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NEW MULTILATERALISM IN FOREIGN AID POLICY: DOES IT WORK FOR AFRICA?

Dr. Faith Hatani¹

This study seeks to discuss the recent emergence of multilateral forums for African development. The centre of the discussion in this paper is not traditional global institutions such as the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank, but newly formed development summits between one donor nation and multiple African nations. Not only the main donor nations but also even emerging economies began policy dialogue with African countries through this type of policy platform. An underlying concept of this trend may be 'multilateralism', which can be defined as 'the practice of co-ordinating national policies in groups of three or more states, through ad hoc arrangements or by means of institutions' (Keohane, 1990). The concept of multilateralism has been discussed mainly in the field of international relations, but it is growing into a new form in today's context of international development.

The study focuses on the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), which the Japanese government launched in 1993. TICAD is seen as a prototype for new-fangled development summits, although its novelty was recently overshadowed by similar forums organised by other countries (Cornelissen, 2012). As a multilateral forum, TICAD has co-organisers along with the Japanese government, and the meeting has hosted a wide range of participants. Because of this characteristic, TICAD has emphasised its openness as well as the recipient country's ownership of its development path. However, TICAD is increasingly similar to its followers that are clearly based on 'one donor–multiple African countries' policy platform.

By reviewing the existing studies in an interdisciplinary manner, the paper critically considers key issues of new multilateral forums concerning Africa. It concludes that a multilateral forum based on policy dialogue between a single donor and multiple recipients is likely not only to pose extremely complex tasks for the donor nation but also to potentially constrain aid effectiveness in African countries.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS AND ACCRUAL METRICS IN NIGERIAN CONGLOMERATES COMPANIES

Dr. Mahmoud Ibrahim²

This study examines the relationship between performance characteristics and accruals metrics in conglomerates companies in Nigeria. Financial statements are required to provide various users—shareholders, employees, suppliers, creditors, financial analysts, stockbrokers, investors, government agencies with a reliable and relevant information useful for making prudent effective and efficient decision. This implies that the income measurement components is a critical challenge. Data for the study were obtained from Nigerian stock exchange fact books and companies financial reports for the period of 2004-2012. Firms under study were dichotomized in to two: those involved in earnings management and those with less evidence. Probit analysis is utilized to estimates the influence of performance characteristics and accruals quality was estimated by modified model of Dechow and Dichev (2002). The result reveals that profitability, liquidity, Firm Growth are significantly and positively associated with the earnings quality at 5%. Therefore, it is recommended amongst others

¹ Dr. Faith Hatani, Lecturer in International Business, University of Manchester.

² Dr. Mahmoud Ibrahim, Head of Accounting Department, Bauchi State University.

that the shareholders of Nigerian quoted conglomerates should ensure that all the three performance attributes used in this study keep on improving to decrease manipulative accounting in order to increase the quality of accounting information.

Keywords: Earnings quality, Profitability, Liquidity, Firm Growth, Accruals.

THE CHALLENGES FACING THE ADVANCEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE 21ST CENTURY NIGERIA

Mr. Kingsley Esemmor³

The study investigated the challenges facing the advancement of technology in the 21st century Nigeria as perceived by the final year students of computer science in Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife Nigeria. It explores the basic importance of technology as well as examined the possible influence that sex, class level, family type and age might have on the perception of the respondents. The study is a descriptive analysis of the prevailing situation in the country as observed by the University learners in Obafemi Awolowo University. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 200 students from the 2014/2015 graduating students. A self designed instrument used for the study is a 20 item questionnaire titled Technology Advancement in Nigeria (TAN). The face and content validities of the instrument were ascertained by giving copies of the instrument to some test experts in the field of Test and Measurement of the Faculty of Education, Osun State University, Ile Ife. Some of the items were reconstructed by the test experts and some ambiguous statements were restructured. The researcher took to all corrections and the validity was standardized. The Reliability of the instrument was ascertained using Test Retest Technique and $r = 0.875$ which was considered high enough for the study. The instrument was self administered with the cooperation of the level coordinator of the final year students. Data collected was analysed using Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) at 0.05 level of significance. The study revealed that the final year students had a negative perception towards the development of Technology in Nigeria. It was also revealed that the respondents were not different in their perception based on any of the demographic variables used in this study because. The F- cal (0.099) and the F- table (4.00) implies that there was no significant difference among the respondents based on class, ages, family type and gender. Based on the above findings, appropriate recommendations were made.

Keywords: Technology; Advancement; Challenges;

DETERMINING THE SPEED OF ADJUSTMENT; PRODUCTION, PRICE AND CROSS ELASTICITIES OF SELECTED ROOT AND TUBER CROPS IN BETWEEN 1983-2008: THE NERLOVIAN DYNAMIC ADJUSTMENT MODEL.

Dr. Hussaini Mairiga Tahir⁴

This study tried to determine the speed of adjustment; production and price elasticities and the cross elasticities of the hectrage under the production of yam and cassava in Nigeria between 1983 and 2008 through the application of the Nerlovian dynamic adjustment model (NEDAL). Secondary data from the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) statistical database, FAOSTAT; and the Nigerian

³ Mr. Kingsley Esemmor, Student, Lagos State University.

⁴ Dr. Hussaini Mairiga Tahir, Lecturer, H.O.D, Economics, Bauchi State University.

Metrological Agency (NIMET) were used. Estimation was carried out using the Heteroskedasticity and Autocorrelation Consistent Covariance Estimator. The estimated Nerlovian coefficient of adjustment for yam and cassava were found to be -1.105; and -0.408; thereby indicating a very fast speed; and slow speed respectively at which farmers respond to changes in variables of study in their hectrage allocation decision to the production of yam and cassava. Production and price elasticities and their corresponding cross elasticity estimates for yam hectrage response were 0.461 and -0.063; and 0.012 and 0.162 respectively, while the production and price elasticities and their corresponding cross elasticities were 1.413 and -0.039; and 0.210 and 0.225 respectively for cassava hectrage response. Except for the hectrage of cassava which was highly production elastic, the crops were neither production nor price elastic. The scenario is consistent with apriori expectation that the crops' hectrage would be relatively inelastic to changes in price and non-price factors. It is recommended that the scope of the presidential initiatives on agricultural crops be broaden to accommodate more staple food crops in view of the supposed positive impact of the initiatives on cassava productivity and promote policies which center on enhanced crops productivity, farm income and food security.

THE REVOLVING DYNAMICS OF INTERNAL ARMED CONFLICTS: PROTECTING THE VULNERABLE (THE NIGERIAN SCENARIO)

Mr. Emmanuel Orekha⁵

The spate of internal armed conflicts across the globe is alarming coupled with its attendant consequences on humanity. In recent times, Africa has been in the spotlight with regards to non international armed conflicts. States like DR Congo, Rwanda, Nigeria and a host of other African States have had to contend with one form of insurgency or the other, either as a result of political, socio-economic or even religious empathy and affinities.

