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TEKNIK PENYUNTINGAN : ANALISIS TERHADAP ADEGAN AKSI DALAM FILEM AKSI JALANAN TERPILIH DI MALAYSIA

Rosli Bin Sareya

Fakulti Kemanusiaan Seni dan Warisan
Universiti Malaysia Sabah

Abstrak

Esei ini akan merungkaikan penggunaan teknik penyuntingan dalam sesebuah adegan aksi dalam filem aksi jalanan di Malaysia. Sesebuah adegan aksi dalam filem nampak lebih dramatik dan mampu memberikan kesan optimum sekiranya menggunakan teknik-teknik penyuntingan yang sesuai. Bukan hanya bergantung pada lakonan, visual dan audio semata-mata. Namun teknik penyuntingan harus dititikberatkan oleh pengarah dan penyunting dalam penghasilan sesebuah adegan. Pengarah dan penyunting harus peka dan tahu kesesuaian terhadap penggunaan teknik penyuntingan dalam sesebuah adegan aksi agar kesan yang diinginkan mampu dicapai. Pelbagai kajian telah dibuat berhubung dengan

sinematografi dalam filem di Malaysia. Namun masih kurang yang menekankan kepada teknik penyuntingan. Justeru, artikel ini akan memfokuskan kepada teknik-teknik penyuntingan yang digunapakai menerusi adegan-adegan aksi jalanan dengan membuat penelitian terhadap kesesuaian penggunaannya dalam adegan aksi jalanan tersebut. Analisis dilakukan dengan membincangkan secara lebih terperinci berdasarkan kepada kaedah analisis menerusi penontonan berterusan dengan melihat secara *stop motion* iaitu meneliti *frame by frame* gambar dalam setiap adegan di dalam filem aksi jalanan di Malaysia.

The relationship between social intelligence and Mindfulness among secondary school students

Dr. Tareq A ALSilami

Faculty of Education, Umm AL-Qura University in Saudi Arabia

Abstract

The present study aimed to reveal the relationship between social intelligence and mindfulness among secondary school students. Where the study sample consisted of 140 students from the high school students as follows 70 students rural settings and 70 students from urban of Makkah area. To achieve goals of the study a scales of Toronto Mindfulness scale by (Lau, et al., 2006) and social intelligence by Alzoubi (2011). Results of the study revealed that the Students in Makkah area are characterized by high social intelligently compared with the students rural settings. The study also found there is a positive correlation statistically significant between social intelligence and mindfulness.

Art of living - Australian homes, Islamic culture: Understanding language and use of Muslims' domestic spaces

Zulkeplee Othman

PhD Candidate,
Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia,
School of Design, Faculty of Creative Industries.
email address: zul.othman@student.qut.edu.au

Laurie Buys

Professor,
Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia,
School of Design, Faculty of Creative Industries.
email address: l.buys@qut.edu.au

Rosemary Aird

Senior Research Associate,
Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia,
School of Design, Faculty of Creative Industries.
email address: r.aird@qut.edu.au

Abstract

A home embodies a sensorial space that is layered with personal memories and traces of history. The

success of a home in providing a strong sense of place depends on various factors such as geographical location, climatic conditions, and occupants' world-views and perceptions. Traditional Islamic teachings and traditions involve guidelines that apply directly to the domestic sphere. The principles of privacy, modesty and hospitality are central to these guidelines and each has a significant impact upon the design of Muslim homes, as well as organisation of space and domestic behaviours within the home. This research is a thesis by publication in which three papers were submitted that represent three chapters of the thesis. The first paper examines the available scholarly literature pertaining to privacy, modesty and hospitality within Muslim homes. Seventeen publications from 1987 to 2013 were located and analysed for content related to the meaning of privacy, modesty and hospitality in Islam and the design of Muslim homes. The second paper is a case study that focusses on three Muslim families living in Australian designed homes within the same suburb of Brisbane, Australia. The third paper investigates on three cases of international postgraduate Muslim students currently undertaking their final year studies at the same university and living in three different suburbs in Brisbane. The findings from the first paper highlights that despite having commonly shared guidelines for observing privacy, modesty and hospitality within the home domain, Muslims living in different countries appear to be influenced by cultural factors operating within the country where they reside. These factors help to shape both architectural styles and use of space within Muslim homes in different ways. The case studies in the second paper provide prefatory insights into the ways in which three families perform their daily activities and entertain their guests without jeopardising their privacy needs. The study also highlights the significance of modesty in the design of Muslim homes as a means by which family members are able to achieve optimum privacy while simultaneously extending hospitality to guests inside and outside their homes. The findings from paper three, on the other hand, suggest that greater research attention needs to be given to the development of Australian home designs that are adaptable to the needs of international students living in a shared home environment. The findings of this overall research provide opportunities too, for expanding research into culturally adaptable housing systems to help meet the changing needs of Australian multicultural society. Awareness of the multifactorial nature of influences on Muslim's perceptions of home and their use of space is needed if architects, building designers, engineers and builders are to be properly equipped to meet the needs of clients. Australian society encompasses diverse cultural customs and requirements with respect to home design, and these are yet to be explored.

Keywords: Home, Muslim, Australia, liveability, adaptability, neighbourhood.

ESL Writing Strategies across Disciplines among Diploma Students in Malaysia

Nursyuhada Zakaria¹ (syuteslian@gmail.com)

Nursuhaila Ibrahim² (nuriella_bella@yahoo.com)

Noor Hanim Rahmat³ (patanim@gmail.com)

Maisarah Noorezam⁴ (mairsarahnoorezam@yahoo.com)

Norhartini Aripin⁵ (Tiniey_143@yahoo.com)

Nurul Nadiah Rasdi⁶ (nadiah_hadi@yahoo.com)

^{1,2,3,4,5,6}University Technology Mara, Pasir Gudang Campus, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

According to Green (2013), successful writing is a result of careful planning. Successful writers are capable of using effective writing strategies and transferring these strategies to write academic texts in their content areas. Skills in academic writing are used way beyond the ESL writing classrooms. Students from institutions of higher learning use academic writing to submit assignments. The knowledge (or lack of) academic writing strategies will facilitate (or hinder) their assignment writing. This study looks into the writing process of Diploma Engineering students. Using the Flower and Hayes writing process model (Grabe and Kaplan, 1996) as the basis of study, this quantitative study describes the strategies ESL writers use when they write their written assignments. Results of this study will have useful implications towards the teaching of academic writing in the future.

KEYWORDS: writing strategies, academic writing, ESL classroom, successful writing

THE INSTITUTION OF HISBAH: IN THE PURVIEW OF ITS SIGNIFICANCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Mohd Ab Malek bin Md Shah
malek625@bdrmelaka.uitm.edu.my
Department of Law
UiTM Melaka, Malaysia

Mohd Harun bin Shahudin
harun025@bdrmelaka.uitm.edu.my
Faculty of Business Management
UiTM Melaka, Malaysia

Abstract

The institution of hisbah has been acknowledged as one of the main components of Islamic judicial institutions which has a link with various institutions, inter alia, qada', mazalim and also shurtah. In the process of playing its important role of enjoining good and forbidding evil, this system has been evolved in accordance with the surrounding atmosphere wonderfully. It should be emphasized that the fundamental doctrines and principles has been rooted since the period of the Prophet's lifetime. Consequently, this administration system of justice later has been developed luxuriously to be institutionalized, together with own identity and entity during the period of Al-Mawardi (died 450 H). Simultaneously, the fuqaha has played such significant roles by virtue of this remarkably scenario, that is, for the purpose of governing the principles of justice in the society properly. To illustrate this situation, several prominent like Al-Mawardi, Abu Ya'la al-Farra', Al-Ghazali, Ibn Taimiyah and others have exerted their effort through producing various books and articles as regards to the concept and principles of hisbah. Their masterpieces have been signified as pertinent references for the muhtasib

in executing their duties. In relation to this, this paper is aimed at portraying the elements of hisbah with regards to the contemporaneous atmosphere; namely ombudsman within the ambit of modern world. In addition, it is hoped that; throughout this paper, a better understanding could be gained pertaining to the future prospects of hisbah holistically.

Keywords: hisbah, ombudsman, future prospect,

Impact on Functioning and Households of the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme: Evidence from Sonitpur District of North East India

Dr. Basanta Kalita, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics, Tezpur College, Tezpur, Assam, India-784001, Phone: +91-9435737738 (M), E-mail: kalitabasanta3@gmail.com

Abstract

The SHG-Bank Credit Linkage Programme has been implemented in all the district of Assam by NABARD and Sonitpur district is chosen as model district. The public sector banks in the state are very actively involved in establishing linkages with the SHGs through deposits linkage and the credit linkage. The aim of the study is to know the structure, management and performance of the SHGs promoted under the programme and the pattern of savings and borrowing among the group members. A multistage random sampling method is used to select the sample units. In the first stage one subdivision out of three having the maximum number of SHGs linked with the banks in Sonitpur district is selected purposively. The study has found that the literacy level is very low among the members of the SHGs as only 4.5 percent heads of the households are found to be literate. As far as the sources of households earnings are concerned not much changes are seen and savings have increased by a very descent margin. It is heartening to note that more than 80 percent of the households have admitted that their level of access towards nutrition, children's education and health care have increased. As far as the repayment of loan is concerned, the result is very encouraging. More than 95 percent has reported that they repay the loan regularly. It is hoped that the SBLP scheme will help them to access to those services and facilities

Key words: SHG, Linkage, micro-finance, financial inclusion.

Groundwater Potential Study Using Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques in Durg district of Chhattisgarh, India.

D.C. Jhariya¹ and Tarun Kumar²

¹Department of Applied Geology, National Institute of Technology, Raipur, India

²Geoinformatics Department, Indian Institute of Remote Sensing Dehradun, India

E-mail: dcjhariya.geo@nitrr.ac.in

Abstract

Water is one of the most valuable natural resources and supports human health, economic development

and ecological diversity. Ever increasing demands of water for domestic, irrigation as well as industrial sectors have created water crisis worldwide. Urbanization, deforestation and industrialization are causing severe impacts on groundwater and affecting its quantity and quality. It has been observed that lowering of groundwater due to the over exploitation there by aggravating the water problem in different part of the study area.

This study is carried out to delineate the groundwater potential zones of the Durg district, Chhattisgarh using remote sensing and GIS techniques. Different thematic layers were prepared viz. geology, geomorphology, slope, landuse/landcover, lineament, drainage and rainfall with the help of Remote Sensing and GIS techniques. Suitable weightages were assigned for each thematic layer to get the groundwater potential zones. Finally, obtained groundwater potential zones are classified into five categories, viz., very poor, poor, good, and very good zones. The present study is helpful in better planning and management of groundwater resources.

