2017

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Oxford Conference Series: August 2017

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3rd Academic International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities AICSSH 2017 (Oxford) & 3rd Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education-AICMSE 2017 (Oxford)

Conference Venue: University of Oxford, St. Anne's College, Oxford, United Kingdom
Conference Dates: 17th-19th August 2017

AIC**SSH** Oxford

AIC**MSE** Oxford

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Format for citing papers
Author surname, initial(s). (2017). Title of paper. In Proceedings of the 3rd Academic International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities, (pp. xx-xx). Oxford, March 13th-15th, 2017.

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1-AS09-5171

DNA TECHNOLOGY – INNOVATIVE THINKING IN ARTS EDUCATION, COMMUNITY–BASED ARTS AND PERFORMANCE ARTS.

DR. S.CHANDRA SEKARAN[1]

This paper aims to explore how DNA technology can contribute to arts education and community-based arts through three different facets.

The first aspect of the paper will examine the research principles which has contributed to the creation of DNA Saree and DNA Carnatic* ,and how these research principles are applicable in art education. The second aspect of paper presents three research-based workshops; Bio-Arts Workshop, Dance Workshop and Music Workshop, and how the working process contributed to community-based learning. With regards to the final aspect of the paper, it will examine the system of thinking that lies in translating scientific knowledge into artistic language through a series of performance art works.

The paper concludes by providing several contexts such as understanding DNA technology in the area of teaching art education and community based arts, and the research methodologies that can be applied in translating scientific thinking into visual language. Also, these sorts of explorations provide new ways of introducing trans-disciplinary study through Life Science.

2-AS15-5196

IN DIRE STRAITS: TEACHER POLICIES AND STUDENT LEARNING LEVELS IN PAKISTAN

MS. TANYA KHAN MOHMAND[2]

The growing interest in the falling standard of public schools has stimulated research into analysing what goes into the educational cauldron of improving the quality of schools. This thesis aims to comparatively analyse the two provinces of Pakistan by considering the poor quality of public education as evidenced by the shared outcome variable of low student achievement levels. The provinces of Punjab and Balochistan have been judiciously selected by adopting Mill's (1843) Method of Agreement and analysed according to certain explanatory variables. Through the method of thematic analysis, recruitment and accountability are identified as two major factors of effective teacher policies, the poor design of which may be considered useful in understanding the poor student achievement levels of public schools found in the two provinces. By utilising Chubb and Moe's (1988) theory, I argue that these teacher policies of the public sector are ineffective when they are imposed on schools through democratic control and illustrate this in the context of the two prov- inces of Pakistan. Keywords: Public schools, recruitment, accountability, effectiveness, teacher policies.

3-AS05-5096

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ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF TERTIARY EDUCATION STUDENTS IN VOCATIONAL AND SCIENCE EDUCATION COURSES

MR. TAIWO OLAYANJU[3] AND MR. EBENEZER OJE[4]

Despite the over-saturatedness of the job market, there is still a high level of patronage for all forms of tertiary education by both the employed and the unemployed. This results in the yearly mass turn out of graduates with varying academic performances ranging from passes, merits, credits and even distinctions. The purpose of this study is to establish the quantity of graduates that fall into each of the levels as determinants of eventual economic implication of these results for the nation and the world, bearing in mind the recession the world is currently going through. Correlational research design was adopted. The population comprised all the Science and Vocational Education Students of the Federal College of Education (Technical), Akoka, Lagos for 2015/2016 academic session. All the students were used for the study and so no sampling was done. Two hypotheses guided the study. The College generated academic performance results in form of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of the students constituted the secondary data used. The data were analysed with mean, standard deviation and t-test statistics. The finding shows that there is a significant difference between the performance of Science and Vocational students and in favour of the Science students. It also shows that less than one percent of the students fall into the distinctions category, less than thirty two percent (32%) had credits, while others had either merits or passes. Based on this, it was concluded that majority of the graduates may not be able to start any job on their own but result to looking for white collar jobs. It was therefore recommended that all stakeholders in the fields of education should ensure that students are drilled to better mastery of their course contents and courses be made highly practical oriented. This will help to ensure that graduates will practice on their own at creating self-employment.

5-AW12-5149

LITERATURE AND RELIGION: AN INTERFACE

PROF. BASAVARAJ DONUR[5]

The relationship between literature and religion is as old as literature itself. The debate on this issue of great literary and cultural significance has generated a good degree of controversy in every society all over the world. It has been a never ending process. But it has paved the way for the emergence of various theories of literature and it has also given rise to various cultural and literary debates and discourses. Some writers argue that literature has nothing to do with religion because its objective, its purposes and its effects are different from those of religion. Literature is secular in nature whereas religion is didactic in character. Some critics argue that literature has a close relationship with religion, the end of both literature and religion is one and the same, and both aim at creating an ideal society where men and women live with mutual love and respect. They further argue that the aesthetic value attributed to literature can also be obtained from religion and religious texts.

The paper examines the debates of Plato and Aristotle in this context and these debates have paved the way for the rise of the whole gamut of western literary and cultural discourses.

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The paper concludes that these debates only reinforce the relationship between religion and literature.

The paper examines the relationship between literature and religion and discusses the debates on these very vital issues concerning human life and civilization starting from Plato up to the 20th century and to substantiate the arguments that literature and religion are not essentially different from each other, they are complementary to each other, they impact and influence each other and they together create a healthy society where people of diverse socio-religious, political and cultural backgrounds live with mutual love, honour and respect, the study examines T S Eliot's play The Murder in the Cathedral.

6-AW31-5059

MALE PROSTITUTES IN CONTEMPORARY THAI ONLINE LITERATURE

DR. ORATHAI PIAYURA[6]

Male prostitution was widely presented in Thai contemporary gay literature. This study examined Online literature in one decade from 2005-2015. Data were collected from 9 short stories selected from gay websites. The selected texts were analyzed by gender and sexuality approach.

The results of the study revealed that male prostitutes being presented in gay literature were mainly students with poor background. There were only small numbers of professional prostitutes. The reasons for entering the career of prostitution were financial problem and being rape by other men.