This paper examines the revolving or constant dynamics in these internal armed conflicts. That is, the protection of the vulnerable. Hence, using the Nigerian State as a focus, this paper critically assesses the category of persons or entities regarded as vulnerable in internal armed conflicts with reference to relevant international conventions, the extent to which these category of persons or entities have been protected in internal armed conflicts and the role of relevant stakeholders. This paper also proposes recommendations on the relevant issues raised.

It is expedient to state that the emphasis of this paper is the protection of the vulnerable in internal armed conflicts with practical examples from the experience of the Nigerian State.

SOCIAL CAPITAL, TRANSACTION COSTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTANCE: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL NETWORKS

Mr. Aradom Gebrekidan Abbay⁶

This paper uses spatial economic data from Ethiopia to investigate the cost minimizing capacity of social capital which is under explored from spatial perspective. Following the identification of the domains of transaction costs that could be minimized, a propensity score matching technique is applied to estimate the effects of rural households' participation in social networks in minimizing transaction costs. While framing the analysis from the perspective of rural households' spatial

⁵ Mr. Emmanuel Orekha, Security Officer I, University of Benin.

⁶ Mr. Aradom Gebrekidan Abbay, PhD Candidate, Tilburg University.

proximity to a town, the paper hypothesized active participation in social networks as a mechanism for reducing market transaction costs. According to the results, households that are located farther away from the town have significantly active level of participation in social networks than do those closest ones. The farthest households are basically characterized by limited access to telecommunication services and other infrastructures. Given these realities, thus, the findings suggest that these households might not have economical options other than using the available social networks to obtain market related information which would have then minimized their transaction costs and finally affected their livelihoods. In due course, they preferred to make a considerable effort to be involved in the social networks in a way which minimizes their transaction costs that could have been expended and compensate the income gap created as a result of distance. These findings bestow a clue that if a rural household, who resides in a relatively far rural hinterland, actively participates in different social networks he is able to significantly reduce the transaction costs that could have been incurred had he used other mechanisms. This confers an alternative strategy for rural people to improve their livelihoods.

Overall, while the paper scrutinized the role of social capital in minimizing transaction costs and has contributed to the customary debate on the way it provides an alternative livelihoods strategy for rural people, there would be further paybacks from research in to the different particulars which possibly influence its nature and facilitate its pattern of measurability in different contexts. In any case, it is palpable that the aforesaid findings are so marked, giving a new road map for further explorations on the ongoing rich debate about the role of social capital.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: CRITIQUE OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Mr. David Chibanda⁷

The formal expression of human rights in global governance is through treaties, customary international law, general principles and other sources of international law. The international children's rights regime is part of the evolving system of global governance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child as its core document (Pupavac, 2003:59; Rehman, 2010:598). International law is a body of rules that govern the conduct of states and their relations with each other (Jennings & Watts, 1992). These rules have developed over centuries through international agreements (known generally as treaties) concluded between states, and custom or state practice (Rehman, 2010; Goldsmith & Posner, 2013). As norms of international law articulated in various human rights treaties, international instruments, and other global agreements, universal children's rights are universally accepted as legal and moral imperatives binding states and non-state actors (Archard, 1996; Clapham, 2006).

This paper discusses the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It restates that the Convention is the most significant global expression of children's rights in the history of childhood. The paper argues that despite its overwhelming normative character and near universal ratification, the Convention's implementation in many countries is constrained by several factors including its slackly drafted nature, perceived lack of cultural legitimacy, and scarce resources in most countries. This argument is premised on the analysis that the concept of children's rights as articulated in current debates and international law as defined in the Convention is encumbered with theoretical and conceptual problems surrounding contemporary human rights discourse (Freeman, 1994:491; Brown, 1997:43). As this paper will demonstrate, these problems have implications on how international children's rights norms and standards are integrated in local contexts.

⁷ Mr. David Chibanda, PhD Student, University of Roehampton.

NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION THROUGH THE LENSES OF SOCIAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES

Ms. Ece Aksop⁸ and Kemal Mersin, MSc

Current political developments point out to the fact that the quest for nuclear weapons is not one-way; it is always possible to reverse the course. At this stage, academics have a pending question on what follows next. How to normalize relations with an ex- / alleged proliferator, how to achieve engagement and even, how to maintain a level of checks-and-balances that helps not only building trust but also countering nonproliferation are all waiting for further analysis.

The academics also pour serious time for elaborating the virtues of interdisciplinarity; however there also is a considerable failure in translating it into action. The tendency to lean on hard power to solve security-related issues is observable.

This indeed is the point we took off. Inspired by securitization theory, it combined natural and social sciences to provide an alternative approach to achieve “desecuritization.”

What we maintain is that it is not possible to exercise an effective export control on a global scale, or detect weapons grade enrichment. Therefore, we argue, soft issues like trade and accession to the WTO can provide a path for desecuritization. In doing so, we will discuss proliferation from technical and theoretical perspectives borrowed from international relations and mechanical engineering.

Technically, it is possible to enrich uranium within a 500 m² area via gas centrifuges without externalities like heat or noise footprint. In theory, even satellite images cannot detect enrichment facilities hidden inside another facility, or located underground. Export control mechanisms on hi-tech items like bellows, corrosion-resistant alloys, or active magnetic bearings do not cast a shadow on a country that already had familiarized itself with enrichment technology. Moreover, enrichment of LEU takes only 1/3 of the effort of enriching natural uranium, meaning once you have LEU, the road to HEU gets shorter.

To translate it into social sciences, export controls is almost a futile effort. Accordingly, an alternative tool should be used to provide a solution to the issue of nonproliferation. Thinking in this line, it is possible to use a soft tool like trade to be used to engage with proliferators and prevent them from getting more marginalized. As such, a hard question like proliferation will be (assisted to be) settled in a soft environment, proving that issue linkages is possible if we are ready to operate in a multidimensional world.

WHY INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT HAS NOT RATIFIED FCTC POLICIES : INTERNAL DYNAMICS AND OUTSIDE PRESSURE

Mr. Deka Komanda Yogyantara⁹, Ms. Margareta Ambarwati Mutis, Ms. Edwina Rosanti Badudu, Ms. Khodijah Ahmad Heryawan and Mr. Reza Amiri Praramadhan

Why Indonesian Government has not ratify FCTC policies; Internal Dynamics and Outside Pressures

The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) is an international treaty which was adopted by World Health Assembly on 21 May 2003. Under the auspices of the World Health Organization (WHO), international communities developed the landmark Framework Convention on Tobacco

⁸ Ms. Ece Aksop, PhD Candidate, Middle East Technical University.

