2018

Oxford Conference Series: August 2018

Abstracts e-Handbook

6th Academic International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities AICSSH 2018
6th Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education – AICMSE 2018

Conference Venue: University of Oxford, The Queen's College, Oxford, United Kingdom
Conference Dates: 16th-18th August 2018

AIC**SSH**
Oxford

AIC**MSE**
Oxford

FLE Learning

OXFORD CONFERENCE SERIES: August 2018

6th Academic International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities AICSSH 2018 6th Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education – AICMSE 2018

16th-18th August 2018
Conference Abstracts e-Handbook

Conference Committee Members

The conference organisers would like to express their gratitude for the contribution made by following committee members for the abstract papers reproduced in these proceedings.

Dr Avnita Lakhani
Dr Monika WIECZOREK-KOSMALA
Dr. Indianna Minto-Coy
Dr. Joanna Błach
Dr. Nitin Upadhyay
Dr. Poomintr Sooksripaisarnkit
Dr. Rajesh Sharma
Dr. Ramandeep Chhina
Dr. Zhixiong Liao
Dr. Zinatul Zainol
Miss. Kate Masih
Ms. Florence Simbiri-Jaoko
Ms. Mercy Khaute
Prof. Tshepo Herbert Mongalo

Disclaimer

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this publication is correct, neither the editors and contributors nor FLE Learning accept any responsibility for any errors or omissions, quality, accuracy and currency of the information, nor any consequences that may result. FLE Learning takes no responsibility for the accuracy of URLs of external websites given in this publication nor for the accuracy or relevance of their content. The opinions, advices and information contained in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the FLE Learning.

Format for citing papers

Author surname, initial(s). (2018). Title of paper. In Proceedings of the Oxford Conference Series: August 2018, (pp. xx-xx). Oxford, August 16th-18th, 2018.

FLE Learning

FLE Learning is not a part of, or otherwise affiliated, to the University of Oxford, nor the 6th Academic International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities AICSSH 2018 and the 6th Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education – AICMSE 2018 are University of Oxford and/or the St. Anne's College programs or activities.

Table of Contents

1-BO24-6453

MEDICINE AND HUMANITIES; TEACHING ART IN MEDICAL SCHOOL

DR. ERIKA LANDAU[1]

Aim: Elective courses in art are taught in several US Medical Schools. These courses foster sensitivity and open new horizons to the world's beauty. They enable the medical students to assess and understand the patients from a different point of view. The students' observational skills are increased and the courses offer a relaxing a time away from the Medical Schools' stress.

Method: The two months course at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine started four years ago and consists of short didactic presentations and discussions, drawing and sculpting sessions, and museum visits. No art background is required. Medical and other graduate students participated.

Results: Surveys were sent to the students after the course: 100% reported that the course helped them in increasing their observational skills, express their feelings, and in forming better relationship with the patients.

Future research: More research is needed in understanding the relationship between medicine, science and art and how it helps the students. More sessions will be added in increasing the hand eye coordination visual perception and memory.

2-BO14-6328

CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE AND DECISION-MAKING WITHIN THE FRONTIERS OF ETHICS

MRS. NOMANTU RALEHOKO[2]; MR. MUZIWENHLANHLA NTULI[3] AND MR. LEHLOGONOLO MASHIFANE[4]

Built on the identification of the interest to be gained by the development of a common policy towards ethical behaviour, contextual relevance and attributes are principally realist in their analytical orientation. Pursuant to this above, and whilst concurring with Rich , it is important that the degree to which an organisation and individuals can survive as decisional hegemonic sorts in ethics and integrity, depend upon the responses of their moral powers, particularly in law-making environments such as legislatures.

Cultural intelligence in decision-making is not just a fad in policy circles on managerial theory but equally a necessity in law-making institutions. Successive ethical mishaps in the corporate world, policy missteps and implementation in the public service, are all the product of cultural obliviousness. Poor cultural awareness has far reaching consequences. There is an amount of organisations and individuals whose fortunes were lost due to lack of cultural intelligence. There is, therefore, a need for institutions to invest and create an infrastructure for cultural intelligence in order to consistently make sound decisions and ensure desirable outcomes.

This paper intends to address and examine the types of ethical decision making in public administration and service. It does so by focusing on cultural intelligence explained as 'a

[1] Dr. Erika Landau, Assistant Professor, Icahn school of Medicine at Mount Sinai. (United States)
[2] Mrs. Nomantu Ralehoko, Hon. Deputy Speaker, Gauteng Provincial Legislature. (South Africa)
[3] Mr. Muziwenhlanhla Ntuli, Researcher, Gauteng Provincial Legislature. (South Africa)
[4] Mr. Lehlogonolo Mashifane, Political Advisor to the Deputy Speaker, Gauteng Provincial Legislature. (South Africa)

person's ability to successfully adapt to new cultural settings, that is, to adapt to unfamiliar settings (spaces) attributable to a cultural context'. It has three key parts, namely:
a) thinking and solving problems in particular ways (cultural strategic thinking),
b) being energised and persistent in one's actions (motivational), and
c) acting in certain ways (behavioral).

The paper further looks at the role of cultural gifts accorded to public representatives in law-making institutions, and how these should be managed in mitigating potential conflicts of interests.
Keywords: Cultural intelligence, moral power, ethical decision-making, integrity, and legislatures

5-BQ03-6291

AN EXAMINATION OF THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR ON THE EFFECT OF INTRINSIC MOTIVATION ON JOB PERFORMANCE OF TEACHERS

DR. ESRA TÖRE[5]