Keywords: Male Prostitute, Sexuality, Homosexual, Thai Online Literature

7-AW25-5312

THE COLONY RE-VISIONED – AMITAV GHOSH'S IBIS TRILOGY

MS. SINDHU SEKAR[7]

Amitav Ghosh's Ibis Trilogy (Sea of Poppies, River of Smoke and Flood of Fire) traces the years between 1838-42. The context is the First Opium War. Through the landscapes of India and China, we take a look at the changing fortunes of two peoples whose fates are interlinked and equally thrown asunder as a result of opportunistic elements. Thrown in the mix are the Americans, the Egyptians and the British whose trade with the Eastern countries has irrevocably altered the lives of everyone involved. While there are heroes and villains, there is no archetype of villainy or heroism that Ghosh falls back on.

Central to this paper will be to demonstrate how Ghosh employs textual strategies in his novels to re-present, subvert and re-appropriate our colonial past to give us a more holistic perspective of our past where the unfolding events wreaking havoc on lives of people from two cultures was a result of capitalistic ambitions of both foreign and local elements. He uses this opportunity to also reveal the social class and caste divisions as well as the distinct national identities that converged upon one another and aided and abetted the crime of immoral drug trafficking. He portrays a world infinitely complex, with no easy answers and takes a hard look at the reasons for mass upheaval of lives as a result of the opium trade that flourished in China in the first half of the 19th century and the destruction it wrought on the Chinese populace,

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eating away at the well-being of Chinese society like a termite eating away at wood. Hindusthan served as the site of production of opium. In these novels, Ghosh acts as a mimic-man. Owing to his syncretic perspective, the worldview he puts forth resists the colonial representation of the "native". His in-between position empowers him to stand in the middle of two parallel tracks and becomes the linking force, shedding new light on our understanding of our past. This mimic-man is not Naipaul's powerless individual, confused and sapped of energy. Ghosh is the mimic-man as Homi K Bhabha understands mimicry; revealing the slippages of colonial stereotyping. From the Third Space he articulates a reality not recorded in our history books. It is neither a jingoistic "national" view of the incorruptible, simple and rural Indians being colonized by the British Empire nor is it the Western view of colonization as the mere spread of Free Trade. To this end, Ghosh uses textual strategies such as characterization, body of the actor, costume and setting, language, idea of nationality and fictional history as sites of resistance to control the gaze of the audience highlighting the "double-vision" that he possesses. Because of his hybridity, Ghosh dismantles the assumptions constructed and propagated through colonialist literature. He reclaims the right to represent a Self thus far considered the Other.

8-AW03-4974

ME THAT IS NOT ME: BRAM STOKER'S DRACULA AS A FIGURE OF THE ABJECT

MS. BORA SHIN[8] AND PROF. IL-YEONG KIM[9]

Dracula by Bram Stoker is, as Anne Mcwhir indicates, remarkable for its blurring and confusion of categories. Modern and primitive, civilized and savage, science and myth are confused. So too is Dracula its main character: Dracula is an undead who is neither alive nor dead, and he is a human with animal-like sharp teeth, sometimes transforming himself into a wolf or a bat. In short Dracula is a being of mixture, a monster who seems to transgress the natural law.

The vampiric nature represented by Dracula, however, is inherent in every human being as suggested by the resemblances between Van Helsing, one of vampire hunters, and Dracula in their appearances and speech habits as well as by vampirized Lucy and Mina who come to have a strong sense of bond with Dracula through so-called "blood-baptism". That is, Dracula is a part of our very selves which we abhor and reject as if he were a monster fundamentally different from us. Dracula is, in this sense, a figure of the abject, which Julia Kristeva defines as "me that is not me."

The abject, according to Kristeva, is a part of oneself which exists independently of oneself. It is what was once considered as a part of oneself or one's identity, but has since been rejected because it is believed to confuse the distinction between what is self and what is other, thus disturbing one's identity. The abject is also threatening to the society, since the abject blurs the clear boundary or distinction on which the society depend for its survival.

The characteristics of the abject correspond to that of Dracula in several aspects. First of all, Dracula's residence is located in the center of London, which implies that Dracula is the part of our selves, like the abject. Furthermore, Dracula is, like the abject, an object of rejection, since he brings out the vampirism in ideal female characters, which leads us to doubt a female identity. In short, Dracula is a figure of the abject: though he is, like the abject, a part of

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ourselves, he should be rejected because he challenges the idea of "an angel in the house", that is, ideal female identity, while putting in danger Victorian patriarchal society whose survival depends on clear distinction between men and beasts as well as the "angel in the house" and a whore. Vampire hunters' effort to eliminate Dracula, therefore, should be understood as an attempt to reinstate definite categories and distinctions with the expulsion of the monstrous, that is, the abject, because reestablishment of clear boundaries, as they believe as the upholders of the Victorian society, is essential to the survival of their society.

10-AW27-5307

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITALS IN MEGACITY, KARACHI : A CASE ON PEOPLE'S HEALTHCARE FACILITY SELECTION CRITERIA AND CONCERNS

MS. SHAMAILA BURNEY[10]

The mega city Karachi is one of the largest and only mega city of Pakistan, with the highest rate of urbanization in south Asia (32%) followed by Maldives. (Amina,khan 2014)1. Karachi is the third most densely populated megacity that alone plays an important role in urban demography of Pakistan.(Haq.M 2014) where approximately one in five urban dwellers reside in Karachi only, moreover it is growing day by day. Like any mega city this problem of rapid urbanization and high growth rate of increase in population puts constraints on existing resources and poses serious challenges for different sectors of Karachi. Likewise the health sector of Karachi is also facing serious challenges in terms, non-availability of qualified doctors in public hospitals, non-availability of medicines & latest equipment, poor infrastructure, overburden hospitals with patients belonging to rural areas and lack of quality healthcare facilities. Healthcare services particularly in public sector are very much neglected field in Karachi and all over Pakistan and thus needs special consideration. This paper aims to present a synoptic view of concerns of people while selecting health care facility in Karachi with the identification of criteria that the residents of Karachi uses to select Healthcare facility in order to provide solutions and recommendations for the improvement of Health care facilities in Karachi. Well-structured cross sectional questionnaire was used through random sampling technique and two stage clusters sampling to record the responses of total of 1991 households. Out of the total no 11127 no. of respondents, only 580, (5.2 %) sought treatment in public health care facilities and, 2440 (21.9 %) respondents visited private healthcare facilities. Research results shows that Cost is the only significant factor because of which people opt for treatment at public healthcare facility.
Keywords: Megacities, Karachi, Pakistan's Health sector, Healthcare Infrastructure, Health care facility selection criteria, Concerns of people, Health systems

