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1-CI12-1605

THE SOCIO-CULTURAL, ECONOMICAL AND SPATIAL IMPACT OF THE CORRIDORS OF FREEDOM IN ORLANDO, SOWETO

Ms. Leago Madumo[1]

This paper demonstrates the negative impact of the Corridors of Freedom in Soweto. While the City of Johannesburg (COJ) intended to use the corridor model as a mechanism to connect the city and the township, the paper argues that city failed to address the socio-cultural , economical and spatial impact of introducing a Bus Rapid Transit system (known as 'Rea Vaya '), in a township.

The failure of COJ's planning is demonstrated through a personal biographic account and through the works of : Robert Venturi and Denise Scott-Brown's book: Learning from Las Vegas, Anthony Vidler's:

The scenes of the street, Achille Mbembe and Sarah Nuttall's essays in the book: The illusive Metropolis, Lesley Bremner's essays on Johannesburg, essays by; Richard Tomlinson and Robert A. Beauregard, et al, in the book: Emerging Johannesburg, Perspectives on the Post-Apartheid City and theory of The Derive and other Situationsit writings.

The work is structured in 3 parts:1-the socio-cultural, economic and spatial dynamics of townships during the Apartheid regime;2- the spatial aftermath and the remedy of socio-cultural and economic activities in Post- Apartheid townships; 3-the overlays of Apartheid and Post-Apartheid planning.

Rea Vaya will be studied extensively as one of the many remedies that were employed by the City of Johannesburg to correct Apartheid planning. Concluding the study, the paper will demonstrate how the Corridors of Freedom, in the case of Soweto, are a continuation of Apartheid planning and thinking. The paper will further conclude with recommendations for new developments and the possibility of correcting the current state of the corridor.

Keywords: periphery, corridor, Apartheid planning, Post-Apartheid planning, Johannesburg,Soweto,Township

2-CJ01-1508

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MORBIDITY RATE AND HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMICS CHARACTERISTICS

Prof. Steven Dunga[2]

The economic circumstance of a household may be linked to the varied situation a household may find itself in. Income is to a greater extent linked to the housing and food that a household is exposed to. Income among other socio-economic factors may also affect the demand structure of the household in terms of what the household may consider necessary or not. The level of household demand for health services and its preventive level may also be associated with other household factors including total household income, education level of the head of household, education level of the spouse, location of the household and the ability to buy certain goods and services. This paper analyses the relationship between the morbidity rate in a household and the household characteristics and the characteristics of the head of household. The paper uses data collected in the South African general household survey published in 2017 conducted by statistics South Africa. The study employs a multinomial logistic model with the level of morbidity rate categorised into high level, mild, and low. The apriori expectation is that households with low levels of income and low levels of education experience a higher morbidity rate. The contribution of the paper is therefore a proposal of preventive mitigation as opposed to treatment which tends to be more expensive on government. This paper is motivated by the initiative of the introduction of a national health Insurance (NHI) is South Africa.

Keywords: Socio-economic, morbidity rate; household; determinants

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3-CJ08-1506

CAPITAL STRUCTURE, METHOD OF PAYMENT AND ACQUIRING FIRM PERFORMANCE: THE CASE OF CROSS BORDER ACQUISITIONS INTO AFRICA

Prof. Chimwemwe Chipeta[3]; and Mr. Prince Nkiwane, Master Student

This paper seeks to investigate the influence of financial structure on the method of payment for developed and emerging economy firms acquiring African targets. Financial structure is dissected into capital structure and the degree of financial slacking. The study uses cross-sectional logistic regressions on the full sample first, followed by the developed economy acquirer sub-sample. Two key findings emerge from the study. Firstly, firms with low leverage have a higher propensity to use cash as a method of payment. Secondly, financial slacking positively predicts the use of cash as a method of payment. The study is unique in that financing choices are explored in an environment that is faced with more funding complexity.

4-CJ02-1520

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ANTECEDENTS OF CONSUMER ATTITUDE TOWARDS ONLINE SHOPPING

Dr. Ephrem Habtemichael Redda[4]

The internet has enabled businesses to make a wide-range of products available for consumers to shop online, conveniently, anytime from anywhere in the world. While online shopping has shown tremendous growth over the recent past, literature indicates that consumers do cite some serious risks in transacting through the internet, and show reluctance in engaging in such activities. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to identify positive and negative antecedents of consumer attitudes towards online shopping in an emerging economy, South Africa. Primary data through a survey method was collected from a sample of 215 consumers in Gauteng, South Africa, in early 2018. The study utilised descriptive, correlation and multivariate regression analysis to achieve its stated objective. The study identifies convenience, better deals/competitive pricing, wider selection of products and online atmospherics as positive antecedents of consumer attitudes towards online shopping, while trust/reliability issues, financial risk, product risk, non-delivery risk and return policy issues are identified as negative antecedents of consumer attitudes towards online shopping. Online retailers are therefore encouraged to building on the positive antecedents by offering value for money (i.e. competitive pricing), offering a wide-range of goods and services in their web pages, providing valuable information to customers, and designing visually appealing websites. Similarly, online retailers should try as much as possible to reduce the real and/or perceived risks related to financial risk and product risk by building trust with their customers.