This study aims to investigate the impacts of intrinsic motivation on job performance of teachers with mediating effect of organizational citizenship behaviour. Teachers are one of the essential professional groups in the development domain of all countries. This necessity results in an increase in interest into work characteristics of teachers that encourages job performance. Intrinsic motivation is the motivation to perform an activity itself, in order to experience the pleasure and satisfaction inherent in the activity (Deci, Connell & Ryan, 1989). However, organizational citizenship behaviour promotes the effective functioning of the organization. As such, organizational citizenship is defined as "supra-role behaviour" which goes beyond formal job descriptions that is desired by an organization (Organ, 1988). With this in mind, related literature was reviewed within the context of the study; sub-dimensions of intrinsic motivation, job performance such as the impacts of intrinsic motivation on job performance with mediating effect of organizational citizenship behaviours were investigated in eight elementary and secondary schools in Istanbul. A total of 277 teachers participated in the study. Three different scales were used to collect data. Intrinsic motivation scale was developed by Lawler and Hall (1970) and included 4 dimensions and 22 items. Organizational citizenship scale was developed by Padsakoff and colleagues (1990) and included 5 dimensions and 21 items. Finally, job performance scale was developed by Kirkman and Rosen (1999) and had five items. All measures were adapted in Turkish and had high-level reliability and validity. Intrinsic motivation scale and organizational citizenship behaviour scale were identified by workers; performance scale was identified both workers and subordinates (school managers) for all workers. Baron and Kenny's three-step procedure was followed for assessing the mediating role of the organizational citizenship behaviour. Results of the study suggest that intrinsic motivation had a positive impact on job performance (that measured self-determination) and organizational citizenship behaviour partially mediated this impact. On the other hand, it was found that there was no relationship between job performance measured by workers and by managers; intrinsic motivation had no positive impact on job performance of the school managers.
Key Words: Job performance, intrinsic motivation, organizational citizenship behaviour, teacher.

[5] Dr. Esra Töre, Assistant Professor, Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University. (Turkey)

6-BO09-6329

THE PSYCHO -PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR KINDEGARDEN CHILDREN'S ADJESTMENT TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

DR. ZADA BADARNE[6]

The objectives of thesis: To identify the psycho-pedagogical conditions for transition to elementary school; To compare the adjustment rate among children of different gender and family status; To develop an explanatory knowledge of the function gap for the younger children in class; To recommend a practical program about the adjustment to school; To create a theoretical value that comprises the predictive role of psycho-pedagogical conditions for kindergarten children's adjustment to school.

Study field: General pedagogy, Transition from kindergarten to elementary school.
The goal of the study: consists in the conceptualization and elaboration of an optimal adaptation within the psycho pedagogical process of pre-school children transition from kindergarten to elementary school.

Thesis structure: The research is exposed in 139 pages of basic text pages and consists of three chapters, general conclusions and recommendations, bibliography (207 sources), key words 19 and 2 apandex, Inserted are two diagrams and 31 tables. Results have been published in 8 scientific works.

Key words: Transition to school, transition quality, school readiness, special needs, function gap, individual differences, learning achievements, school entrance age, child's personality, preschool experience, cut date, crucial step, socio-emotional adjustment, teacher expectations, anxiety, seamless transition, challenge, complexity, expectations.

7-BO11-6232

THE EFFECT OF ENRICHMENT PROGRAMS ON IMPROVING MENTAL FLEXIBILITY AND INNOVATIVE WORK BEHAVIOR FOR GIFTED STUDENTS: A VALUE-ADDED STUDY

PROF. ALAA ELDIN AYOUB[7]

The aim of gifted education is not to provide students with the better education but to provide them with the appropriate education. There is no one approach that suits all students, even if they are all gifted. Students involved in enrichment programs come with different experiences, capacities and prior knowledge, so it is preferred to provide care that fits with this diversity. So, the current research aims at evaluating the value-added of robot-based enrichment programs in improving mental flexibility and innovative work behavior among gifted students in the intermediate stage. The sample consisted of (92) students from the students of the ninth grade who are participating in the summer enrichment program. The researcher applied the test of the mental flexibility, and the innovative work behavior after checking the psychometric properties and its calibration using the item response theory to students before and after the beginning of the program and at the end of the program. By using cluster analysis, the sample divided into three distinct groups (low performance, mediate performance, and high performance) according to their starting point (base knowledge) on the search variables. The

---

results of the research showed that the program had a statistically significant effect on the dimensions of the mental flexibility and the innovative work behavior in the three clusters. Moreover, the results revealed that the size effect of the summer enrichment program is great on all dimensions in the three clusters. Additionally, the results indicated the effectiveness of the program in providing low performance students with greater value-added than mediate performance students, and high performance. Also, the program earned the mediate performance students greater value-added than it did for high performance students. The results were discussed in the light of the research literature and also some recommendations were presented, the most important of which is the need to divide the care provided to students to graduated levels so that the student can participate at the level that fits his abilities and potential.

8-BQ08-6175

A STUDY ON TEACHER UNIONS PARTICIPATION IN TAIWAN

DR. CHENG-YU HUNG[8]

Emplyer-employee relations and labour rights are hotly debated issues in Taiwan recently. Trade unions of different industries plays an important role of conflating the resources, uniting forces and negotiating with the employer. However, due to the salience of school education, the Taiwanese teachers have long been excluded from the protection of the labour legislation - labour union act, collective agreement act and the settlement of labour dispute act. Until the revision of the legislation in 2010, teachers were finally granted the right to trade union establishment and enjoyed the same legal protection, except for the right to strike, as other professions.

This research combs through the historical development of the teacher trade union in Taiwan and review the issues regarding education and teacher's welfare the union involved since its establishment. By using the seminal theory of three generations of labour relations created by Charles Kerchner and Douglas Mitchell, this research shows that the development of teacher trade union in Taiwan demonstrates another trajectory in light of a different East Asian context. From a microscopic aspect, we look into the constituent members of the union and tease out with what characteristics, philosophies and visions of career development, teachers are drawn to involve in the operation of the union rather than merely fee-paying members. With the congregation of these teachers, the formed collegiality to what degree shapes the culture and goals of the organisation. Meanwhile, through the method of interviewing 25 union teachers, the influence of the union on bettering working conditions, empowering teachers, and lifting the satisfactory of work are explored.