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11-AW18-5227

BEHIND THE SCENES OF THE HOSTILE-WORLD SCENARIO RESEARCH: REFLECTIONS ON RESEARCHERS' RESILIENCE AND VULNERABILITY

DR. IRIT BLUVSTEIN[11] AND DR. KFIR IFRAH AND PROF. DOV SHMOTKIN

Several methodological and human themes were prompted by a quantitative study conducted in the framework of the conceptual model the pursuit of happiness in a hostile world (Shmotkin, 2005, 2011; Shmotkin and Shrira, 2012, 2013), investigating physical and mental health of older adults with physical disability and bereaved parents. These themes were discussed in 66 weekly research meetings held between October 2015 and April 2017. Based on a detailed documentation of these meetings, this presentation will focus on the experience of quantitative researches and the possible emotional effects of their involvement in trauma-related study.

It is widely recognised in research literature and theory that health professionals exposed to traumatic life stories may suffer from secondary traumatization, vicarious traumatization, or compassion fatigue (Cohen and Collens, 2013; Figley and Ludick, 2017; McCann and Pearlman, 1990). Yet, there is almost no awareness of the possibility that even a relatively structured and short-term exposure to traumatic materials in a quantitative study setting may elicit distress and traumatization. A prominent theme that emerged in reflective dialogues in the current study team during collecting data on the participants' mental status was the vulnerability and resilience of the researchers themselves. The researchers realized that hostile-world scenarios are tangible not only in the participants' lives but also in their own lives. Researchers who interviewed the participants showed signs of traumatization such as ruminating on the traumatic experiences they heard and seeing the world as unsafe for themselves and their loved ones. Vulnerability was also manifested in moral stress (Fried and Fisher, 2016), e.g., caring for the participants' well-being during the interview while adhering to the research protocol. Researchers' resilience was advanced by actively creating new sources of collegial support, such as special team meetings and a virtual group. Also, the researchers gained strength and validation through the exposure to the interviewees' resilience and coping resources as well as to the meaning they found in participating in the study. Sharing these experiences in the research meetings also contributed to a broader sense of staff resilience (Itzhaki et al., 2015).

This presentation aims to advance the awareness of possible personal consequences among researchers involved in trauma research, and to elucidate the understanding of parallel processes of vulnerability and resilience among participants and researchers in trauma studies.

12-AW14-5018

HEALTH STATUS OF ELDERLY POPULATION : AN EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM INDIA

DR. SONALI CHAKRABORTY[12]

According to UN (2010), India is the second largest country after china to bear elderly population(60+). The growth rate of this population is also in an alarming state, three per cent per annum, far higher than the growth rate of the children and younger age cohort. So population ageing become a serious problem in India as other countries like Asia, Caribbean, Latin America etc. The needs and problems of the elderly vary significantly according to their

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age, socioeconomic status, health, living status and other such background characteristics (Siva Raju, 2002).There has been a great change in the family structure that reduces informal family support towards the elderly care now a day in India. The emergence of nuclear family, weakening of kinship and community relations, migration of youth for better livelihood, increasing participation of female workforce all are the direct and indirect causes that forced the elderly to be marginalized. Moreover Indian society has faced discrimination against gender line, caste system, religion difference, income profile, educational attainment, rural urban residence, getting provision of minimum sanitation level etc. All these factors also are great threat towards elderly population for leading a decent life.

As poor health is generally thought to be the outcome of poor economic and social status ,mostly seen in the developing countries an empirical attempt has been made here , aims to capture the socioeconomic and demographic predictors that can explain the self-rated health status or well being categorized as 'poor' and 'good/excellent'. The relation of health status with socioeconomic inequality, and gender differential has been done with statistical methodologies like regression analysis, Lorenze curve among the elderly Indian in most recent past(year 2014) The unit level data of survey on 'Health in India' conducted by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO, 2014) has been used to assess this situation. The available database however partly subjective in nature as data relies mainly on self reporting system. Thus the process may get affected by subjectivity and also the consciousness and perception of an individual about health. Despite all these well-recognized problems and difficulties of measurement, the reported information of health status obtained in nationally representative large scale surveys would be extremely useful, especially in the absence of clinically validated surveys.

13-AS07-5090

FACTORS INFLUENCING PARENTS' CHOICE OF RELIGIOUS PRIVATE PRE-SCHOOLS

MR. HISHAMUDDIN SALIM[13] ZAITON MUSTAFA, LECTURER; NOR HAFIZAH ABDULLAH, LECTURER; S. NUR MURSALINA S. AZMY, LECTURER; NURAZAN M. ROUYAN, LECTURER; AND SUFFIAN HADI AYUB, LECTURER

Religious private pre-schools is flourishing in Malaysia as a result of high demand from parents. In finding the best place for their children's early education, some parents prefer the 'branded pre-schools' despite the exorbitant fees charged. This study examines the factors that influence parents' preferences when choosing branded religious pre-schools for their children. Six parents from three religious private pre-schools were interviewed using in-depth semi-structured interviews for this purpose. The results showed that the factors that influence parents' choices the most are the religious syllabus, teachers' traits, medium of instruction, children's safety, school facilities, number of students in the classroom, location and the tuition fees of the pre-schools

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14-AS04-4997

GLOBALIZATION AND EDUCATIONAL CHANGE: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

DR. RFAH ALYAMI[14]

The paper discusses recent educational innovation and development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia within the broader context of educational reform globally. The aim of the paper is to provide essential background to the research context by describing the impact of globalization on the educational system in Saudi Arabia. The argument is that there are two opposing views about globalisation. The first perceives globalization linked with neoliberal economic theory as a positive development. Neoliberal economic theory places emphasis on the primacy of the market as the key regulatory mechanism. As such, free- market ideology has also been applied to the social arena including healthcare and education. "Advocates of global neo-liberalism argue that the prevailing system of development will result in economic growth, employment, affordable quality goods and service, and a reduction in world poverty" (Dyer, Humphries, Fitzgibbons, & Hurd, 2014, p. 82). The second argument is more critical about globalization and argues from a cultural and social perspective that:

