THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Abstract Book:
2nd Annual International Symposium on
Interdisciplinary Studies
12-15 June 2017, Athens, Greece

Edited by
Gregory T. Papanikos

2017

Abstracts

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Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the *2nd Annual International Symposium on Interdisciplinary Studies, 12-15 June 2017*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER). All ATINER's conferences are organized by the Academic Committee (https://www.atiner.gr/academic-committee). This conference has been organized with the assistance of the following academics, who contributed by chairing the conference sessions and/or by reviewing the submitted abstracts and papers:

1. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Ioannis Stivachtis, Director, Center for European & Mediterranean Affairs and Director & Professor, International Studies Program Virginia Tech – Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, USA.
3. Ilja A. Luciak, Head, Anthropology & Demography Research Unit, ATINER & Professor, College of Liberal Arts and Human Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA.
4. Johannes Schroeder, Professor, Heidelberg University Hospital, Germany.
5. Robert Christopher Morgan, Chair, Department of Pacific and Asian Studies, University of Victoria, Canada.
6. Akis Kalaitzidis, Academic Member, ATINER & Professor, University of Central Missouri, USA.
7. David Makofsky, Academic Member, ATINER & Research Professor, Ethnic Minorities Studies Center of China, China.
8. Deon Geldenhuys, Professor, University of Johannesburg, South Africa.
9. Yolanda Sadie, Professor, University of Johannesburg, South Africa.
10. Keshav Bhattarai, Professor, University of Central Missouri, USA.
11. Barbara Zagaglia, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy.
12. Ilksoy Aslim, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, European University of Lefke, Cyprus.
13. Barry Cannon, Lecturer, Maynooth University, Ireland.
14. L. Jan Reid, Academic Member, ATINER & President, Coast Economic Consulting, USA.
15. Philipp Deschermeier, Academic Member, ATINER & Economist, Cologne Institute for Economic Research, Germany.
16. Utku Ozer, Research Fellow, ATINER.
17. Vassilis Skianis, Research Fellow, ATINER.

18. Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.
19. Hannah Howard, Research Assistant, ATINER.

In total 55 papers were submitted by over 60 presenters, coming from 27 different countries (Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Russia, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, UAE and USA). The conference was organized into 18 sessions that included a variety of topic areas such as education, foreign relations, population studies, politics, and more. A full conference program can be found beginning on the next page. In accordance with ATINER's Publication Policy, the papers presented during this conference will be considered for inclusion in one of ATINER's many publications.

The purpose of this abstract book is to provide members of ATINER and other academics around the world with a resource through which to discover colleagues and additional research relevant to their own work. This purpose is in congruence with the overall mission of the institute. ATINER was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet to exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study.

It is our hope that through ATINER's conferences and publications, Athens will become a place where academics and researchers from all over the world regularly meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 400 international conferences and has published nearly 200 books. Academically, the institute is organized into seven research divisions and 38 research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

For each of these events, the involvement of multiple parties is crucial. I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committees, and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference and its subsequent publications together.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
2nd Annual International Symposium on Interdisciplinary Studies,
12-15 June 2017, Athens, Greece
Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Avenue, Athens, Greece
C O N F E R E N C E   P R O G R A M

Monday 12 June 2017

08:00-09:00 Registration and Refreshments

09:00-09:30 (Room B-Mezzanine Floor) Welcome and Opening Address

Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

09:30-11:00 Session I (Room A-Mezzanine Floor): Applied and Theoretical Approaches in Anthropology	09:30-11:00 Session II (Room B-Mezzanine Floor): Topics in Political Economy
Chair: Olga Gkounta, Researcher, ATINER.	Chair: Ioannis Stivachtis, Director, Center for European & Mediterranean Affairs and Director & Professor, International Studies Program Virginia Tech – Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, USA.
1. Robert Christopher Morgan, Chair, Department of Pacific and Asian Studies, University of Victoria, Canada. Indigenous Ecumenes as Concept and Method for Anthropology. 2. Umesh Chandra Chattopadhyaya, Professor, University of Allahabad, India. Symbolic Archaeology of Sacred Shrines of Greater India. 3. Jarema Drozdowicz, Adjunct Professor, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland. Anthropology of Education and the Understanding of Cultural Diversity. 4. Indrani Chattopadhyaya, Reader, University of Delhi, India. On Human Mobility: A Study of Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers' Mobility Pattern between Ganga Valley and central India.	1. L. Jan Reid, President, Coast Economic Consulting, USA. Has the BREXIT Vote Affected the United Kingdom's Largest Trading Partners? 2. Olivier Nay, Professor, University of Paris 1, France. Explaining the World Bank's Intellectual Leadership in Development Economics: Some Research Assumptions. 3. Zsuzsanna Mikecz Munday, Assistant Professor, American University of Sharjah, UAE. Business Communication Needs: Graduates' Perspective in the UAE. 4. Zhaoxin Wang, Graduate Student, Chonnam National University, South Korea & Sangjoon Lee, Professor, Chonnam National University, South Korea. Factors that Influence the Sharing Intention in Vehicle Sharing Economy.

11:00-12:30 Session III (Room A-Mezzanine Floor): Population and Development	11:00-12:30 Session IV (Room B-Mezzanine Floor): Politics and International Law	11:00-12:30 Session V (Room C-Mezzanine Floor): Topics in Strategic Studies, Foreign & Security Policy
Chair: Barbara Zagaglia, Academic Member, ATINER & Assistant Professor, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy.	Chair: L. Jan Reid, President, Coast Economic Consulting, USA.	Chair: Olivier Nay, Professor, University of Paris 1, France.
1. Robert Cliquet, Emeritus Professor, Ghent University, Belgium &	1. Adelaide Chichorro Ferreira, Professor, University of Coimbra,	1. Deon Geldenhuys, Professor, University of Johannesburg, South

Dragana Avramov, Director, Population and Social Policy Consultants (PSPC), Belguim. The Impact of Global Developmental Objectives on the Future Demographic Goal Setting of Humanity.
2. Keshav Bhattarai, Professor, University of Central Missouri, USA. Nexus among Demography, Caste/ Ethnicity, Federalism, Food Security and Environmental Conditions in Nepal.
3. Paul Erdkamp, Professor, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium. Malthus or Climate? Zooming in on Demographic and Economic Decline in the Roman Empire.
4. Adel Zagha, Professor, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies/Birzeit University, Qatar/Palestine. Demographic Dividend: How to Capitalize on Demographic dividend in Palestine?

Portugal. Cross-Topic Politics, Academic Specialization and the neo-Apartheid Society.
2. Masakazu Matsumoto, Associate Professor, Kansai University, Japan. Ethics in Asymmetric Warfare: Why War Conventions Are Regularly Violated?
3. Esengul Ayaz Avan, Lecturer, Hacettepe University, Turkey. Differences between Turkey-EU Security Perceptions in Turkey's Lost Decade.

Africa. ISIS: A Contested State of a Special Kind.
2. Ilksoy Aslim, Assistant Professor, European University of Lefke, Cyprus. Can Energy Sources in the Eastern Mediterranean be Contributor to Solve the Problems in Cyprus, Turkey and Israel Triangle?
3. Damon Major, MSc Student, 4Cities, Belgium. Constructing the Defensible City: A Case Study of Istanbul.