---

[8] Dr. Cheng-Yu Hung, Assistant Professor, National Taiwan University. (Taiwan)

9-BQ06-6275

THE EFFECTS OF PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES ON BEHAVIORAL AND COGNITIVE ENGAGEMENT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

MS. JUNE SRICHINDA[9]; HALIMA MECHERI, DEAN OF THE HUMANITIES AND SCIENCES; MARCEL LEBRUN, PROFESSOR; JEAN-CHARLES CAILLIEZ, PROFESSOR; AND MARIANNE FRENAY, PROFESSOR

The topic of student engagement has become increasingly important among teachers, university administration and parents. There has been a growing interest in education and psychology within the past thirty years in defining what engagement means and how it is interpreted. Based on the views of different scholars, engagement models have been noted as having many different dimensions. In this particular study, focusing on cognitive and behavioral engagement, teachers are able to understand how students are cognitively engaged (students' investment in learning) and how students behave in the classroom (behavioral engagement through participation and compliance). This study will explore the pedagogical approaches that were used in different university courses in the north of France and their impact on student engagement. Some of the approaches observed are the use of board games and mind-mapping, student presentations (interactive and non-interactive), students creating their own reading sources, and group task exercises. With the help of a questionnaire, the Classroom Engagement Inventory (CEI) and an observation protocol, the Behavioral Engagement Related to Instruction (BERI), this study explores the different innovative approaches teachers use in the classroom as an alternative to their traditional teaching practices. The results conclude that those teachers who use an interactive approach have indeed engaged students in learning. Future research should focus on more classroom level engagement rather than measure school-wide student engagement which is often found in the literature and has no direct correlation with what teachers are doing in the classroom.

10-BO04-6040

THE 'POST' FETISH: NAMING OUR PRESENT IN TERMS OF OUR FUTURE

MS. DIPANVITA SEHGAL[10] AND DR. NARESH K. VATS

Can the Subaltern Speak through the Feminist Fiction of the Indian Subcontinent, aims to retrace and build an understanding of one of the most disputed concepts in postcolonial theory – 'the subaltern' through notable works of literature. From Gramsci to Spivak, the term 'subaltern' has been used to refer to those groups in the society who become subjects to the hegemony of the ruling class. These groups lack autonomous power and become subjects of discrimination; including but not limited to beggars, prostitutes, servants, farmers and other real-life characters burdened by the conflicts between their morality and economic woes. The paper will seek to determine weather the subaltern has a voice. A focus will be laid to the works of Sadaat Hasan Manto and Daniyal Moeenuddin, analyzed through an intersectional feminist lens offered by Gayatri Spivak's key text, 'Can the Subaltern Speak?' The key texts chosen for this endeavor are "The Insult", "Ten Rupees" and "Khol Do" by Manto and Moeenuddin's notable work, "In Other Rooms Other Wonders." By engaging in a feminist

---

[9] Ms. June Srichinda, PhD Candidate, Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve. (France)
[10] Ms. Dipanvita Sehgal, Research Scholar, GGSIP University. (India)

dialogue, the paper attempts to develop a literary criticism that takes gender and class into account.

The main elements of this paper are divided into four different parts. The first section includes the social context, considering the subaltern theory and evaluating it from Gramsci's philosophical perspective. The second will evaluate the importance of class and its impact on women as they struggle to climb up the social and economic ladder. The third section will account Manto's work and argue that his writings are more than just the 'obscene' and bring into the limelight the hidden politics and social compromises hidden behind the overt. The fourth section will introduce Moeenuddin where the notion of feminism will interact with feudalism and prove that men are just as much the victims of patriarchy as women.

11-BO18-6411

INVESTIGATING INTER-COMMUNAL ENCOUNTERS ENABLED BY TURKISH PRINT MEDIA IN ARMENIAN SCRIPT, 1850 TO 1875 THROUGH THE LENSES OF BHABHA'S THEORY OF 'HYBRIDITY' AND "THIRD SPACE"'

MRS. KUBRA UYGUR[11]

This research seeks to look into the Turkish print media in Armenian script published during the third quarter of the 19th century as a hitherto understudied, if not fully ignored source of some of the more elusive inter-communal registers in Ottoman Turkey. The literature review displays the significance of the period in terms of this hybrid language periodical press, however does not enable us to gain a deeper insight into the cultural encounters of Armeno-Turkish periodical press of the period.

Therefore, the research probes into the 'Armeno-Turkish' print media between 1850-1875 by displaying the related literature review through the lenses of postcolonial studies to explore the questions such as; "What are the dynamics of inter-communal encounters enabled by Turkish Print Media in Armenian script, 1850 to 1875? How these encounters operate? And "What can we garner from these inter-communal encounters enabled by Turkish Print Media in Armenian script in relation with the contemporary Armenian Turkish literature?" While asking these questions, Bhabha's notion of 'hybridity' and 'third space' besides Anderson's theory of 'imagined communities' and 'print capitalism' will be questioned in their various forms, with the objective of drawing insights for the respective communal identities and overall imaginations.

While exploring the 'Armeno-Turkish' media through a close reading, I use hermeneutics approach enriched with insights from postcolonial studies, for a more adequate appreciation of the time period, taking on board specific cultural dynamics of the time. Postcolonial studies, such as Bhabha's work on 'hybridity', Anderson's theory of 'print capitalism' provide me with notions for an attempt to make sense of the material. Yet, while doing that, I carry out a full content analysis of the media in question towards a qualitative inventory. The research puts special emphasis on the periodicals: Manzume-i Efkar (1866-1917), Avedeper (1872-1911), Seda-i Hakikat (1870-1873), Ruzname-i Mecmua-i Havadis (1861-1864), and Varaka-i Havadis (1863-1870).

---

[11] Mrs. Kubra Uygur, PhD Researcher, University of Birmingham. (United Kingdom)

12-BO12-6157

WAR AND PEACE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE CAUCASUS (BASED ON GRIGOL ORBELIANI'S EPISTOLARY LEGACY)

PROF. GEORGE GOTSIRIDZE[12]; ARSEN BERTLANI; AND KETEVAN GIGASHVILI

The article discusses Russia's Caucasian policy, highlights the scales of the wars between Russia and the Caucasus and their meaning, characterizes the military and peace-keeping situation in this region of the world before capturing the Caucasus by Russia, during and after war, examines the Russian-Caucasian relations, the significant part of which in the Russian historiography is known as the Caucasian wars, began in 1763 and ended in 1864, according to official data.

In accordance with a number of sources, this war sacrificed the lives of more than a million soldiers from the Russian side alone, each year engulfed one sixth part of the empire's enormous revenues, turned independent states and political entities into the ordinal, underprivileged provinces of the Empire, changed the social structures and systems of these countries, the behavior of people and interpersonal relations, replaced the national values by the imperial ones, razed a number of the ethnic groups of the super-ethnic Caucasus to the ground and captured a significant geo-strategic springboard to implement the aggressive policy in the south.