Keywords: online shopping, consumer attitudes, positive antecedents, negative antecedents

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5-CJ16-1531

DOES OWNERSHIP BY BANKS AND NATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST (NIT) AFFECT THE MARKET PERFORMANCE OF FIRMS IN FAMILY-DOMINATED CORPORATE SECTOR? EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM SUGAR AND ALLIED INDUSTRY AND AUTO INDUSTRY OF PAKISTAN

Dr. Shahid Ali[5]; and Dr. Maryam Jabeen

The main question addressed in this study is whether ownership by banks and NIT is likely to impact the market performance of firms in sugar and allied industry and auto industry of Pakistan. We find that ownership by NIT does not have a significant impact on Tobin's Q. The impact of banks on market performance Tobin's Q is significant but negative; however, this relationship is found only for firms in sugar and allied industry of Pakistan. The average percentage shareholding of institutional investors in our industrial sector is less than the required minority percentage. Banks are called as passive investors due to the potential business relation they have with the corporations they invest in. In Pakistan, banking industry dominates our debt market. The findings suggest that the external market perceives that the primary interest of banks stems from their relationship as corporate lenders over their interests as shareholders. Their major and foremost worry is to make certain that the principal and interest due on their loan is repaid.

Keywords: firm market performance, NIT, banks, insider ownership, market risk, firm-specific risk

6-CJ14-1730

TRANSFORMATIONS WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM AND THE GOVERNANCE GAP BETWEEN EMERGENT AND DEVELOPED ECONOMIES

Prof. Jose Emilio Vasconez Cruz[6]

During the last ten years, the world has undergone intense and unexpected transformations within the International financial system. The impact of the 2008 world economic crisis dramatically changed the dynamics of transnational governance, swapping financial International Cooperation configuration into an apparently, more democratic and equitable structure. Inevitably, the economic crisis reversed the conventional relation between free market and states, making way to necessary new structural economic governance with new actors and economic agents. The present research will prove how these changes affected the traditional financial system in two different ways: first, it critically deconstructed the out-dated assumption that market rational choices are above state decisions in economic international policy. Then, it will support the idea that the crisis radically advocated the necessity of new actors in the design of a new International Finance Cooperation architecture.

Both results will be detailed under a strict mixed methodology, based on the quantitative analysis of International participation within financial institutions, and a hermeneutical approach to determine legal reforms inside these organizations. Furthermore, I use the theoretical framework of Functionalism inside International Relations, to analyse how developing economies have become more interdependent worldwide, and how this condition has made inevitable to consider them as key actors in the new Financial global governance. I will deepen the cases of India, China, Russia, Brazil and Mexico.

Moreover, the research will analyse the "International finance governance gap" between developed and developing countries, and will emphasise on the initiatives generated by emerging economies inside two predominant financial institutions: the IMF and the G-20. While the G-20 is essentially an intergovernmental institution, which aims to develop International programs to materialize an efficient financial architecture, the IMF is an old and well know supranational organization created after the Bretton Woods conference at the end of the Second World War. The paper will demonstrate how both International finance Cooperation institutions have drastically changed their internal structure after the 2008 financial crisis. This has opened the possibility for the participation and decision-making processes for other states, principally, emerging economies. Additionally, I will reveal changes on the participation of developing economies concerning

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macro-prudential regulation, countercyclical economic policy, credit expansion, public endowment and International finance flows.

Finally, my investigation is intended to contribute on International political economy by providing a new lecture of the financial architecture structure, concluding that emerging economies have become more relevant in the configuration of the global financial governance system. I will empirically demonstrate how higher industrialized countries have lost power in the decision making process since the 2008 economic crisis.

7-CI24-1702

CHALLENGES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PEACE EDUCATION IN JORDANIAN SCHOOLS

Dr. Deema Khasawneh[7]

Education is one of the basic rights of humans. Students spend significant time of their lives in schools learning different subjects. Schools also play an important role in shaping students' attitudes, values and personalities. Unfortunately, some students in Jordan and other conflicted areas do not have access to quality education. Others dropout of schools due to poverty, violence or (cyber) bullying which means that they will miss their right of education. Depriving young people of education means that we will have people who feel unsecure and aggressive with low self- esteem. Students in Jordan suffer also (cyber)bullying which affects the safety of the learning environment as well as their academic performance. Peace education is essential for students' academic performance and achievement, self- esteem , confidence, and reducing the rate of violence and conflicts. Some challenges exist as obstacles for the implementation and fostering of peace education in Jordanian schools. They refer to curricula, teachers and violence. The aim of this study is to highlight the need to overcome the obstacles that are not conducive to peace education. It also suggests some strategies for the implementation of peace education in Jordanian schools. They include pre- service teacher education, in- service teacher education, curriculum instruction and the corporation of all social institutions.

Key words: peace education, violence, pre- service teacher education, in-service teacher education, (cyber)bullying

8-CI10-1697

INFLUENCE OF PARENTING STYLE ON ADOLESCENT SOCIAL VALUE ORIENTATION IN AMUWO-ODOFIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

Dr. Olubukola Longe[8]; and Ms. Esther Enwerem, Student

This study examined the influence of parenting style on adolescent social value orientation in Amuwo-Odofin Local Government Area of Lagos State. Effort was also made to assess how adolescents view parental behaviours attachment and how this perception affects their value orientation. A successful value transmission is only realized when parents are supportive and affectionate toward their children. In order to achieve this set objective a descriptive survey with 150 participants drawn through random sampling comprising of 75 male and 75 female students senior secondary school two (SS II) students were selected from four public schools. A 30-item researcher-made instrument (IPSAVOQ) with reliability score of 0.82 was employed for data collection. Four null hypotheses were generated and tested using the mean, standard deviation, Pearson Product Moment Correlation and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at 0.05 level of significance. Statistical findings showed r-cal, of 0.68, 0.71 and 0.67 for hypotheses one to three respectively. These values were significantly greater than the r-crit of 0.71 at 148 degree of freedom. For hypothesis four, one-way ANOVA revealed a significant difference in pro-social value orientation of adolescents as a result of parenting styles (F-cal =3.38 > F-crit = 3.09) with degrees of freedom, at 0.5 level of significance. The pair-wise comparison of group means showed that a combination