15-AS14-4949

GLOCAL COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: THE IMPACT OF EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' SELF-AUTHORSHIP

MS. NOHA ABDELMOATY[15]

College students face a multitude of challenges that incorporate the need to think critically, explore potentials and interests, detect which path to follow, and develop intercultural maturity. Consequently, aiming at navigating life complexity, universities' learning outcomes are required to correspond to epistemological, intrapersonal, and interpersonal dimensions of development, whose integration constitute what developmental theorists term self-authorship. The purpose of this research study was to examine the impact of college students' engagement in community based extra-curricular activities on the development of their self-authorship. To achieve this, participants were recruited from three categories of extra-curricular activities practiced at a transnational university in Egypt. Purposive sampling technique was employed for choosing students who are active in a local community service or an on-campus cultural club/organization or who have travelled to volunteer in a community service project abroad. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with thirty students from various majors and academic years. Findings showed that the impact of students' involvement in these activities encompassed five main themes: embracing difference, self -awareness, local/ glocal altruistic responsibility, inner epistemological validation, and pillaring one's self and the other. Additionally, results revealed the emergence of an inner voice guiding the construction of knowledge, identity, and social relations. These findings emphasize required endeavors by higher education stakeholders to consider practices that have the potential of promoting university students' self-authorship.

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RELIGION EDUCATION IN DIFFERENT CONTEXTS: AN ATTEMPT TOWARDS MOBILIZING THE REFORM OF RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE AND PRACTICES IN EGYPT.

MS. DAREEN ABUELYOSR[16]

Reforming religious discourse, as urged by the current Egyptian president "Abdel Fattah Al Sisi", calls for reforming the Egyptian education, precisely the religious education taught in Egyptian primary and secondary schooling. This paper sheds the light on the importance of Religious education and how it manipulates the sociocultural status of nations and in turn defines such nation's mindsets and ideologies. It reveals the strong relationship between sociocultural status, religion and education in the Egyptian society, with a conclusion that religion is a life norm that cannot be separated from the fundamentals of building the Egyptian nation, such as education. Thus when thinking about reform, especially the reform of the religious discourse, religious education is an important area to be focused on, modified and reformed, if needed, in a way that serves the desired general reform based on advancing civics and citizenship values, generating citizens capable of benefiting themselves and their society. The research paper is divided into six sections. The first section aims at providing an adequate body of literature review and references that support the crucial role of education in general in shaping lives and building nations. The second section of this paper gives a brief background on the sociocultural and political status of the Egyptian society before and after the 25th of January revolution. This section also sheds the light on the general education status in Egyptian secondary schools including the style of religious education followed.

The third section provides a discussion about what religious education is, highlighting the meanings behind several terms used to describe that type of education. It also argues variety of goals adopted by different contexts in implementing religious education in schools as well as referring to opinions with or against the idea of teaching religion in schools. Section four of this paper proposes supporting evidence to the validity and essentiality of adopting religious education, through presenting some successful stories of different countries with different contexts around the world, regarding the implementation of such type of education as a successful attempt in reforming their education system in particular and enhancing their country status in general. Some of the addressed countries in this section share similar context to that of Egypt.

Section five of this paper, discusses how the successful attempts mentioned earlier in section four that were taken by various countries in reforming their religious education, could be adopted and tailored to create some sort of reform to the Egyptian religious education currently implemented, as well as to shed the light on some challenges that could occur in response to such reform.

The final section of this paper is a sum up to the ideas discussed, proposing a supported conclusion in reference to the argument that was presented, raising Some implications and future recommendations that might be useful for future attempts to reforming Religion Education in Egypt .

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17-AW17-5257

GENDER EQUALITY FROM A PERSPECTIVE OF RETURN OF SCHOOLING OF RURAL-TO-URBAN WORKERS IN CHINA- EMPIRICAL STUDY BASED ON CHIP

MS. XINYI ZHANG[17]

In 2015, Chinese government emphasizes the significance of gender equality and women's development in its official documents. Gender equality is a critical task of sustainable development goals and in China's blueprint of "building a harmonious society". This research focuses on the gender gap among rural-to-urban workers, which has become China's main labor force in the secondary and tertiary industry, from the perspective of return of schooling. The research firstly gives a brief review of the situation concerning gender problems among rural-to-urban workers. Then an empirical analysis is conducted. Based on the traditional and developed form of Mincer equation, the research discusses the gender gap of migrant worker group from a perspective of return of schooling. Comparison is made between the rural sample and urban sample. The conclusion sheds light on the empowerment of women in rural areas in China.

18-AS24-5250

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL POLARIZATION ON SOCIAL NETWORKS

DR. WHASUN JHO[18]

After the paradigm shift brought about by the development of information technology, we have seen the development of a variety of communication mechanisms and networks, and this has given rise to great expectations regarding new communities and democratic life. Nonetheless, the development of communication media does not automatically lead to high social quality. New political communication mechanisms bring about different social consequences depending on the structure and social capital of societies in which they are used, the attitude and awareness of citizens who are the principle users of such mechanisms, and changes to state-civil society relations (Putnam, 1993). This study investigates the structure and dynamics of social networks in order to examine how polarization is portrayed in cyberspace, as well as the causes of this phenomenon, and attempts to find the means to resolve polarization and achieve political development. The acquisition of biased information and self-reinforcing characteristic of persons using media prevents the active exchange of opinions between participants and can serve to maximize polarization. Focusing on Twitter, this paper analyzes the ideological structure of polarization on online social networks, compared to the offline ideological propensity in countries. We also see if any forms of ideological or political asymmetries are observed among the SNS users in terms of their levels of activity or engagement according to individuals' ideological or partisan positions. And the paper also examines how ideologically different users are distinguished from each other in terms of their online political behavior.

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19-AS21-5291

THE EFFECT OF PALERMO CONVENTION TO COMBAT THE CRIME OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN UNITED KINGDOM & KINGDOM OF JORDAN

MR. AHMAD AL-AWAMLEH[19]

For a long time, the issue of human trafficking has raised much concern in the global economy. A significant number of countries like America and the United Kingdom have made efforts to formulate unique ad appropriate strategies geared toward curbing this global problem. Key among the approach adopted by these countries is through provisions contained in international treaties as well as domestic legislation's that ban any form of human trafficking in the global economy.