⁹ Mr. Deka Komanda Yogyantara, Undergraduate Student, University of Indonesia.

Control to curb the global tobacco epidemics. This international treaty consists of a set of policies to regulate the production, sale, distribution, advertisement and taxation of tobacco and its products. So far, it has been signed by 177 countries and is legally binding in 180 ratifying countries. However, Indonesia is not one of those countries. Indonesia is one of the seven countries which currently have not signed and ratified the FCTC, along with Monaco, Malawi, Somalia, Liechtenstein, Andorra and Eritrea. The discourse about FCTC firstly appeared in Indonesia in 1999 with its attendance in a working group consisted of member countries of World Health Assembly which discussed the FCTC draft. The draft leads to the creation of Jakarta Declaration in 2001. Indonesia contributed greatly in initiating the FCTC along with Thailand, India and some Latin American countries. Although in the past Indonesia was a vocal proponent of FCTC, until now it has not ratified the treaty. The status of Indonesia as a country which has not ratified the treaty is caused by the absence of agreement between dominant political force in its domestic-level politics and the FCTC framework established on international level. In this article we point out empirical evidences on socio-politico domination in Government of Indonesia, which are: first, the overlap between FCTC and laws already enforced in Indonesia such as PP No 109/2012; and second, socio-economic factors. Government of Indonesia as the decision-maker is being indecisive and has not taken any stance in internal debate, this is proven by differences between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Finance as proponents of FCTC against the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Labor and Transmigration and the Parliament who are against its ratification. Conflicting views can also be seen in public opinion. FCTC advocates support this agreement on health grounds, while its opponents see it as having ulterior motives and hidden agenda which aim to ruin tobacco industries in Indonesia. The debate usually revolves around the Government's responsibility to maintain public health which indirectly influences the allocation of budget for healthcare because majority of cigarette consumers are from lower-middle class. On the other hand, tobacco industries are one of main contributors to government's coffer through excise and foreign exchange from export. Furthermore, the industries absorb massive amount of workforce, around six million people work in tobacco industries. Indonesia also stands as the sixth greatest tobacco producer in the world. This domestic political dynamics are further complicated by the presence of outside parties such as Multinational Companies (MNC) exerting their influence to prevent the Government ratifying FCTC with argument such as the decreasing level of tobacco industry will force MNCs to lay down some of their workforce to keep their companies efficient, thus parting the workers from their source of income. This article tries to explain how these variables influence the Government of Indonesia to not ratify the FCTC until now.

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS PREDICTOR OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AMONG GIFTED AND TALENTED LEARNERS IN MALAYSIA

Dr. Rorlinda Yusof¹⁰ Prof. Datuk. Dr. Noriah Mohd Ishak, Director

Intellectual Intelligence (IQ) and emotional Intelligence (EQ) as the predictor to students' achievement performance has been discuss among researchers. However, Goleman (1996) states that 80% of individual achievement was contributed by EQ as compared to 20% from IQ. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between EQ and academic achievement. It is also aimed to determine whether EQ competencies are a predictor to academic performance among gifted and talented students. A total of 112 students (Female 79, Male 32) from National Gifted Center UKM participated in this study. Data was analyzed using inferential statistic that is Pearson Corelation, multiple regression, t-Test, and one-way ANOVA. Results from the finding showed that there was a significant

¹⁰ Dr. Rorlinda Yusof, Senior Lecturer, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

positive correlation between EQ and academic achievement ($r=.720$, $p=0.00$, $p<0.05$). Subsequently, regression analysis showed that among the seven EQ components (self-awareness, self-regulation, self-motivation, empathy, social skills, spiritual, and maturity), self-motivation significantly contributes to academic achievement of gifted and talented students ($F(7,112) = 18.273$, $p = 0.000$ ($p<0.05$) ($\beta = 0.414$, $t = 3.315$, $p = 0.001$, and $r^2 = .552$), meanwhile, spiritual and self-awareness competencies contribute the least. The findings indicate the importance of EQ on student academic achievement. It provides a fundamental basis of teachers' role for the gifted and talented students. This paper proposes integrating EQ components across the curriculum

MARIANO V. CARDERERA AND THE ERRORS OF PARENTS IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

Dr. Maria Trinidad Ibarz¹¹

Mariano Vicente Carderera Potó (Huesca, 1815 - Madrid, 1893) was undoubtedly the most important Spanish "teacher's teacher" during the reign of Isabel II (1830-1904). This year is the bicentenary of his birth. He held the highest offices of Education: was general inspector of Public Instruction (1849); chief of the Bureau of Primary Education in the Ministry of Development (1856); honorary Secretary of the queen (1860); counselor of the Royal Council of Public Instruction (1887). In addition, Carderera participated in the subcommittee for drafting the Public Education Act of 1857. On the other hand, Mariano V. Carderera traveled thorough Europe -France, United Kingdom, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany- visiting schools just world exhibitions in London -he wrote *La Pedagogía en la exposición universal de Londres de 1862-*, Paris (1867) -was part of the international jury- and Vienna (1873)- was vice president of the international jury and there he was awarded the Commendation of the Order of Franz Joseph-. Throughout his life, Mariano V. Carderera translated works too and wrote numerous books and articles in periodicals (*Anales de primera enseñanza*). Several of his books were declared text in schools. One of the many issues that Mariano V. Carderera spoke was "Errors of parents in the education of children" -interesting today, I think-.

The text explains the Carderera ideas and reflect on the subject in the following order: Presentation. II centenary of the birth of Mariano V. Carderera. Carderera was born in 1815 and not in 1816 as some authors have said. Biographical data. Bibliography and documents. Right of parents to educate their children. Domestic and public education. Major mistakes of parents in the education of their children -direct, indirect-. Personal contribution to the topic.

EFFECT OF COMPUTER-AIDED LEARNING IN TEACHING-LEARNING ACTIVITIES IN RURAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF BANGLADESH

Mr. Goutam Roy¹²

The provision of teaching-learning is a multifaceted process where different types of instruments should be used in balanced way. Computer-Aided education eases the process of learning and can play an exceptional role in increasing educational access. BRAC, the world largest non-government organization, launched Computer-Aided Learning (CAL) in six secondary schools of rural Bangladesh as pilot project with the financial support of Ministry of Education of the country. This paper aims to explore the changes occurred due to implementation of the CAL in these schools. The study highlights

¹¹ Dr. Maria Trinidad Ibarz, Ex Associate Professor, University of Zaragoza.