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of authoritative and permissive parenting style displayed a higher score in the pro-social value orientation of the adolescents. It further showed that adolescents from authoritative parenting significantly differ with higher score on their pro-social value orientation than from those with permissive and authoritarian parenting (t = 4.12; df = 50; critical t = 2.01; P > 0.05). Adolescents from permissive homes have higher score in pro-social value orientation than those from authoritarian homes (t = 3.19; df = 46; critical t = 2.02; P > 0.05) while those with authoritarian parents differed with lower score in pro-social value orientation compared with authoritative and permissive parenting style (t = 2.47; df = critical t = 2.02 ; P > 0.05). The findings of the study revealed that there was significant influence of each of the three parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian and permissive) on value orientation of adolescents. Based on these findings, it is recommended that parents should be educated on the importance of adopting the parenting style that would aid in promoting their children's development.

Key Words: Parenting style, adolescents, attachment, pro-social, value orientation

9-CI07-1660

DOES INCOME AND EDUCATION OF WOMEN TRANSFORM THEIR SOCIAL VALUES? A CASE STUDY OF WORKING-WOMEN IN LAHORE

Ms. Rida Riaz[9]; and Mr. Fayyaz Zafar

Significant body of research indicates that economic prosperity promotes higher values like democracy, equality and freedom of choice, etc. Pakistan has witnessed a considerable increase in size of middle class contributing to increased participation of women in the labor force. This increase may translate into higher values among working women across income classes. This article draws on (n= 350) structured interviews with working women in the metropolis 'Lahore' to investigate the extent their socio-economic status is linked with self-expressive values. By using ordinal logit model, this study confirms that women with higher income and education are more independent in their choices. They exercise more authority in their personal and family life. Results also confirm their considerable interest in democratization process and diminishing involvement in religious practices.

10-CI19-1668

DEVELOPING LEADERS IN HIGHER EDUCATION: EVALUATION OF A LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Dr. Asia Zulfqar[10]; and Dr. Martin Valcke, Head, Department of Educational Studies, Ghent University, Belgium

Higher education has a short history in developing its academic leader. The latter authors even stress that a status quo is observed when it comes to leadership development in universities. The story is not different in both developed and developing countries. Leadership development has never been a burning issue in higher education. But due to the fast changes in HE policies across the world there is a call for trained leaders who can run the universities in an efficient way, who can foresee the future, who can help out their faculty in difficult times, and who can handle the external/internal pressures.This invoked the design, implementation, and evaluation of a leadership development intervention involving academic leaders of Pakistan public universities. Goal of the intervention study was to raise awareness among university leaders in view of adopting transformational leadership (TL) in their academic practices.

An experimental research design was adopted to investigate the impact of a six-week leadership training and to analyze changes in six TL-leadership behaviors. Up to 37 deans and heads of departments from two public universities were involved. A semi structured interview protocol was developed based on the six transformational leadership behaviors to collect data before and after the intervention.

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Three lower levels of revised version of Bloom's taxonomy (Remembering, Understanding, and Application) was used for data analysis. Content analysis of interview data, collected before and after the intervention, helped identifying indicators at different levels of awareness according to Bloom's taxonomy. Overall, in the present study we could report about the positive outcomes of a leadership intervention. Compared to a baseline, we observed clear changes in all six behaviors that reflect transformational leadership. Especially promising was the fact that we observe especially a strong change in the 'application' dimension of leaders' awareness.

This suggests leadership development should be considered as a stronger policy priority by the university management, but also by Higher Education authorities to foster the organizational development of universities in the context of reforms and innovations.

11-CI21-1704

PRE-SERVICE CHEMISTRY TEACHERS' MISCONCEPTIONS IN CHEMICAL EQUATIONS

Dr. Butsari Phenglengdi[11]

This study aims to investigate pre-service chemistry teachers' misconceptions in writing chemical equations. Chemistry is a difficult subject to understand, in part because of its abstraction. Atomic or subatomic chemical reactions cannot be observed by the naked eye. Yet learners must still understand the associated chemical formulae or chemical equations. Perhaps not surprisingly, when we analyze Thai pre-service chemistry teachers' chemical equations, a variety of misconceptions were revealed.

Many chemistry learners, including pre-service chemistry teachers, struggle to write chemistry equations correctly. Thirteen Thai pre-service chemistry teachers were asked to write chemical equations in response to five questions. The questions required the name of substances as well as the complete chemical equations to include chemical formulae, balancing chemical equations and state of substances. A series of misconceptions were identified. 38.54 % of the tested pre-service chemistry teachers have misconceptions about the name of reaction products. For example, CaCl2 was called calcium dichloride instead of calcium chloride. Misconceptions in the chemical formulae could, in turn, result in pre-service chemistry teachers also having misconceptions in balancing chemical equations. Indeed, when the calcium chloride formula was incorrectly written to be CaCl, predictably the pre-service teachers had difficulties with balancing chemical equations. More than one-third of the pre-service chemistry teachers also displayed misconceptions about the states of substances. For example, H2O(aq) was written as being in an aqueous state instead of a liquid state, and CaO(l) was written as being a liquid state instead of a solid state.

