating is the act of blame and punish a person or a group for a negative outcome. Throughout history it is seen that people tend to blame ethnic and religious groups for big misfortunes. Social psychology describes scapegoating’s motives under two titles: a) minimizing feelings of guilt over responsibility of the negative outcome and b) obtaining a clear explanation for a vague negative outcome. People tend to use scapegoating in different aspects of life and it is also seen through mothers of children with problematic behavior. Coping with the outcome of their children’s problematic behavior is really hard for mothers and it brings guilt, desperateness, anger, fear of the future. It is really important to assess how mothers evaluate the situation and what sort of schemas that they develop for their children’s problematic behavior. We believe scapegoating is an important factor in mother’s schemas about their children’s behavior and in order to assess these schemas it is important to reveal the process of the creation of these schemas. The aim of this research is to bring out scapegoating among mothers of children with problematic behavior. In order to gain data 10 mothers whose children between the ages 7-10 are reported to school counselor for problematic behaviors at school will be interviewed by semi structured questionnaire that consists 7 questions which is developed by the researchers. NVIVO qualitative analysis program will be used for analyses of the data.

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<sup>25</sup> Dr. K.Gamze Yaman, Lecturer, Marmara University.

26-BA07-5633

**TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TO THE TEACHING OF MANDARIN IN SOUTH AFRICA****Prof. Sandiso Ngcobo<sup>26</sup>**

The Constitution for the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) embraces language as a basic human right, and multilingualism as a national resource. Multilingualism is particularly embraced because of the 11 official languages and sign language that the country has. In addition to local languages, the Constitution encourages the development and learning of foreign languages. One latest foreign language to be given recognition by the Department of Basic Education (DBE) in 2015 is Mandarin, a Chinese language, for incremental implementation as a non-official optional language from 2016 in primary schools. Mandarin's recognition was however not without any debate on the role of foreign language in South Africa. One of the stakeholders at the centre of the implementation of this latest foreign language to be recognised, whose voice has not been directly heard, except through the teachers' union, are teachers. Hence, the aim of this article is to examine the teachers' attitudes on Mandarin in South African schools, its teaching and learning by both teachers and learners. The methodology adapted in the collection of data is quantitative in that a questionnaire was completed by primary school student teachers who were in their final year of study at a South African university. The results indicate mixed attitudes with more appearing to be not fully supportive of this move by the DBE. While the majority of student teachers admit being ready and adequately trained to teach a foreign language such as English, they however doubt and disagree that they would be able learn and teach Mandarin after the proposed three months training. Moreover, they do not share the same sentiments that are expressed at political level about the significance of Mandarin for trade and globalisation. The findings suggest a need for the DBE to rethink this plan and the training to be provided to teachers. There would need to be some consultation to ensure a greater teachers' support as the project continues to be piloted and implemented in more schools across the country.

27-BA11-5577

**NORTH AFRICAN ACROBATS TO THE WEST: TOWARDS AN ARCHIVAL MEMORY AND OCCIDENTALIST COUNTER LITERATURE****Mr. Abdelaziz Tritha<sup>27</sup>**

Though hidden in plain sight and aesthetically relegated to the margin of history, North African acrobats to the West are critical terrains that shift the spotlight downwards, signal new versions of the inscription of Otherness and recreate the absent/present agency of North African acrobats as active interlocutors and 'dissenting voices'. They remain valuable archival material that challenge the orientalist orthodoxies and Western clashing tropes in particular; they are emphatically alter(native) discourses of difference that run counter the binary mainstream trope and the fixed taxonomy of East vs West. My particular interest is in Hassan Ben Ali's Troupe, Ben Achmet's stories, Zahra Kader's experience in America and Zahar Tahar's conception of otherness. These North African acrobats have various and culturally inspired accounts. I argue that these acrobatic experiences formulate a parallel occidentalist discourse that tries to create a counter-discursive narrative or rather a North African 'voyage in'. It shows how they have turned into examiners and eye-witnesses from within Western contexts. Using a postcolonial micro-historicist approach, this paper aims at undermining both the orientalist discourse and the occidentalist thesis premised upon Hassan Hanafi's *Muqaddima fi Ilm al-Istighrab* (An Introduction to Occidentalism).