12:30-14:00 Session VI (Room A-Mezzanine Floor): Economic and Social Issues	12:30-14:00 Session VII (Room B-Mezzanine Floor): The Refugee Crisis: Implications for the European Union and its Mediterranean Member States
Chair: Keshav Bhattarai, Professor, University of Central Missouri, USA.	**Chair:** Ilja A. Luciak, Head, Anthropology & Demography Research Unit, ATINER & Professor, College of Liberal Arts and Human Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA.
1. Chenggang Yang, Professor, Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, China. Evidence-based Method and Culture Adaptation in the Choice of Pattern of Service for the Elderly in China. 2. Fan Yang, Associate Professor, Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, China. The Impact of Education on Individuals' Environmental Protection Behaviour in China. 3. Changcheng Song, Assistant Professor, National University of Singapore, Singapore. Incentives, Contract Design and Pension Contribution: Evidence from Sri Lanka.	1. Valerie Leon, Researcher, Groupe URD, France. How Should the Humanitarian Sector Position Itself with Regard to the Current Flow of Migrants to Europe. 2. Karen Janes, Program Coordinator, Catholic Relief Services, Serbia. Protection Needs and Risks for Migrants in Europe: A Situation Analysis of Five Countries.

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-16:30 Session VIII (Room A-Mezzanine Floor): Belonging and Resistance in Immigrant's Identities	15:00-16:30 Session IX (Room B-Mezzanine Floor): Populism
Chair: David Makofsky, Research Professor, Ethnic Minorities Studies Center of China, China.	**Chair:** Deon Geldenhuys, Professor, University of Johannesburg, South Africa.
1. Rachel Sharaby, Professor, Ashkelon Academic College, Israel. When Tradition Meets Modernity in an Immigrants' Ethnic Celebration. (Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning) 2. Anna Prashizky, Lecturer, Western Galilee Academic College, Israel. Celebrating Memory and Belonging of Young Russian Immigrants in Urban Space. 3. Alissa Abramov, PhD Student, Bar-Ilan University, Israel. A Junction between Identities: Caucasian Jews in Israel. 4. David Ratner, Director of Applied Research, National Authority of Measurement and Evaluation in Education, Israel. Rap, Reggae and "The Stroller": Music and Identity among Israeli Youngsters of Ethiopian Origins.	1. Yolanda Sadie, Professor, University of Johannesburg, South Africa. A Unique Brand of Populism in South Africa? 2. Barry Cannon, Lecturer, Maynooth University, Ireland. We Need to Talk about Populism! Interrogating Populism's Conceptual Utility in a Context of Crisis. 3. James Abdu, Student, McDaniel College, USA. The Influence of Far-Right Parties on Established Political Parties: A Case Study of France, Austria, and the Netherlands.

16:30-18:00 Session X (Room B-Mezzanine Floor): Topics in Interdisciplinary Studies

Chair: Ilksoy Aslim, Assistant Professor, European University of Lefke, Cyprus.

1. Adilson Marques da Cunha, Professor, Federal Institute for Education, Science, and Technology of São Paulo, Brazil, Luciana Brasil Rebelo dos Santos, Professor, Federal Institute for Education, Science, and Technology of São Paulo, Brazil, Renan Cavichi de Freitas, Professor, Federal Institute for Education, Science, and Technology of São Paulo, Brazil, Luiz Antônio Rodrigues Júnior, Professor, Federal Institute for Education, Science, and Technology of São Paulo, Brazil & Lucas Venezian Povoa, Professor, Federal Institute for Education, Science, and Technology of São Paulo, Brazil. Teaching web Programming based on Interdisciplinary Projects: An Experience Report.
2. Faustina Asha Francis, Postgraduate Student, National Institute of Education, Singapore. Student Perceptions of using Googledocs in the Grade 9 Writing Classroom.
3. Gangadaran Khaanchennah, Postgraduate Student, Nanyang Technological University / National Institute of Education, Singapore. A Case Study of the Writing Difficulties of Grade Four Tamil Students in Singapore.

18:00-19:30 Session VII (Room B-Mezzanine Floor): *A Symposium on The International World Order: Political, Demographic and Anthropological Characteristics*

Chair: Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

1. **David Makofsky**, Research Professor, Ethnic Minorities Studies Center, China. Anthropology: Maintaining a "Third World" Perspective in a Post Communist World.
2. **Ilja A. Luciak**, Professor, College of Liberal Arts and Human Sciences, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA. Trends and Challenges from Latin America.
3. **Umesh Chandra Chattopadhyaya**, Professor, University of Allahabad, India. Order-Disorder Periodicity in Human Civilization: Future of Contemporary World Order.

4. **Johannes Schroeder**, Professor, Heidelberg University Hospital, Germany. Cognitive Reserve - Can it prevent Dementia Epidemic?
5. **Yannis A. Stivachtis**, Associate Chair, Department of Political Science & Director, International Studies Program, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA. Promoting Democracy Versus Promoting 'Greatness': Implications for International Order.

For details on the discussion please click here.

21:00-23:00 The Pragmatic Symposium of the Conference as Organized in Ancient Athens with Dialogues, Food, Wine, Music and Dancing but fine tuned to Synchronous Ethics

Tuesday 13 June 2017

07:30-10:30 Session XII: An Educational Urban Walk in Modern and Ancient Athens

Chair: Gregory Katsas, Vice President of Academic Affairs, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.

Group Discussion on Ancient and Modern Athens.

Visit to the Most Important Historical and Cultural Monuments of the City (be prepared to walk and talk as in the ancient peripatetic school of Aristotle)

11:30-13:00 Session XIII (Room A-Mezzanine Floor): Migration and Ethnicity	11:30-13:00 Session XIV (Room B-Mezzanine Floor): Topics in Political Theory
Chair: Akis Kalaitzidis, Professor, University of Central Missouri, USA.	**Chair:** Yolanda Sadie, Professor, University of Johannesburg, South Africa.
1. Sergey Ryazantsev, Head of the Center for Social Demography, Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia. Russian-Speaking Economy as a Mechanism of Integration of Migrants from Russia into the Host Society (on example of the USA). 2. Henry Allen, Professor, Wheaton College, USA. Scientific Literacy and the Future of Ethnic Minority Groups in the United States: The Unfinished Civil Rights Movement. 3. Nikolaos I. Liodakis, Associate Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada. The New Diaspora: Divergent Patterns of Greek Migration to Canada. 4. Philipp Deschermeier, Economist, Cologne Institute for Economic Research, Germany. The Influence of Immigration on Demographic Developments in Germany. 5. Ben Chia-hung Lu, Postdoctoral Fellow, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hsunhui TSENG Lu, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong & Jing Song, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. Stories of "in-Between": Gendering Migrant Women Identity from Post-Socialism Countries to neo-Liberal Taiwan.	1. Kathlen Luana de Oliveira, Professor, Federal Institution of Education, Science and Technology of Rio Grande do Sul (IFRS), Brazil. The Disappearance of "Biographies": About Memory and Violence in Hannah Arendt's Thinking. 2. Felipe Schwember, Professor, Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Chile & Julia Urabayen, Professor, Universidad de Navarra, Spain. Utopia, Indigenism and Communitarian Politics in Latin America from Vasco de Quiroga until Zibechi: A Synoptic Approach. 3. Iuri Andreas Reblin, Professor, Faculdades EST, Brazil. From Daughter of Clay to Daughter of Zeus: Representations of Feminism through the Times since a Look into Wonder Woman' Stories.