Relying on the examination of the epistolary legacy of the 19th century Georgian famous poet and prominent representative of Russia's army, general Grigol Orbeliani, primary sources, historiographical material, and scientific literature, in the context of Russian-Caucasian relations, the research shows how are the perceptions of the war and peace by fighting sides and argues that what is the war and tragedy for one side (in the case of the Caucasian peoples), is peace, stability, and comfort for the other (Russia).

Russia started to get prepared for invading the Caucasus a long time before the immediate military operations and treacherously prepared the ground to capture the strategic Kartl-Kakheti Kingdom across the Caucasus ridge. By this, it has successfully completed one part of the Caucasus war and successfully continued to fight for the entire Caucasus using the severest methods not only during the war but also after its end.

In this regard, the first and most important fact in the process of pursuing the post-battle Russian 'peaceful policy', is Muhajirship, which was a direct result and continuation of Russian-Caucasian war taking place in Grigol Orbelini's life, apart from suppressing the national liberation movement of the Georgian people in the 19th century.

We consider the events of 1920-21 in the Caucasus as a continuation of the eternal war, followed by annexation of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, occupation and forced sovietization, then destroying the participants of the general public-armed rebellion of Georgia, political repressions in the 30-40s of the 20th century, mass deportation of the population, two wars of Russia-Chechnya, the wars of Russia-Georgia in 1992-1993 and 2008, and many others.

Based on the analysis of Russia's foreign policy and recent events, we conclude, that the war between Russia and the Caucasus, begun centuries ago, has not ended yet.

---

[12] Prof. George Gotsiridze, Professor, Iakob Gogebashvili Telavi State University. (Georgia)

13-BQ02-6138

ARE SRCS' ACADEMIC OBJECTIVES AND COMMITMENTS IN GOVERNANCE FLAWED?

DR. VUYO MTHETHWA[13]

The central objective of the Student Representative Council (SRC) as articulated in their constitutions is to promote academic excellence amongst students. Constitutions compel students interested in pursuing roles in the SRC to be registered and have passed their studies in the year preceding their contestation. This paper reviews the academic interconnection between constitutional provisions and the SRC experiences. Document analysis and interviews are utilised as research instruments. Findings reveal a strong financial motivation by students who contest for SRC positions to support their studies. However, once elected, students focus on other priorities above their academic work. The paper observes that the lack of firm constitutional guidelines for the SRC dislodged their academic commitments while participating in governance. Future research would need to investigate the best way to enable the SRC to be exemplary academic promoters.

Key words: SRC constitutions, governance, academic commitments

14-BO06-6174

GENDER POLITICS AND TRAGICOMEDY. MIDDLETON'S NO WIT NO HELP LIKE A WOMAN'S

DR. JUAN TOMÁS MATARRANZ ARAQUE[14]

This paper focuses on Thomas Middleton's play No Wit, No Help like a woman's. Its intention is to review and reconsider the items regarding gender roles and narratology in Jacobean Theatre. It specifically considers the subgenre of tragicomedy as one of the main elements of analysis in its relation with politics and gender. In this sense, the paper intends to tackle down the relation to Jacobean Puritans' ideology and the changing roles of men and women in 17th century London.

Starting form G. B. Guarini's controversy regarding the evolution of tragicomedy subgenre and its consequences in English drama, the paper revises the adaptation and reception it had for English playwrights. It is my intention to review what social and economic changes in London made tragicomedy be reformulated in order to both adapt the audiences and to answer to a specific ideological purpose.

Critics have often pointed out that Middleton was known for his skills in tragicomedy, but also for his keen eye on social satire. Therefore, the paper revises and rethinks how the subgenre of tragicomedy evolves from Italian inspiration in Renaissance England to be adapted by Middleton for his own purposes. As it is described in No Wit - and trying to avoid the authorial fallacy- the play intends to please everyone but emphasizes from its very beginning the ideas of passion and lascivious meeting.

The paper analyzes two specific elements in order to do so. First, the ideological controversy between Bawcutt's skeptical opinions regarding Heinemann's position opinions on political opposition against early Stuarts. Second, Heinemanns's analysis on ideological

---

[13] Dr. Vuyo Mthethwa, Postdoctoral Researcher, Durban University of Technology. (South Africa)
[14] Dr. Juan Tomás Matarranz Araque, Assistant Professor, Universidad Europea de Madrid. (Spain)

descriptions has been the ground for much of the later literary criticism, such as Jonathan Dollimore's has shown. The paper tackles down the necessary adaptations of literary genres to dramatical conventions, and more importantly, to the changing role of men in the new social and economic perspectives in the city.

Intertwined in Middleton's plot are sex and politics, religion and London's everyday life -like the use of almanacs and money-, and the prevalence of feminine characters-following typical behavior in Jacobean theatre- and a specific rhetoric of his time.

15-BO07-6102

THE CONCEPT OF LOVE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS IN ISLAMIC-BASED CLASSICAL TURKISH POETRY

DR. FETTAH KUZU[15]

Beginning from the 13th century classical Turkish poetry has focused primarily upon the concept of "love" which in fact has had a transcendental meaing covering love for all things around the universe in the name of Allah or in Ibn Arabi terminology the term of "Hak" which stands for the absolute reality rather than a God functioning as a creator.

In most cases love has been considered as a two dimentional phenomenon of which one aspect points at human relations and the other indicates the relation between human and God.

Metaphysic dimention of Islam has been represented by the doctrine called "tasavvuf" a term used to define Islamic sufism. In tasavvuf one of the most important subject has been the issue of "being" and this subject has been discussed mainly within the theory of "vahdet-i vücud" which can be described as uniqeeness of being. The understanding of oneness or uniqueness of being was first at least as a theory suggested by Ibn Arabi a great Islam Philosopher being admired in all Islam areas. His theory fascinated a great deal of muslim people as well as poets belonging to Islam civilization. In this sense Arabi's doctrine became popular in not only Arabic and Persian literatures but in Turkish literature as well.