While the exact reasons for these results will require further independent study, some preliminary conclusions about the cause of these misconceptions may be ventured based on the author's observations: 1) Language based issues-- the learners may have misconceptions about reaction products' names because Thai learners may not be familiar with the English name of chemical substances, for example; 2) Level of abstraction--misconceptions about chemical formulae, balancing chemical equations, and states of substances are all at the symbolic level or in abstract areas where learners could not observe with their own eyes. The pre-service chemistry teacher test results might be of interest, and concern, to educators, colleges, and universities offering pre-service chemistry teacher curricula. For example, heightened consideration of language-based issues, as well as increased emphasis on linking the observable level with the microscopic level by using media, could lead to a deeper understanding about the symbolic level and associated chemistry concepts.

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12-CI09-1636

INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION AS A 21ST CENTURY GLOBAL ISSUE: THE CASE OF AFRICA AND AFRICANS IN GERMAN SCHOOLBOOKS

Mr. Marino Samou Kamdem[12]

What is Intercultural Education and why would its implementation be vital in the 21st Century? Using the content analysis – an approach based on examining written texts and publications of some authors relating to the mentioned field, we make use from results of these studies to suggest ways of reducing the phenomenon of ethnic exclusion, biases, stereotypes and racism in our globalized and multicultural societies. Considering the challenge of living together in a peaceful world where differences are accepted and respected, this contribution aims to highlight the possibility of presenting "the others" differently – particularly at the level of primary and secondary Education. It doesn't aim to categorize people as „good" versus „bad", where the first must be applauded while the latter are banned. Generally, most peoples are not aware of their discriminatory actions or their effects and implications on others. This contribution therefore looks at available information in our mainstreams societies with the aim of suggesting alternatives which call or a better understanding and peaceful cohabitation with one another.

After examining the representation of Africa and Africans in some German schoolbooks, results show that Africa and Africans continue to be depicted with (colonial) prejudices in degrading ways based on a dominant euro-centered view as pattern. This approach to the African continent remains paternalistic with an uncritical reproduction of colonial racist terminology (Pönicke 2001/2008; Marmer & Sow 2013). Further, colonialism has not been revisited enough and instead of opening possibilities for young learners to reflect and critically build their minds, its "positive" effects are shown in books and classrooms. This colonial mindset needs to be decolonized and the type of information exposed to people reoriented and made more peace- seeking. Africa is generally presented as a lost continent without history, where hunger, genocide and violence are top on the agenda. The problem is that this view not only reduces the entire sub- Saharan Africa and black African people to partial informations, but also fades out the positive side of this hospitable continent while ignoring the role that western imperialism plays in this critical situation. Consequently, education through Curricula is co-responsible for feelings of marginalization and identity attributions in the everyday life of some sub- Saharan African people in some western societies. The restoration of this situation cannot therefore be possible without questionning education, educators and publishers.

The approach of Intercultural Education aims to prepare learners and instructors for cohabiting in a multicultural society, where differences are accepted. Using this approach people can learn to understand themselves and others, which they shall handle respectfully. Hence, concerning the general education system, some persons like authorities and institutions must be directly involved in this global challenge. These among other include political authorities, publishing houses, instructors or teachers and learners.

13-CI17-1725

UNDERSTANDING FLOOR AREA RATIO: CASE OF MUMBAI

Ms. Rashmi Sharma[13]

Surrounded by sea on three sides, Mumbai city is naturally constrained for land. The stress is exacerbated by restraints imposed by the city planning. Planning tools like Floor Area Ratio, Transferable Development Rights were introduced in Mumbai starting 1960's. Such regulations pertaining to living space, though have an international history, were adapted in Mumbai in an unparalleled manner that led to an uneven wave of structures in the city inspite of a low uniform zonal FAR. This refitting of an International planning tool into a local fiscal tool demands scrutiny besides the examination of the resulting repercussions on housing market in particular and on the city as a whole.

The shift from a permissive Form Based Development Code to a restrictive FAR regime in the Development Plan 1964 reduced the effective permissible FAR in many areas leaving the city affected in numerous ways like making the redevelopment of

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old buildings less attractive due to the fear of FAR loss, creating an unaffordable living space that pushed nearly two-third of the population to informal settlements, reducing the overall aesthetics and quality of life in the city et cetera. Arguments for and against the increase in FAR in Mumbai are well known. Understanding the background of both the arguments, we surmise that the position of increasing FAR to attain a better quality of living may be achieved for Mumbai after a certain minimum standard of quality living and living space is achieved and the argument against the FAR increase is of course applicable until that minimum standard of living is achieved. Further to this, the restrictive FAR regime in Mumbai is accompanied by the commercialization of Floor space rights either on payment of a premium, surrender of private land reserved for public use or in exchange of pursuing certain constructions considered as public purpose. This drove Mumbai towards an uncoordinated and reckless development where the permissible FAR depends on the functionality of the construction in question. Author argues against this arrangement. Thence, the major thrust of this paper is studying the history of FAR and related tools in Mumbai that could be held partially responsible for the dearth of formal affordable housing in Mumbai. We also try to critique the use of development rights instruments more for fiscal than planning purpose in Mumbai. This paper is primarily based on the experience of three Development Plans and the guiding Development Control Regulations that have been implemented in Mumbai till date, the three drafts of the latest plan and related regulations and reports.

Keywords: Affordable Housing, FAR/FSI, TDR, Development Plan, Mumbai.