6. <u>Siqin Wang</u>, PhD Candidate, The University of Queensland, Australia, Yan Liu, Associate Professor, The University of Queensland, Australia, Jonathan Corcoran, Professor, The University of Queensland, Australia & Thomas Sigler, Senior Lecturer, The University of Queensland, Australia. Characteristics, Ethnic Diversity, and Residential Segregation of Chinese Subgroups in Australia. 7. Kamala Robson, Associate Professor, Lady Doak College, India. Under-Five Mortality Differentials in India.	

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00-15:30 Session XV (Room A-Mezzanine Floor): Fertility, Family, Health & Mortality	**14:00-15:30 Session XVI (Room B-Mezzanine Floor): United States' Foreign Relations**
Chair: Robert Christopher Morgan, Chair, Department of Pacific and Asian Studies, University of Victoria, Canada.	**Chair:** Dr. Utku Özer, Research Fellow, ATINER.
1. Johannes Schroeder, Professor, Heidelberg University Hospital, Germany. Does the Prevalence of MCI Decline? Evidence from a Prospective, Population-based Longitudinal Study with a Follow-up of 25 Years. 2. Jihey Bae, Assistant Professor, J. F. Oberlin University, Japan. The Effect of Parents' Educational Expectations on Ideal Family Size. 3. <u>Charalampos Dantis</u>, PhD Student, Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium & Ester Rizzi, Professor, Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium. Employment Uncertainty, Gender Inequality and First Birth in Greece.	1. Akis Kalaitzidis, Professor, University of Central Missouri, USA. The Trump Doctrine and the American Return to Jacksonian Politics. 2. Timothy G. Cashman, Associate Professor, University of Texas at El Paso, USA. Promoting a Transnational Dialogue between Cuba and the United States: Lessons to be Learned from the Cuban Educational System. 3. <u>Aneta Hlavsova</u>, PhD Student, University of Economics, Czech Republic & Kristyna Tamchynova, PhD Student, University of Economics, Czech Republic. Is Turkey Becoming the New Saudi Arabia in the US-Middle Eastern Relations?
15:30-17:00 Session XVII (Room A-Mezzanine Floor): Cultural Identity	**15:30-17:00 Session XVIII (Room B-Mezzanine Floor): Special Issues**
Chair: Johannes Schroeder, Professor, Heidelberg University Hospital, Germany.	**Chair:** Barry Cannon, Lecturer, Maynooth University, Ireland.
1. <u>David Makofsky</u>, Research Professor, Ethnic Minorities Studies Center of China, China, Bayram Unal, Professor, Nigde University, Turkey & Maimaitijiang Abudugayiti, Graduate Student, Ankara University, Turkey. Social Class and Islamic Identity: Chinese Uyghur Students and Working Class in Turkey. 2. Piet Erasmus, Research Fellow, University of the Free State, South Africa. War and the Revitalisation of Korana	1. Henry Wambuii, Professor, University of Central Missouri, USA. A Comparative Look at Institutional Mechanisms for Combating Corruption in Africa. 2. Victor S. Pena, Research Professor, El Colegio de Sonora, Mexico. Flatliners: Why the Work against Corruption is not Observed in International Indexes? Thoughts from Latin America. 3. Kristyna Stejskalova, PhD Candidate, University of Economics, Prague, Czech Republic. Paying for Wrong Decisions?

Identity. 3. Carl David Goette-Luciak, Graduate Student, University of Virginia, USA. Cultural Solidarity, Survival, and Schismogenesis: Indigenous Responses to Territorial Transformations in Bangkukuk Taik. 4. Nokubonga Mazibuko-Ngidi, Lecturer, Sol Plaatje University, South Africa. A Woman is as Good as her Cookie: Perceptions about the 'Taste' and Appearance of the Vagina amongst Women who use Ntsu (snuff) as a Vaginal Sexual Stimulant.	Impact of the Regime Change in Libya on the European Security Area.

21:00- 22:30 Dinner

Wednesday 14 June 2017
Educational Island Tour
or
Mycenae and Epidaurus Visit

Thursday 15 June 2017
Delphi Visit

James Abdu
McDaniel College, USA

The Influence of Far-Right Parties on Established Political Parties: A Case Study of France, Austria, and the Netherlands

This paper examines the effect of far-right parties on the centrist parties in three European polities. France, Austria, and the Netherlands were chosen as all three have established far-right Eurosceptic parties with varying degrees of electoral success and are in, or recently (suffered) went through, national election cycles. Support for far-right parties markedly increased in most European polities following the dual Eurozone and migrant crises, however none have formally achieved power at a national level.

There has been a relatively large amount of research arguing far-right parties, in an effort to attain power, are forced to moderate their positions due to political realities. The veracity of this argument is evident on many occasions. However, less focus has been placed on the radicalizing effect these parties have on centrist-parties right and left. This paper argues that the far-right parties, even when their ability to govern is limited, shift political discourse causing aspects of their platforms to become policy. This paper analyses changes in government policy and campaign rhetoric in correlation with the success of far-right parties in the three countries, since the late 1990's. It will show that centrist parties in all three countries have adopted platforms from the far-right positions to varying degrees due to political posturing. Center-right parties, because their positions are generally closer towards the far-right, are transition more easily towards the platforms of the far-right, but that center-left parties also alter their positions. The most marked change are in regards to questions regarding immigration and national identity, especially during campaign cycles. In regards to economic policy or European integration the policies of the centrist parties largely have remained unaltered.

Alissa Abramov
PhD Student, Bar-Ilan University, Israel

A Junction between Identities: Caucasian Jews in Israel

The lecture is based on a study that examined the identities of mountain Jews who emigrated from Caucasus and their dynamics with social integration. The study was conducted using 30 in-depth interviews with mountain Jews who emigrated from Caucasus in the 90s. The findings reveal the differences between those who emigrated at a young age and those who came when they were older in regards to the main identity factors. While the younger generation aspires to be defined as "Israelis" and accordingly is forced to abandon their original identity that does not always fit into the Israeli format, the older generation sticks to its ethnic identity and rejects the Israeli identity and the culture branching from it. The second issue deals with their attitude towards the different sources that both help and impede their integration in Israeli society. The main finding that was brought in this study is the struggle of the younger generation to integrate into society, most likely due to the lack of their parents' integration. The younger generation, which was largely considered the "transitional" generation, dealt with absorption hardships. Today, they are dealing with identity conflicts arising from lack of cultural integration of the Mountain Jews from Caucasus into Israeli society. The third issue depicts their reactions to cultural and social differences and their ways of dealing with it. The findings suggest a partial integration of the younger generation, but also depict the lack of familiarity of their culture within the Israeli culture, which causes great conflict in regards to their cultural identity.