Turkish poets wrote their poems with a limited poetic material presenting certain symbols and metaphors same for everyone. This aspect of classsical Turkish poetry brought about a world of poems constructed on similar discourses by different poets. Similarity was especially seen in simile and metaphor system which had been occured mainly by the components of tasavvuf. Thus almost all poets regardless of their thematic intentions had used tasavvuf materials compulsarily. Of course that was not the only reason for them to use these symbol or metaphor system. One and maybe the more important reason was the influence of the pioneer sufis such as Yesevi, Attar, Rumi, Yunus and their poems which were based primarily on a divine (celestial) love. This concept of love was not the ordinary emotional situion but it was rather a holy means for the process of spiritual evolution towards integration with the beloved who is the genuine and unique one, "Allah".

In this study, the concept of "love", which indicates the main reason or moving power for being and existence process of everything according to Islamic mystycism, as the foremost theme in classical Turkish poetry is tried to be expounded by several sample couplets of various poets from different periods within the tradition of classical Turkish poetry.

---

[15] Dr. Fettah Kuzu, Assistant Professor, Gaziantep University. (Turkey)

16-BQ12-6334

MENTAL TRAUMA IN BESSIE HEAD'S A QUESTION OF POWER

MS. SUEANN RAJBANSIE[16]

Psychological trauma occurs when an event arises that overwhelms an individual's aptitude to successfully deal with the apprehension that causes one to dread death, obliteration and psychosis. Bessie Head has written extensively about mental instability and her characters demonstrate signs of having psychotic breakdowns and mental instability, especially when they are placed in situations where they are physically threatened or generally uneasy. The mental trauma that affects these characters, especially in A Question of Power, is a reflection of the trauma Head herself experienced when she attempted to settle in Botswana and was treated inhumanely because she was an outsider.

The motivation for examining this topic is directly linked to the proliferation of writing that deals with novels in which mental trauma is being examined, and the fact that traumatic events which occur worldwide have had serious and negative impact on those affected. For Head in particular, her struggle with mental instability has provided a real life experience for those who read her novels and are given a glimpse into the distress that mental suffering can bring.

In order to demonstrate the effect of this trauma, there will be an in depth examination of Head's novel A Question of Power and the way in which the difficulties of being in stressful situations can severely affect a person's psychological well- being. There will be an investigation of the psychotic breakdowns that Elizabeth undergoes and the way in which these negatively affect her relationships with others and even the perception that she has of herself. As a result of this investigation into Head's writing, the intention is to show the severity of the impact that mental trauma can have on an individual and the extent to which it can control a person's life.

17-BO22-6440

WOMEN AND THE "LIFE PRINTED ON DOLLAR BILLS": A FEMINIST READING OF CLIFFORD ODETS' AWAKE AND SING! AND LILLIAN HELLMAN'S THE LITTLE FOXES

MS. MELISSA NOVENARIO[17] AND MS. LISSIA KENA L. PALAÑA

For centuries, the idea of the American Dream has remained a vibrant definition of the greatest and deepest desires of the American people collectively. The endurance of this "great epic" (Allen), as it was once so famously described, is remarkable considering the depressions, recessions, economic contractions, and battles over civil rights, women's rights, and gender equality that the United States has witnessed over the years. "For much of American history, African-Americans and women are marginalized from its promise. It would be left to Martin Luther King and the feminist leaders to enlarge the American Dream in order to encompass these marginal groups and to encourage their constituencies to have a stake in its success" (Hanson).

In the realism plays of Odets' Awake and Sing! and Hellman's The Little Foxes, the American Dream vividly lives on. The ideology of the Dream serves as the centrifugal force that propels the action of the characters and the overall development of the plot. As much as

---

[16] Ms. Sueann Rajbansie, Post Graduate Student, The University of the West Indies. (Trinidad and Tobago)
[17] Ms. Melissa Novenario, English Teacher, De La Salle Santiago Zobel School. (Philippines)

the entire ensemble of characters are predominantly and viciously influenced by the Dream, its ruthlessness is best portrayed in the female characters of each text—in particular, the mother figures of Bessie Berger and Regina Giddens—and the decisions and choices they make in order to realize the American Dream in their lives, no matter how selfish the means and how dire the consequences may be.

This paper will read and analyze the Odets and Hellman plays using the feminist perspective as influenced by the ideals of the American Dream. It will examine how the Dream motivates a culture of greed and dissonance even within the smallest and most integral unit of the society—the family—because of the materiality of its goals and how it then results to generational failure and the suffering of the children. It will also discuss the perverted role of motherhood embodied by Bessie and Regina and how, instead of preserving the dynamics of the family as traditional mothers would do, they served to be the force which tears it apart. Nevertheless, it will also show that despite the many flaws in their characters and their apparent materialism and greed, Bessie and Regina are representatives of the modern women who never hesitate to wield their power in order to achieve the world and that their fall is not only consequent of their relentless pursuit of the American Dream but also of a deep-seated ambivalence and contempt of their society towards strong and powerful women.

18-BQ13-6445

HOW REAL IS VIRTUAL REALITY? AN EXPLORATION OF BRIDGE SIMULATION PEDAGOGY OF A BRITISH MARITIME ACADEMY

CAPTAIN ZAKIRUL BHUIYAN[18] AND DR. MD GOLAM JAMIL

Within maritime education, the participants learn to make complex professional judgements using scenarios designed to simulate often life threatening real world situations. The studies combine cognitive and behavioural education and training, and thus their pedagogical characteristics are unique and complex. However, these educational aspects of maritime education and training in higher education are under-researched, and little discussed. This case-study research explored the pedagogic features of Bridge Simulation at a world leading Maritime Academy situated in the UK, a historical maritime nation. The overarching aim was to explore the quality of pedagogical approaches followed in the Bridge Simulation programme through the lens of student experience. To answer this query we investigated how maritime students evaluate the instructional strategies of the Bridge Simulation programme, what extent are they engaged in the sessions, and what are their views on achieving learning objectives. We collected data from: (i) a review of course documents, (ii) a reflective self-report survey (n = 82), and (iii) three focus group sessions. The key contribution of the research is a rich pedagogical discourse on simulation-based education and training in maritime discipline. Findings, including the best practice of teaching in Bridge Simulation course, seem to be transferrable to other academic disciplines which also use simulation as an educational tool.