¹² Mr. Goutam Roy, Lecturer, University of Rajshahi.

the changes regarding teaching-learning provisions in secondary classes as well as perception of the students and teachers towards this way of learning. Qualitative approach was used in the study where data were collected through classroom observation, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with the students, the teachers, the parents and the BRAC staffs using observation checklist, interview and FGD guideline. Some data were also collected from school records. Study findings revealed that the teachers and students were found convinced that the initiatives were helpful in improving the quality of teaching-learning. They noticed some initial changes occurred at the classroom. As this was a short time pilot project, however, the respondents identified that the duration of the project was a barrier for a visible impact on students learning achievement. The study suggested for expansion of the activities in more schools to get more benefit from this way of learning. Some modifications, especially on content and visualization related issues, are also suggested. According to the respondents, an integrated as well as holistic way of teaching-learning process can be more effective than the present independent intervention where Computer and related accessories will play a vital role. Record-keeping system of the schools needs to be improved for measuring impact on attendance and learning achievement of the students.

REVISITING MATRIARCHAL SOCIETIES AS PEACE MODELS: A CASE STUDY APPROACH

Mr. Abhinav Verma¹³ (Virtual Presentation via Skype)

Matriarchies, misunderstood usually as the flipside of patriarchies, are in fact the societal structures that are more gender-egalitarian in nature with an absence of hierarchies, classes or domination. Some anthropologists and historians believe in a peaceful matriarchal past before the discovery of paternity and the sexual cause of child-birth and the biological differences between the sexes. As of today, many cultures have transformed, fully or partially, into a patriarchal set-up. However, a few matriarchal societies like the Mosou (China), Trobrianders (Melansia), Garo and Nayars (India), Arawak (South America) besides various tribes in Africa, still exist. Even though their patterns of social organization might differ, a few common characteristic bind them to fall under the category of matriarchal societies, which also determine the patterns of relationships and interactions between the members and how conflicts are resolved within them. The research paper shall focus on defining the characteristics that the societies have in common and how these characteristics make the societies more susceptible to peace. It shall also analyze the different conflict resolution mechanisms used to resolve conflicts that might arise within the society.

DETENTION OF MINORS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TURKEY AS AN IMMIGRATION POLICY: ASSESSING PREDICTIVE VALUE OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLIANCE THEORY

Ms. Pinar Canga¹⁴

Several rights stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights laid out a background for many international treaties. In 2015, we cannot point a state that has not ratified at least one international human rights treaty. Although we have the expanding international network between states to protect human rights, we have a serious problem: non-compliance. International human rights

¹³ Mr. Abhinav Verma, Student, University of Delhi.

¹⁴ Ms. Pinar Canga, Phd Researcher, City University London.

standards states need to comply with define the costs of compliance and have an influence on states' decision to comply. Compliance process is rarely a straightforward process for states. It can involve different actors such as domestic advocacy groups or international monitoring bodies and different dynamics such as political costs or international reputation.

According to different human rights compliance theories, there are distinct drivers that push states to comply with human rights standards. Every state has its own story of compliance with several different dynamics involved such as domestic or international-oriented. Research, thus, seeks to find out what those dynamics were for the United Kingdom and Turkey's case of compliance to human rights standards regarding detention of children for immigration law enforcement.

Immigration issues are always clashed with the states' sovereignty issues. Since states own the right to control and manage their borders, this right usually shadows human rights standards regarding immigration. Even though the topic this research focuses on detention of minors as being very sensitive, states' approach to this is still problematic. For this reason, it is valuable to know what the dynamics were in the UK's and Turkey's process to compliance in terms of its motives. This should help us to understand why states resist to compliance and see compliance as a challenging process. In order to understand the factors that are influential in Turkey's and the UK's historical record on compliance and most importantly put them in a theoretical framework, Ryan Goodman and Derek Jinks' theory is selected as the compliance theory to test in chosen case studies. In the light of the findings regarding Turkey's and the UK's historical developments on compliance, this research will see whether these case studies produced different results in terms of theory testing.

THE GOOD FAITH AND THE ARTIFICIAL REAL ACCESSION UNDER THE NEW CIVIL CODE

Ms. Adelina Vrancianu¹⁵

The theory of property arising from accession is grounded on the right of occupancy. The ownership of a thing, whether it be real or personal, movable or immovable, carries with it the right to all that becomes united to it, either naturally or artificially; this is called the right of accession.

The new Civil Code, entered into force in October 2011, proposes developed solutions regarding artificial immovable accession. In the old Civil Code, under the provisions of only two articles, was presented the distinction between hypothesis in which the owner of the real estate is making works itself with foreign materials and the hypothesis in which a person is making works with his own materials on a foreign land.

The rich doctrine and the case-law developed throughout the years have been translated into the detailed provisions from the New Civil Code. This is the case for the notions of good faith and bad faith. But the question whether the essence of the principles issues from the doctrine is kept in the new provisions remains. The essay analyzes the provisions of the new Civil Code and tries to provide an answer to the problem

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IMPLEMENTATION OF MGNREG ACT, 2005 IN INDIA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Mr. Vukkala Srinivasulu¹⁶

Ever since India gained independence, it has initiated many schemes for improving the lot of the poorest of the poor. Each scheme was launched with a lot of noble intentions and entailed expenditure running in a few thousand crores of rupees. However, in most cases, the outcomes were in no way commensurate with the time, money and expenditure incurred on these. It was obvious that most of such schemes had a number of in-born defects which negated the very purpose with which these were launched. It became clear to the decision-makers that public money could no longer be frittered away on ill-conceived and half-baked schemes.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) can be considered as a significant outcome of the rethinking by the decision-makers about how such ventures should be undertaken. As the same suggests, its primary focus is rural India, where more than 70% of the country's population resides. The MGNREGA has sought to provide a degree of livelihood security to millions of rural poor by assuring 100 days of wage employment to each needy rural household. Its features like an almost foolproof transparency mechanism, the provision like periodic social and insisting on adequate representation of weaker sections of society (which include women and the downtrodden) has made it an initiative with no parallels anywhere else in the world. Almost ten years on, it would be worthwhile to take stock of what all has been achieved in terms of enhancement of the social capital of the rural areas, its other socio-economic gains and the areas where some more fine-tuning is still required. This paper seeks to precisely address these issues.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL SYSTEMS AND VALUES IN THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIZOS

Mr. Lalsangliana Ralte¹⁷

Mizoram is a state in the northeast corner of India bordered by Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east and west respectively. The Mizos were a semi-nomadic tribes until the arrival of the Christian missionaries in 1894. However, despite the fact that the Mizos were a small tribe just emerging from an advanced stone age, their sets of values and code of conduct were highly advanced. Even after the Mizos were Christianized, colonized and became part of independent India, they still abide to these values and developed them to the current need of the modern day society. Associations, societies, etc. are formed to safeguard these values. The Young Mizo Association, the largest organization is a good example that safeguards such traditions and values in times of death, calamities, poverty, etc. Today, the age old traditions in the form of chivalry, communal care, etc. are still sustained in the day to day activities of the community effectively. This is achieved primarily because of the fact that it is a monoculture society. These age old values have shaped the ethical mindset of the people and their understanding of governance and administration.