Henry Allen
Professor, Wheaton College, USA

Scientific Literacy and the Future of Ethnic Minority Groups in the United States: The Unfinished Civil Rights Movement

Scientific literacy is a prelude to understanding and creating any scientific innovations for nations as well as their subpopulations (ethnic minorities). Within postindustrial societies, it affects technological developments, markets, democratic processes, public policy decisions, healthcare options, media savvy, military infrastructures, cybersecurity, and related domains. Moreover, it has global implications for the welfare of nations across generations.

Scientific literacy means possessing the knowledge or intellectual toolkit needed to understand how and why science relates to public issues. It is distinct from technological literacy. According to recent research, 93% of adults in the United States may not be scientifically literate, including 78% of college graduates and 74% of persons with graduate degrees. Outside the academic fields of their specializations, even renowned scientists can be scientifically illiterate. Unfortunately, scientific literacy is not a core topic for mass media or politics, despite its impact upon any society.

Scientific literacy means knowing the basic concepts, theories, research findings, and implications or outcomes of physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, and geology. For the purposes of this research, mathematics, complex systems science, computational science, and social sciences (plus network science) are included. The emphasis is on using knowledge, not creating it or doing science. Scientific literacy, at its best, leaves an indelible imprint for adventure, discovery, and wonder about the reality that engulfs all.

This paper examines the vast research literature to dissect the status of scientific literacy among ethnic groups in the United States, probing the theoretical, methodological, policy-oriented, and practical implications of these results for the future of its social system and subsystems. No ethnic group in any society can achieve optimal civil rights without the predominance of scientific literacy among its population within its social system.

Ilksoy Aslim
Assistant Professor, European University of Lefke, Cyprus

Can Energy Sources in the Eastern Mediterranean be Contributor to Solve the Problems in Cyprus, Turkey and Israel Triangle?

For many years Turkey has had balanced relations with Israel and Arabs. In 2007 Israel and Turkey made a big move on military cooperation and after that period Ankara sought to be an honest broker between Arab countries and Israel because of it good relations in the region. However, Gaza flotilla crisis changed and Turkey-Israel relations damaged dramatically.

According to the agreements that gave birth to the Republic of Cyprus in 1960 Turkey was one of the guarantor powers. After the 1974 events in the island however, the official relations between Turkey and Cyprus stopped in many areas. The discoveries of gas fields in the Eastern Mediterranean have produced cooperation between Cyprus and Israel that Turkey perceived a challenge for its national interests in the beginning. Yet, the intercommunal negotiations in Cyprus to unite the island again, and rapprochement between Turkey and Israel increased optimism to make trilateral deal on gas issue.

In this study, the possibility of a gas deal that might be contributor to solve the problems of the relevant parties will be discussed within the historical and political context.

Esengul Ayaz Avan
Lecturer, Hacettepe University, Turkey

Differences between Turkey-EU Security Perceptions in Turkey's "Lost Decade"

The 1990s is called as Turkey's lost decade due to weak governments, war against Kurdish separatism, polarization between Islamists and secularists and tense relations with neighbors. All these internal and external security problems also forced the country to continue to follow national security-centred policies during the 1990s. In contrast, the EU members replaced their Cold War political approaches based on threat and security perceptions with freedom, democracy and human rights and differences between Turkish and European views and policies prevented the development of close security relations between Turkey and the EU. The goal of this study is to assess different security understandings and policies of Turkey and the Union in the 1990s and their impact on Turkey-EU relations and Turkey's EU membership process. The study argues that the EU was suspicious towards Turkey and its EU membership due to differences in their security policies and perceptions. On the other hand, there were many indicators such as Turkey's involvement in the European defence mechanism and the adoption of packages of constitutional changes to satisfy the Europeans that show the ongoing significance of the Union for Turkey and its desire to join the EU despite the clear differences between their security priorities and policies.

Jihey Bae
Assistant Professor, J. F. Oberlin University, Japan

The Effect of Parents' Educational Expectations on Ideal Family Size

Since the 1990s, Japan has tackled with the problem of the declining birthrate by measures of so-called "Childcare" and "Work Life Balance (WLB)." However, the birth rate has not increased in spite of these efforts over the past twenty years. According to Shigeki Matsuda (2015: 273), the cause of this failure lies in the gap between the main targets originally focused in the policy and the reality found in contemporary Japanese family. He thus suggests some renewed birth-rate policies such as 1) supporting unmarried males/females in terms of their employment and marriage hunting, 2) reducing child-rearing and educational expenses and improving childcare services for single-income families, and 3) providing the effective working environment and childcare services for dual-income families. In this study, I will explore the second possibility in more detail.

Previous studies have already reported that the rate of child educational expenses would be a large influential factor when to consider the timing of childbirth and its relation to family size (Shintani 2005; Tsutsumi 1996). In fact, the proportion of tertiary-educated adults in Japan has increased and is now the second largest among the OECD countries, although the rate of the Japanese public educational expenditure to the GDP was the lowest level among the developed countries (OECD 2014). To put this differently, private educational expenditure is relatively high in Japan. This fact is confirmed also by "The 15th Japanese National Fertility Survey" conducted by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (2015), according to which the most frequently cited reason why couples do not have their ideal number of children is that "it costs too much to raise and educate children (56.3%)." Thus, those parents who desire to let their children receive higher education or more private education would possibly limit a family size.

Against this background, in this study I analyze the relation between parents' educational expectations for their children and their actual family size by using the data of the SSM (the national survey on social stratification and social mobility) survey in 2015. My preliminary analysis shows that the ideal number of children tends to be decreased when parents wish their children to receive higher education or more private education. I will undertake more detailed analysis using the method of multivariate analysis on the presentation day.

Keshav Bhattarai
Professor, University of Central Missouri, USA

Nexus among Demography, Caste/Ethnicity, Federalism, Food Security and Environmental Conditions in Nepal

This research deals with the complexities and contextual specificities of demographic dynamics and population-environment relationships, separating them into a number of domains including caste/ethnicity, federalism, language, religion, food security, migration/brain-drain, and remittances. It explore the ways in which demographers and other social scientists have sought to understand the nexus among a full range of population dynamics and environmental changes in relations to caste/ethnicity, federalism (a new approach for Nepal). This research also explains how these nexuses have been weakening overtime due to the deterioration of ecosystem services at various levels. Such a deterioration of ecosystem services and decreasing land productivity have compelled to over 1,500 working age people out migrating from Nepal each day in search of jobs elsewhere. Further, it explains how such international emigration has drastically effected 'social spaces' (or familial supports) in general, and how various policies and programs have been ineffective to address this population-environmental dilemma that has turned once food exporter Nepal into a food importer. It is hoped that this research serves as the foundation for the planners and policy makers to deal with the complex nexus between demography and environmental conditions. Finally, this paper will build upon the population dynamics to deal with location-specific issues which will help demographers, policy makers and planners to devise location-specific sustainable policies that will make demography and population studies as one of the core elements while dealing with the contemporary socioeconomic conditions and environmental relationships.