In the year 2000, the United Nations formulated the Palermo Protocol that focuses on eliminating the vice of human trafficking. This research explains the incidences of human trafficking in the global arena as well as unravel the role played by international bodies to curb this tragic event.

The research also will scrutinise the provisions of the Protocol as well as discussing the international Conventions and instruments that the UK Government has ratified to combat crimes of human trafficking in the UK, namely England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

This study, will focus on the issues of human trafficking in Jordan. To get an understanding of the whole issue of human trafficking, the study will analyse the legislative process in Jordan and determine if the vice falls under organised crime under Jordanian law. The focus will be on the Jordan legal system and the relationship of the country with its neighbours and the international organisations like Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and European Union (EU) to get insight into the effectiveness of the Protocol in reducing human trafficking.

The study will conclude with an analysis of the experience from victims of human trafficking and will suggest a potential ways for their protection in Jordan and UK. Having identified the reasons for the ineffectiveness of the rules against human trafficking in Jordan, this study will suggest potential measures that could be adopted.

20-AS19-5277

FACTORS RELATED TO BODY IMAGE IN KOREAN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

PROF. INSUK CHOI[20] AND MS. JI SOO IM[21]

The term 'lookism' does not define only to the adults in Korea society. In recent days, children are affected by unrealistic beauty standard given by the society. They are less likely to be satisfied with their body, accordingly, negative body image in early childhood has been reported to be related to maladjustment issues such as sense of inferiority, eating disorders, and depression when emerging to adulthood.

The purpose of this study is to find out the factors related to body image in Korean preschool children. The participants of this study are from the 1st year of the short-term longitudinal study conducted in the year of 2016, comprised of 97 preschoolers (Mean age = 61.8 months) and their mothers. The body image in Korean preschoolers was measured by their body satisfaction by using figure rating scale. The scale measured the difference between

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perceived and ideal body selection. Body image in this context refers to person's perception of physical appearance toward their own body, the subjective sense and attitude for one's body that involves body satisfaction. To investigate the factors related to their body image, children's personal characteristics (gender, BMI), sociocultural factors (mother's body related verbal message, children's exposure to media) were measured.

The results of the study are as follow. Children with higher experience of media exposure showed lower body dissatisfaction. Furthermore, mothers of children with higher standardized score of BMI perceived their children to be healthier but gave more verbal message on weight reduction. To examine the factors related to preschoolers' body satisfaction, the regression analysis was conducted with SES (Socio-economic status), mother's level of education, children's gender, standardized BMI score, mother's body-related verbal message (weight reduction message, weight gain message), and media exposure as independent variables. The results are as follow, the standardized score of BMI and SES were positively associated with preschoolers' body satisfaction. However, mother's level of education and verbal message on weight reduction were negatively associated with preschooler's body satisfaction.

These findings imply that mother's positive and negative verbal message on children's body can affect children's body image. Moreover, the results show that family's SES or mother's level of education may play a role as an influential factor suggesting future research on preschooler's body image in accordance to other factors in family environment. The results also suggest that family and educational programs should provide healthy environment to foster positive body image since early childhood.

22-AW29-5136

THE ART OF LIVING IN LIMBO : A CINEMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE HOURS

MS. GAMZE YALCIN[22]

> Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
> The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune
> Or to take arms against a sea of troubles
> And by opposing end them. (Hamlet, Act III, Scene I)

The aim of this paper is to elucidate the themes of testimony, vulnerability and trauma in the movie The Hours (2002) from the perspective of trauma theory. "Dying/ Is an art, like everything else./ I do it exceptionally well." says Sylvia Plath ironically in her poem Lady Lazarus. (Plath,2004:59) In the same period Samuel Beckett in his play Waiting for Godot (1953) reflects two depressed men who have great wish to die but no capability of taking action. Plath and Beckett in their works give a glimpse about the psychological condition of the modern man who on the one hand attempts to escape the anguish of existence, but on the other hand fails to finalize his/her existence. This ambivalent psychological condition, delineated by Plath and Beckett, is best described by the notion of Limbo. Limbo which defines both literally and metaphorically stucking between hell and heaven is generally used in modern literary works to emphasize characters and of course modern man's ebb and flow between life and death. The Hours (2002), main focus of this paper, inspired by Virginia Woolf's novel Mrs Dalloway (1925) and Michael Cunningham's novel The Hours(1998) through its innovative and extraordinary style indicates the timeless impact of trauma on traumatized psyches.

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Stephen Daldry adapting neurotic anxieties of characters between suicide and life into the screen tried to trace and collect the pieces of traumatized minds in different layers of time and space. In the movie Daldry resorting to the techniques of trauma fiction successfully mirrors how the characters become the actresses/actors of the art of living instead the art of dying.
Key Words: The Hours, Stephen Daldry, Film Studies, Trauma Theory, Trauma Fiction, Limbo

23-AW08-5168

THE IMAGE OF "LABYRINTH" IN BORGES'S "THE ALEPH" AND "THE HOUSE OF THE ASTERION"

MS. MING-JU HSIEH[23]

This paper aims to discuss the images of "labyrinth" in two short stories of Jorge Luis Borges, "The Aleph"(1949) and "The House of the Asterion" (1947). In "The Aleph"(1949) and "The House of Asterion"(1947) the image of "labyrinth" is presented to discuss the ontological and metaphysical questions of the universe. Borges brings spiritual crisis of the twentieth century in enigmatic ways. In addition, he presents the contemporary crisis of the modern society in the adaption of Greek mythology, addressing spiritual crisis in the course of the human history. Written in the first person narrative, Borges creates a character for himself and talks directly to his reader through the narrator as a writer. Nevertheless, even though the writer, Borges, disguises as a character, the narrator is neither omnipotent nor omniscient. While introducing the "Aleph" to the reader, he plays the role as a writer and a friend of Carlos Argentino that he is totally unknown about the "Aleph." The vivid depiction of the "Aleph" is presented while he comments on the mysterious experience and doubts the authenticity of the one in the cellar of Carlos's house. On the other hand, as the recurrent symbol of "house" appears in "The House of Asterion," the narrator shifts to "Asterion," the Minotaur, a monstrous animal in Greek mythology. Asterion is restricted in a labyrinth on the island of Crete. Borges represents the image of "labyrinth" in the short story, as the "Aleph." Borges reverses the convention of "Asterion" in Greek mythology. The image of "labyrinth," as the structure and skeleton of Borges's short stories, is the creation and art of human intelligence. Borges breaks the boundaries of grand narratives through the symbolical ruin of ingenious creation of human civilization in "The House of Asterion" and elaborates the limitation of eternity.