The researcher investigate and compile how these values are still uphold in the modern day administrative system of the state government and the local administrative bodies. The researcher hailed from the community and provides primary information; explain how the traditional values were

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Christianized and how this development can enable a very backward society to prosper and develop rapidly.

When in country like India, central government often try to impose a particular standard of governance in multi-cultural communities or states, the system may not have a prosperous result in all areas. Instead of introducing new system of governance, enabling and developing traditional system in the present and developing state government or community may be more fruitful and successful in most monocultural societies, simultaneously enabling the community to preserve their traditions and values in a fast technological and globalizing world.

DRIVERS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: EVIDENCE FROM SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Prof. Olajide Oladipo¹⁸ (Poster Presentation)

Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa Abstract The macroeconomic performance in some Sub-Saharan African (henceforth, SSA) countries continues to improve as reflected in higher average growth rate, moderate and stable inflation and the accumulation of ample international reserves. Africa's real gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 4.9 percent a year from 2000 through 2008, more than twice its pace in the 1980s, UNECA (2012). Income growth is essential for achieving economic, social and even political development, and countries that grow strongly and for sustained periods of time are able to reduce their poverty levels significantly, strengthen their democratic and political stability, improve the quality of their natural environment, and even diminish the incidence of crime and violence. This study investigates the drivers of economic growth in Sub-Saharan African countries using aggregate cross-section and time series data from 1980 to 2012. As a departure from previous studies, the paper makes use of panel data set, with recent data on all African countries, checks robustness of the results against the model specification, and specifically investigates the relationships of indicators of the exchange rate regime and current account liberalization to growth. The study finds that, higher private and public investments boost growth. It also finds that government consumption exerts a positive impact on growth and that more flexible exchange regimes are beneficial to economic growth. JEL Classification Numbers: E60, F30, F41, F43, O40, O55 Keywords: Sub-Saharan Africa, growth, exchange rate regimes, real exchange rat

TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSIONS AND THE VALUE OF TESTIMONY FOR VICTIMS OF MASS ATROCITIES

Mrs. Flavia Kroetz¹⁹

The culture of widespread terror inflicted on societies affected by serious violations of human rights demands, for the restoration of peace and national reconciliation, the joint adoption of transitional justice mechanisms capable of meeting the aspirations of the communities involved, assisting the process of democratic transition, and striving for the preservation of historical memory through the discovery and dissemination of truth.

Dictatorial regimes are characterized by structuring the state apparatus in order to provide a reasonable denial of facts, hide the crimes committed by the state, and eliminate any evidence that

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¹⁹ Mrs. Flavia Kroetz, MSt International Human Rights Law, University of Oxford.

could link the state activity to violations of human rights. Hence, crimes committed by the state are usually followed by measures to obstruct the investigation and prevent the accountability of the offenders.

In addition to establishing the truth of events, Truth and Reconciliation Commissions often constitute an important means of dealing with the past, notably because they tend to include a set of measures as part of a reparations for the victims and their families. Despite not constituting legal mechanisms for criminal prosecution, Truth and Reconciliation Commissions, by investigating the crimes perpetrated during armed conflicts, eventually gather evidence and may even indicate the responsibility of individuals whose accountability would be otherwise hindered by methods of suppression of the truth and disappearance of evidence adopted to ensure impunity.

A Truth and Reconciliation Commission must also attend to the psychological factors, socioeconomic conditions and political post-conflict context, in order to establish the required instruments for the reconstruction of the dignity of victims. It is of extreme importance that a TRC establishes a historical record of events containing details of the crimes committed by all parties, so that the rights of the victims are respected. The establishment of such a historical record is only possible through dialogue and conversation, hence the importance of the testimony of victims not only for their own healing, but also for the reconstruction of the whole society

SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS AND FACTORS IN FARMERS' SUICIDES IN INDIA: A CASE STUDY OF PUNJAB

Ms. Prabhjot Kaur²⁰

Over the past two decades, declining agricultural growth and rising cultivation costs have diminished farmers' incomes across India. Moreover, large scale adoption of commercial farming has amplified farmers' credit needs, leading to widespread credit defaults. Consequently, small and marginal Indian farmers have been compelled to borrow largely from informal sources at exorbitant interest rates, thus plunging themselves into a relentless debt trap. The acute agrarian distress due to indebtedness and other socio-economic factors has led to an alarming spate of farmers' suicides in several states (Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Karnataka) since the mid-1990s, including the prosperous state of Punjab (a disturbing phenomenon for agriculturally developed and role model state). The present empirical study was conducted in the highly distressed districts namely Sangrur and Mansa, which come under Malwa Zone of Punjab. Primary data were obtained from families in these suicide prone districts through personal interviews with the help of a well-structured questionnaire. The data collected from 300 farmer households (150 each for treatment and control group) for the year June 2013-May 2014. The data collected include general information about the farmer, resource position, land holdings, cropping patterns, debt condition, sources of income, asset position, sources of credit and information regarding suicide victim. The present study focuses on identifying and quantifying the reasons of farmers' suicides and indebtedness compared to non-suicide farmers with same socio-economic conditions from the same region. Further, this will be studied by documenting the socio-economic profile of farmers; studying the extent of indebtedness; pattern of capital used by farmers; evaluating the farm business performance and it will explore whether suicide was caused by forces of economic distress alone or were due to the interplay of the forces of economic distress, social conflict, cultural backwardness and lack of community/state support

²⁰ Ms. Prabhjot Kaur, PhD Student, Indian Institute of Technology.

IS RURAL NON-FARM SECTOR GROWTH, FACTOR DEPENDENT? A CASE STUDY OF A VILLAGE IN INDIA

Ms. Renbeni Kikon²¹

As Indian economy, claims to be going through a rural structural transformation mainly with the emergence of rural non-farm sector, which is now indispensable for income and employment generation in the economy as a whole and particularly in rural economy. It has drawn interest of many researchers at present on how far such occupational diversification can bring about desirable changes and transformation to rural economy. Is it the disappointing agriculture growth has pushed people towards rural non-farm sector avenues or is the pull factor that has led people to diversify, is of research interest at present. Also the role of urban spill over effect which has channelized or networked the emergence of non-farm sector either formally or informally in the rural areas are of importance to study, especially in an economy which is almost an egalitarian society that has turn towards emergence of new trend activities for economic avenues and opportunities. Growth of non-farm sector in India especially in the North-eastern States of India are factor dependent and are not homogeneous across states, which emphasized the needs of a specific study for the emergence of non-farm sector on region wise. The role of location factors (distance from urban space), government interventions and policies and role of education in the growth of non-farm sector will also be studied. By using the field survey data, this paper throws a light on the set of non-farm sector that has emerged in the case study area. This income base categorization is a primary effort to understand the link between income groups and the choice of non-farm activities. The paper also tries to study the growth of non-farm sector through income and employment growth and also to what extends rural transformation has taken place in remote rural villages like in Nagaland. To bring about more clarity this paper examine, a field work data of a village under Wokha district in Nagaland, to see whether there is an emergence of rural non-farm sector that has positive contribution to household income and also the economic factors that has led to growth of non-farm sector.