14-CI22-1723

THE IMPACT OF THE RAILWAYS ON THE MODERNIZING OF MOSUL AND ISTANBUL BETWEEN THE LATE 19TH AND MID-20TH CENTURIES

Mrs. Lina Yaqub[14]

The two cities which will be compared in this paper are Mosul, an important provincial Ottoman city in the north of Iraq and Istanbul, an Ottoman port city and imperial capital in Western Anatolia, in the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries, during the time of transition from traditional cities to modern cities. Comparing the modernization of Mosul with the city of Istanbul not only enriches my research on the former, but because these two cities represent the idea of connection, they are both considered a unique trade center and a strategic transportation station, especially along the Baghdad-Berlin railway. As well, Baghdad was one of two provinces in the 19th century where the aggressive reformer, Midhat Pasha (1822-1883), poured resources into modernizing Ottoman spaces and public facilities, thus Iraq in general shared with Istanbul a prominent position in modernization and reform attempts.

In this regard, exploring transportation and railway development and their impact on the two cities will facilitate the comparison between Mosul and Istanbul. In particular, they were both under the same power and plans that were charted through the German-Ottoman relationship. Going back to the study of Ralf Roth and Marie-Noelle Polino, The City and the Railway in Europe, 2003, this comparison will try to answer the following questions: (1) the railways' economic importance for Mosul and Istanbul; (2) how the railway affected the reshaping and modernizing of Mosul and Istanbul (comparing the morphological and typological changes of the two cities). To address the above-mentioned questions, four main categories will be discussed in this paper. This discussion shows the similarities and differences between Mosul and Istanbul. Commerce will be discussed to analyze the railways' economic importance for Mosul and Istanbul. The three other lenses are: neighborhood, public circulation, and the specific feature and patterns of railway station architecture in both cities, which represented the morphological changes, urban and architectural form. Each of these aspects changed dramatically during the period of the establishment of the railways, yet, the root of the whole story started in the late 19th century. At that time, the commercial interests of both the Ottoman Empire and Germany increased in the region in Istanbul and Mosul, as well as the West's interest in Mosul. This pursuit is obviously represented through the project of the Baghdad-Berlin railway.

This periodic importance prompts studying the impact of railways since the beginning. A negotiation for this project was rising in the Hamidian period (1876-1909). Some events will be discussed during the period between 1909 and WWI. The period between the two World Wars will be considered as well, which then lead to the more influential period or the period

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of the implementation of some of the stages of the Baghdad-Berlin railway. However, the latter period, Hamidian period, will be considered in this paper as a motive of comparative discussion between Mosul and Istanbul.

15-CI23-1724

IRAQI MARSHES: THE SAFE HAVEN

HISTORIC JOURNEY TO THE NOTION OF IRAQI MARSHES AS A SAFE HAVEN FOR IRAQIS

Ms. Orans Al-Behadili[15]

The Iraqi Marshes are considered the cradle of civilizations dating back 5000 years ago. The oldest texts pointing to the Marshes of Iraq date back to the Epic of Gilgamesh. There are passages in this legendary story that refer to the emergence of these bodies of water and building the boats. In Assyrian and Babylonian paintings and reliefs we can see an embodiment of the Marshes. Until the operations of drying up the Marshes of southern Iraq began during the early 1990s, unique tribes lived in these wetlands, with an astounding culture found nowhere else on earth. Moreover, the Iraqi Marshes were the safe haven for those seeking shelter during moments of crisis. In 728 B.C., when the Assyrian King Sennacherib battled the Babylonians, the soldiers of Babylon withdrew to the Marshes. During the Umayyad rule, 662-750 A.D., many revolutionaries evacuated to the Marshes. Continuing on from 750-1258 A.D., those persecuted under Abbasid rule resorted here. Additionally, during the Ottoman occupation, 1534-1917, the rebels retreated to the safety of the Marshes. The arrival of the British army in Al-Basra in 1914 heralded a new era; the Marshes became a military zone of operations. The six month siege of Kut (1916) saw dramatic numbers of military based operations here. In the spring of 1991, after the end of military operations in the Gulf War, the Iraqi authorities – at that time – started drying the Marshes in order to prevent retreat and to annihilate the revolutionaries. By 1999, the destruction process of the cradle of Sumerian civilization was complete, and the Marshes of southern Iraq were lost.

This paper aims to address one question: what made the Marshes of Iraq a safe haven for people throughout most of the documented history? In the process of answering that question, it describes how the environment can be used as a weapon to suppress people. The process of drying the Marshes were not only one of the series of the repressive operations carried out by the former Iraqi regime against Iraqi people, but it was an attempt to fight the Iraq memory also. In general, few people know about the importance of these Marshes for Iraqis as their historical safe refuge. Finally, the crime committed against the environment as a result of the process of drying the Marshes becomes a double crime when we realize that the Iraqis have lost their last refuge after these disastrous processes.

16-CI18-1718

IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN TAIWAN—THEORY AND PRACTICE

Ms. Julianne Yichen Lin[16]

The importance of transitional justice became increasingly apparent throughout the 1990s, when the democratic transitions of countries Samuel Huntington designated as belonging to the “third wave” entered their final phase. Republic of China (Taiwan), as a new democratic state in the Asia-Pacific region, is facing the post-democratization phase of emerging social consensus after 3 terms of party rotation. The trajectory of moving forward to democracy in Taiwan is composed of large scales of injustice, authoritarian remarks, massive massacre and unidentified perpetrators from 1949 to 1991(White Terror Phase) .