Barry Cannon
Lecturer, Maynooth University, Ireland

We Need to Talk about Populism! Interrogating Populism's Conceptual Utility in a Context of Crisis

Gerring (1999) identifies eight criteria to help assess the utility of a concept: *familiarity, resonance, parsimony, coherence, differentiation, depth, theoretical utility,* and *field utility.* Populism has often been challenged on all of these and much work has helped clarify and sharpen the concept in response (Weyland, 2001, Stanley, 2008, Taggart, 2004, Mudde and Rovira Kaltwasser, 2013 among others). Nevertheless, two central criticisms persist: First, the term remains conceptually loose leading to inclusion of many movements, parties and leaders which have in fact little in common or indeed do not satisfy basic criteria. Second, such analysis is often underpinned by an unacknowledged normative bias equating democracy with its liberal variant, despite the former being as contested a concept as populism itself. Populism thus can simply become a label which sidelines challengers to the political status quo, ironing out their political, ideological and programmatic positions on the key issues of equality and democratic development, stymieing crucial debate on these differences, all the more necessary in a context of crisis. Ultimately, questions remain about the *utility* of the concept, questions which are particularly urgent as its analytical use goes beyond regions traditionally associated with it such as Latin America.

Timothy G. Cashman
Associate Professor, University of Texas at El Paso, USA

Promoting a Transnational Dialogue between Cuba and the United States: Lessons to be Learned from the Cuban Educational System

This study explores how critical border dialogism (Cashman, 2015) and ultimately, critical border praxis (Cashman, 2016) are necessary approaches for transnational cooperation and conflict resolution across international borders. United States (US) and Cuba tensions are investigated in educational, historical, cultural, and economic contexts. Research took place in Cuba during a March 2015 educational exchange to Cuban secondary and university educational sites. Cuban social studies educators were interviewed and surveyed to better understand how United States (US) international policies are discussed in the Cuban educational system. This study provides comparative perspectives on how similar issues are addressed by educators in two countries with a recent history of governmental tensions. Moreover, this work considers the teaching of recent developments in US and Cuban relations in US classrooms and the teaching of historical and territorial issues. Lutjens (2007) recommends learning from Cuba's experiences, including lessons about social theory, critique, and praxis in the Cuban educational setting. According to Lutjens there should be more research conducted on Cuban educational policies and schooling practices. This research seeks to provide additional insight and serve as an archetype for those who educate on the effects of US international policies in US and international classrooms.

Indrani Chattopadhyaya
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On Human Mobility:
A Study of Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers' Mobility Patterns between Ganga Valley and Central India

Movement is a universal phenomenon. It is well established a fact that during late Pleistocene and early Holocene period there was logistical forays and seasonal residential dispersals in Ganga valley and mountainous regions in Vindhyas (India). These patterns were reconstructed with the archaeological finds from the excavated sites like Mahadaha, Sarai Nahar Rai, Damdama in Ganga Valley and Chopani-Mando, Lekhahia and Baghai-khor in Vindhyas. The residentially mobile Foraging aspect, as well as the stable settlement ensured the best strategy for hunter–gatherers to cope with uncertainty, particularly in the changing climatic conditions during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene period. Here we could see the beginnings of economic intensification and the earliest evolution of more complex societies - in the findings of a large number of bone ornaments in the burials and bone artefacts from the excavated sites in the Ganga valley; on the other hand heavy stones were taken from Vindhyas, to be used as querns and mullers. The exhausted fluted cores in the alluvium plains of Ganga valley- point towards an economic behaviour focused on complementarity, exchange of critical resources and optimization of raw material - ortho-quartzite in this case.

Hunter-gatherers mobility and their exploitation of prehistoric landscape give vital information about their subsistence and sociocultural complexity, but for reconstructing prehistoric mobility archaeologists need to look at a number of elucidating and meaningful patterns. This paper tries to map the tentative movement of people from Ganga valley to further south, by studying the painted rock-shelters in Kaimur in southern Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in central India. Making of Palaeolithic art seems contingent on the perceptual/recognition/visual memory system, it is therefore admirably suited for understanding the cultural scenario of the past. This study evaluates how resource characteristics and climatic variability influenced hunter-gatherer mobility and cultural transmission since late Pleistocene to early Holocene period.

Umesh Chandra Chattopadhyaya
Professor, Department of Ancient History, University of Allahabad, India

Symbolic Archaeology of Sacred Shrines of Greater India

Indian art tradition is replete with symbols of hoary antiquity whose original meanings underwent transformation in course of history; some of them are now reduced to mere 'auspicious' symbols. Post-processual archaeology with emphasis on 'symbolic archaeology' can be applied, with some modifications, to data from India and wider regions of Asia with a view to widening the scope of archaeology by – a) incorporating inter-culturality, b) seeking 'connections' as opposed to 'fragmentation', and c) treating archaeology/anthropology as a gateway to areas like philosophy, psychology, literature, and humanism enquiring issues of deeper human experiences – trauma and suffering, for example, that constitute, according to historian Frank Ankersmit, one of the forgotten sources of Western historical consciousness.

The call for 'Theory for Future' with a world-wide appeal in the recently held World Archaeological Conference - 8 (Kyoto) has been a welcome development in the field of theoretical archaeology. I suggest that it should address the issue of unity in diversity ('connectedness') that necessitates inter-cultural perspectives to complement Western modernist approaches. This presentation attempts to incorporate ideas on routine human experiences since prehistoric times – operating in periodicity (outgoing-homecoming; action-rest) – which got reflected in a simple symbol of crossroads (+) in prehistoric paintings/engravings world over. This powerful symbol with four arms having spatio-temporal dimensions meeting at a dimensionless 'point' of intersection (symbolizing centre, home, cradle of rest/creativity) is dynamic in nature and involves periodicity of to-&-from movements between centre and peripheries within a topology of horizontality. This perception of horizontality (the realm of human activity) is complemented by verticality in search for an unknown but meaningful world represented by an orthogonal axis (*Axis mundi*) passing through the centre of the crossroads. It will be argued that a combination of horizontality and verticality of complete world perceptions has been the foundational idea or 'archetype' behind the architectural shrines of Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism and other religions, thus showing the common prehistoric roots of apparently diverse sets of belief systems.

Ben Chia-Hung Lu
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Hsunhui Tseng Lu
The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
&
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Stories of "in-between": Gendering Migrant Women's Identity from Post-Socialism Countries to Neoliberal Taiwan

This research aims to explore the moral economy of marriage migrants from China and Southeast Asia engaging in entrepreneurship in Taiwan. It asks how women from post-socialist countries such as Vietnam and Mainland China reflect and remake their migrant identities, making gender and neo-liberal values in a capitalist Taiwan.

Indeed, since the late 1980s, the burgeoning transnational marriage brokerage in Taiwan has led to an influx of marriage migrants from China and Southeast Asia, migrant women however are often widely portrayed as a drain on social resources, social trouble-makers, or victims of domestic violence by the mass media.

To challenges these stereotypes this research will depict another picture to realize how migrant women strategies their various identities and capitals to settle between Taiwan and their home countries. Motherhood is the imperative moral value they employ to navigate their journeys between two societies. For, much feminist scholarship has emphasized motherhood as an obstacle to women's liberation, and women are confined to the family as unpaid labor. Yet only when they get out of the trap of being a mother and a housewife can they realize the real self. However, our study shows how, in the Asian context, motherhood is reflected as a narrative strategy for women to pursue the neoliberal subjectivity.