Keywords: Groundwater, Groundwater Potential, Weighted overlay, Remote sensing and GIS

How are poor people perceived? A comparative analysis

PhD Anna Lindqvist, Department of Psychology, Lund University Sweden

The aim of this study is to investigate how the stereotype content model of 'poor' in the welfare-society of Sweden differs from or is similar to stereotype content models of other societies in both the Western and the Eastern world. The attributes of 'warmness' and 'competence' have earlier been found to well explain the variance in different stereotypes about groups. This time, participants in Sweden have – for the first time in research – explicitly evaluated the group 'poor people' in different ways, to be able to analyze how warm or cold, and how competent or incompetent, the group of 'poor' is seen among the Swedish population. These results have then been discussed in relation to other evaluations of 'poor' in other surroundings (such as other countries). Stereotypes might be cultural specific, why it is important to research them to get a greater understanding of how they affect our everyday life.

Is a feminine fragrance really perceived as feminine? A critical reflection upon gender-categorization of perfumes

PhD Anna Lindqvist, Department of Psychology, Lund University, Sweden

The odor perception of perfumes is claimed to be associated with gender. The aim of this study is to investigate this presumption of the fragrance market. In this experimental study, 18 potential consumers (aged 20-30 years) gender categorized 12 perfumes. A gender-sensitive approach was applied to the analysis of the gender associations when sniffing perfumes, in order to analyze how the participant wished to gender-categorize the fragrances compared to the commercial classifications of the 12 perfumes. The results demonstrate that the participants' gender associations of the perfumes constitute a scale reflecting the perfumes' odor qualities, where only the perfumes perceived as extremely feminine or masculine were categorized the same way as the commercial classifications. For most of the perfumes, however, the participants used the label 'unisex'. It is therefore argued that the gender dichotomy of femininity and masculinity does not correspond to the perceived gender associations of perfumes in the present study.

‘Black Women Coming –of –Age’ : A Study of ‘Sula ‘In Toni Morrison’s Novel “Sula” and ‘Selina ‘ in Paule Marshall’s Novel “Brown Girl ,Brown Stones”

Dr.Jaya Dwivedi

Assistant Professor

Deptt. of Humanities & Social Sciences

National Institute of Technology

Raipur, India

Email: cjaya2002@rediffmail.com

Abstract

Black feminist literature has been used as a forum in which racial and gender based discriminations are expressed. Black Woman was suppressed at home, at work and in American society. In family she was supposed to play the role of a ‘shock -absorber’ in whom the husband can discharge the anger and frustration he met at other end, at work she had to be tolerant and silent at wrong allegations heaped upon her and American society had no space for her at all. Afro-American novelists Toni Morrison and Paule Marshall take up the cause of women namely ‘Sula’ in “Sula” and ‘Selina’ in “Brown Girl ,Brown Stones” who find their ways to assert their individuality in a prejudiced society. The protagonists carve their ways in common to life circumstances and emerge out of them on basis of ethical choice ,existentialism and feminism.

Key words: individuality, ethical choice, existentialism and feminism.

**HIGHER EDUCATION OF UK PROGRAMMES IN ASIAN MARKET
–STUDENTS PERSPECTIVE**

PARAMESWARAN.S

Programme Co-ordinator,School of Accounting and Finance

Linton University College

Legenda Educational Group

Mantin,Malaysia

jimshaan2003@gmail.com

MARIA JOSEPHINE W

Research Scholar,Department of Commerce

PSG College of Arts and Science

Coimbatore,India
mmariaamir@gmail.com

Abstract— Asia being the largest continent with diversified people and rich culture has always been the “apple of eye “ for waving the war and setting up colonies by the western countries. Though, the system of colonies has been shifted completely by 21st century, Asian market is a favourite flavour for Liberalisation,Globalisation and Privatisation for many western countries.

With a distinct likeness towards the western culture,system,ideologies etc., Education has not been an exemption. Although, Asians are known for their unique education system in the world with the worlds first university in Asia (Nalanda University,India), they still have an ardent love and desire for the Higher Education system of the West. With the liberalised economy of the world, there is a wide corridor for the market of Western Education system in Asia. The past two decades have seen the emergence of International Market for Higher Education with a huge development. The players of the market are increasing as ever before.

This paper also highlights on the students perspective in choosing the UK education system in Asian Market. This study will enhance the international strategy of marketing higher education in Asia. The paper will try to answer the choice and preferences of the UK education in Asia rather than in the UK. A set of variables will be identified based on different constructs and these constructs will be analysed to find out the reason behind the preference of students in pursuing UK programmes in Asian market.

Index Terms—Asia, UK programmes, International Market, Higher Education.

SERVICE QUALITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION – AN INTERNATIONAL STUDENT PERSPECTIVE

Maria Josephine Williams

Research scholar
Department of commerce
Psg college of arts & science
Coimbatore 641014
India
Mmariaamir@gmail.com
Ph: +919543536707

Parameswaran Subramanian

Programme coordinator
School of accounting & finance
Linton university college
Legenda education group
Mantin. Negeri sembilan
Malaysia

Jimshaan2003@gmail.com
Ph: +60196459059

Service Marketing has been surfaced as a separate mode of research area during the past four decades. The economic and socio development of a nation is harmonized with the service marketing. This especially forms a vital concept in the sector of Higher Education. Education brings light and ray not only to an individual but society and nation as a whole. Service quality in Higher Education is increasingly accounted as an essential objective in Educational Institution.

This study focuses on the Service quality dimension in a different approach. Students, being the primary customer in higher education as supported in the earlier researches, this study attempts an Inter continental perspective of students towards service quality in Higher Education. The aim of this paper was to identify the factors contributing towards service quality of two different types of Higher Education system.

An attempt has been made in comparison with the higher education system of India and the UK. University from India and the UK has been taken for this study and the students' perspectives of service quality in higher education system of these two countries will be compared. Variables in support with the factor and constructs will be developed accordingly as a two different type of schedule without altering and deviating from the required objective. An appropriate analysis with statistical tools and evidences from literature in support of the argument will also be analysed.

Obedience beyond the Milgram paradigm – Despair, cynicism, and seduction among employment service employees

Roland Paulsen

Department of Business Administration

Lund University

Sweden

Abstract

Based on an ethnography at the Swedish Public Employment Service, this paper offers a typology of how employees managed to obey commands they would rather not perform. It is argued that earlier studies of workplace obedience have tended to focus on a single mood in which the actor obeys: despair, cynicism, or seduction. Here, the movement between these moods is analysed. To pass from despair to cynicism, the emotional sensitivity particular to despair must be reduced. This happens through processes of detachment. To pass from cynicism to seduction, employees must break down the reflexive layer that obstructs enthusiasm. This happens through positive thinking. The reflexive step back to cynicism requires an analytic space that can be obtained either intentionally or through certain events.

Building up the sensitivity that distinguishes cynicism from despair occurs through forms of alarm.

The Construction of an ASEAN Identity: Defining the other

Adlini Ilma Ghaisany Sjah

The political identity of 'Southeast Asia' has evolved from being a military zone in World War II to a grouping of developing countries seeking to assert a regional identity. Out of fear of the dominance of great powers in the region and aggression from neighbours, ASEAN has been ambitious in setting regional projects to strengthen ties and interdependence. In 2015, ASEAN will establish the ASEAN Political, Economic, and Socio-Cultural Community. However, there are doubts to this project, not only because of the lack of readiness from ASEAN member countries, but also due to the fact that the region and its people actually do not share much common history and culture. In order to successfully build an identity, it is necessary to exclude a certain 'other' as the point of differentiation to the 'self'. There are minimal scholarly articles on ASEAN regionalism employing this perspective. This article will firstly look at the construction of national identities of ASEAN member countries and their definitions of the 'other', to determine whether or not there are similarities in defining the other. Secondly, it will also discuss the progress of identity construction at the regional level thus far in relation to the point of other. The methodology used is discourse analysis on the national discourse and the statements of ASEAN elites.

THE SECURITY OFFENCES (SPECIAL MEASURES) ACT 2012 – HERALDING A NEW DEMOCRATIC ERA IN MALAYSIA, OR OLD WINE IN A NEW BOTTLE?

Simon Wood

Abstract

The new Security Offences (Special Measures) Act 2012 repealed and replaced the Internal Security Act 1960, well known and feared amongst some quarters in Malaysia as a law that was used with great powers against those it affected. It was part of a suit of reforms in 2011 and 2012 that Prime Minister Dato Seri Najab Razak claimed heralded a new democratic age in Malaysia. This paper will consider these statutes, the reasons why both were implemented, and the reasons why the ISA was repealed and make a comparison between the two sets of laws including some examples of the use of each of them. Particular attention will be given to the effect on human rights of the SOSMA and how it compares to the ISA in this regard. The change in philosophical approach under the SOSMA will also be addressed in some detail. Conclusions will be drawn about the risks, threats and benefits of the new legislation.

WOMEN AND POLITICS

B.SaiduluGoud**

ABSTRACT

In the modern era, women in government are under-represented in most countries and worldwide, in contrast to men. However, women are increasingly being politically elected to be heads of state and government. Currently, in more than 20 countries women are holding office as the head of a national government, and the global participation rate of women in national-level parliaments is nearly 20%. A number of countries are exploring measures that may increase women's participation in government at all levels, from the local to the national.

Women face numerous obstacles in achieving representation in governance. Their participation has been limited by the assumption that women's proper sphere is the "private" sphere. Whereas the "public" domain is one of political authority and contestation, the "private" realm is associated with the family and the home. By confining them to the private sphere, their ability to enter the political arena is curtailed.

Unlike their male counterparts, female candidates are exposed to several barriers that may impact their desire to run for elected office. These barriers, which hinder women's representation, include: sex stereotyping, political socialization, lack of preparation for political activity, and balancing work and family.

Equitable participation of women in politics and government is essential to building and sustaining democracy. Therefore, women have to be given opportunities to compete.

A semiotic investigation on traffic signs and its impact on drivers in Malaysia: Warning Danger Signs (MEX Expressway)

Khurul 'Ain Mahasan¹
Ruslan Abdul Rahim²
Rosdi Safian³

¹Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Melaka, Malaysia
²Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia
³Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Melaka, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Accident statistics increases annually and much has been done by the government to overcome this problem. There are many factors that contribute to this problem amongst which encompasses the driver, traffic and road conditions which is why drivers need to be informed repeatedly so that they are alert with their surroundings while driving. This research is about a study on drivers' behaviour towards road signs, how they react and actions taken once they see warning given. Thanks to the latest technology, drivers now can get the latest and updated traffic info with Variable Message Signs (VMS). Compared to static and printed signs, VMS is more compatible as it is not only display signs but it also can capture drivers' attention with bright lights (LED or wig wag lamps) which can deliver more visual impact and alert drivers.

Instead of using long text which takes four to six seconds for drivers to read, this study attempts to

discover a new method to deliver messages by using animated signs. A qualitative approach is adopted in trying to improve the Malaysian VMS display by using an experimental methodology in developing a recommended prototype (animated signs). The purpose of this study is to simplify all long text and static signs into animated versions to make it simple, faster and easier to understand. As signs are one of the important medium to convey any message to drivers, it is important to ensure that drivers are able to understand and capture the messages display fast so that they can act accordingly in order to avoid accidents.

Key words: Animated signs, signage, road signs, Variable Message Signs (VMS), traffic signs, electronic signage, pictogram, warning danger signs, semiotics theory.