Key Terms: Orientalist orthodoxies, binary mainstream, occidentalist discourse, active interlocutors, micro-historicist approach, Occidentalism.

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28-BA12-5677

## **“WOMAN” NOT ALLOWED IN “SANCTUM SANCTORUM” : LIVED BODIES AND LIVED RELIGIONS IN INDIA**

**Ms. Anukriti Gupta<sup>28</sup>**

Recently women from different religious communities have demanded the right to enter places of worship in India. However, the history of organized agitation for temple-entry goes back to the colonial times. It has been one of the most important tools of resistance in the anti-caste movements. If we see the demand to pray, worship and enter the places of worship as religious and caste reforms, then how can we conceptualize it through the lenses of gender? What has been the relationship of the Women’s Movement in India with the question of religious reform? The Bhumata Ranragini Brigade, a Pune (Maharashtra) based organization’s demand to enter the main shrine and worship in the sanctum sanctorum of Shani Shingnapur temple in Ahmednagar district in Maharashtra, the demand to allow women belonging to all age-groups to offer prayers at the Sabarimala Shrine in Kerala and the demand to allow women to enter into the Haji Ali Dargah in Mumbai are some of the recent demands by women to enter the places of worship. “Woman” as a category is historically and discursively constructed and so are the categories of law and faith practices. In the research paper, I intend to discuss the construction of “woman” as a category emerging through the intersection of law and faith. Though these faith practices fall under the larger rubric of Hinduism and Islam in India, I would like to narrow it down to two places of worship and their practices; the Sabarimala Temple in Kerala and the Haji Ali Dargah in Maharashtra. The Mahendran Case (1993) and a Public Interest Litigation filed (PIL) filed by a group of young lawyers in the Supreme Court of India against the state of Kerala are my entry points in discussing the category “woman” in the context of ban on the entry of “fertile” women aged between 10 to 50 years in the Sabarimala temple in Kerala . The Bombay High Court judgment (2016) rejecting the ban on the entry of women in the main shrine of Haji Ali Dargah is my other entry point . These legal documents do not merely shape “woman” as a category but also mould the categories of law, religion and Indian secularism. In the paper, I intend to focus on “woman” and how this category is shaped through the intersection of law and faith practices in India.

Key words: Woman, Law, Faith, Temple-entry

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## **AN INTERGENERATIONAL STUDY OF IRANIAN MIGRANT FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA: EXPLORING LANGUAGE, IDENTITY, AND ACCULTURATION**

**Mr. Alireza Fard Kashani<sup>29</sup>**

This study reports on the experiences and attitudes of six Iranian migrant families, from two groups of asylum seekers and skilled workers, with regard to their language, identity, and acculturation in Australia. The participants included first generation parents and 1.5-generation adolescents, who had lived in Australia for a minimum of three years. For this investigation, Mendoza’s (1984, 2016) acculturation model as well as poststructuralist views of identity were employed. The semi-structured interview results have highlighted that Iranian parents and adolescents face low degrees of intergenerational conflicts in most domains of their acculturation. However, the structural and lawful patterns in Australia have caused some internal conflicts for the parents, especially fathers (e.g., their power status within the family or their children’s freedom). Furthermore, while most participants reported ‘cultural eclecticism’ as their preferred acculturation orientation, female participants seemed to be more eclectic than their male counterparts who showed inclination towards keeping more aspects of their home culture. This finding, however, highlights a meaningful effort on the part of husbands that in order to make their married lives continue well in Australia they need to re-consider the traditional male-dominated customs they used to have in Iran. As for identity, not only the parents but also the adolescents proudly identified themselves as Persians. In addition, with respect to linguistic behaviour, almost all adolescents showed enthusiasm to retain the Persian language at home to be able maintain contacts with their relatives and friends in Iran and to enjoy many other benefits the language may offer them in the future.