Based on 52 migrant women interviews, we investigate how these migrant women's pursuing entrepreneurship hinges on their conforming to traditional familism. Why, for migrant women engaging in business is to fulfill their motherhood, as their career achievements will bring in financial benefits and well-being to their children. This new insight wishes to contribute to the shift of understanding of migrant journey from post-socialist to capitalist society where we see

how migrants rebuild their identities through struggling to empowerment.

Adelaide Chichorro Ferreira
Professor, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Cross-Topic Politics, Academic Specialization and the neo-Apartheid Society

In the last 15 years or so politics in our capitalist societies have been developing into a dance of various topics, which get entangled in paralyzing ways. I mean especially the environmental issues and those of gender. Some topics are overwhelmingly dealt with by men, while others concern fundamentally women. And there's practically no communication between both realms, while at the same time things (business as usual) go on existing as if times weren't changing as well as economies, and in fact drastically. Specialization and de rule «publish or perish» in the academic sector have done their part to promote the non porosity of topics, thus creating even more problems and letting those already existing unsolved. The superficial way some things are dealt with in the media contributes to the emerging of different instances of what I would like to call a «neo-apartheid society». Getting our wisdom across topics by breaking the gender barriers and stereotypes (also those created by the gender movement itself) is nowadays a priority. In this article I'll look at this period of time from the perspective of a woman who has been reasonably engaged (even if only from the distance) within the environmental movement in Portugal.

Robert Cliquet
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&
Dragana Avramov
Director, Population and Social Policy Consultants (PSPC), Belguim

The Impact of Global Developmental Objectives on the Future Demographic Goal Setting of Humanity

The aim of this contribution is to look at the implications of global developmental objectives on the future demographic goal setting for the human species and its ethical and political implications.

It is argued that the generalisation of the modernisation process at the global level will need the decrease of the world population size to a level that would be ecologically and globally sustainable in the long-term perspective.

This proposition is based on the following considerations:

1) the fact that the human species already transcends the carrying capacity of the planet, reduces the natural biodiversity, unbalances many natural ecosystems, depletes natural resources through deforestation and overfishing, depletes non-renewable energy sources, pollutes the environment and is, in all probability, responsible for accelerating climatic changes through high carbon dioxide, methane and other chemical emissions;

2) governments of developing countries want their populations to reach identical levels of development, welfare and welbeing as those of the developed world. Without any doubt the latter also want to continue to further raise the welfare and wellbeing of their populations. These strivings appear at all global intergovernmental meetings but, with respect to population issues, they were particularly prominent at the UN World Population Conferences of Bucharest 1974, Mexico City 1984, and Cairo 1994.

Therefore, a temporary, slightly below-replacement fertility, as it manifests itself in many developed countries and newly emerging economies, should be considered highly welcome and should extend as soon as possible to developing countries, especially those experiencing high population growth or density. A generalised (obviously temporary) below-replacement fertility would lead to a decrease of the world population in the coming centuries as anticipated, for instance, by the low variant population prospects of the UN Population Division.

Charalampos Dantis
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&
Ester Rizzi
Professor, Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium

Employment Uncertainty, Gender Inequality and First Birth in Greece

In this paper we examine the effect of employment uncertainty on transition to first child in Greece, one of the countries of lowest-low fertility (LLF). Using longitudinal data from the EU-SILC survey for the period 2005–2011, we study the transition to the first child in a sample of married or cohabitant childless couples. As expected, couples are more likely to have a first child when both partners are in permanent compared to temporary employment. Findings also show that women's employment status appears particularly important for first childbearing, but according a dual model of gender roles. In fact, the arrival of the first child is more likely for more educated women, but also for inactive ones. The effect of women's inactivity increases over the study period and could be related to the shrinkage of the Greek welfare state.

Kathlen Luana De Oliveira
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The Disappearance of Biographies: Memory & Violence in Hannah Arendt's Thinking

The present study investigates the understanding of memory and violence in Hannah Arendt's texts, analyzing its relation with the political life. It is a question of seeking guidelines that allow us to discuss word dispute, the distortion of events and the justification of violence that are constructed under forgetfulness, monopolized interpretations and senses emptied of experiences. Thus, the study focuses on debating how memory and violence -- or how violence on memory -- traces paths that challenge current political thinking. In the first instance, we investigate how, for Arendt, political action is not dissociated from the presence of plurality, how it is related to singularities, to public appearance, to the possibility of narrating. That is, the correlation between biography and politics is sought. In a second moment, the understanding of memory becomes pertinent because it is intertwined with political life that demands a qualified and biographical existence in and for the world. Finally, we attempt to elaborate questions about the relevance of Arendtian thinking about Brazilian experiences, especially the presence of authoritarianism, bureaucracy, and corruption that qualify the understanding of violence, identified as a failure of the possibilities *inter omines esse*. It is suspected that, in the Brazilian experiences, the policies of forgetfulness are exactly unviable actions/political thinking. Without memory, identities are exposed from an essentialization of violence, bureaucracy or even corruption. In this sense, it is necessary to construct spaces in which memories can appear in public, in which people can be inserted, in this world, by words and actions, breaking with discourses of acceptance and naturalization of violence and forgetfulness.

Philipp Deschermeier
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The Influence of Immigration on Demographic Developments in Germany

Stochastic population forecasts are gaining popularity in these times of demographic change, as compared with the scenario technique frequently used for population projections, they provide important additional information: the forecasted population lies within a prediction interval to which a probability of occurrence can be allocated. However, this approach requires long time-series and detailed information about the determinants of population development (fertility, mortality and net migration), which are frequently not available in sufficient depth, but are generally subsumed into age groups. Methods of functional data analysis enable us to disaggregate the required demographic variables into years of age and to use them as the data basis of a stochastic model. The presentation presents this approach and models based on it using the example of the population development of Germany in the light of the recent immigration influx.

Up-to-date projections of population development are relevant for many economic issues. Reflecting this, the Cologne Institute for Economic Research's stochastic population forecast incorporates Germany's record immigration in 2015 and the likelihood of high net immigration of some 850,000 in 2016. Based on these assumptions, by 2035 the population can be expected to have reached a total of 83.1 million, an increase of around 1.2 million. In the long run net immigration will fall again to 218,000 persons. However, this population increase will not prevent the ageing of German society, and the challenges of demographic transition –in the labour market and the social security systems, for example –will remain acute.

Jarema Drozdowicz
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Anthropology of Education and the Understanding of Cultural Diversity

The current changes in the Western political landscape that follow the phenomenon of the so called migration crisis in Europe and elsewhere create a certain vacuum in regards to integration of migrants and understanding cultural diversity in general. The issue of integration cannot however be considered without linking it to the idea and praxis of multiculturalism, which today seem to undergo in these two spheres a deep crisis. Thus a significant question arises – how does multiculturalism, and furthermore diversity in general, could be understood and practiced today without falling into abyss of former mistakes and failures pointed out by contemporary critics? As anthropology per definition takes cultural diversity as granted, it is however difficult to form a unified anthropological perspective on this problem. In this context we might shed a light on an anthropological subdiscipline that deals with integration of migrant groups in diverse multicultural societies.