An Empirical Analysis of the Factors Pushing the Educated Youth in Crimes: Evidence from Pakistan

Dr. Saeed ul Hasan Chishti
International Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan
Email: saeedulhasanchishti@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Education is the foundation of economic, social, political, spiritual and cultural development of a country and education youth is the future of every nation. But unfortunately there are some forces and factors which influence educated youth to commit crimes in the context of Pakistan. These forces may be social, socio-economic, political or cultural etc. This study identified these forces and causes of crimes in the educated youth which may be helpful for the parents, teachers, employers, planners, policymakers, police, courts and also for the criminals themselves to know what are the forces pushing them in the hell of crime and how they can get rid of such forces. In this study, data were collected from jails/prisons of different cities of Pakistan through questionnaire and interview. Data analysis comprised on chi-square testing method. Results indicated the weaknesses and flaws in planning, organizing, and controlling public sector, due to which a great number of people indulge in criminal activities.

Key Words: Factors, Educated Youth, Education, Crimes

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AWARENESS AMONG PUBLIC: COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN MALAYSIA AND UNITED KINGDOM

Siti Aisah Binti Sahlan
Faculty of Management, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
sitiaisah.sahlan@yahoo.com.my

Nor Sa'adah Binti Abd. Rahman
Faculty of Management, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

m-saadah@utm.my

Salmiah Binti Mohd Amin
Faculty of Management , Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
salmiah@utm.my

Abstract-Intellectual property is regarded as a symbol of national wealth that can boost the development of the economy of the country. High production of intellectual property materials protected by intellectual property law will act as stimulants to the development of the economy of the country. However, the success of the intellectual property system of a country depends very much on the public's level of awareness. The number of intellectual property materials produced in Malaysia is not encouraging although several measures have been taken by Malaysia Intellectual Property Corporation and enforcement body to increase the public intellectual property awareness. Therefore, this paper attempts to identify the level of public awareness of intellectual property rights and to compare the level of awareness between Malaysia and United Kingdom. Lastly, this paper attempts to investigate the appropriate measures taken by both countries to improve the level of public awareness of intellectual property rights. Various literatures related to awareness of intellectual property law were examined and discussed. The findings of this paper showed that there are differences between Malaysia and United Kingdom in terms of the level of intellectual property awareness among the public and measures taken by those countries. The final section discussed suggestions as well as recommendations on appropriate measures taken by both countries

in order to cultivate intellectual property awareness among the public.

Keyword: Intellectual property law, Intellectual property rights, Awareness.

Understanding Corporate Social Responsibility Practices in Oman: A Case Study of Petroleum Development Oman

Ahlam Ahmed Hamood Al-Hinaai
Author: Ahlam Al-Hinaai
Assistant Lecturer of Communications
Rustaq College of Applied Sciences/ Sultanate of Oman
contact details: ahlam.rus@cas.edu.om
+96892558810

Abstract

Purpose - This study offers an empirical analysis of corporate social performance (CSP) and practices in an Islamic, Middle Eastern context (Oman) focusing particularly on one large petroleum enterprise. This company (Petroleum Development Oman, PDO) has been chosen in particular to understand the influence of the Omani Government and British Shell in developing CSP practices in the selected company since they partly own PDO.

Methodology - After providing a background of CSP research in different contexts, and noting the various methodologies adopted, two CSP conceptualizations — one by Wood (1991) and the other by Shell (2005)— have been adopted for the purpose of this study. Applying the newly synthesized framework, the research critically analyses and discusses the CSR/CSP approaches and philosophies of PDO. Qualitative document analysis was applied for the analysis.

Findings - The results suggest there is a systematic and focused approach to CSP in PDO. This finding was attributed to the role of the Omani Government and the role of British Shell. The results are qualified within the existing models and subsequently relevant implications were drawn.

Practical implications - The study has made an extensive analysis of how CSR/CSP is practiced in Oman and investigated the motivational factors behind implementing CSR/CSP in business operations within a large petroleum company that enjoys a reputation of being active in CSR. It was found that the government, global corporations and local companies play a role in the development of CSR/CSP. The study has also made an important contribution to the scant literature on CSR/CSP in developing economies by providing the perspectives from such a country (Oman). Therefore, the study has responded to the need for an international perspective on CSR/CSP via a call made by Visser (cited in Crane et al., 2008: Ch.21) 'for further research in developing countries.' Moreover, the study has provided a conceptual framework on CSR which can be applicable to chemical industry in Oman.

Originality/value - This study is the first comprehensive study on Omani CSR practices. It is also the first study to analyse how the state, global enterprises and local companies can collaborate to develop CSR in the country. Following this analysis, the researcher identified suggestions for future research.

KEY WORDS: corporate social responsibility (CSR), corporate social performance (CSP), developing countries, Oman

Youth and Counselling in India: A Study of the Awareness Levels and Attitude of Female Urban College Students towards Professional Counselling, and the Effect of Avoidance Factors on Help-Seeking Behaviour

Ketaki Sodhi, Shivangi Kakkar
Department of Psychology, Sophia College for Women, University of Mumbai,
Mumbai, India
ketakishivangi.research@gmail.com

Abstract— This study was conducted to investigate awareness levels of and attitude towards professional counselling in urban undergraduate students in Mumbai, India. It also measured the influence of individual avoidance factors on help-seeking behaviour in order to see the application of the avoidance/ approach theory (Kushner & Sher, 1989) in our sample, which consisted of 80 female undergraduate students of Sophia College for Women. Results show high awareness levels of and a

positive attitude towards seeking help from a professional counsellor in states of distress. The results indicated that prominent avoidance factors include fear of emotion, social norms, and self-esteem. Index Terms—Professional counselling in Mumbai, Awareness about counselling, Attitude towards counselling in Mumbai, Avoidance factors in counselling.

**A SIGHT TO THE FUTURE OF A THOMASIAN SCHOLAR:
EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF THOMASIAN PROJECT 4 ON ITS BENEFICIARIES’
SOCIAL MOBILITY THROUGH ITS STUDENTS’ EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

Carlson Cleigh P. Lim, University of Santo Tomas

Abstract

This study argues that the Thomasian Project 4 (TP4) beneficiaries (and their families) experienced an upward social mobility and improved quality of life after the program. The Central Student Council (CSC) has institutionalized a project that will enable selected marginalized high school students obtain college education in University of Santo Tomas (UST). This became known as the Thomasian Project 4 (TP4) which officially started in academic year 2005-2006. It is a set of tutoring review classes that has institutionalised collaboration with one of UST’s scholarship programs, – The Student Assistant Scholarship known as San Lorenzo Ruiz Scholarship program which offers free tuition fees and allowance (Academic-Clinic.Com, 2009; Tomas, 2012). The recipients are able to study in UST, as one of the prestigious universities in the Philippines. With this, they get an opportunity to acquire social mobility through education. The purpose of this study is to examine whether the beneficiaries of the said program were able to experience changes in their family, particularly on their financial stability and other related matters as basis of social mobility. This study aims to show the impact and effectiveness of TP4 to its beneficiaries. Using qualitative research, analysis of the data revealed that TP4 has been an effective way for marginalized students to obtain a quality education and acquire social mobility through scholarship. Results show that early batches, which were covered in this study, were successful in their respective fields. The study’s significance is to motivate TP4 to continue with their program. This opens the opportunity for high school pupils to continue their journey as a student which is an effective way to lessen poverty having been imparted with knowledge and skills which may lead them in contributing to the betterment of the society.

Keywords: Scholarship, access to education, poverty, equity, social mobility

Women’s Spirituality And Well-Being

Dr. Tinni Dutta

Lecturer, Department of Psychology, Asutosh College, University of Calcutta

Present era is marked by surmounting problems, stress and strain. Amidst this cultural crisis the radiant spiritual presence of women is needed. Women should unfold the ultimate human possibilities and spread the message of universal psycho-spirituality. Consequently she should harmonize the essence of

global virtues and thus transcend the society despite the race, religion and culture. Systematic review of spirituality of western and eastern culture offered a parallel with psychoanalysis. According to Swami Vivekananda the unconscious, conscious and superconscious states belong to one and the same mind, one state does not disallow the other leading to a transcendental state of consciousness.

Muller, Plevak and Rumamans(2001) found that randomized controlled trials had shown a significant positive effect between intercessory prayer and recovery from coronary disease.

An Evaluation of Effectiveness of Teaching Calculus Using Module Based On Cooperative Learning Strategy to The Account and IT Students

Norazman Arbin^a, Sazelli Abdul Ghani^b, Mohd Syafarudy Abu^c and Firdaus Mohamad Hamzah^d
^{a,b} *Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science and Mathematics, Sultan Idris Education University, 35900 Tanjung Malim, Perak.*

^c *Mathematics Engineering Institute, University Malaysia Perlis, 02600 Ulu Pauh, Perlis.*

^d *Department of Civil Engineering and Structure, Faculty of Engineering & Built Environment, UKM 43600 Bangi Selangor*

Abstract. The quality of teaching and learning is an important educational aspect. Some of the ideal teaching and learning approaches may be able to make students easy to understand the knowledge that is being presented to them. A teaching-based module is one of the individual teaching methods that could be of any variations. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the effectiveness of a module which utilizes the cooperative learning for teaching Calculus for limit, derivative and integral. The sample consists of 54 all first year Account and IT students from Sultan Idris Education University. A set of questions of related topics (pre and post) has been used as an instrument to collect data. A quasi-experimental method is used for this study to determine whether the use of a module in teaching and learning of calculus would be able to improve students' understanding and achievement. The data is analyzed using inferential statistics involving the paired sample t-test and the independent t-test. The result shows that students have positive inclination towards the module in terms of understanding.

Keywords — Cooperative learning

Inquiry in learning science

Tze Jiun, Lee
Centre for Pre-University Studies
Tunku Abdul Rahman University College
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
leetj@acd.tarc.edu.my

Nurzatulshima, Kamarudin
Faculty of Educational Studies

University Putra Malaysia
Selangor, Malaysia
nzshima@upm.edu.my

Abstract— Inquiry enable students to describe objects, make observations, ask questions, formulate predictions, collect and analyze data, develop scientific principles, synthesize laws, construct explanation against current scientific knowledge and communicate their ideas to others in learning science. Effectiveness of inquiry-based learning method and teacher perceptions of inquiry-based instruction give important messages to whoever wishes to shift their learning or teaching strategy from traditional ‘cookbook’ to inquiry-based learning or instructional.

Ph.D. Research Proposal
Doctoral Program in Social Science
North East India Studies

Strategy for Socio-Economic Empowerment: A study in the context of sustainable livelihood for women through agroforestry in Sonitpur District of Assam

Ms. Gulshan Ahmed Borah
Email: gulshanborah@gmail.com

Research and development projects have attracted attention to the tremendous diversity in rural livelihood strategies – within geographic regions, across sectors, within households and over time. Households combine activities to fulfill their various demands at different times. The more choice and flexibility that people experience in their livelihood strategies, the more secure they are able to cope with unforeseen natural calamities, as livelihood patterns in rural Assam vary considerably according to prevailing agro-ecological conditions.