With the high-tension authoritarian ruling in the past, it left historical scars, pending criminals and unjust cases for victims, and their families can only live in great sorrow and in the past. Without a psychological outlet of what has happened in the

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[16] Ms. Julianne Yichen Lin, Ph.D Student, National Chengchi University.

history and whereabout of victims, it is difficult for the society to reduce confrontation and hostility between government, political parties and civilians. Transitional justice, from a wider sense aims on halting ongoing human rights abuses, investigating past crimes, identifying those responsible for human rights violations, imposing sanctions on those who are responsible for, and providing reparations to victims, should be the process to gradually overcome the differences and injustice matter in the society and to further foster individual and national reconciliation.

From international practices and a list of Transitional Justice approaches that have been adopted by many countries, A small section of South Korea's experience on Transitional Justice will be introduced in this sector for the similarities and subtle differences between South Korea and Republic of China for the two states which are categorized as the "Third Wave" new democratic states.

This research aims to focus on how transitional Justice can be realized in Taiwan particularly emphasising the change of political climates and government policies for the post-authoritarian regime and analysis of current events. In May, 2018, the current government established the Transitional Justice Commission that is responsible for the nation's historic restoration, reparation of unjust cases.

Key word: Transitional Justice, Taiwan, Truth Commission, Historical Restoration.

17-CJ12-1711

THE EFFECTS OF TERRORISM ON CHANGING THE COMPETITIVENESS INDEX VALUE: NORTH AFRICA CASE STUDY

Mrs. Neagu Florentina-Stefania[17]; and Dr. Gabriela Cecilia Stanciulescu

North African states have a higher economic potential than the other regions of Africa, as demonstrated by their position in the Global Competitiveness Index for 2017, ranking in the top 100 of the 137 countries surveyed. Following the 2011 events followed by the intensification of terrorist incidents in Egypt and Libya in the coming years, the economic, political and social situation has been affected.

The five states have common problems, which create difficulties for the business environment but also for the country's development, namely: government bureaucracy, political instability, corruption, inflation, poor infrastructure, tax regulations, increased crime rate, poorly educated workforce a poor public health system. These countries are major natural resource producers, Algeria is the first producer and exporter of oil and natural gas, the third largest natural gas supplier to the EU and the fourth largest energy product. Egypt is the leading regional producer of metals, chemicals, vehicles, pharmaceuticals, textiles and electronics, Libya is one of the world's largest oil and gas producers, and is also a member of OPEC, Morocco is one of the largest producers of agricultural fertilizers in particular diammonium phosphate, Tunisia is a phosphate fertilizer manufacturer and an exporter of processed petroleum products.

All the listed issues have created the ideal framework for maintaining political instability and escalating terrorist incidents, which affects all branches of the national economy. To see to what extent terrorism influences the 12 pillars of the Global Competitiveness Index, the JDemetra seasonal adjustment software was used for 2010-2017.

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18-CJ11-1675

TO EXPLORE AN IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHY, TRANSPORTATION, TECHNOLOGY, POLICY AND ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE ATTRIBUTES ON SERVICE QUALITY FACTORS AND THEIR IMPACT ON OVERALL SATISFACTION OF INTERCITY BUS TRANSPORT

Mr. Naveen B Ramu[18]; and Anjula Gurtoo

Public transportation has become one of the cornerstones of a country's infrastructure development. In particular, road transportation plays a critical role in developing countries, as large numbers of people use bus transportation as the means to commute between one placeto another for work, home, visiting friends, trips etc. According to KSRTC key statistics (2015), on an average, 26.90 lakh passengers travel in Karnataka every day. Ensuring the service quality in this service, therefore, is crucial. There are limited scientific studies, however, on the service quality of intercity passenger transport in India, especially with regard to infrastructure aspects.

In this paper we to explore an impact of demography, transportation, technology, policy and road infrastructure attributes on service quality factors and their impact on overall satisfaction of intercity bus transport. This study is based on primary data. A structured questionnaire captured passengers' perception on service quality of intercity bus passenger transport. Statistical techniques for data analysis involved multiple linear regression and hierarchical regression. Taking 26.90 lakh per day as the sample population, with 95% confidence level and 4% margin of error, the sample size for passenger questionnaire is 600.

Results demonstrate Distance travelled and more importantly the number of times the same intercity bus service used are important in determining the service quality dimensions and overall satisfaction of intercity bus transport. Further, Policy attributes demonstrate significant impact on the perception of service quality dimensions and overall satisfaction of intercity bus transport. Road infrastructure is essential aspect of intercity bus transport system. But road infrastructure is not that much important to passengers compared to policy aspects. Technology interface significantly impact the perception of service quality dimensions especially reliability, responsiveness and environmental factors. From our study it is evident that the service quality dimensions have greater contribution in influencing the overall satisfaction of passengers than road infrastructure and technology followed by policy. This study helps in identifying the service quality and allied parameters from the passenger perspective for intercity bus transportation. This helps the intercity transport organizations to devise a strategy for service quality for competitive edge.

19-CJ09-1661

SELF-INTEREST OR INFORMATIONAL CONSIDERATION? A STUDY ON INDIVIDUAL TRADE ATTITUDES FORMATION IN THE U.S.-CHINA TRADE PROTECTIONISM DISPUTES

Mr. Hongyan Wu[19]

Trade protectionism has become a long studied issue in international economics. Although it has become a common consensus among social scientists that lower trade barrier is beneficial to trading countries, recent international events have revealed that trade protectionism still has significant public support. Under the topic of public attitude towards free trade, most existing literature either follow the Heckscher-Ohlin model or the Ricardo-Viner model, that individual trade policy preference is primarily guided by how individual economic interests (income) is affected by open trade a certain country is engaged in. I argue one's trade policy preference is primarily guided by informational-based factors, because it is difficult for individuals, particularly lower-educated population, to link their income to the effect of trade policy. In this article, I delve into this question by studying the case of the current U.S.-China trade dispute: I collect data by interviewing a number of Chinese traders ranging from import-dominated sectors to export-orientated industries. Based on qualitative evidences, I found that Chinese traders are more likely to support trade protectionism if they read or watch more trade-nationalism news

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regardless of how their income or assets are influenced by trade protectionism. This article has strong implication for the study of international trade and international commerce.