---

[18] Captain Zakirul Bhuiyan, Senior Lecturer, Solent University. (United Kingdom)

19-BQ04-6235

ASSESSING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS OF GREEN REVOLUTION IN UTTAR PRADESH (INDIA)

DR. NAIMA UMAR[19]

Mid-1960's has been landmark in the history of Indian agriculture. It was 1966-67; a New Agricultural Strategy was put into practice to tide over chronic shortages of food grains in the country. This strategy adopted was the use High-Yielding Varieties (HYV) of seeds (wheat and rice), which was popularly known as the Green Revolution. This phase of agricultural development has saved us from hunger and starvation and made the peasants more confident than ever before, but it has also created a number of socio-economic and environmental implications such as: the reduction in area under forest, salinization, water logging, soil erosion, lowering of underground water table, soil, water and air pollution, decline in soil fertility, silting of rivers and emergence of several diseases and health hazards. The state of Uttar Pradesh in the north is bounded by the country of Nepal, the states of Uttrakhand on the northwest, Haryana on the west, Rajasthan on the southwest, Madhya Pradesh on the south and southwest, and Bihar on the east. It is situated between 23052´N and 31028´N latitudes and 7703´ and 84039´E longitudes. It is the fifth largest state of the country in terms of area, and first in terms of population. Forming the part of Ganga plain the state is crossed by a number of rivers which originate from the snowy peaks of Himalayas. The fertile plain of the Ganga has led to a high concentration of population with high density and the dominance of agriculture as an economic activity.

Present paper highlights the negative impact of new agricultural technology on health of the people and environment and will attempt to find out factors which are responsible for these implications. Karl Pearson's Correlation coefficient technique has been applied by selecting 1 dependent variable (i.e. Productivity Index) and some independent variables which may impact crop productivity in the districts of the state. These variables have categorized as: X1 (Cropping Intensity), X2 (Net irrigated area), X3 (Canal Irrigated area), X4 (Tube-well Irrigated area), X5 (Irrigated area by other sources), X6 (Consumption of chemical fertilizers (NPK) Kg. /ha.), X7 (Number of wooden plough), X8 (Number of iron plough), X9 (Number of harrows and cultivators), X10 (Number of thresher machines), X11(Number of sprayers), X12 (Number of sowing instruments), X13 (Number of tractors) and X14 (Consumption of insecticides and pesticides (in Kg. /000 ha.). The entire data during 2006-2010 and 2010- 2015 have been taken and 5 years average value is taken into consideration, based on secondary sources obtained from various government, organizations, master plan report, economic abstracts, district census handbooks and village and town directories etc, and primary data collected from field projected during 2016-2017 put on a standard computer programmed SPSS and the results obtained have been properly tabulated.

Keywords: Agricultural technology, environmental Implications, health hazards, socio-economic problems.

---

[19] Dr. Naima Umar, Post Doctoral Fellow, Aligarh Muslim University. (India)

20-BQ05-6039

SOCIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL INTEGRATION OF MIDDLE-AGED AND OLDER IMMIGRANTS

DR. PNINA DOLBERG[20]

The population of the world has been steadily aging. Yet immigration is still perceived as an experience that mainly regards young people. In the past few decades, immigration countries have been increasingly absorbing older individuals and this gives rise to questions concerning their integration. Studies have shown that middle-aged and older immigrants tend to be underemployed, and in some cases give up the pensions and social rights they are entitled to from their countries of origin. The present research addresses the subjective perspective of middle-aged immigrants regarding their occupational integration. It is a qualitative study, based on 28 in-depth interviews with highly-skilled immigrants from the FSU, South-America, USA and France, who immigrated to Israel aged 43-60. The major research questions were: What occupational integration process do middle-aged immigrants go through? How do they perceive the job market's reactions to them? Do different groups experience the occupational integration processes differently? How do the immigrants plan their retirement? The research findings revealed that the immigrants regularly encountered ageism in the job market. Occupational integration has been repeatedly described as a "battle". Most of them have not managed to integrate into the workforce as they had expected, and usually ceased trying about 2-3 years after their immigration. All of them were underemployed, some have integrated into the workforce by accepting low-level jobs, others changed their line of occupation, and about a third took on low-status menial jobs. Ethnic and gender differences were found in the perception of occupational integration. The immigrants who felt most successful were those who found ways to complement their income as salaried employees by performing independent second jobs, and those who were employed by transnational companies. Most participants had very small pension funds; gender differences came up in preparations for retirement. The main research conclusions were: Middle aged immigrants perceive occupational integration as the key to social integration; the first 2-3 years after immigration are critical for occupational integration; the subjective perception of successful occupational integration varies across the genders and ethnic groups; middle-aged immigrants risk falling into poverty after they retire.

21-BQ15-6274

INTRINSIC MOTIVATION, PROACTIVE PERSONALITY AND DISSATISFACTION WITH THE STATUS QUO AS DETERMINANTS OF EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

DR. MICHEL ZAITOUNI[21] AND DR. MOHAMMED LAID OUAKOUAK

Both academics and practitioners increasingly emphasize employee engagement as a mean to generate higher levels of job performance and organizational success. This research therefore investigates several key antecedents of employee engagement and individual performance, using a survey conducted among 299 employees working in different organizations in Kuwait. The results of a structural equation modeling analysis reveal that employee motivation affects employee engagement positively, and proactive personality also has a significant impact. However, dissatisfaction with the status quo does not have any significant effect on employee

---

[20] Dr. Pnina Dolberg, Teaching Associate, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. (Israel)
[21] Dr. Michel Zaitouni, Assistant Professor, Gulf University for Science and Technology. (Kuwait)

engagement. In turn, employee engagement exerts a significant, positive effect on individual performance. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings provide detailed and novel insights.