Teknik Kesan Seram Melalui Aplikasi ‘Bahasa Filem’ Pada Empat Buah Filem Seram Terpilih

Addley Bromeo Bianus
Fakulti Kemanusiaan, Seni dan Warisan
Universiti Malaysia Sabah
Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia
addleyjinggo@gmail.com

Imelda Ann Achin, Rosli Sareya
Fakulti Kemanusiaan, Seni dan Warisan
Universiti Malaysia Sabah
Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia
imelda_ann@ums.edu.my, rosli80@ums.edu.my

Abstrak—Kajian ini bertujuan menghuraikan aplikasi 'bahasa filem' dalam empat buah filem seram terpilih. Kupasan ini merujuk kepada kaedah pembikin filem memberikan kesan seram kepada penonton melalui penggarapan 'bahasa filem'. Skop kajian dihadkan sebanyak empat buah filem seram yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2007 dan 2008. Empat buah filem seram dipilih berdasarkan kepada dua kriteria pemilihan iaitu pencapaian kutipan box-office dan soal selidik. Hasil kajian ini mendapati bahawa empat komponen dalam 'bahasa filem' iaitu sinematografi, mise-en-scene, suntingan dan audio mempunyai peranan yang besar kepada genre filem seram bukan sahaja dari sudut teknikal tetapi juga mampu mempengaruhi perkembangan plot cerita sesebuah filem seram.

Kata Kunci— bahasa filem, plot cerita, filem seram, box-office, empat komponen

A semiotic investigation on traffic signs and its impact on drivers in Malaysia: Warning Danger Signs (MEX Expressway)

Khurul 'Ain Mahasan¹

Ruslan Abdul Rahim²

Rosdi Safian³

¹Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Melaka, Malaysia

²Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia

³Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Melaka, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Accident statistics increases annually and much has been done by the government to overcome this problem. There are many factors that contribute to this problem amongst which encompasses the driver, traffic and road conditions which is why drivers need to be informed repeatedly so that they are alert with their surroundings while driving. This research is about a study on drivers' behaviour towards road signs, how they react and actions taken once they see warning given. Thanks to the latest technology, drivers now can get the latest and updated traffic info with Variable Message Signs (VMS). Compared to static and printed signs, VMS is more compatible as it is not only display signs but it also can capture drivers' attention with bright lights (LED or wig wag lamps) which can deliver more visual impact and alert drivers.

Instead of using long text which takes four to six seconds for drivers to read, this study attempts to discover a new method to deliver messages by using animated signs. A qualitative approach is adopted in trying to improve the Malaysian VMS display by using an experimental methodology in developing a recommended prototype (animated signs). The purpose of this study is to simplify all long text and static signs into animated versions to make it simple, faster and easier to understand. As signs are one of the important medium to convey any message to drivers, it is important to ensure that drivers are able to understand and capture the messages display fast so that they can act accordingly in order to avoid accidents.

Key words: Animated signs, signage, road signs, Variable Message Signs (VMS), traffic signs,

electronic signage, pictogram, warning danger signs, semiotics theory.

Guarantees of Temporary Confinement in Algerian Criminal Law

Madiha Elfahla
Department of Law
El-Bayadh University Center
El-Bayadh, Algeria
m.elfahla@gmail.com

Abstract— The aim of this study is to reveal the legal conditions of temporary confinement which restrict the personal liberty of the accused during investigation. These guarantees determine the legal protection of individuals from abuse of judicial power. We find that the Algerian Criminal Law stipulated restrictions and controls abide by investigating authority to legitimize the temporary confinement. On the other hand, protect the human rights and respect the principal of presumption of innocence.

Index Terms— Temporary confinement, Guarantees of accused, Elementary investigation, Algerian Criminal Law.

Education for Ethical Practices: Aligning Curriculum to Workplace Needs and Objectives

Sharmila Lakshman|Lecturer in Ethics |Fiji National University

ABSTRACT

Over the past decade, there has been a significant and steady increase in ethics education in undergraduate and technical and vocational programs globally. Those of us who have worked in the field for some time now find it gratifying that the importance of teaching ethics is now widely recognized. However, ethical awareness and ethical reasoning, the overarching goal of ethics course for Trade Certificate programs at Fiji National University leaves much to be desired. Educators who engage in Ethics curriculum design and implementation for technical programs are confronted by many challenges. This includes achieving the curriculum outcomes to balancing the needs of the industries. There seem to be a growing concern and recognition of a “missing link” between knowledge and skills acquired through education and training and those needed by industries. Transversal skills are considered one missing link between education and training and the world of work. This paper explores the current trends in Pedagogies and assessment of transversal skills in TVET Ethics curricula at Fiji national university in Fiji. It documents emerging trends, achievements and bottlenecks, and highlights proven practices for curriculum assessment and improvement.

Key Words: TVET Ethics curricula; transversal skills; Pedagogies and assessment; curriculum assessment and improvement

Resettlement Induced Secondary Poverty in Developing Countries

BESSEY FAUSTINA OFORIWA
bessey2faustina@hotmail.com

Abstract

Most developments projects are characterized by the use of land and other related resources; which inevitably leads to the displacement and further resettlement of the landowners and other land users. The lives of these displaced persons are disrupted as their productive land, homes, businesses and social lives are impacted adversely. This paper explores the concept of secondary poverty as induced by large development projects (construction of dams, urban renewal and development and natural resource extraction) that causes displacement. This paper also proposes the eight Displacement and Resettlement Risks and Rehabilitation Model by Michael Cernea as a strategy to overcome poverty induced by resettlement by looking at instances where the reconstructive measures are applied to improve upon the socio-economic development of displaced persons.

Key words: Poverty; Involuntary Resettlement; Risks; Development Induced Poverty; Development Induced Displacement and Resettlement

Frantz Fanon's "On Violence": A Violence Misunderstood

Mohammad Ishrat Ibne Ismail

Graduate Research Assistant, Centre for Globalization and Cultural Studies
Graduate Teaching Assistant, Department of English, Film, and Theatre
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, R3T 2N2 MB, Canada &
Assistant Professor (on study leave), Department of English
Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, Sylhet-3114, Bangladesh
Contact: 405-99 Dalhousie Drive, R3T 3M2 MB, Winnipeg, Canada
E-mail: ismailmi@myumanitoba.ca

Abstract: Frantz Fanon's *The Wretched of the Earth* offers a strong intellectual framework established on the author's medical and social experiences to overthrow the colonial rule. Specifically, the text is Frantz Fanon's interpretation of the mechanisms of colonialism and of revolution from the perspective of the Algerian struggle to get rid of French colonial rule. Out of the five chapters of the book, the first one, "On Violence," where Fanon supports violence as a requisite weapon to bring down colonial rule towards national liberation and the reinstallation of humanity in the colonized world, is the one often "misunderstood and misrepresented" (Brydon). This paper, by presenting a critique of works such as Hannah Arendt's views on violence, argues that Fanon's concept of violence has to be engaged and understood within the context within which Fanon has framed it, particularly with the Algerian struggle in mind.

Keywords: violence, colonialism, revolution, context

Applicant Reaction to Technology-mediated Employment Interview: A Hybrid Thematic Analysis

Alizi Alias

Asst. Prof. Dr.
Department of Psychology
International Islamic University Malaysia
alizi@iium.edu.my

Maisarah Mohd. Taib
Foundation Lecturer
Centre for Foundation Studies
International Islamic University Malaysia
themaisarah@iium.edu.my

Abstract

The use of technologies has recently received much attention in personnel selection process. This includes the use of technology-mediated employment interviews in selecting potential individuals to be hired. Past literature has not only focused on the utility issue of the use of technology-mediated interviews, but research has been extended to the issue of applicant reactions to technology-mediated employment interviews. Past literature, however, has focused largely on quantitative analysis into applicant reactions to technology-mediated interview. The purpose of this study was to investigate qualitatively applicant reactions to technology-mediated interview. Data obtained from 46 job applicants applying for a job as research assistant were analysed using hybrid thematic analysis. Hybrid thematic analysis enabled identification of overarching themes that captured the phenomenon of applicant reaction as described by the job applicants. The analysis generated eight main categories: predictive validity perceptions, perceived job-relatedness, perceived process fairness, perceptions of organisational attractiveness, perceptions of organisation technological sophistication/effectiveness, intentions toward the organisation, perceived effective two-way communication and self-perception outcomes. The findings indicated that applicants reacted to mediums of interviewing even before they enter selection process and to some degree the reactions were carried over to during and after interview process.

Keywords: Applicant reaction, Technology-mediated employment interviews, Hybrid thematic analysis

Penilaian Impak Alam Sekitar: Kajian Terhadap Input Ekologi Dalam Laporan EIA dan Implikasi Aktiviti Kuari Terhadap Alam Sekitar

RAHIMAH BINTI WAHID

ABSTRAK

Penilaian Impak Alam Sekitar (EIA) telah diperkenalkan di Malaysia secara mandatori sejak tahun 1988 sebagai satu alat pengukuran untuk mencapai tahap pembangunan mampan. Antara 19 aktiviti yang tersenarai, aktiviti kuari merupakan antara laporan EIA terbanyak di Jabatan Alam Sekitar. Aktiviti pembangunan ini dipilih kerana permintaan batuan yang berterusan hingga kini hasil daripada perkembangan pelbagai projek pembangunan. Aktiviti pengoperasian kuari telah menimbulkan pelbagai implikasi terhadap alam sekitar terutama sistem ekologi persekitaran. Ini diperolehi melalui hasil

pengulasan laporan EIA melalui penilaian input ekologi bagi melihat kecukupan dan pematuhan dan kaedah pemerhatian di kawasan tapak projek bagi meninjau implikasi yang wujud. Penilaian input ekologi dilihat melalui 12 kriteria aspek ekologi Ulasan dibuat bagi laporan EIA kawasan pengoperasian kuari yang telah diserahkan kepada JAS iaitu di Labu, Negeri Sembilan.. Hasil menunjukkan bahawa, laporan EIA ini mempunyai kekurangan bahan dalam penyediaan maklumat bagi input ekologi. Kelemahan ini menunjukkan perlunya satu pendekatan yang lebih menyeluruh berbanding EIA yang bersifat reaktif. Cadangan diperjelaskan melalui pakej ulasan yang boleh digunapakai dalam proses membuat keputusan. Di samping langkah-langkah penting untuk mengurangkan implikasi aktiviti pengoperasian kuari terhadap alam sekitar.

Kata kunci: penilaian impak alam sekitar, implikasi aktiviti kuari, alam sekitar

Social Media Role in Relationship Marketing: In the Context of B2B in Malaysia

Nur Amalina Mohamad Zaki
Dr. Mitchell Ross, Dr. Wei Shao, Assoc.Prof. Scott Weaven

Department of Marketing
Department of Marketing, Griffith Business School, Griffith University, Australia, and, Universiti
Malaysia Terengganu

Despite the increasing trends of social media utilisation among businesses, studies into social media utilisation is limited and focus more on the B2C rather than on B2B environment. Additionally, very little research on social media has been contained within the theories of relationship marketing. Hence, this research aims to examine the role of social media in B2B relationship marketing.

Nigeria, 1914-2014: From Creation to Cremation?