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## **HIERARCHICAL SOCIAL CLASS SYSTEM IN SAUDI ARABIA: THE SAUDI WOMEN'S NOVEL, PRE-1990**

**Mr. Ibrahim Almarhaby<sup>30</sup>**

This paper examines the motivations for the prominence of the hierarchical social class system in Saudi Arabian society as the main issue in the Saudi women's novel before 1990. During this early literary phase, Saudi women novelists raised this culturally and socially significant and sensitive issue in their texts, particularly the ways in which it was employed against women. Why was this reflected as the main issue in such texts rather than more specifically patriarchal or religious concerns?

The investigation is observed from the analysis of three samples that have the social lineaments of the most important and productive Saudi female novelists in this period. Samira Khāshuggī is characterized by her productivity as she published six novels, and as the pioneer of the Saudi women's novel, being the first Saudi female novelist. Hudā al-Rasheed and Amal Shaṭa represent the artistic development of Saudi women writers, by contrast with previous novelistic output which is generally considered inferior by Saudi literary critics. The thematic approach is adopted as it is one of the most open approaches, due to its ability and flexibility in the analysis and description of literary texts. In addition, since the paper treats fictional literature as an authentic vehicle for Saudi women to express their needs, concerns and potentially highly controversial ideas, the methodology adopts the practical tools: descriptive and analytical. They can help in reading the novels critically as well as uncovering the novelists' reasons for writing these novels. The paper finds that the early novels discussed the social class system as a form of rebellion and reaction against the patriarchal social traditions and habits of Saudi society. In addition, the theme of marriage exists prominently as the umbrella for these discussions. Further, such highlighting of this important issue coincided with the popularity of melodrama and romance along with the trend towards realism in Egypt which dominated Saudi literature in general, regardless of the writer's gender.

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## **PRIMO CONTATTO: A POSTCOLONIAL ANALYSIS OF ANTONIO PIGAFETTA'S ACCOUNT OF THE "FIRST VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD"**

**Ms. Jillian Loise Melchor<sup>31</sup>**

Antonio Pigafetta joined Ferdinand Magellan's expedition of 1519-1522. His account is among the earliest sources providing insights into pre-colonial Philippine society. The researcher studied said account in the original Italian.

The study's framework draws from two literary critics: Resil Mojares, whose essay *The Islands According to Pigafetta* (2002) expresses the need to examine the literary elements that pervade Pigafetta's narrative; and Edward Said, whose seminal work *Orientalism* (1978) argues that the West's production of knowledge about the Orient is highly motivated.

The first part of the analysis details the observant function of the narrator, who focuses his observation on two aspects of the indigenous community: its territory (the narrator as surveyor) and its culture (the narrator as ethnographer). As surveyor, he provides detailed geographical descriptions of the indigenous territory, mapping it economically to illustrate its potential worth for the colonial enterprise. As ethnographer, he adopts a tone of objectivity in describing the indigenous culture, rendering his text authoritative.

The second part examines how Pigafetta constructs the 'Filipino' native as Other. It suggests that Pigafetta subjects the 'Filipino' native to an understated form of othering, unlike his extreme othering of the other indigenous peoples encountered during the expedition. In describing the 'Filipino' native, Pigafetta does not maintain the binary opposition between the "civilised" European and the "savage" Other, suggesting at times some similarity between the two. Nevertheless, the 'Filipino' native remains Other, hence ontologically inferior to his European counterpart.

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Pigafetta paints a portrait of a peaceful people predisposed to leisure that is willing to accept Christianity. This characterization rendered them an ideal people to colonise. It is an ideological strategy that ultimately served a material purpose, i.e. colonial occupation in the guise of a “civilising” mission. It can thus be said that Pigafetta’s account of the first voyage around the world, a text that produced knowledge about the ‘Filipino’ natives, and therefore made them accessible to the West, is an indispensable text to the process of Philippine colonisation.