24-AW28-5127

TWO CONRTOVERSIAL FACES OF MAD PEOPLE AS VICTIMS OR ESCAPIST

MS. KADRIYE BOZKURT[24]

Madness with its vague, unexplainable, flexible, subjective nature has always been discussed throughout the ages and as Eckhart Tolle says "the history of humanity can be called even the history of madness" (9). Madness with its unrealistic or imaginary world, and its nature hard or impossible to understand has became focus of attention in different fields of science like anthropology, sociology, philosophy, psychiatry or psychoanalysis.The unstable nature of madness that changes regarding the person, society, time and geography makes it difficult to draw precise boundaries. Madness consists of controversial features in itself as it appears in conflicting ways in mad people. Mostly attributed with the negative implications, mad people

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indeed are parts and also the outcomes of the human history; during centuries madness has been associated with negative connotations.

The vague nature of madness, its subjectivity and ignorance of society prevent full scale progresses on madness. So in this paper, four selected films about madness are chosen because manifestation of the effect of some social facts on madness and the response of the mad to these existing conditions is aim of this study. These films that deal with mental illnesses, Shock Corridor (1963), Don't Say a Word (2001), Stonehearst Asylum (2014) and One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest (1975) are crucial as they give the detailed description of normalization process that Michel Foucault proposes about mental institutions and they reveal some of possible social reasons drive mad people to madness justifying R.D Laing's theory of anti-psychiatry with their characters behaviors. These films carry many sub-narratives in themselves that can be analyzed in different dimensions; these dimensions and the conscious madness are the focus of the study.

Key words: Madness, Negative Implications, Michel Foucault, R.D Laing.

25-AW10-4948

EFFECTS OF GAME PLAYERS' SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE ON AGGRESSION

DR. HYE RIM LEE[25]; MR. KONG JEON YOUNG[26]; PROF. JEONG EUI JUN; AND MR. LEE SUNG JE

With the increasing spread of the online games in the past decade, numerous research regarding aspect of players' aggression transition through playing games mainly focused on external factors, often neglecting internal aspects of game players. Besides, although social intelligence was negatively related to aggression, no one attempt to find out the casual relationship in the game research area. Social intelligence not only regulates cognitive processes but also can refer to persons' ability to cope with life's circumstances. Recent study implied that cognitive regulation might be critical for hostile thoughts and feelings. Therefore, we considered alleviated aggressive tendency which related to cognitive control, indicating the possibility for stopping the activated angry and hostile emotions. In that Intelligence is highly correlated with cognitive control, we assumed that players with high levels of social intelligence would decrease aggression tendencies. We conducted a two-wave panel study 2000 Korea adolescents. The results indicated that social intelligence significant predictors of alleviated aggressive tendencies. Not only that, it also reduced stress, depression and loneliness. Thus, higher social intelligence can be considered an antecedent of alleviated negative feelings among adolescent game player.

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27-AW02-4919

CURRENCY CARRY TRADES PROFITABILITY: EVIDENCE FROM EMERGING AND FRONTIER MARKETS OF AFRICA

MR. ERIC NKANSAH[27]   PROF. IRRSHAD KASEERAM, VICE DEAN, FACULTY OF COMMERCE, ADMIN & LAW

We study the profitability of currency carry trade amongst forty currency pairs targeting currencies of Africa's emerging and frontier markets funded by four major currencies in the world with low interest rate namely US Dollars (USD), Euro (EUR), Japanese Yen (JPY) and British Pound Sterling (GBP) between the period of 1998 and 2015. We document that the uncovered interest parity hypothesis is rejected in a considerable number of currency pairs. We show that the Huber weighting robust regression performs better in the fitting the African data which is plagued with reasonable amount of influential data points, than the ordinary least squares. We show that Africa's currency carry trade is more profitable during periods of financial crisis when all other investments globally are on their knees. Thus our African currency carry trade portfolio shows strong performance against the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) index and the realised returns of the Deutsche Bank G10 FX Carry Trade index during the global financial crisis which started in 2007 to 2009. We again show that currency carry trade returns in Africa varies over time and performs better within a short term.

28-AS25-5148

ON THE THRESHOLD OF CHANGE: ANALYSING THE CLASH BETWEEN IDEAL WOMAN CONCEPT AND NEW WOMAN CONCEPT IN DRACULA

MS. GAMZE YALCIN[28]

From the beginning of life gender issue preserves its place as being one of the most discussed problems in society. Women, as one of the focuses of gender issue, frequently find themselves stucked between two choices uttered by Hamlet:

> Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
> The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune
> Or to take arms against a sea of troubles
> And by opposing end them. (Hamlet, Act III, Scene I)

In other words, women always endeavoured to decide whether to fight against social and patriarchal prejudices or to accept them. Women's anguish of existence in the androcentric world has echoed in the works of many literary figures. Bram Stoker's novel Dracula is among these literary pieces which reflects women's dilemma between acting the role of an "Ideal Woman" or a "New Woman". In the novel Stoker focusing on Mina Harker as the ideal woman, and Lucy Westenra as the new woman corrupted by a vampire, tries to shed light on the altering role of women in the 19th century. Newly appeared manifestos about the rights of women, dogmatic oppression of the patriarchal perspective and women's fresh attempts to establish an independent identity, appear in the novel between the lines of gothic and mysterious story of Dracula. Thus the aim of this paper is to elucidate the clash between "Ideal Woman Concept" and "New Woman Concept" in Stoker's Dracula in the aspect of Psychoanalytical Feminist literary theory by referring to concepts of vampire as well as mythic and religious beliefs.
Key Words: Gender, Feminism, Psychoanalysis, Vampires, Bram Stoker, Dracula

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29-AS22-5129

REVEALING BRUTAL FACTS THROUGH ABSURD THEATRE: ABSURDITY IN RED EYE OF LOVE BY ARNOLD WEINSTEIN

MS. KADRIYE BOZKURT[29]

Described by some critics as anti-realistic or anti-theatre, absurd theatre with nonlinear plot, cyclical narration and lack of cause and effect relationship neglects the notions of conventional theatre. Focusing on the issue of human existence on the world and the desperate condition of man struggling against his fate, absurd theatre presents chaotic, uncertain, hopeless, illogical and meaningless atmosphere. As critic and modern dramatist Martin Esslin (1918-2002) asserts absurd theatre shocks the audience bringing them face to face the harsh facts of life.