Keywords: Rural structural transformation, non-farm sector, Factor dependent, urban spill-over effect.

A RESEARCH STUDY ON THE SITUATION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN FIVE SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES AND FINDING THE EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS FOR THE PREVENTION

Mr. Balabhadra Rai²²

This research paper scrutinizes the situation of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) and recommends effective programs for the prevention and protection of the victims in Five South Asian states- Nepal, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. CSA is one of the serious challenges globally. Sexual violence against children is uncivilized disruption of children's rights that exposes a child to severe mental, chronic physical and psychological hazards with effects such as depression, fear, low self-esteem and it affects them for the entire period of their lives. In 2002, 150 million Girls and 73 mil boys under age 18 had experienced forced sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual violence involving physical contact (Pinheiro P. 2006). Studied illustrates that the child of developing countries are more vulnerable as compared to developed countries. Various reports and data from related public

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organizations; UNICEF and other NGOs that works on child issues shows that child are at higher risk to sexual abuse in Nepal, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri-Lanka. A study by the NGO “Breaking the Silence” found that 13 percent of the victims who were employed as domestic workers, abused by employer’s son. In Pakistan 35 percent of child victims of sexual offensive were boys (UNICEF, 2001). In between July 2007 and June 2010, 713 incidents of rape and attempted rape of children below 18 years in rural Bangladesh were reported, in which girls constituted 64 percent (Fattah KN & Kabir ZN, 2013). In Nepal, within six months (Jan-June 2008), 64 percent of rape cases of children below 16 years were recorded (CWIN, 2008). In Sri Lanka, 1469 reported complaints were related to sexual abuse and 2160 were related to cruelty in which 50 percent of sexual abuse against children was committed by parent, caregiver or other relatives (UNICEF, 2014). In these states of the region, the main reasons of CSA are unemployment and migration, poverty, low education and child labor, child marriage, armed conflicts, natural disasters and displacement. In other hand, growing technology of communication has made easier to child to be connected with strangers, those who later pop-up as perpetrator. Sexual violence is associated with increased risk of sexual and reproductive health problems including inadvertent pregnancy, HIV and other sexually transmitted contagions. Hence, provision of effective child protection for the victims is inevitable. To discourage child sexual abuse, primary factors should be discovered and proceed for the prevention. Governments, civil society and related organizations should increase the awareness programs against child sexual abuse implementing effective legislation and policies to prevent violence against children. State should provide housing; rehabilitation facility and other social securities, arrange free health and psychological treatment, free higher education, skill development training and job placement for the victims.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF CITY REPRESENTATIONS TO FUTURE URBAN DESIGN IN LITERARY WORKS

Mrs. Ebru Burcu Yilmaz²³

The city, one of the significant phenomena of human history, is a spatial organization, which became a main topic of study for various sciences. The existence of several urban components makes it necessary to scrutinize this phenomenon with a multi-disciplinary approach. The city and humans build each other mutually. Human touch is what saves the city from being a simple stack of buildings; cities are affected by human soul.

Examination of the reflection of the cities in the real world, built by a stroke of a pen in the literature with respect to their applicability in the future would contribute creation of cities with a soul and human-centered urban spaces. One of the objectives of this proceeding is to approach the urban representations in literary work as a descriptive tool in human-centered urban design together with the cultural resources. Thus, without limiting it with mathematical computations and the material plan, the objective is to interpret the city as a space shaped by emotions and ideas.

In today’s world, where human-centered architecture became a vital requirement, functional use of art and literature, which are the most in depth representations of human reality, would contribute to the building of cities with a soul. Integration of the imaginative language and the imagination of literature and architectural experience would revive urban studies that would shelter human soul as well as the human body.

This study that aims to establish a mutual functional bond between literature and architecture, while proposing suggestions and models to prevent the destruction urbanization causes in our times, opens

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the applicability of dream-city designs of the literature for discussion. This text will provide an interdisciplinary interaction of architecture and literature.

Keywords: City imaginaries, literature, urban planning, space, architecture,

THE IMPACT OF PHYSICAL ABUSE AND CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL, COGNITIVE, BEHAVIOURAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Mr. Aref Alsehaimi²⁴

Physical child abuse and harsh physical punishment of children occur on a frequent basis worldwide with numerous negative outcomes for the victims. The severity and longevity of the effects, which may be physical, psychological, cognitive, behavioral, and/or social, are dependent on a number of factors, including the age at which the abuse or punishment began, its extent, duration, and context, and the relationship of the abuser(s) to the victim. Perceptions as to what is meant by “physical abuse” and “corporal punishment” with regard to children, and the distinction between these, have varied over time and continue to vary between individuals and societies. Researchers continue to debate both the exact meaning of these terms and the consequences they may have, both short-term and long-term, on different aspects of the development and well-being of children. There remains controversy, for example, over the long-term effects of mild corporal punishment as a means of disciplining children. In a growing number of Western countries, no clear distinction is drawn between physical abuse and physical punishment to the extent that, in these jurisdictions, it is illegal for an adult to strike a child in any way or at any time or place. By contrast in many non-Western countries it is not only common for children to receive harsh physical punishment and/or be physically abused but there is no social stigma associated with such treatment, either at home or at school, and little or no protection is afforded for the child at an official level; indeed, it may have tacit approval, for example as a means of enforcing discipline and compliance on religious grounds. The basis of the present work is a critical systematic literature review of research conducted on the impact of physical child punishment and abuse. Results are presented regarding the impact of such treatment on the victim, the variables that may influence the outcome for those affected, and causative factors of the phenomena.

VIOLENT VIDEO GAMES: VIRTUAL VICE OR ASPIRING FORTITUDE?