Emmanuel Oladipo Ojo (PhD)
Department of History & International Studies
Faculty of Arts
Ekiti State University
Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State
NIGERIA

eeojo2011@yahoo.com
+234 8061284140

Abstract

Nigeria is a British creation fashioned out between 1861 and 1914. Following the 1861 annexation of Lagos, the British gained a firm foothold in Nigeria and between that year and 1903; virtually every

Nigerian nation capitulated to British imperial rule. On 1 January 1914, Sir Donald Fredrick Lugard climaxed the British policy of territorial unity in Nigeria by 'uniting' the two halves of the country – Northern and Southern Protectorates – in what has since been known as the amalgamation. The British thereafter administered the country they created for about five decades – Nigeria obtained flag independence on 1 October 1960. This implies that Nigeria is a century old as a geographical entity and approximately five decades old as an independent sovereign state. This paper is an appraisal of Nigeria at hundred. The paper contends that while the British may have created Nigeria; quite a large number of Nigerian leaders cremated it. Today, apart from the existence of legally constituted governments and the absence of pervasive internecine wars, Nigeria manifests virtually all the traits of a failed state. A country of inexplicable trajectories, despite enormous national wealth, ineradicable corruption has sentenced an overwhelming percentage of Nigerians to grinding poverty; health institutions are near total collapse resulting in high maternal deaths, preventable ailments and morbidity; social services such as potable water, power supply, good roads and a functional and dynamic educational system are either altogether non-existent or hopelessly inadequate and erratic thereby turning Nigerians into infrahumans. The paper concludes that while Nigeria, as a politico-geographical entity, is neither disintegrating nor dismembering, pervasive corruption, intractable unemployment, endemic poverty and infrastructural deficit had ensured that millions of her citizens are socially muzzled and economically cremated.

Keywords: Lugard, Amalgamation, Nigeria, Democracy, Governance, Corruption

The relationship between social intelligence and Mindfulness among secondary school students

Dr. Tareq A ALSilami
Faculty of Education, Umm AL-Qura University in Saudi Arabia

Abstract

The present study aimed to reveal the relationship between social intelligence and mindfulness among secondary school students. Where the study sample consisted of 140 students from the high school students as follows 70 students rural settings and 70 students from urban of Makkah area. To achieve goals of the study a scales of Toronto Mindfulness scale by (Lau, et al., 2006) and social intelligence by Alzoubi (2011). Results of the study revealed that the Students in Makkah area are characterized by high social intelligently compared with the students rural settings. The study also found there is a positive correlation statistically significant between social intelligence and mindfulness.

Career Priority of Professional and Managerial Dual-Career Couples in Malaysia

Rafiduraida Abdul Rahman
Faculty of Management and Economics
Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris

Wan Salmuni Wan Mustaffa
Faculty of Management and Economics
Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris

Norimah Ramli

Faculty of Management and Economics
Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris

Muhammad Nadzir Ibrahim
Faculty of Human Science
Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris

Abstract

This paper investigates the career priority of professional and managerial dual-career couples in Malaysia using role salience theoretical framework. Semi-structured qualitative interviews were used to collect data from 18 dual-career couples. The findings indicate that the participants regard both their spouses and their own careers as very important, although different reasons were given on why both of their careers are important. The results also reveal differences in terms of the career priorities within the couples which affect their perceptions of the challenges they face and their career development. The experiences described by the participants reflect the salience of family and work roles. The results also reveal interaction between partners can shape their role salience. This paper fills the gap by adding more research on dual-career couples in a non-Western context. Furthermore, it extends the use of role salience perspective to develop an understanding of their experiences.

Keyword: Career priority, Career development, Role Salience, Dual-Career Couples, Role conflict

The Antecedents and Outcomes of Art Marketing: Focus on the Moderation Effect of Premium Price

Gantumur Khongorzul*, Hyeong Yu Jang**, Jeong Suk Noh***

Department of Business Administration, Gyeongsang National University, South Korea

Abstract

It can be defined that the 20th century was the era of information and technology. On the other hand, 21st century can be defined as a period of culture and art. The representative and emerging elements of cultural marketing are cultural promotion, cultural synthesis and cultural style. This study not only analyzes empirical effects of cultural marketing on art marketing but also reveals how the art marketing influences on recommendation. In addition, we analyze empirical effects of cultural marketing and art marketing on recommendation depending on premium price and show the strategies to enlarge the company identity being based on cultural context. Two preliminary researches have been conducted through 25 marketing professors and graduate course students in order to choose products, brands, artworks and price, which is fitting to the purpose of this study. The conclusion of this study shows that the cultural marketing has partially effects on art marketing. It also has partially effects on art marketing depending on the premium price. Finally, the premium price has positive modulation effects on recommendation of art marketing.

Keywords: cultural promotion, cultural synthesis, cultural style, art marketing, recommendation, premium price

Peripheral Position in Social Theory and Limitations of Social Research in Iran

Ladan Rahbari
PhD Candidate in Sociology
University of Mazandaran, Iran
Rahbari.ladan@gmail.com

Abstract

Two groups of factors have contributed to the formation of Iranian associations and academic individuals' status as peripheral in the international social science academic arena. First group consists of external factors such as prevailing euro-centrism, English language hegemony and inevitable political-economic problems. Second group of factors are internal factors. Iranian academics' and academic organizations' attitudes towards researchers' choices of their research topics, preferred methodologies and applied theories, has resulted in aridity and stagnation of social research in Iran. This paper illustrates how excessive emphasis on positivist paradigm, quantitative research, arbitrary interpretation of indigenization of social science and lack of problem oriented research, as well as some structural problems, have led to the contemporary ambiguous status of social sciences in Iran; possible remedies and solutions are also discussed.

Keywords: Generalization, indigenization, local theory, periphery, problem-oriented, qualitative research.

Purposes, benefits, and barriers of using Mobile Marketing: An empirical evidence from Saudi Arabia

Ahmed Alshumaimeri ¹, Wafa Almobaireek ²

¹Professor of Marketing, King Saud University. Saudi Arabia

² Associate Professor of Marketing, Princess Nora Bent Abdulrahman University. Saudi Arabia

Abstract. The objective of this paper is to provide a profile of using Mobile Marketing in Saudi Arabia. It will present a descriptive analysis to the practice of Mobile Marketing. The empirical investigation that was conducted on a sample of 186 firms highlights several issues related to purposes, incentives, and the barriers to using the technique. The final results show that Mobile Marketing is still in its early stage of development. Currently, firms in Saudi Arabia utilize Mobile Marketing for business-to-business contacts. Also, mobile marketing was

found to be used for many purposes. However, communication and promotion role appeared to be the most significant reason for using mobile marketing. From the other side, lack of an accurate database of customers and privacy issue found to be the most influential obstacles facing the mobile marketers in Saudi Arabia. Finally, the study reveals several implications for theory and practice relating to the future development of the mobile advertising industry in Saudi Arabia. In addition, recommendations for marketing managers, as well as directions for future research are presented.

Keywords: Mobile Marketing, Marketing, Business, Saudi Arabia, Marketing Communication, Digital Marketing, Interactive Marketing.

Political Digital Marketing: Political Message Construction on Indonesia President Election 2014 in Social Media

Dhinar Aji Pratomo¹

¹*Brawijaya University, d_ajip@yahoo.co.id*

ABSTRACT

The ministry of Communications and Information Technology states that the percentage of Indonesia's social media activity reaches 79.72%. Indonesian society are very active as users of social media accounts with a number of 69 million people have Facebook accounts and more than 30 million Twitter accounts (Lestari, 2014). Looking at the quantity of social media users in Indonesia, it is useful in the process of delivering a political message in the activities of the President election campaign 2014. Various accounts on Indonesia social media, especially Facebook and Twitter made to convey ideas and political messages to the various account. There are some supporter accounts of President Candidate Prabowo such as @Gerindra, @FansGerindra, @GarudaPrabowo. As for the affiliated accounts by Prabowo or Gerindra such as @Vote_Prabowo, @Info_Prabowo, dan @InfoGerindra. Whereas some accounts of Jokowi team are @Jokowi4Me, @InfoJKW4P, @Relawan_Jokowi, dan @JKW4P (Sufa, 2014).

Political Digital Marketing is a concept that is referred from the phenomenon that is done by a person or group of persons in conducting political campaigns to take advantage through social media in order to obtain a particular goal. The paper uses descriptive qualitative method, while the data collection techniques by conducting in-depth interviews and documentation. It can be concluded that Digital Politic Marketing can be used as a solution to conduct political campaigns by utilizing social media.

Keywords: Campaign, Message Construction, Social Media, Political Digital Marketing

PEMBERDAYAAN ZAKAT PRODUKTIF MENURUT HUKUM ISLAM

Anwar
Universitas Malikussaleh, Indonesia

Irfan Syauqi Beik and Abduracchman Qadir

I. Pendahuluan

1.1 Latar Belakang Kajian

Pada prinsipnya, zakat harus diterima secara langsung oleh mustahiq. Meskipun demikian, memang diperlukan suatu kebijakan dan kecermatan dalam mempertimbangkan keperluan nyata, termasuk kemampuan mereka dalam menggunakan dana zakat yang mengarah pada peningkatan kesejahteraan hidup, sehingga pada gilirannya yang bersangkutan tidak lagi menjadi mustahiq zakat, tetapi mungkin menjadi pemberi zakat (muzakki).

Penyaluran zakat bukan sekedar memberikan bantuan sesaat kepada kaum duafa', setelah zakat yang diterimanya habis ia kembali mengharapkan bantuan. Visi zakat adalah mengubah mustahiq (penerima zakat) menjadi muzakki (pembayar zakat). Oleh karena itu, pengelolaan zakat sebagai instrumen pemberdayaan ekonomi umat harus diarahkan untuk menghapus sumber-sumber kemiskinan secara sistematis dan menyeluruh.

Betapa pentingnya pengelolaan zakat untuk pengembangan ekonomi umat. Ibadah yang bersifat individual tetapi mempunyai dampak sosial kemasyarakatan yang amat luas. Itulah sebabnya betapa pentingnya menumbuhkan kesadaran umat untuk membayarkan zakat. Di samping itu, agar zakat lebih berdaya guna dan berhasil guna perlu pengelolaan yang sebaik-baiknya.

Benefits of Lifelong Learning and Its Costs: The Case of Mongolia

Udval Shijirbaatar
Senior student of National University of Mongolia
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
udval1123@yahoo.com

Abstract

In this paper I have tried to calculate the costs and benefits of vocational education and on-the-job training. After introducing some basic information, explanation for failure on the market of vocational education are evaluated. Next the paper explains the cost and benefits related to the vocational education market.

The calculation of the costs and benefits of on-the-job training model is done on a middle and macro level. Model parameters are estimated using information from a query under employers and employee in Mongolia. Exogenous model variables are taken from the query as well as from several statistical sources.

With the calculation model described in this paper it is possible to make estimates of the costs and benefits of policy measures aimed at stimulation of vocational education in the context of lifelong

learning. Although the scenario's described are merely illustrations of the working of the model, they show, beyond any doubt, that the differences in cost-effectiveness of this kind of policy measures can be large and the results can be.