This paper attempts to bring anthropology of education into a wider attention, which is a relatively new field (despite the fact that education, upbringing and schooling were object of interest in anthropology for a long time). Various locally and historically conditioned versions of this subdiscipline share a common denominator, i.e. the issue of formation and understanding of cultural difference. Through a comparison of several traditions of anthropology of education we are being shown a selection of strategies for how to deal with diversity and to maintain basic rights of individuals and groups to hold on to their cultural identities, overcome problems that might occur during the integration process and to form a sort of new national discourse. The main goal of this paper is not just to systematize the mentioned anthropological variation, but more to highlight pragmatic solutions to contemporary problems caused among others by new waves of migration.

Piet Erasmus
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War and the Revitalisation of Korana Identity

The Korana forms part of the Khoe-San indigenous community of South Africa. By the early twentieth century the Khoe-San people were a disappearing group. In all probability colonialisation was the single greatest reason for the disintegration of the Khoe-San. In most cases colonialism gradually stripped the Khoe-San of recognised leadership, their cultures, identities and languages - hence our current knowledge concerning the Khoe-San is very limited. And, where the colonial destruction of the Khoe-San left off, apartheid was quick to take the relay. Apartheid defined race, ethnicity and nation in very distinctive terms, producing a set of practices concerned with the boundaries between these categories. The Khoe-San were consequently categorised as 'coloureds' and were politically, socially and economically constrained to renounce their origins and identities.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, addresses the historical injustices done to indigenous peoples and enshrines their right to self-determination. In other words, the intellectual and political space that the South African Constitution opens up has given people claiming Khoe-San descent the right to determine their own means of linguistic and cultural development, as well as the right to determine their identities in the way they choose to do so.

The empirical data that will be presented in this paper deal with the processes of revitalisation among the Korana people of the Free State (one of the provinces of South Africa). Speaking of revitalisation among the Korana, means there were, of necessity, both genesis and ethno-dissolution before this could happen. The origin of the Korana will be dealt with briefly. The war at Mamusa (December 1885) led to the final disintegration and disappearance (ethno-dissolution) of the only Korana polity that was still left in South Africa at that time. This war will receive more detailed analysis and interpretation in terms of the prevalent border culture and border representation. Despite the fact that the Korana had lost the war, their freedom and everything they had, and were subsequently displaced, the war also symbolises their perseverance, which serves as inspiration for the current revival process among the Koranna. This is the main focus of the paper.

Paul Erdkamp
Professor, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

Malthus or Climate? Zooming in on Demographic and Economic Decline in the Roman Empire

The population grew in the Mediterranean and adjacent regions from the start of the first millennium BC onwards. Cities grew even more than the population at large – in other words, there was a rapid increase in urbanisation rates. Adhering to a Malthusian model, increases in production and living standards are held inevitably to have caused a rise in fertility, resulting in long-term per capita stagnation ('low equilibrium trap'), while the 'positive check' struck in the form of the Antonine Plague in the 160s AD, when rising population put resources under stress. In the Western and Northern part of the Roman world, growth seems to have abated at about 200 AD. The East and North Africa show a more diverse picture, with population growth and the presence of large cities continuing until the fifth or sixth century AD in some regions, while others showed decline.

Following recent trends in economic history, the general validity of Malthusian models regarding the Roman world has come under debate. The Antonine Plague is often compared to the Black Death of the 14th century, but our evidence on the demographic impact of the Antonine Plague is largely impressionistic. There is no indication in our sources that the Antonine Plague hit the West harder than the East, nor is it likely that it did. Hence, the Antonine Plague by itself cannot explain the timing or divergent economic and demographic developments in both parts of the empire. It is precisely in those regions with a long history of dense habitation and urbanization, such as Egypt, Palestine and Syria, that population continued to rise until the 5th and 6th centuries AD, while long-term population decline was most severe in regions where scope for intensification of land use was relatively large. All this seems at odds with a purely Malthusian scenario that is based on pressure on resources. Population decline is not denied, but fails to convince as an explanation of economic development by itself.

Recent studies stress climate change as the trigger for economic and demographic decline, but most studies suffer from a mono-causal approach that lacks sufficient differentiation regarding geographical, environmental and economic background.

The paper intends to discuss the validity of Malthusian or climatic explanations by linking the evidence on the Antonine Plague and

subsequent epidemics, climate change, living standards, urbanization and economic transformation in the second and third centuries AD.

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&
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Student Perceptions of Using GoogleDocs in the Grade 9 Writing Classroom

The use of ICT tools in the writing classrooms facilitates the recursive planning-drafting-revising process which helps to reduce students' stress and cognitive load (Penington, 2004). In addition to this, students are generally receptive to using ICT tools in the writing classroom as it gives them an opportunity to receive and give immediate feedback on their writing (Storch, 2005).

This paper draws on a larger study that examined the role of ICT in the Grade 9 writing classroom. The larger study also examined how peer and teacher feedback facilitated the process of writing in this classroom. The main study comprised 20 Grade 9 students and they were taught the form and conventions of a discursive essay over a period of two weeks.

For the purpose of this presentation, we shall focus on one of the research questions: What are students' perceptions about using an ICT tool (Googledocs) in the writing classroom? The findngs are drawn from interviews with 10 student participants . All of them wrote three drafts.

Students were tasked to write the first draft of their paper 'What are the advantages and disadvantages of using social media?' They were not given a word limit but were encouraged to write five paragraphs. After writing the first drafts of their essays, they shared their essays with their pre-assigned peer. Based on peer feedback they then wrote a second draft. They received teacher feedback on the second draft and submitted the final product a week later.

The findings indicate that students were receptive of the use of Googledocs in their writing classroom. While they reported a positive experience using Googledocs, not all of them were able to complete the task. Most of them were able to write longer texts than they did in the conventional writing classroom. Nine of the students particularly liked being able to draw on material online as they wrote their essays. Three of the students were not able to complete the task effectively as they could not understand the demands of the task. They expressed that if

they were given more time, they might have done a better job. Most of them were motivated to complete the task. Nine out of ten students found writing online to have supported the non-linear process of writing conveniently and this corroborates with Pennington's (2004) findings discussed earlier.

Deon Geldenhuys
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ISIS: A Contested State of a Special Kind

Contested states, meaning purported states suffering a deficit of international recognition of their claims to statehood, have been an often overlooked feature of modern world politics. From its birth in the 1930s the Japanese 'puppet state' of Manchukuo fell in this category, joined by the State of Croatia during that war. In the 1960s Katanga, Biafra and Rhodesia had their self-declared statehood rejected by the world community, as did South Africa's four 'homeland states' (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) in the 1970s and 1980s and the Republic of Ichkeria (Chechnya) and Republika Srpska in the 1990s. There are presently 11 contested states: the four Eurasian entities of Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Nagorno Karabkh and Transdnistria; Palestine; the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic; Kosovo; Republic of China (Taiwan); Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Somaliland and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). Created in 2014, ISIS is the latest addition to the list.