Ms. H.D.Komal Boodhun²⁵ and Miss Quraisha Joomratty

Media violence has been a coveted matter of debate for the past decades. Violent video games, being one among the most popular media, gained more attention when school shootings and bank robberies occurred. In most of these incidents, offenders revealed that they were avid players of violent video games. However linking violent video games to aggression is too simplistic. Therefore the aim of this study was to find out the relationship between violent video games and aggression. To achieve the aim, three core objectives were devised. As the first objective, the paper appraised the relevant theories and existing literature on the repercussion of violent video games on those who play such games. Secondly it analysed the possible effects of violent video games that prevail on young adolescents. Lastly this paper attempted to unveil the extent of control parents exercised over the

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²⁵ Ms. H.D.Komal Boodhun, Lecturer, University of Mauritius.

video games played by their wards. This project presented a simple and straightforward approach for the collection of data which was the focus group. The investigators chose 50 participants in all. Given that the research was on young adolescents aged 10 to 14, for each age, 10 participants namely 5 girls and 5 boys were taken. The subjects were selected according to their exposure to video games. After a meticulous analysis of the data collected, the results of this paper do not support the expectation that violent video games lead to aggression. Instead, violent video games encouraged the participants for a better communication among family members and friends, spirited their participation in sports, led them towards a positive mental health, positive school engagement and extended friendship network both locally and internationally. On the other hand, it was found that most parents had limited knowledge over their wards' time spent playing video games. The majority of parents allowed their children to play violent video games, provided they had completed their homework. In some cases parents even bought the games without being aware of the intricacies of the game or checking the level of violence. Since parents do not play with their children in most cases, it was concluded that parents need to be sensitised on the importance to monitor that the games being played by their wards are age appropriate.

GENDERED SPACES: A CASE OF EMIRATI FEMALE LEARNERS IN A SINGLE GENDER CONTEXT

Ms. Gergana Alzeer²⁶

Types and dynamics of gendered space: A case of Emirati female learners in a single gender context

This presentation is concerned with gendered spaces as they emerge while exploring Emirati female learners' spatiality in a single gender context. The research and findings discussed in this presentation are part of an overarching interdisciplinary PhD research that investigates spatio-learning experiences of Emirati female learners and the role of space in regards to women's educational experiences through a unique exploration of the 'intersectional' relation between the domains of space, gender and learning. The theoretical framework of this study is based on social theories of space, specifically the social construction of space and Lefebvre's (1991) triad of the 'perceived, conceived' and lived space' as a point of departure to explore how spaces shape and construct the educational milieu while being constructed and appropriated by its users. I applied a unique ethnographic (instrumental case study) qualitative inquiry following my constructivist/interpretivist methodological approach, which involved various levels of data gathering techniques including in-depth interviews, both static and mobile, casual conversations, observations, class audits, exploration of the local literature and photo elicitation. In analysing the qualitative data I mainly applied the thematic analysis method of emerging spatial themes with some analysis of spatial positioning. By utilizing Lefebvre's triad in the analysis and categorization of students' spaces and by deploying 'rhythmanalysis' of their daily spatial practices, three types of gendered spaces emerged: 'generally', 'absolutely' and 'conditionally'. As spaces designed for and associated with one specific gender, gendered spaces are constructed and identified based on this gender's utilization, appropriation, and construction of social relations. These spaces were grounded in the socio-cultural context of the institute and its participants. The research also revealed the dynamics associated with such gendered spaces including mobility restrictions, and the agency of the female learners through the ways these females contested gender segregation practices, negotiating and attempting to establish new positions of power within cultural and institutional constraints

²⁶ Ms. Gergana Alzeer, Instructor, Zayed University.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CONFERENCE THEME IN THE AREA OF COGNITIVE SCIENCE AND COGNITIVE LEARNABILITY

Prof. Abdulaziz Malik²⁷

The relation of psychology is clearly distinguished to sort out Future Educational problems In two wings:

First Wing: Setting cognitive endeavours for dealing with the rapid advancement of technology.

Second wing : Satisfying the digital scope of young generations by overstepping classical educational input smoothly.

This explains the cognitive process of coping with technology advancement systemically, where skill empowerment of learning is highly required to fit in the rapid rhythm of advancement of technology to be under control. This requires renewing learning tools and educational technology devices on the one hand. On the other hand, the second wing explains the need for the right approach to the young minds not to be reluctant to drop out of the learning process, where psychological setting in the teaching and learning process is highly required, where the importance of psychology and education is equally installed.

The paper will render a systemic mechanism of benefiting from interdisciplinary of science in solving educational problems and diminishing offensive attitude among institutions and communities as a result of the educational gaps

REINVENTING SELF FOR STRESS MANAGEMENT

Prof. Pramod Pathak²⁸ and Dr. Saumya Singh

Stress is that psycho-behavioral aspect which is both a nonspecific stimulus as well as nonspecific response. People do not respond directly to stimuli. Rather they respond to their perception of the stimuli. This perception depends on the personality of the individual, his or her attitude. An event stressful for one person may be normal for another. The way people perceive and respond as they cope with the daily stressors of life can intensely affect their health and performance. It is this cognitive appraisal that may cause psychological disturbances like depression, anxiety, temper tantrums, and physiological disturbances such as cardiovascular problems, blood pressure, diabetes, ulcers, high cholesterol, etc. These situations may subsequently lead to chronic stress.

Psychologists have studied various physiological reactions to stress throughout the body and inferred that when an organism perceives a threat or experiences a shock, it quickly releases hormones to survive in the situation. This is a physiological reaction that occurs in response to a perceived harmful event. Stress has been defined as a condition in which an individual is confronted with an environmental demand related to him and he perceives the outcome as uncertain but important. This uncertainty is a cause for anxiety which leads to stress. It is important to understand that stress can be caused due to many reasons that can range from cataclysmic events like earthquakes to personal crises like death in the family or loss of job. However, more than these big incidents the small daily hassles experienced in day to day life is more problematic when it comes to stress. One reason may be their continuous nature. An analogy can be drawn by the following situation.

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²⁸ Prof. Pramod Pathak, Professor, Indian School of Mines.

Let us say that a container containing 200 litres of water is poured on a flat wooden table. What will be observed? After sometime the water spills over, evaporates and the table gradually dries up with little or no effect. However, if the water from a container half the size is allowed to continuously drip on the table one drop at a time we can observe that after a while a permanent dent is made on the table. This explains the mechanism of stress. Cataclysmic events or personal crisis are for a short while causing acute stress and the individual adapts to those and gradually tides over. However, the daily hassles of life which impact continuously create a dent into an individuals' body and mind which is reflected through is physiological ailments and behavioral disruptions. What is the way out? Simply stated it is taking the daily hassles in your stride. Trains will be late. Taps may run dry. Bosses may be over demanding. Wives may nag. But this is the reality. Don't look for ideal conditions in real life. Reinvent yourself. The present paper suggests, how

MAKING ADVERTISING ETHICAL

Dr. Saumya Singh²⁹ and Prof. Pramod Pathak

Though management academics keep on harping on advertising and marketing ethics, experience suggests that it has little or no impact on the advertisers and endorsers. It is time to rethink advertisement ethics given the growing influence of the media over the society. In fact the impact of the advertisement content is so powerful that it drives the gullible consumers straight down to the stores to purchase and use the product. In a country like India where the degree of gullibility is very high and a large number of consumers are duped every day this phenomenon is even more visible. In fact false advertisement claims made about their products by the big MNCs are blatant lies draped in colorful campaigns and crisp punch lines that mesmerize the vulnerable consumer into compliance largely due to the celebrity status of the endorser. The big question is can the celebrity get away after proclaiming utterly false benefits of a product to the consumer. It is time they should be made liable too because it is their stature that contributes maximum to purchase behavior. It is time for the regulatory authorities to adopt more interventionist posture and take suo motu cognizance of advertising claims that are often wide off the mark.