Keyword

Lifelong learning, policy, model, cost and benefit

Work-Family Facilitation, Job Satisfaction, and Psychological Strain in Malaysia Organisations

Ruhaya Hussin (PhD)

Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia

Abstract

Previously, work-family conflict has been the main focus of work and family studies in Malaysia. However, recent research has found that combining work and family domains does not always result in negative outcomes for employees. In this study, the relationships between the positive aspect of work-family interface (work-family facilitation) with job satisfaction and psychological strain among employees were tested. Additionally, the roles of job satisfaction as a moderator and mediator between work-family facilitation and psychological strain were examined. A total number of 732 female employees from several organisations in Malaysia completed the survey. Hierarchical multiple regression and structural equation modelling analyses were conducted to analyse the data. Interestingly, the findings provided evidences not only for moderating effect, but also for the mediating effects of job satisfaction in the relationship between work-family facilitation and psychological strain. Hence, there is a need for organisations in Malaysia to consider the positive aspect of work-family interface (work-family facilitation) among employees in implementing work-family friendly policies and organising employees training programmes. Some aspects of Malaysian cultural norms and values were also discussed in relation to the findings.

Investigation of the Relationship between Metacognitive Awareness and EFL Listening Performance Based on IELTS Scorers

HAIFA YAHYA, OMAR YAHYA

Abstract

This study aims to investigate the relationship between language learners' metacognitive awareness (Planning and Evaluation, Problem Solving) and their performance on the listening section of IELTS. This study employs both quantitative data analyses. Based on the participants' performance on the IELTS test, the participants were classified as less (N=34) or more-proficient (N=32) listeners. The listeners' perceived use of metacognitive strategies was measured using Vandergrift, Goh, Mareschal, and Tafaghodtari (2006) Metacognitive Awareness Listening Questionnaire. Four less- and four more-proficient listeners were selected from the IELTS participants randomly. The results stated that (1) listeners' metacognitive awareness had a quiet positive relationship with the listening test performance;

(2) more-proficient listeners reported significantly higher use of directed attention strategies than the less-proficient listeners.

Justice: Private or Public? Privatizing the Public Interest: The Future of the Distinction!

V.T. Thamilmaran
Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

Abstract

Volumes of writings have appeared relating to the distinction between public and private stakes in the arena of legal discourse. What were originally considered as public values have been incorporated into the private sphere today. It is equally correct of the other side as well. The dividing line has been subjected to continuous shifting and values have been relocated in either of the side. Although, many of these writings mainly focus on the reasons for such convergence and relocations, none of them attempt to discuss the conceptual basis for such realignments. Policy makers decide on the desirability or otherwise of the redrawing the boundary lines purely for their political convenience. It still remains as a situation driven approach to talk of the distinction. What goes unnoticed at this juncture is the understanding of the conceptual basis for such demarcation.

Are there two concepts called public justice deferent from that of private justice? If convergence is necessary what should be the conceptual basis for such a move? Does the post-cold war world need two such conceptions? In the globalized world will the era of privatization pose the danger of converting public values as private?

This paper would attempt to address some of these questions in the light of two recent cases and try to suggest what would befall to the distinction in the future. In addressing these issues, it is proposed to discuss the pros and cons of both such distinction being continuously maintained and the gradual disappearance of it in democratic States. It is submitted that clinging to the traditional view of compartmentalized values brings negative consequences and there is an emerging domain where a good number of values have shrugged off their distinct identity of either category and adopted a neutral one being neither public nor private. The legal discourse should respond to this changing domain of interests.

IDEOLOGICAL OF POLITICAL PARTY IN MALAYSIA

Adibah Yasmin Alias dan Zaid Bin Ahmad
Universiti Putra Malaysia
adibahyasminalias90@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper argues ideological position of party politics in Malaysia. The focus of the discussion was on

three component parties in Pakatan Rakyat PAS, PKR and DAP. Since the 1999 general election, the political position of the Pakatan Rakyat Malaysia increasing significantly. Overall increase in terms of support, particularly in urban areas can be seen from the results of the last election. However, the integrity of Pakatan Rakyat has waned due to the 9 month long struggle on the position of Selangor state Minister. This issue generated much provocation and polemic among the people of Selangor who trusted the state leadership to Pakatan Rakyat for a second term. The problem did not arise from the opposition party, the Barisan Nasional coalition but from Pakatan Rakyat itself. The crisis occurred between PAS and PKR due to conflicting decisions agreed upon by the party leadership components. This paper put forward the hypothesis that the cause of this problem is due to ideological differences between PAS, PKR and DAP. The main purpose of this study to determine the extent of ideological influence attitudes and political stance in an issue and how it is shape politics in Malaysia. This article specifically discusses the relevance of ideology in determining the direction and future of politics in Malaysia.

Keywords: Political Ideology, Political Party, Party Attitudes, Ideology Relevancy

Bringing a community together through sport - Using sport in divided communities in Northern Ireland

Abstract:

Northern Ireland has a long history of segregation based on religious discrimination. Mistrust and hatred has been passed through generations because of this segregation in everyday life. One potential tool to overcome these social and cultural issues is sport. Sport has recently been utilized as a vehicle for helping societies overcome social and cultural divisions. Sport governing, governments, and the United Nations have all become involved in programs geared towards grass roots actions to challenge social and cultural divisions based on fear and mistrust.

Keywords: Sport, Culture, Northern Ireland, and Divisions

Developing Early Multilingual Literacy Skills through a Mobile Storybook Reader Application

Kwee Teck, See1, Madhubala Bava, Harji 2 and Ah Choo, Koo3
1Faculty of Applied Science and Computing, Tunku Abdul Rahman University College, Jalan Genting Klang, 53300, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
2 Learning Institute for Empowerment, Multimedia University, Melaka, Malaysia
3 Learning Institute for Empowerment, Multimedia University, Cyberjaya, Malaysia
seekt@acd.tarc.edu.my, {madhu,ackoo}@mmu.edu.my

Keywords: Early Multilingual Literacy, Scaffolding, Storybook, Mobile Assisted Language Learning, Zone of Proximal Development

Abstract: Learning to read multiple languages that has distinctive reading and writing systems is

challenging in Malaysia's multilingual environment. This paper describes the design of a mobile application, termed Multilingual Mobile Storybook Reader (MMSR), which is aimed at developing early multilingual literacy skills in a mobile assisted language learning (MALL) learning environment. The MMSR forms a hub in the MALL model, with adults scaffolding preschoolers' early multilingual literacy development in a shared meaningful interactive multilingual storybook reading environment. The model will be tested and evaluated through a multilingual reading programme that links school and homes; with a shared purpose of developing children's early multilingual literacy skills.

Development Reality according to Good Governance Indicators in the Maghreb Region

Sofiane Belmadi

Department of International Studies, University of Algiers 3, Algeria

Introduction:

There is no doubt that one of the biggest challenges facing the world today, mainly the developing countries, is the growing of underdevelopment gap. In This world which has become characterized by a decline in resources available to the human community, challenges became burden to people and nations alike in the construction process to achieve comprehensive development. This concept witnessed evolution and change in the context of the intellectual systems that have defined and changed in the International environment and its situations, the evolution from human development to the concept of sustainable human development, then to the modern concept of development, are linked to contemporary sense of Good Governance.

Development is also associated with the principles of democracy and human rights, represented in human development which is based on the major axes to enable the individual to basic rights and freedom. It also try to preserve his security which frees him from fear and poverty through caring about his political economic, environmental, social and health security..., this approach is linked to improving the governance systems, and conduct of the affairs of the state and society according to the mechanism of good governance, which aims to achieve and embody human development.

The situation that prevails in the Maghreb region emerges from the instability and the inability of the political and security, economic and social institutions in the conduct and organization of the individuals' affairs... It is characterized by a weakness of control mechanisms which has resulted in challenges that hinder the establishment of comprehensive development. The disintegration that witnessed in the Maghreb region from the absence of economic integration led to the aggravation these challenges.

Mentoring ESL Novice Teachers in Selected Secondary Schools in Khulna, Bangladesh: A Preliminary Study

Ismail Sheikh Ahmad

Hasina Banu Shirin

Azam Othman

Siti Rafiah Abd. Hamid

Kulliyah of Education
International Islamic University, Malaysia

Abstract

Mentoring in teaching profession is seen as a vehicle by teacher training institutions aimed at improving and producing quality teachers. However, mentoring English as a Second Language (ESL) novice teachers is less understood and not without challenges such as the roles of mentors as models in supporting their protégés. This preliminary study seeks to explore the underlying obstacles faced by the ESL mentors in mentoring secondary school ESL novice teachers in Khulna District in Bangladesh. Through the emic approach, phenomenologically oriented and thematic in perspective, twelve informants; two senior teachers, three head teachers, three novice teachers, two teacher trainers and two district education officers were subjected to a series of in-depth interviews. Some identified important themes include **language skills, teaching attitudes and classroom management skills** such as 'shy to use English in classroom' 'language teaching competencies', and 'reluctant to perform extra teaching hours'. **Financial and management issues** are closely linked to 'mentoring policy and guide', 'insufficient allowances', 'lack of logistic support' and 'mentoring period'. It is recommended that more field studies focusing on the processes of how mentors learn to work with ESL novice teachers in meaningful and productive ways that can guide, enhance and inform mentoring policy and practice in Bangladesh.

Key words: Mentoring, ESL novice teachers, secondary school

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON READING STRATEGIES FOR LEARNERS OF ARABIC

Ismaiel Hassanein Ahmed

Ismail Sheikh Ahmad

Nurazan Mohmad Rouyan

(Kulliyah of Education, IIUM)

Kaseh Abu Bakar

(Faculty of Islamic Studies, UKM)

Abstract:

Reading skill is considered the most pertinent skill to be acquired in the context of learning Arabic as a foreign language (AFL) in Malaysia. However, a small number of researches that investigate the level of reading comprehension among Malaysian AFL learners suggest that in general, students in these studies

lack essential reading comprehension skills (e.g. Abdul Malek, 1996; Raja Mohd Fauzi, Mowafak & Mohamed Amin, 1999; Ruhimah, 2004). Taking this into account, identifying and developing a more strategic approach to teaching and learning Arabic reading is considerably crucial. This design research aimed at developing, implementing and evaluating a practical research based instructional module to facilitate strategic reading among AFL learners. The instructional module was developed based on the findings of a needs analysis conducted to determine what strategies should be incorporated into the module. Four cognitive reading strategies (activating prior knowledge, generating main idea, clarifying word meaning, and referencing) and a metacognitive strategy (monitoring one's reading process) were trained through a variety of highly interactive instructional techniques, namely modeling, whole class discussion, and small group work in the format of reciprocal teaching. 11 undergraduate students majoring in Islamic and Arabic Language Education, and an instructor who is an Arabic lecturer specializing in the teaching of Arabic reading participated in the implementation and evaluation of the module. The effects of the instructional module were measured using pre and post reading task interviews, instructor and students' interview (conducted after each of every training session), oral and written reflections and independent small group works. The data suggest that both instructor and students were highly positive about the feasibility and the effectiveness of the module. In conclusion, this design and development research shows that the instructional module is able to help foster students' use and transfer of strategic reading skills when reading Arabic texts.