32-BA23-5719

## **ROLE OF JOINT TRANSNATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM INITIATIVES: A BLANK SPACE IN SOUTH ASIA**

**Mr. Syed Abdul Ahad<sup>32</sup>**

Trans-boundary diplomacy is the fundamental and persisting element in global relations and, delivering an exponential bounce in the quantity of discretionary connections between the states. The issues and distractions of the concurrent global peace exhibit, new and distinctive sorts of difficulties from those that confronted the world in the past. With the new substances and difficulties have come comparing new desires for action and new norms of conduct in territorial and international affairs. The world on the phase of peace, have changed considerably, the associations between them have developed thicker, and the plan of universal war against terrorism has been modified in accordance with the evolving conditions. One of the counter stones of a viable way to deal with terrorism is effectively making an interpretation of the exhaustive way to deal with the regional security. Worldwide, national and local risk dimensions are nearly entwined. The real difficulties in the field of international and regional security lack cooperation. The security issues of states are profoundly interconnected to the point that one state's security needs can't be practically considered without mulling over the security needs of other states. However, the predominant comprehension of terrorism developed in the present-day political setting has not been profoundly changed to adapt to the new reality of terrorism. Thus, the hole between the overwhelming comprehension of terrorism in political talk and genuine operation of terrorism, which constitutes the idea of the trust deficit and regional security concerns utilized by state actors, raises the genuine concern. To resort research strategies data have been collected from books, newspapers, journal articles and published reports. To this end, this paper means to analyze absence of inter connectivity and powerless tact among states territorial security. By multilayered study, of Pakistan's military design to counter terrorism, this paper will argue that the encumbrance factors in trans-boundary cooperation in counter-terrorism strategies, in the case of Pakistan is ambivalence among military and holders of the elected office. The inconsistency between states sprinters additionally weaken prospects of shared joint effort. The security concerns because of regional disputes and a background marked by armed clashes and settled mentalities of challenging rights over recorded streams are significant hindrances in trans-national collaboration. In a hugely interdependent world, the counter-terrorism and global peace policies may not just be self-centered, but rather intensely counterproductive.

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## **TRANS-BORDER MUNICIPAL PARTNERSHIPS AS TOOLS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. INSIGHTS FROM TWINNING AGREEMENTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**Ms. Shylet Nyamwanza<sup>33</sup>**

The study was motivated, by the need locate the role of municipal partnerships across different countries to enhance spatial development. The study assessed the impact of trans-border spatial development cooperation with respect to a twinning agreement that was signed in 2004 between two adjacent local municipalities, from South Africa and Zimbabwe. It analysed the extent to which the twinning agreement achieved its objectives in terms of spatial development. The process of assessment involved evaluating the achievements of cooperation objectives against a predetermined criteria. This included a systematic collection of data on selected indicators to ascertain the extent of progress made towards the achievement of twinning goals and objectives. The assessment revolved around six specific objectives using a trans- border twinning

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performance evaluation survey approach. The implementation of the agreement was assessed in terms of desirable outcomes, inputs required, the implementation process involved in terms of effectiveness and efficiency, outputs in terms of targets achieved, challenges, impact with respect to spatial development and whether the planning process was effective. Research questions were investigated via key informant interviews, questionnaires and direct field observations with the aid of an impact evaluation survey approach. The study outlined the evidence of what the twinning agreement achieved and what was not achieved, thereby determining its impact. The study showed that the challenges faced in municipal twinning agreements range from institutional and structural to financial. On the basis of the research findings, we can conclude that the Musina-Beitbridge twinning agreement of 2004, needs to be revived, because they do not have a concrete implementation plan. Joint coordination meetings are no longer being conducted, benchmarking exercises were not conducted, the goals were not time-bound, no standalone budget is available, no central secretariat, some local residents are not aware of the twinning's existence. At the end the study recommended a strategic trans-border implementation framework which addresses initial planning provisions, resource allocation, stakeholder participation and ensuring that targets are achieved as well as mitigating risks.

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