Many countries have powerful regulatory authorities. For instance the US has the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that protects the US consumers from effects of falsehoods of advertisement claims. The Federal law says that the advertisement must be truthful, not misleading, and when appropriate backed by scientific evidence. The FTC enforces the truth-in-advertising laws on all kinds of media. The FTC nominates those claims that affect consumer's health like claims about food, OTC drugs, dietary supplements even more closely. And if required the agency files actions in Federal District Courts. China is even more concerned. There is the China Consumers' Association that over sees the advertisement claims made by marketers, producers and endorsers. Recently China revised its law relating to false advertising and has proposed joint liability of media and advertisers. This, it is stated, will make media more responsible. Further, the organizations and individuals endorsing the products claiming false benefits to the consumers will also be liable.

It is important to enforce responsible advertising in India also. There is very high penetration of the media and it has very powerful impact on the society. Particularly the gullible sections that comprise a large number. Honestly speaking revenue generation through false claims tantamount to fraud. This must be reined in. The present paper discusses issues related to ethics in advertising.

²⁹ Dr. Saumya Singh, Associate Professor, Indian School of Mines.

RE-DEFINING CYPRUS WITH ITS SINGLE ETHNIC IDENTITY: EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE LITERATURE ON ETHNICITY AND THE CASE OF CYPRUS

Mrs. Nazif Fuat³⁰

Being one of the crucial topics in the political arena, Cyprus as an island has a problem of the identity, national identity; especially ethnic identity. The present study will be discussing the historical perspectives on ethnicity, ethnic identity, the case of Cyprus and the ethnic unity of the island. The world is convinced that there are two main ethnic groups in Cyprus, the so called Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. While discussing the ethnicity and its relation with the history of the Cyprus issue, external powers and the effects of these powers on the residents of Cyprus as well as how Cypriots were separated despite sharing an ethnic identity, will be explored.

As Broome and Anastasiou (2012) claimed, Cyprus as an island has been divided into two ethnic groups for the last forty-one years. However, it should be remembered that “communities that once lived within a unified space” (Papadakis, 2003 p. 225) share a history of togetherness, neighborhood and most importantly, a common life. Furthermore, shortly after the independence of Cyprus, through the years of 1963 and 1967, the island hosted an interethnic fighting that has led to a harsh conflict and separation of the island (Papadakis, 2008). In the wake of the 1963 events, Greek Cypriots had a new conflict among themselves which later gave rise to the intervention of Turkey in 1974. As a result, Cyprus was divided into two and the Greek Cypriot community moved to the southern part of the island while the Turkish Cypriots settled in the north (Papadakis, 1998).

The present study emphasizes that the conflict created by the external powers over Cyprus and the experience of its people had an impact on the island as a whole, both psychologically and socially. As Broome (2004) claimed, the ethnic division of the island, together with the physical boundaries, created contact and communication boundaries which now constitute an impediment with regards to togetherness and the unity of the island. For the purpose of the present study, the related literature will be reviewed and the influence of the external forces on the Cyprus community, forced division and imposed thought of ethnic differences among divided communities – despite the reality of cultural unity and the ethnic oneness of Cyprus island – will be analyzed.

Key words: Identity, Cyprus, ethnicity, ethnic identity, culture

THE PARADIGM OF; 'WE CAN REMEMBER IT FOR YOU!': THE ASSESSMENT OF TRANS-GENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF WAR TRAUMA OF CYPRUS (1963/1974) WITH MODIFIED EMOTIONAL STROOP TASK

Ms. Eliz Volkan³¹

According to the American Psychological Association (APA) the emotional responses that are given after a terrible event such as rape or an accident, are known as traumatic experiences (APA, 2013). When a type of trauma affects more than an individual and can be applied to a group, it can be

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considered a 'mass trauma' where the scars of the event can be seen both in the survivors and their offspring (Yehuda, Schmeidler, Weinberg, Binder-Bynes & Duvdevani, 1998).

Due to the wars of 1963 and 1974, the Cypriot nation, regardless of ethnicity, has been affected with several psychological burdens. Consequently, one may predict that if trauma is to be observed in these direct victims of the trauma, then a transmission of transgenerational trauma, may be seen in the human beings who were exposed indirectly to the trauma. Those would be the second and third generation Greek and Turkish Cypriots (children and grandchildren of the survivors). Literature supports that psychological impacts of war are not only seen in the direct survivors, but also in their offspring (Kellerman, 1999), therefore the major aim of this study is to assess whether this transmission of trauma has occurred in the second and third generations of survivors in Cyprus in both nations.

Therefore this study aims to investigate the possible effects of trauma, precisely, the transmission of trauma in the second and third generation of post – war Cypriots who are the children and grandchildren of those who were directly exposed to the war.

SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS AND THEIR JOURNALS: A COMPARATIVE INQUIRY OF 'EUROPEAN SOCIETIES' AND 'INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGY'

Mr. Joshua Eykens³²

Questions about the identity of the sociological discipline have always been a matter of interest for scholars who study its history. The media through - and the extent to which scholars interact are important parts of this manifold question. In this article we examine how two important, respectively European and international, sociological journals (ego's) compare next to each other, namely: 'European Societies' and 'International Sociology'. We make use of social network analysis to study the Relatedness data that were collected from the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) which allows us to draw and analyse their one-step-citation-neighbourhoods. In the results section we discuss questions regarding the cohesion, diversity, and fragmentation into subgroups of both networks for the period 2003-2013. It becomes clear that American journals still reign in the republic of sociology. They persist in both the European and the international network as important players. Some particularities appear when we take a closer look at the 'European Societies'-network. Journals dedicated to social policy research and demographics seem to be of considerable importance within its context, which could be a result of the competitive European research policy. Other journals that aim their scope at the European level, like 'European Societies' for example, are of growing importance too. Where we expected to see a more international and interdisciplinary pattern for 'International Sociology', a one-sided profile, mainly consisting of North-American journals, appears to be the case instead. The results show how the vast majority of sociological research still continues to be published in North-American academic journals, but they also give us a clear and structural overview of how European sociological journals have gained authority. The manifestation of sociological associations within the contemporary infrastructure of scientific knowledge directly affects the sociological journal landscape, which makes this study a contribution to the history of our discipline

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