Key words: Reading strategies, Reading strategies instruction, Reading strategy training Strategic reading, Reading in Arabic, Design experiment.

The Islamic State Effect on Minorities in Iraq

Shak Hanish

Shak Bernard Hanish, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Political Science Lead Faculty
Dep. of Social Sciences, College of Letters and Sciences
National University, www.nu.edu<<http://www.nu.edu>>
11255 North Torrey Pines Rd
La Jolla, CA 92037, U.S.A.
Phone: (858)642-8494; Fax: (858)642-8715
Email: shanish@nu.edu<<mailto:shanish@nu.edu>>

Since the control of “the Islamic state” (IS) on large parts of Iraq, especially in the northern region, which has many ethnic and religious minorities, they are facing several problems and challenges, including the issue of survival.

In this paper, I will examine the impact of “the Islamic state” on these religious and ethnic minorities in Iraq and the difficulties encountering them. I will suggest the fine ways to help them withstand pressure and stay in their original homeland in Iraq, especially in Nineveh province, where most of the Christians, Yazedis, and Shabaks, and Turcomans minorities live.

Participative Or Authoritative Labour Management Systems: Option For Nigerian Public Organization

Dr. Anselm U. Ezeh
Personnel Unit
Federal College of Education
Eha-Amufu, Enugu State, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

An organization depends for its success in achieving productivity on its human resources. The achievement of this productivity depends, to a large extent, on how well workers of the organization are managed. This is so because, as employees enter an organization, they do so, motivated by the desire to satisfy their personal goals (needs and values). The extent to which management of the organization identifies with these needs and values, in turn, determines the extent to which employees are willing to put in efforts that get the job done. Incessant strike actions by Nigerian employees in public organizations in the recent times, poor attitude to work observable among Nigerian public servants – all of which are inimical to productivity achievements, point to the fact that these workers are not happy doing their work. The author of this work feels that poor management of human resources in public organizations in Nigeria has been the cause of the industrial disharmony described above. This work has attempted an expose of two labour management systems namely: participative and authoritative labour management systems. This is with a view to making recommendation of one for use in public organizations in Nigeria. This work will serve as a recipe for all organization managers on a best way to achieve productivity through a better labour management based on the understanding of, and being alive to the workers' peculiar circumstances. The work opts for the adoption of the participative labour management system for use by managers of public organization in Nigeria for the reasons that: it is personnel-minded as it recognizes human dignity; it is healthier as workers work at their own pace; it enhances national unity through the use of work groups; it is modern and trendy as it aligns with the Nigeria's democratic process.

Health Status of School Student in Conflict Zone: An Anthropological Study

Rajkumari Nonibala Devi¹, P.C. Joshi²

¹Dept of Anthropology, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India

²Dept of Anthropology, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India

*Corresponding author email: rknb6@yahoo.in

Abstract

Conflicts in South Asia are generally rooted in an environment of unrest and violence prevailing in the region. Most of the conflicts are intra- state often resulting in communal violence and trauma. Violence in the region has affected the academic achievement and performance. Frequent disturbance in the

academic environment of the region by the public protest and insurgent activities deteriorated the psychological health of the student which is a cause of concern. The present study is an attempt to find out the health status of the school student and to investigate the psychological health of the student. Especially the trauma faced by the students due to insurgent activities. The present study was conducted among school student at age of 15 to 21 year. The study consists of 670 school student including both boys and girls. Psychological assessment and health status was evaluated by using Cornell Medical Index. Socio-economic status of the student was also assessed using Kuppu Swami socio-economic scale. The data were analysed using Chi square test and mean frequency. The finding suggested that insurgency and unrest has significantly affected the physical and psychological health of the school going children.

Keywords: Conflicts, violence, school student, health, India.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF PROTAGONISTS OF MULK RAJ ANAND'S NOVELS

Dr. Shashi Yadav
Assistant Professor
Department of Humanities
Barkatullah, University Institute of Technology
Bhopal, (M.P.) India, Pincode 462026
E-mail : shashi_uit@rediffmail.com

Abstract: Mulk Raj Anand in his novels draws character from the real society around him, people whom he happens to know in actual life. During his life's journey, some character even haunt the novelist and compel him to write about them. Speaking of his beginning as a novelist, he said that he came across people who had rather forced him to put them down in his novels. Through out his literary career, Anand wrote about real people whom he knew quite closely.

Key words: Untouchable, realism, protagonist, social conflict, humanism, downtrodden

Self-esteem among physically disabled and visually disabled late adolescents

Lakshmi K. Nair ^{1*}, Anuradha S ²

^{1*}. Department of Psychology, Christ University, Bangalore, India.

². Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Christ University, Bangalore, India

This study emphasises on the self-esteem of the visually disabled and the physically disabled late adolescents, who are a marginalised group needing special attention especially when they are entering into their adulthood. How effective they themselves feel is an important part of development. A person suffering from visual disability, despite being in the society, does not receive the visual social stimuli. Those with physical disability are able to sense and encode what is happening but their disability blocks them from performing their actions. If we have a correct evaluation of their self-esteem it may help us to modify their training interventions and also would make them feel more satisfied and confident. So this led to my research question of studying self-esteem among physically disabled and visually disabled late

adolescents.

The study aims to find out the level of self esteem among physically disabled and visually disabled late adolescents, and to know the gender difference in self esteem among them using a Quantitative comparative research design. The sample size taken for the purpose of the study is 120, consisting of 60 physical disabled (30 male and 30 female) and 60 visually disabled (30 male and 30 female). In the Physically disabled group, moderately orthopaedic disabled special school late adolescents are included and in the visually disabled group, moderately visually disabled special school late adolescents are included. Disabilities due to genetic reasons and those present by birth are taken. Late adolescents with psychiatric problems are excluded. Rosenberg self-esteem scale was used and the respondents were asked to reflect on their current feelings.

The results of the study would be discussed adequately during the presentation.

Key words: Self-esteem, Physical disability, Visual disability, late adolescents.

A comparative analysis of male and female consumer behaviour factors for their cosmeceutical products types

Abdullah Bin Junaid*

PhD Scholar

Department of Management
Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, India
E-Mail ID: abjs07sid@gmail.com

Dr. Reshma Nasreen**

Associate Professor

Department of Management
Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, India
E-Mail ID: drreshmanasreen2@gmail.com

Prof (Dr.) Mohammed Junaid Siddiqui***

Professor

Department of Medicine
Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, India
E-Mail ID: mjs2005@rediffmail.com

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to understand the various factors that are associated with the behavioural aspects of males and females in the Indian cosmeceutical market. In this study we also tried to find out various influencing factors among males and females and what are the differences between these two.

We also tried to find out the differences between the consumption patterns among people of different regions of India. The study was carried out in different regions of India and on an age group between 15 years to 45 years people who belong to different occupation. A standard questionnaire was implemented in the market which is same for both males and females. Questions were related to the consumption habits of the consumers for their cosmeceutical product. The data was collected from a sample of 240 people among which 120 are males and 120 are females. The results were analysed through SPSS software version 16 by applying different statistical tests.

Key Words: *Cosmeceuticals, Consumption, Habits, Influence, Market*

Indian Hindi Film Industry Using Social Media Platform for Promotions and Marketing: A Study with Special Reference to Facebook and Twitter

Dr. Mausumi Bhattacharyya and Ms. Debastuti Dasgupta

*Centre for Journalism & Mass Communication, Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan, WB,
India*

The universality of film, a perfect blend of both audio and visual, has been by and large accepted. Films are designed to have an effect on audience. Film industry makes film and needs audience to pay and watch them. (D. Bordwell, 2008)

In a dynamic competitive entertainment environment, movies always find it difficult to stay afloat and consequently jostle for screen space. Unlike other forms of creativity, it is difficult to predict trends in movie industry. As film business is highly volatile, the process of distributing and exhibiting film has increasingly become as significant as the actual film making process.

Collateral Human Rights Agreements

Hamed Hashemi S. & Rohaida Nordin
hamedhashemi28@yahoo.com

Abstract

Despite extensive documentation of human rights, these rights are being violated by governments every day. In cases of widespread and severe violations on human rights, the Security Council has become unable to make any quick action subject to the Veto right and the conventional sanctions included as embargo, economic and use of force are not much effective and in some cases such as Iraq just add the political and social turmoil. In this article, first, we define and enumerate “sanctions” under UN system and then analyze the electivity of the current sanctions in international law. Among the conventional sanctions of international

law, economic sanctions are common and have been widely imposed on member States such as Iraq and Iran. As one may notice, there are gaps in economic sanctions. The second categorization of sanctions is military ones that nowadays are applied in the form of humanitarian intervention. When a government perpetrates mass violations of human rights and genocide, there is an urgent need for the reaction of the international community. Then we contemplate on the challenges on the way of humanitarian intervention. There are also cases that States have applied humanitarian intervention without the resolution of Security Council. It seems there is an urgent need for a new generation of human rights guarantees that are not necessarily part of the UN system, but certainly it is consistent with its purposes. At last, we introduce the new generation of sanctions entitled as Collateral Agreements of Human Rights.

New Theoretical Basis of the Politics of Multiculturalism: Vandana Shiva's Contribution

Hari Zamharir

Department of International Relations
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences

Universitas Nasional

Jalan Sawo Manila No. 61, Pejaten, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan 12520
Indonesia

e-mail: hari_zamharir@yahoo.com

Abstract

As world politics and global communities experience anomaly-type of political and cultural transformation, especially as consequences of the abrupt wind of change in the past USSR and the mystery of 9/11, we have been encountering crucial responsibility to bring our politics of multiculturalism to the better track. This paper is a preliminary endeavor to reconstruct the new epistemological basis of political science coined by Vandana Shiva, i.e. earth democracy and to highlight potential theory of the politics of multiculturalism.

Key Words: Theory, politics of multiculturalism, Vandana Shiva's earth democracy

Can Control and Flexible Leaderships Influence Deviant Behavior?

Aida Abdullah#

Faculty of Economics and Administration

University Malaya

50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

aida003@siswa.um.edu.my

Associate Prof. Datin Dr. Hj Sabitha Marican

Faculty of Economics and Administration

University Malaya

50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

sabitha@um.edu.my

Abstract – Deviant behavior is a recurring workplace behavioral problem. It happened in many organizations and has now transcends in public organization. An appropriate attention to deviance problem is necessary, because this problem brings harmful effects to the organization, economically and socially. Hence this article aims to identify the prevalence of deviant behavior and leadership behavior and to study the association between the two, as literatures indicate that the organizational leadership influences deviant behavior. In this study, two forms of leadership were emphasized which include control and flexibility leadership. Meanwhile two perspectives of deviant behavior are used to classify deviant behaviors, which are organizational deviance and interpersonal deviance. These perspectives are useful as it identifies deviant behavior of different severity and target. Result indicated that, control and flexible leaderships are prevalence. The study also indicated that organizational and interpersonal deviance is present. While correlation analysis reveals that control and flexibility leadership influences organizational and interpersonal deviance negatively. In sum, the study supports the deviance literatures and showed that, leadership causes improvement in organizational environment which can deter deviant behavior.