22-BQ09-6378

THE IMPACT OF REGIONAL SHOPPING CENTRE ON CHANGING OF CONSUMERS' LIFESTYLE IN THE EAST OF BANGKOK METROPOLIS: A CASE STUDY OF THE MEGA BANGNA SHOPPING CENTRE

DR. PAKORN MEKSANGSOUY[22] AND DR. SUTATIP CHAVANAVESSKUL

Regional shopping centre is an important area in terms of a market centre for consumers from both of urban and suburban area. Even though this retail format has emerged in Thailand at least two decades, the regional shopping centres have been attracted in the society since the opening of Mega Bangna in 2010. Thus, this research aims to explore changing of consumers' lifestyle towards the regional shopping centre development in the east of Bangkok. Mega Bangna Shopping Centre is selected as a study area in this research due to distinguish characteristics of the regional shopping centre in terms of location, size, and business operation. Questionnaire is a major tool in this research. This research applies simple random sampling with face to face interview method with 400 respondents, who have shopping experiences in the regional shopping centre. Results from this research can be discussed in 3 topics. First, consumers have accepted the regional shopping centre as a part of shopping destination. Service area of the centre may related to the distance decay concept. Second, consumers' attitudes towards the regional shopping centre are in the moderate level on 4 aspects; physical and location, variety of stores and products, activities, and services. Third, the regional shopping centre has an impact on social changes, particularly in a changing of shopping habit. An emergence of the regional shopping centre attracts consumers to shop in the centre, rather than shopping at the neighbor retail shopping sites.

23-BO23-6426

THE TEXT COHERENCE OF FOUR BILINGUAL WRITING TASKS IN 'TOPICAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS'

DR. WING SAT CHAN[23]

Conceptual basis Seen from the viewpoint of 'topical structure analysis' (Lautamatti, 1990), this paper presents some data based observations on the patterns of text coherence in the bilingual writing (in L1 English and in L2 Chinese) of four tasks, which are derived from two models of bilingual proficiency (Cummins, 1984b; Bialystok and Ryan, 1985a). The concept of text coherence has been interpreted in two major directions, one psycholinguistic and the other textual. Taking that a written text is, by nature, a self-contained linguistic unit built on the semantic relations between sentences, this paper favours the latter approach. In particular, the paper adopts Lautamatti's practice of 'topical structure analysis (TSA in short)' (1990) which is developed mainly in the notion of 'topic' at both sentential and textual levels.

Methodology 2.1 The writing tasks Both Cummins's cognitive model (1984b), and Bialystok and Ryan's metalinguistic model (1985a) on bilingual proficiency recommend that cognitive demand and contextual support are two central factors to the varying degrees of

---

[22] Dr. Pakorn Meksangsouy, Lecturer, Srinakharinwirot University. (Thailand)
[23] Dr. Wing Sat Chan, Academic consultant, Hong Kong College of Technology. (China)

bilingual performance. A combination of these two models yields a design of a series of writing tasks for observation as shown below. Domains Cummins Bialystok and Ryan Writing tasks D cognitively demanding high analysed and Essay writing and context-reduced high control (control of contextual support) B cognitively demanding high analysed and low Objective and context-embedded control description of an object with pictorial support C cognitively undemanding low analysed and Writing for and context-reduced high control personal communication such as note, letter A Cognitively undemanding low analysed and Simple answer and context-embedded low control to low level question with pictorial support 2.2 Techniques of TSA The practice of TSA is in three dimensions: (1) five Types of sentence in terms of different positions of 'initial element', 'grammatical subject', and 'sentence topic' in a sentence, (2) three topical progression: 'parallel progression', 'sequential progression' and 'extended parallel progression', and 'topical depth' that represents the relation between the progression of sentence topics and the semantic hierarchy.

Findings Type1 and Type 2 sentences associate with higher level of writing ability. By contrast, Type 4 and Type 5 sentences seem to be related to lower performance. The frequencies of sentence types do not seem to relate to the nature of writing tasks. 'Sequential progression' is used by most of the writers. However, its frequency has little to do with writing ability. In contrast, the frequencies of 'parallel progression' and 'extended parallel progression' coincide with writing ability. All three progressions are significantly associated with the nature of writing tasks. Topical depth correlates with the nature of writing tasks in terms of focus of writing and purpose of communicating.

Significance In addition to demonstrating the value of TSA in showing the patterns of sentential and textual coherence of written texts of different genres, the study explores the possibility of combining the techniques with other models/theories of linguistic inquiries such as models of bilingual proficiency in this paper.

References:

Bialystok, E. and Ryan, E.B. (1985a) Toward a definition of metalinguistic skill. Merrill-Palmer Quarterly, July, Vol.3, 229-251.

Cummins, J. (1984b) Wanted: a theoretical framework for relating language proficiency to academic achievement among bilingual students. In C. Rivera (ed.) Language Proficiency and Academic Achievement. Clevedon, Avon: Multilingual Matters, 10, 2-19.

Lautamatti, L. (1990) Coherence in spoken and written discourse. In U. Connor and A.M. Johns (eds.) Coherence in writing: Research and pedagogical perspectives. Alexandria: Teacher of English to Speakers of Other Languages, Inc. 29-42.

24-BQ07-6358

PHILOSOPHY OF ADVAITA VEDANTA: SCIENCE, CONSCIOUSNESS AND BEYOND

MR. BRAHMAPARANANDA SARASWATI[24] DR. NEHA SHARMA, WARWICK RESEARCH SERVICES, UK

Advaita Vedanta is one of most elevated dimensions of knowledge which explores the real nature of any physical or non-physical entity in this universe with an integrated vision of truth. Here in the present paper, endeavours have been made to throw some light on the perspective of Advaita Vedanta. Ancient Vedic Wisdom has the power to synthesize all branches of knowledge into one undifferentiated whole; because it is so logical as to gain support from

---

[24] Mr. Brahmaparananda Saraswati, Head of Operations, Arsha Vidya Tirtha. (India)

scientific and philosophical methods of exploration. In Modern What the metaphysicians call 'being', the physicists call 'matter'; but there is no real difference between the two; both are one. Though an atom is invisible, unthinkable, yet carrying real power and potency of the universe. That is what the Vedāntist says of Ātman. Quantum physics supports the advaita philosophy giving the most accurate description of the power of human consciousness to create immanent reality. Adaviata not only take us through logical explanations but also make us experience, which allows one to "feel" his transpersonal power of pure consciousness. Advaita is truly rational and scientific, yet matter of experience, not theorization. This paper describes the philosophy, deals with phases of world around and within to experience oneness in our everyday life.