20-CJ10-1682

PURSUING THE FANTASY: THE EFFECTS OF SENTIMENTAL CONNECTIONS ON LUXURY GOODS' CONSUMERS' DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

Ms. Yuxuan Du[20]

Why do people choose to purchase luxury goods? This question has become a long-standing puzzle for social scientists and business researchers. Most existing literature focus on the economic drive for consumer decision-making, that consumers pursue luxury goods for their value-in-use as well as their symbolic value that could be shown to demonstrate the consumers' social status for vanity purposes. In this article, I study the case of Asian toy market. Using an original dataset consisting of survey data on the consumption of luxury toys in the Asian market from 2016 to 2018 as well as a number of qualitative interviews with Chinese toy producers, I find the primary motivation for luxury toy consumers is that the expectation to establish personal sentimental connection with the toys they purchase. I also find that, while the economic and business value of luxury toys do matter, consumers' decision-making process is primarily psychological driven. Combined, these findings strongly suggest that consumption on luxury goods is not merely a product of vanity concerns linked to the economic value of the goods or a product of the goods' value-in-use. I argue the personal sentimental link between the consumer and the luxury goods plays a key role. This study has important implication to the study of consumer psychology and the economy of luxury goods.

21-CJ17-1751

AN EXAMINATION OF THE DICHOTOMY OF LEADERSHIP IN THE WORKPLACE

Dr. Niall Hegarty[21]

This research explores the dichotomy of leadership in the workplace. Individuals are exposed to 'leaders' which can be either human or non-human. Workforce constraints, failures to replace key personnel, budgetary pressures, demands for immediate attention from customers and colleagues all compete to be the singular leader of individuals in the workplace. This article examines the available literature and seeks to clarify where the primary sources of leadership control exist which direct employee behavior. This is done within the context of leadership being anything or anyone that influences or directs an individual's behavior. The article also strives to identify the resultant major sources of stress for employees and proceeds to offer solutions which align leadership with organizational priorities.

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22-CI13-1729

INCORPORATING A SOCIO-SCIENTIFIC ISSUE INTO THE SCIENCE CURRICULUM TO IMPROVE STUDENT ENGAGEMENT

Mr. Dhruv Nandakumar[22]; Dr. Ozcan Gulacar, Assistant Professor of Teaching at UC Davis; Dr. Ingo Eilks; and Christian Zowada

Chemistry is often avoided by the students who do not have to take it, and often intimidates students that do. It requires a concrete understanding of numerous concepts as well as the ability to conceptualize intricate processes at an atomic level, which may appear distant and inapplicable to many students. This study attempts to raise the student-perceived relevance of chemical education by introducing a lesson about the societal and ecological applications of chemistry into the college curriculum.

A focus was placed on the contextualization of chemistry in relevant and controversial socio-scientific issues (SSI) in an effort to develop student critical thinking skills by challenging them to discuss issues relating to scientific applications. Hydraulic Fracturing was selected as a suitable SSI for a general chemistry class because it is a politically and economically relevant topic that has arguments based on science and technology.

A lesson plan was developed and designed to stimulate self-directed learning by allowing students to contrast and defend different points of view on hydraulic fracturing. In Winter 2017, students were first given an extensive Prezi on Hydraulic Fracturing to provide a base knowledge on the issue. Upon arrival to their weekly discussion, the students were divided into groups of four, with each representing one of the following roles: Politician, Scientist, Environmentalist, or Oil Company Representative. Each of these roles was a perspective through which they would analyze the issue of hydraulic fracturing. Within these groups, the students discussed the numerous perspectives on Hydraulic Fracturing and the importance in considering all perspectives in order to better understand this socio-scientific issue and its relevance to the chemistry curriculum.

Pre- and post-discussion quizzes were administered to students to gauge how much was learned from this activity. An additional survey was also administered after the activity to determine how students perceived the activity. The results indicate that most of the students who participated perceived the lesson plan as relevant and interesting. These results indicate that by contextualizing the chemistry curriculum through a socio-scientific issue, students were able to view the relevance of chemistry beyond the classroom environment.

23-CI16-1629

ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTY OF LEMONGRASS (CYMBOPOGAN CITRATUS) LEAVES AND CALAMANSI (CITRUS MICROCARPA) PEEL OIL ON METHICILLIN RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS AND PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA

Ms. Jubeelyne Gernale[23]