The play The Red Eye of Love written by Arnold Weinstein in 1961 unfolds the same blur atmosphere of vital events that extend over a long time of wars, capitalism and depression as well as unfolding an eccentric love triangle. The flow of the play's action, the use of language and creation of the characters reflect the mystery and absurdity challenging the despair of the human situation. So, the aim of this paper is to analyze this play in terms of its adherence to absurd theatre.

Key Words: Absurd Theatre, Human Existence, The Red Eye of Love.

30-AS23-5130

THE REPRESENTATION OF MISANTHROPY IN "A ROSE FOR EMILY" AND "TIMON OF ATHENS"

MS. GAMZE SENTURK[30]

As it is described in Oxford Dictionary, the concept of "misanthropist" refers to "a person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society". It came from Greek work "misanthropos". Misein means "hate" and anthropos means "man". In literature, misanthropist characters were mostly used by many writers such as William S. Gilbert, Jonathan Swift in their literary works. The most famous misanthropist character is Moliere's Alceste in his 1666 work Le Misantrope. This study which focuses on William Faulkner's "A Rose for Emily" (1930) and William Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens" (1623) aims at analysing misanthropist characters, Emily and Timon in the mentioned works.

Keywords: Misanthrophy, Misanthropist characters, "A Rose for Emily", "Timon of Athens".

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31-AW21-5248

THREE LEAPS IN HUMAN EVOLUTION

MR. OKTAY KAYNAK[31]

Human became modern human experiencing three main leaps:

1. The Leap of Bipedalism: Our common ancestor was a tree dwelling animal 7-8mya. Changing environmental and habitat conditions (great volcanoes and great rift formations in east Africa) forced that primate to hunt and gather their food in shallow water which was lakeside, riverside and swamp. This behaviour forced that primate to walk on two feet (selective pressure). During 4-5my. that australopithecine walked on two feet to find food in shallow waters At nights this australopithecine was climbing up for sleeping on the trees which hadn't something to eat on them due to volcanic ashes. Australopithecine behaviour was semi-arboreal, semi-aquatic. Bipedalism drove to vertical body according to the physical laws. The human didn't become intelligent living being, becoming free handed and using free hands. The hands of chimpanzees and other primates are free. They use their hands they can't become intelligent living being.

2. The Leap of Mental Overturning: The embryo's head of all terrestrial mammalians are faced to birth canal. Our common ancestor's embryo's head was at the same position as today's terrestrial mammalian. Nearly 2mya. australopithecine body gradually became upright and australopithecine embryo gave an adaptive response to that vertical body. This adaptive response was overturning of embryo in accordance with physical laws. As a result of this overturning (1800) embryo head turned towards mother's diaphragm. Modern human embryos reverse this overturning on the 7th month of pregnancy and get ready for birth. This mental overturning triggered skull (brain) growing. The science of embryology shows that embryo's skull grows, develops and forms according to the vector forces affecting the embryo's skull from inside and outside in uterus. The embryo overturned nearly 2mya. when australopithecine body become gradually upright. As a result of that overturning, the same vector forces as the vector forces affecting modern human embryo skull from inside and outside, affected australopithecine embryo's skull. This hypothesis can be tested; one chimpanzee embryo can be implanted into modern human uterus. Namely the vector forces affecting human embryo skull from inside and outside can be applied to chimpanzee embryo's skull (not hybrid, eggs and sperms are belonging to chimpanzee)

3. The Leap of Mental Threshold: The mental capacity began to develop when australopithecine's skull (brain) grew. It is generally accepted that there is a relationship between brain size and mental capacity. In my opinion there is a linear rate between brain size and mental capacity up to mental threshold. That value of threshold may be 650-800cc. of brain size. Those australopithecines began to use sticks and stones as weapons against their prey and predators after this value of threshold was exceeded. They hunted their prey throwing stones and using long and pointy sticks. They wielded that weaponry always. As a result of that new behaviour they could enter, encroach to every animal's habitat including big cats. They colonized the world with their weaponry.

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32-AS11-5219

ON THE COMMODIFICATION OF PASSIONS IN THE NETWORK SOCIETY

MR. ASHER JOSPE[32]

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

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

Mankind is manifesting a passion for ever changing experiences each of which brings with it ever increasing enjoyment. However, satisfaction of the passion is not part of the capitalistic world. The more people experience enjoyment the more they want to experience. From the Capitalism point of view this an ideal position as people consume enjoyment with no satisfaction as this , namely satisfaction, is never supplied. The ongoing and ever-increasing demand for enjoyment thru network experience has become one of the most powerful markets for capitalism. Industrial culture products present a huge growing market. Capitalism identified this opportunity and is using all versions of technology to manipulate the demand for culture products, experience based products which bring ever increasing enjoyment, the consumption of which has become a very powerful trend and a very large market for Capitalism.

The Network Society has changed radically the way individuals experience things and the way they derive enjoyment. Life has been Mathematicised. If a person experiences a joyful event (such as a sunset in the Caribbean's) , and puts it up on Facebook , the individual is then expecting that friends will approve of the images/ videos by sending many LIKE confirmations. The individual is asking for confirmation of the choices made and the recognition of friends (society in general) of his experiences. The quest for recognition is more powerful than the original joyful experience in the sense that if the expected LIKES are not forthcoming in any substantial numbers, the individual feels rejected and the original joy of the event is diminished. The original experience as gratifying and pleasurable as it may have been, is not almost completely overtaken by the society rejection of it, thru not sending LIKES. The quantity of LIKES is now the new most modern index for happiness and joy as opposed to the "thing in itself".