25-BQ10-6394

THE ROLE OF TEACHERS IN INFUSING MORAL VALUES AND ETHICS FROM THE ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE: THE MALAYSIAN EXPERIENCE

MR. ELSAYED ELHOSHI[25] DR. RAHIMAH EMBONG

Act or behavior based on values and ethics as a standard for anything that, humans do desire and wish for, whether it can be seen, heard or felt by our senses. It shows the direction and determines the way choices are made and actions are carried out. It also tells the person what to do and what not to do in a given society. The aim of value and ethical education is to encourage young people's awareness of having moral values and their corresponding relationship to the world in which they live. Therefore, this paper presents and discusses the concept of values, ethics and moral values from the Islamic perspective, its importance in the Muslim societies and Islamic culture, its forms, and sources. The paper further shade more lights on the infusion of Islamic values and ethics in the Islamic schools, the role of teachers in promoting ethical behavior, the Malaysian experience in teaching moral values and ethics, and challenges that teachers faced in imparting Islamic values and ethics in schools. The paper concludes with some recommendations for addressing the challenges with a view to achieve the desired goals of the present day education systems.

26-BQ14-6448

USING SOCIAL MEDIA AS A COLLABORATIVE TOOL FOR ENHANCED LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

MR. QAIS ALI[26] AND MR. VIKAS RAO NAIDU, SENIOR LECTURER

Digital media is rapidly spreading its feather in the field of education and so is social media. Significantly over a decade ago as internet has been more widely used used on mobile devices, students are finding electronic format of learning materials better than printed versions. Most higher education institutions are encouraging the usage of smart devices as one of the teaching and learning aids. But due to the inception of social media activities such as instant messaging, online blogging, live feeds etc, students are getting diverted in their classroom sessions more easily on each notification from their mobile device. Hence, the same media sometimes acts as a barrier towards the smooth conduct of class sessions by faculty as they find some students losing their attention in the classes. If the same social media could be utilized effectively as a part of class activities, such barriers could be minimized or even avoided. In many cases, social

---

[25] Mr. Elsayed Elhoshi, Researcher, Research Institute for Islamic Product and Malay Civilization. (Thailand)
[26] Mr. Qais Ali, Student, Middle East College. (Oman)

media has been used very effective particularly for collaborative learning environment. For this practice to be implemented, re-designing the course plan is of utmost importance.

Every session must be planned in such a way that it covers the learning outcomes and faculty ensures that learning has taken place at the end, by means of some effective feedback mechanism. On the other hand it is also important to keep the traditional method of teaching at its rightful place, when and as required because usage of social media may not be always suitable for every module or topic of study. This paper provides a study about various aspects of social media and its pros and cons for implementation in education. Further it will discuss how social media can be used as one of the most effective tools in a collaborative learning environment. The authors will also suggest a framework, which can be implemented for enhanced learning in higher education using social media.

Keywords: Digital media; Social media; Collaborative learning; Enhanced learning; Teaching and learning aid

27-BO08-6320

SOCIAL TIES : CASE STUDY BY SINGLE OLD VULNERABLE MEN

DR. NAHOKO OKAMOTO[27] AND PROFESSOR CHIEKO GREINER, KOBE UNIVERSITY

This paper presents the finding from Japan, where information was collected from seven respondents about their social ties. In this paper, we focus on social spaces for single elderly men who have experienced homelessness. We explore the social connections the men gained by engaging in these social spaces.It highlighted their vulnerabilities and the ways they gained new social connections, as well as new identities underlying those connections, by participating in social gatherings. They also received an opportunity to interact with others and engage in enjoyable activities. The social gathering also enabled the men to communicate and interact with others on an ongoing basis and to find people whom they could trust. Our study highlighted how traditional social affiliations such as family and community no longer have a monopoly on feelings of trust and security, as people can derive these feelings from new kinds of social networks and form new kinds of underlying identities.

---

[27] Dr. Nahoko Okamoto, Associate Professor, Sophia University. (Japan)

LIST OF LISTENER(S)

MS. NEO MONTISI[28]
MR. BRIAN HLONGWA[29]
MR. JUSTUS DE GOEDE[30]

STAFF

MS. SAMANTHA SINTES-BARBER[31]

---

[28] Ms. Neo Montisi, Senior Coordinator: Ethics Committee, Gauteng Provincial Legislature. (South Africa)
[29] Mr. Brian Hlongwa, Chief Whip, Gauteng Provincial Legislature. (South Africa)
[30] Mr. Justus De Goede, Whip, Gauteng Provincial Legislature. (South Africa)
[31] Ms. Samantha Sintes-Barber, Conference Assistant/Co-ordinator, FLE Learning. (United Kingdom)

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Dr Poomintr Sooksripaisarnkit
Assistant Professor
City University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong SAR

Dr Ramandeep Chhina
Associate Professor and Head of Law, Edinburgh Napier University
United Kingdom

Dr Rajesh Sharma
Assistant Professor
City University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong

Prof. Tshepo Herbert Mongalo
Associate Professor
University of the Witwatersrand
South Africa

Dr Zhixiong Liao
Lecturer
University of Waikato
New Zealand

Ms. Florence Simbiri-Jaoko
Lecturer
University of Nairobi
Kenya

Dr Avnita Lakhani
Assistant Professor
City University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong

Dr Monika WIECZOREK-KOSMALA
Assistant Professor
University of Economics in Katowice
Poland

Dr Indianna Minto-Coy
Deputy Director of Mona ICT,
School of Business & Management
Jamaica

Dr Joanna Błach
Assisstant Professor
University of Economics in Katowice
Poland

Miss Kate Masih
Lecturer
London South Bank University
United Kingdom

Dr Bashar Malkawi
Associate Professor
University of Sharjah
UAE

Ms. Mercy Khaute
Assistant Professor
University of Delhi
India

Dr Jamil Ammar
Research Fellow
Rutgers Law School
USA

Dr Zinatul Zainol
Associate Professor
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
Malaysia

Dr Nitin Upadhyay
Associate Professor
Goa Institute of Management
India

FLE Learning Ltd

Conference Division

T: 0044 131 463 7007 F: 0044 131 608 0239

E: submit@flelearning.co.uk W: www.flelearning.co.uk