The aim of this study was to address one of the global public health threats, antibiotic resistance, by the use of herbal therapies as an alternative treatment. Calamansi peel oil (1.1% v/w) and lemongrass leave oil (0.8% v/w) extracted through hydrodistillation was dissolved in Tween 80 and dimethyl sulfoxide on antibiotic-resistant organisms, Pseudomonas aeruginosa (BIOTECH No 1335) and Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus, MRSA (BIOTECH Acc no. 10375). On MRSA, lemongrass oil had an average zone of inhibition (ZOI) of 27.67 mm (±1.55) while Linezolid had 31.67±0.67. Calamansi peel oil had a mean ZOI of 15.47 mm (±0.77) while Linezolid had 32.40±1.53 on disc diffusion method. MRSA was susceptible to lemongrass oil while resistant to Calamansi peel oil. Lemongrass oil's Minimum Inhibitory Concentration on MRSA was done by obtaining optical densities using UV-VIS Spectrophotometer was at 6,951 ug/ml with Minimum Bactericidal Concentration of 55,625 ug/ml. On transmission electron microscopy negative staining, lemongrass oil MRSA treated cells showed cell membrane shrinking potentiates oil to cause cell lysis. This antibacterial capacity is credited to oil's citral-α or geranial and quercetin as qualitatively determined on ATR- FTIR analysis. Lemongrass oil on Pseudomonas aeruginosa had an average ZOI

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of 7.40 mm ±0.43 as compared to Meropenem, with a mean ZOI of 30.27 mm ±0.49. Whereas, Calamansi peel oil had no measurable ZOI in contrary to Meropenem with mean ZOI of 30.27 mm ±0.60. Hence, Pseudomonas aeruginosa was resistant to both lemongrass and calamansi peel essential oil.

24-CI03-1551

THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICTS) ON TOURISM SMMES: A SOUTH AFRICAN CASE STUDY

Mr. Cornelius Tembi[24]

This research critically examines the contemporary impacts associated with the rise in ICT usage within tourism establishments, with specific reference to South Africa. Its builds upon the emerging research theme of analysis of such impacts from a developing economy perspective, owing to the increasing focus of tourism and its importance in development agenda's for such nations. Using a mixed method research paradigm, the study interviewed 200 businesses within the tourism value chain using a semi-structured survey. Additionally, in-depth interviews conducted with tourism organisation managers and destination planners, reveal that ICTs have assisted in boosting business competitiveness, service delivery, and organisational image. Furthermore, it has streamline operational processes while improving upon the skills of employees. The study makes a an important contribution in terms of informing ICT planning processes, while suggesting areas of policy

25-CI20-1633

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ACCEPTANCE OF M-LEARNING BY STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN MOROCCO

Prof. Bouchra Lebzar[25]

The M-learning plays an increasingly important role in the development of teaching methods in higher education. However, the success of M-learning in higher education will depend on the acceptance of users of this technology.

The purpose of this article is to study the factors that impact the intentions of college and university students to accept M-learning. Based on the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of technology (UTAUT) [18], this research proposes a model to identifying the factors that influence the acceptance of M- learning in the Higher education of Morocco.

The UTAUT comprises four determinants of computer user behavior and four moderators who are judged to moderate the effect of the four determinants on the behavioral intent and behavior of the user. UTAUT believes that the perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, social influences and facilitating conditions are direct determinants of the user's intent or behavior. This gives a significant improvement in the explanatory power of the model. Similarly, moderator variables (gender, age, experience and context of use) are very important for understanding the characteristics of different users' groups.

A structural equation model was used to analyze the data collected from 193 students. The findings of this study indicate that factors such as the "ease of use" and the "quality of service" influence the intent to use M-learning while others like the "expected performance", the " personal Innovativeness" and the "influence of professors" have no impact on the intent of using M-learning.

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26-CI15-1699

ADULTHOOD AND AWARNESS IN PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES: WORK EXPERIENCE AT THE SOCIAL BATEAU' CA MORO OF LIVORNO

Dr. Irene Salmaso[26]

Unilie project comes and built over time, starting with the family up to the educational institutions, for each child and teenager. As Luigi D'Alonzo claims, the educational action carried out by parents towards a child who becomes an adult must be an accompaniment, or both parents must have the ability to be close to their children, but at the same time must allow them to grow and become autonomous by moving away from the family.

Investing on the future planning together, parents and children, and at the same time establishing a relationship of "solidarity alliance" and "autonomous solidarity" are elements that can determine the success of a life project, as D'Alonzo defines as a paradox, " being together to separate ". [1]

The family is the fundamental element that allows children to achieve full autonomy, the awareness of this by the parents is the starting point for their children towards that situation of gradual detachment that allows the maturation and the approach towards 'adulthood. It is a slow and gradual process, often difficult by the parents, sometimes anxious, but that happens in adolescence because the children enter into conflict for generational reasons, to conquer their own time and space both mental and physical, so often forcing parents to leave them free to grow up.

It is thus necessary to set up educational projects that engage in the work that the family makes so that a level of autonomy is achieved that is appropriate to the expectations that can be set for a young adult with intellectual disability. These are the contexts within which those that at the beginning are potentials can develop and which can then become excellent projects

Lately it is believed that it is important to evaluate the subjective perceptions of the person with disability in order to evaluate his / her ability to perform well-defined roles , thus observing the components that revolve around the subject such as family members, teachers and educators. [2]

The social cooperative Parco del Mulino of Livorno, born in collaboration with the Italian Association of People Down section of Livorno on July 23, 2014 inaugurated the Social BateauCa'Moro where several down boys (some of them graduated from the Hotel Institute) are included in the cooperative of the type b Parco del Mulino cooperative .

It is a social restaurant , a place of cultural aggregation where customers in addition to take advantage of the restaurant service, can present events, books, exhibitions.

[1] D'Alonzo L., "Issues of Challenges and Perspectives of Special Pedagogy", in D'Alonzo L., R. Caldin (ed.) , Issues, Challenges and Perspectives of Special Pedagogy. The commitment of the research community , Liguori, Naples, 212.

[2] 2 Boffo V., Falconi S., Zappaterrra T., For a job training. L and challenges of adult disability , University Press, Florence, 2012.

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