Keywords: Deviant behavior, organizational deviance, interpersonal deviance, leadership, control leadership and flexibility leadership

Sanctions and Nuclear Rollback: The Complex Case of Iran

Farhad Rezaei

Department of International & Strategic Studies, University of Malaya,

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

In spite of a two-decade-long effort that included the carrot of a diplomatic agreement and the stick of sanctions, Iran's proliferation efforts continued apace. This failure has generated an enormous debate among academic experts, public intellectuals and political figures to find effective ways to stop Iran's proliferation efforts and save the non-proliferation regime from total collapse.

This study has two objectives; first it tends to identify the background of initial decision to pursue the nuclear weapon program, and the factors that allowed the "nuclear sanctum," the small number of leaders in charge of weaponization, to push for a project in spite of considerable economic and technical odds. The second objective of the study is to evaluate the impact of sanctions on (1) the economy of Iran – as an oil-based, rentier state; (2) the political economy of Iran – a neopatrimonial state. The study further tends to assess whether the internal dynamics (various segments of the negotiated political order) in Tehran would support the decision to rollback its nuclear program in exchange for lifting of sanctions. The present paper will address this issue by drawing from Farsi language sources in order to provide a better understanding of the deliberations surrounding the regime's reaction to the sanctions.

Contexts of Visual Research:

Contemporary Social reality in the Middle East

M Baker

mohdbaker83@hotmail.com

Images are resourceful materials for social study, as they become significant samples for the visual research in the fields of fine arts, visual communication, visual culture, and social research. In order to investigate those images, this study constructed a context of social reality issues, where those issues turned to codes/categories in the study process, to facilitate the analysis of the images. The issues of politics and cultures are the two main categories, which will be analyzed in the image, to provide different meanings of cultural identities, gender, conflicts, and Diaspora, where I can locate ethnic diversities in images, or ethnic conflicts, also it can reflect gender roles in certain community, or it can reflect the different cultures of Diasporas.

Therefore, images could raise many questions about the contemporary social realities, where we can find answers by examining those images through different contexts. Those contexts are constructed in the research process, where the researcher determines certain backgrounds to conceptualize the analysis method. In this study, I will focus of the contemporary social reality as a background, on which I will base all my contexts. Those contexts are the frameworks, which will provide categories of meanings, according to which I will analyze the meaning of the images. Locating certain contexts eventually will lead to explain the images according to the contemporary social reality. Nevertheless, contexts could be constructed according to different frameworks, scopes, and levels such as the people's personal experiences, or the artist personal experience, as well as it could focus on the representations of the people portrayed in the artwork.

WASATIYYAH SEBAGAI SUATU ALAT PENGUKURAN PENILAIAN PRESTASI DALAM PENTADBIRAN AWAM DI MALAYSIA

**Name of Co-Authors: Prof Madya Dr. Ilhaamie binti Abdul Ghani Azmi
Prof Madya Dr Sharifah Hayaati binti Syed Ismail
Dr Siti Arni binti Basir
Dr Azah Anir binti Norman
Dr Raja Jamilah binti Raja Yusof**

**Email Addresses: fadliajoy@siswa.um.edu.my
amiezmi@um.edu.my**

Wasatiyyah- satu konsep yang diketengahkan dalam pentadbiran awam Perdana Menteri Malaysia Ke-6. Penekanan konsep & nilai dilihat sebagai suatu pendekatan kesejahteraan mapan dalam aspek pembangunan. Ia pendirian tegas bahawa Malaysia adalah negara Islam progresif & harmoni- menolak

sebarang bentuk keganasan yang dilabelkan kepada negara-negara Islam oleh dunia Barat. Wasatiyyah berpotensi untuk diketengahkan dalam sistem pentadbiran sebagai satu nilai yang perlu diterapkan ke dalam semua lapisan pengurusan dan pekerja. Dengan penerapan nilai ini, sistem pentadbiran di Malaysia akan menjadi lebih sistematik & teratur. Sistem pentadbiran yang baik merupakan jentera & tunjang kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi. Justeru, adalah diharapkan dengan pelaksanaan nilai ini akan membawa negara kepada pencapaian ekonomi mapan pada tahun 2020.

Neuro-Technology -Community Integrated Rehabilitation (CIR) Model

Norsiah Fauzan,

Faculty of Cognitive Science and Human Development
University of Malaysia Sarawak
nursiahfauzan@gmail.com

Siti Naqiah Shahidan,

Faculty of Cognitive Science and Human Development
University of Malaysia Sarawak

Abstract— Community Integrated Behavioral Model (CIR) is one facet of special needs children's rehabilitation and generally includes a number of approaches that allows individuals with different disabilities to benefit from further rehabilitation process. The proposed CIR model includes the Neurobehavioral programs (NBR) with emphasis on brain training and comprehensive holistic program for the children and Parents' counseling services to help with the parents' stress in handling the children's' difficulties and behavioral problems. Awareness programs on the importance of tackling the neurobehavioral problems using neurotechnology is vital to help children with different disability and varying intellectual disorders and behavioral problems such as hyperactivity, down syndrome, intellectual disability, autism spectrum disorder etc.

Index Terms—Neurotechnology community, Neurofeedback

SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE LOW INCOME SINGLE PARENTS IN A RURAL AREA

Nurliza Ahmad

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
School of Psychology and Human Development
Address, City Code City, 43600 Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan, MalaysiaCountry
nurliza@umk.edu.mysemasa87@yahoo.com, Author.Two@institution.org
web-page: <http://ppbpi.umk.edu.my>
Author Name 3Khadijah Alavi
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
School of Psychology and Human Development
43600 Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
Institution / Company
Address, City Code City, Country
Author.Three@institution.orgkhadijah@ukm.edu.mym.com.my
web-page: <http://www.aaa.bbbukm.my>

Arena Che Kasim
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
School of Psychology and Human Development
43600 Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
arena@ukm.edu.my

Chong Sheau Tsuey
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
School of Psychology and Human Development
43600 Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
chong@ukm.edu.my

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to determine the social support for single parents in the village s of Mukim Lepai, Kedah and Johor Bharu,, Malaysia. The objectives of this study are mainly to identify the type of the problems that they face, to identify the ways that the single parents do in solving their problems and to determine the resources and the formmethod of the social support among of them. The sources of the social support consist of formal and informal social support. The formal social support primarily comes from the government, while the informal social support were from family members, friends, neighbours and others. Ten single mothers and ten single fathers were selected in this purposive sampling study. They are single parents who were divorced. The data which collected from in-depth interview and analysed using the content analysis indicated that there were six main forms of problems such as financial, transportation, health, discipline, interpersonal relationship with their son and the labelling from the community. The ways that they use to cope with their problems includes using their own effort, primary support, secondary support, formal institution and sometimes depending on luck. They gained the social support from the formal and informal sources, whilst the forms include financial, advises and others. Future research can be improved by looking at single parents from different state or district.

Keywords: Single mother, single father, social support, single parents.

Historical Heritage City's Riverscape Rehabilitation In Malaysia: A Conceptual Framework and Expected Outcomes

^a Mohammad Mir Ghasemi, ^{b,*} Arezou Shafaghat, ^c Hasanuddin Bin Lamit

^aDepartment of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Skudai, Johor, 81310, Malaysia, mirghasemim@yahoo.com

^b Construction Research Center (CRC), Construction Research Alliance (CRA), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Skudai, Johor, 81310, Malaysia, b-hasanuddin@utm.my

^cCenter of Built Environment in the Malays World (KALAM), Faculty of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Skudai, Johor, 81310, Malaysia, arezou@um.my

*Corresponding author: arezou@utm.my, 017-8430730

Abstract

Rapid development transformation is the main cause of declining urban landscape areas, resources, and environment quality. Rush development causes of tough pressures on cities and also put serious damage on the urban area, resources, environment quality, and urban aesthetics. This fragmentation caused the cities loose their urban qualities, characteristics and meanings. The urban landscape landmarks, especially riverscapes, are mostly facing the hazardous pressure. People perception and attachment to riverscape, and their less pro-environmental behaviors made this pressure more critical and crucial. This subject was become one of the challengeable issues in historical heritage city rehabilitation in Malaysia. This is reflected in the crucial role of Malaysia government and local authorities strategic and policy makings with respect to housing, spatial planning and local environmental policy. In addition, the urban design studies mostly is focused on the properties of the physical elements but few of them focus on understanding the meaning, value, characteristics and psychological sense to riverscapes as vital urban landscape landmarks. According to all above-mentioned issues and problems on poor associated between riverscape attachment and pro-environmental preservation behaviors, and also, the importance of riverscape preservation and conservation in Malaysia historical heritage cities rehabilitation, this research is motivated to address the need of developing the 'heritage historical city riverscape preservation and rehabilitation conceptual framework'. The conceptual framework provides a mind-map solution of riverscape preservation for Malaysia government, involved stakeholders, and public people. Also, the research developed the theoretical framework according to the developed conceptual framework. The theoretical framework presents the material aspect of the theoretical world of sustainability, and advocates keeping the natural capital constant for the benefit of future generations. The research asserts the implementation of the developed conceptual framework would have positive effects, included, social benefits, economical growth and environmental quality on riverscape preservation in historical heritage cities in Malaysia. These findings would be useful for Architects, Landscape architects, urban planner, urban designer, and decision makers who are practicing heritage city preservation and rehabilitation. As future study the conceptual model would be proposed base on developed conceptual framework findings.

Keywords: Historical city, People perception, Pro-environmental behavior, Urban landmark, Landmark

attachment, Riverscape Preservation, Riverscape Rehabilitation

KAJIAN TERHADAP UNDANG-UNDANG PENTADBIRAN ZAKAT DI ACEH

Anwar¹

anwar_muhammadali@yahoo.co.id

I. Pendahuluan

1.1.Latar Belakang Kajian

Zakat dan berbagai bentuk ibadah sadaqah lainnya memiliki posisi yang sangat penting sebagai sumber pembelanjaan dalam masyarakat muslim, juga sebagai sumber daya untuk mengatasi berbagai macam isu-isu sosial, yang diakibatkan dari hubungan antara manusia. Zakat juga merupakan potensi ekonomi yang mampu atau setidaknya dapat memberikan sumbangan dalam rangka membangun pertumbuhan ekonomi sekaligus pemerataan (*income-economic growth with equity*), apabila dikelola secara baik dan profesional.

ZAKAT MENURUT KETENTUAN FIQH DAN REGULASI²

Anwar³

anwar_muhammadali@yahoo.co.id

Pendahuluan

Kajian ini membicarakan tentang teori zakat dan konsepnya dalam aplikasinya yang merangkumi definisi dan sejarah penyari'atan zakat, sumber-sumber zakat dan sumber-sumber zakat dalam perekonomian moden, penyuburan harta zakat serta hikmahnya yang merupakan pengembangan daripada sumber-sumber zakat yang ada pada zaman Rasul kepada pelbagai pendapatan dan penghasilan semasa serta regulasi zakat.