The relentless quest to be recognized, now thru Facebook, is more powerful than ever. It is the direct result of the individuation process which Capitalism demands and which leads to loneliness and aloneness. The individual is willing to forgo the original joy in the face of Facebook feedback. He needs the recognition of society more than the experience itself. This is a new phenomenon which appeared on the Network Society and the advent of social networks such as face book. The driving force if fear of loss of love and fear of being different.

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The individual strives to be part of the main stream and to adapt conformism as the best strategy to achieve society acceptance. The lack of LIKES in response to the individual image on FB is perceived as rejection and this the individual fears most.

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

33-AW22-5327

REBUILDING WOMEN SAFETY POLICY BY THE LIFE-COURSE APPROACH: GENDER DIFFERENCES IN RISK MANAGEMENT CAPACITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND LIVING SPACES

DR. MI-HYE CHANG[33]

The issue of growing risk factors against women is now moving to discourse on the private and living spaces, while the responses of safety policies is still retarded in terms of gender-sensitiveness in South Korea. Two criticisms arose from the field: first, women usually have few institutionalized means to access to public information or educational contents than men for managing their own safety. Second, these safety policies did not consider empirical differences based on gender in transitions of the life-course that produces and reshapes gendered conditions of risks or safety.

The purpose of this study is to examine gender differences of risk management capacity in South Korea. This paper developed the Women Safety Competence Index (WSCI) to compare how women and men show different levels in safety awareness, risk experiences, safety-related educations, and policy demands by employing the life-course approach. Then the study suggested policy implications for a safety education based on gender-sensitiveness to reduce safety blind spots by women's life-course.

The study conducted the survey that included total 2,000 adult male and female via off- and on-line interview. The investigation measures five categories of safety indices – livelihood safety, traffic safety, safety from natural disasters, safety from criminal, and health safety. The questionnaires are also included to examine the respondents' background on educational experiences related to safety-related institutions.

The research employs t-test and multiple regression analysis to compare gender disparity in the five categories of WSCI by stage of the life-course. Life-course of the respondents is divided into early adulthood (aged 20-29), mid adulthood (aged 30-44), late adulthood (45-64), and old age (aged over 65).

As results, the study found gender differences in factors that affect safety awareness and risk-coping capacity in the five areas of WSCI levels by life-course. In particular, women in old age (over 65) showed lower competence levels than their male counterparts. Moreover, women show a positive effect on their safety competence when they increase experiences on safety-related educations or information, while men do not show significant relationship between two of that variables. This result implies that the effect of safety education is stronger to women, which finding buttresses the importance of education for developing gender-sensitive safety policy. Since education level has significant impact on safety competence and since there is a significantly large correlation between education level and age, there is need to administer safety education for females in old age.

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The study provides following suggestions to improve the current safety policy system in South Korea. First, the current safety programs need to be customized to sub-groups including gender and life-course with more detailed provisions that detect potential possibility of risky environments. Second, it is effective to install a central agency for safety education that trains and manages the professional educators. Third, building official guideline is needed for diversification of safety educational contents that is appreciate for different roles and situations

34-AS18-5273

THE PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING TO VIETNAMESE STUDENTS

MR. CHAU TRAN[34]

This is a qualitative study which examined on the perception of the importance of psychological counseling in University to Vietnamese students. Data was collected by ten semi structured interviews on ten participants (n=10) from two metropolitan cities of Vietnam: Ho Chi Minh and Hanoi. In addition, two semi structured interviews were conducted to two counseling professionals, each from Ho Chi Minh and Hanoi. Results were interpreted by grounded theory method for common themes. Three themes found from the study were: "Vietnamese students confided in friends whenever they have mental concerns", "Most of the Vietnamese students' mental concerns were about career" and "Psychological counseling in University is perceived as not important but it is better to have it". Those findings extrapolated a network of cultural values held high by the Vietnamese, namely Confucian values, which perpetuated to the avoidance of psychological counseling to Vietnamese students. These findings correlated with findings from previous research on Vietnamese and other Asian communities' perception on seeking help from psychological counseling. The findings suggest ideas for further research on these values in order to improve the perception of psychological counseling in University to Vietnamese students, because Vietnamese students also need proper care of their mental concerns in order to study healthily.

35-AW33-5244

DEVELOPMENT OF GIS BASED COMMUNITY HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM

PROF. SAJID AHMAD[35]

Better health condition is primary component to human happiness and well-being which plays a pivotal role in socio-economic progress as well as in prosperity of any society as healthy population lives longer, more productive and prosperous life. Promoting and protecting health is essential to human welfare.

As far as the global health conditions are concerned, every region of the world is facing a number of problems of poor health conditions. The recent surveys and empirical evidences reveal some astonishing facts. According to authentic reports, 1 billion people in the world deprived of any access to proper heath care systems. Approximately 36 million people lose their lives every year due to non-communicable diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic lung diseases. World's total population is 7,273,891,815. Around

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44% of under-five deaths occurred.45 % of deaths among under-five children is the result of under nutrition.

Pakistan as third world country is facing more problematic conditions of health and hygiene and it becoming serious day by day from last many decades. Poor health conditions in Pakistan might be assessed by observing various factors including, inadequate chunk of annual budget for health facilitation, lack of awareness, poverty and illiteracy, availability of medicines on expensive rates, poor precautionary measurements of hygiene, lack of modern technology and apparatus for serious surgeries and operations, high inflation, inefficient and unaffordable private sector hospitals.

Health information System is an effort to collect, process and reports information spatially related to health which will help in decision making for public health safety. Health information system includes information about diseases, patience and healthcare centers. GIS with Health Information provide tools to analysis community health keenly. Location based information can be collected on individual basis. Spatial Analysis on this information opens many doors for decision makers and stake holders to increase public health.

GIS has great potential for complex issues solving and provide communication among public health staff, managers, and policy or decision makers by summarizing large amount of tabular data into understandable maps according to the requirement of the program and policies. During public health related emergencies it can be prove a powerful tool. Impact of place on some health issues is critically important and GIS is very reliable in this situation. GIS can pinpoint those areas where health demands more concentration. From a public health dataset we can analyze the patterns of a disease.

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