Although all 11 of these aspiring states lack the 'birth certificate' of collective recognition in the shape of admission to United Nations membership, their recognition deficits for the rest vary considerably; Kosovo enjoys considerable bilateral recognition, whereas Somaliland and ISIS have no de jure recognition at all. One of the reasons for ISIS's collective non-recognition, which applies to some extent to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) too, is its illegal origins: ISIS proclaimed its statehood on territory seized illegally by force from Iraq and Syria, while the TRNC owes its creation to a Turkish military invasion and occupation of Northern Cyprus in the 1970s. Despite deficits in international recognition, all of today's wannabe states display other typical features of statehood, such as having a population, territory, government and internal sovereignty; they are all at least de facto states. For ISIS, that is more or less where its resemblance to today's other contested states ends.

Several features clearly distinguish ISIS from the 10 other contested states. *First*, it is not a mere 'state' but a self-proclaimed and expansionist caliphate. *Second*, ISIS wants to overthrow the very system of Westphalian statehood in the Middle East and rather afield. *Third*, ISIS has declared war against scores of other states in pursuit of its radical domestic and international agendas. ISIS is therefore, in the *fourth* instance, not interested in joining the community of states, as

other contested states typically aspire to. *Fifth*, unlike many other contested states that are keenly aware of their weaknesses in capability and legitimacy and are hence reasonably risk averse, ISIS is an aggressive and revisionist committed to overturning the political status quo in its neighbourhood and beyond. *Sixth*, ISIS is not merely a theocracy, but its entire system of government is based on a reign of terror. *Seventh*, many of the other contested states have some saving graces like practicing democracy of a kind, preserving internal stability and seeking peace with neighbouring states, but ISIS has no such redeeming features. Because of all these characteristics, *finally*, the UN and scores of individual states have not merely condemned ISIS to the margins of the world community through isolation (as with other contested states), but they are actively pursuing its destruction as a state-like entity and the return of territory under its control to the rightful state owners.

The proposed paper will examine each of the features identified so as to explain why ISIS is the most contemptible of contemporary contested states, with a much bleaker future than any of the others.

Carl David Goette-Luciak
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Cultural Solidarity, Survival, and Schismogenesis: Indigenous Responses to Territorial Transformations in Bangkukuk Taik

This paper explores the socio-cultural impact of invasive settler migration, governmental development plans, and global economic forces on the indigenous Rama community of Bangkukuk Taik. Bangkukuk, an isolated, traditional Rama community in Nicaragua—the last to have preserved cultural heritage such as the ancestral Rama language—has been subject to increasing external pressures over the last several decades, particularly the rapidly increasingly migration of non-indigenous settlers into their ancestral lands. Drawing from years of field work in the Rama-Kriol Territory—including intensive field work in Bangkukuk—this article identifies patterns of interaction between Rama and settler communities that have resulted in escalating environmental destruction and the deterioration of core Rama cultural principles. Employing Gregory Bateson's model of schismogenesis, the article examines Bangkukuk's interactions with external forces, showing certain destructive relationships to have threatened the viability and survival of the Rama lifestyle, as well as propelled an ecologically destructive cycle, one which ultimately threatens settler communities as well. The results of these schismogenic relationships have made Bangkukuk increasingly vulnerable—not only due to settler incursions into the land and their accompanying slash-and-burn agricultural practices, but also the increasing penetration of global economic influences, forcing Rama culture to renegotiate and rethink relationships with external economic forces and ideas. Concurrently, present governmental plans to relocate Bangkukuk's residents and implement a massive development project, constructing a canal through the indigenous territory, have prompted a new articulation of Rama ethnic identity, cultural birthright, and autonomous conceptions of development. At a time of unprecedented change and instability in the Rama territory, this article seeks to understand the patterns, relationships, and interactions that have resulted in the current plight faced by communities like Bangkukuk, as well as explore the ways Rama ideas about politics, culture, economics, and ecology have been reshaped in response.

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&
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Is Turkey Becoming the New Saudi Arabia in the US-Middle Eastern Relations?

The paper studies two respective relations – one between the United States and Turkey and one between the US and Saudi Arabia – during the key phases of the 21st century until today. A comparative analysis of the two countries´ relations with the US sheds light on the current Middle Eastern balance of power, portraying the US national interests in the region, suggesting that certain power politics considerations overcome reservations a liberal democracy of the 21st century should expect from its regional partners.

This paper is even more relevant in the era of the fight against terrorism as even though, supposedly, the overreaching goal should be the combat against terrorists, the US continues to portray and treat both countries as allies despite their alleged shortcomings concerning this topic.

The paper delineates the reasons of the shifting interest of the US from cooperation with Saudi Arabia towards the one with Turkey and inquires whether under current conditions and recent developments Turkey can replace the pivotal role Saudi Arabia has recently played in the Middle East.

In other words, the analysis of the US relations with the two countries shows that the long-term US interests in the broader region of the Middle East manifests signs of contradiction between the proclaimed liberal democracy at home and its support abroad, where the US strongly cooperates with the both above mentioned states irrespective of their (illiberal) inclinations. Additionally, is there a chance Turkey has replaced Saudi Arabia as the core US ally in the Middle East?

Karen Janes
Program Coordinator, Catholic Relief Services, Serbia

Protection Needs and Risks for Migrants in Europe: A Situation Analysis of Five Countries

A comprehensive review of publicly available information on humanitarian assistance needs and programming related to protection, shelter and cash assistance outside of camps was conducted with a focus on assessment and evaluation reports or sources providing primary evidence. The geographic focus was the five countries along the Western Balkans route, including Greece, fYR Macedonia, Bulgaria, Serbia and Albania. Publications from January 2015 through January 2017 were included; the review was limited to information on population needs, protection risks and humanitarian assistance programming, in particular protection, shelter and cash-based interventions for refugees, asylum seekers and migrants. A total of 111 documents were identified, including 17 publications that are produced on a recurrent basis; many publications were anecdotal in nature and did not include primary data. The evidence was most robust in Greece (n=38 documents) followed by Serbia (n=16) and Bulgaria (n=14); fewer documents were available for FyR Macedonia (n=8) and none for Albania. A total of 31 publications were identified that had relevant information to the program areas of focus. The majority of documents focused on protection (n=24) whereas reporting on cash based interventions (n=5) and shelter (n=2) was sparse. Findings are presented by country and program type and are intended to inform both ongoing humanitarian assistance programs and to identify information gaps that should be prioritized in efforts to expand the evidence base on effective approaches for addressing protection needs of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in Europe.

Akis Kalaitzidis
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The Trump Doctrine and the American Return to Jacksonian Politics

As the world waits to hear from the new President for the United State on global issues one thing is clear. No more business as usual! In his first day in office President Donald J. Trump made a point of hanging the portrait of president Jackson in the Oval office signifying a break with most of his US counterparts and ushering a new era of foreign policy for the United States. Although these new direction has been greeted by scorn and highly publicized instances of skepticism, this paper will argue that it has been the natural development of the political processes of individualism and nationalism two forces that have been the cornerstone of US identity since the conception of the United States of America. Using historical presidencies of Ronald Reagan, George W. Bush and the latest developments in the Trump administration this paper makes the point that the new direction of US foreign policy is not really new but the augmentation of decades of internal political developments regarding significant US interests abroad.

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A Case Study of the Writing Difficulties of Grade Four Tamil Students in Singapore

This paper examines 18 texts from grade 4 students in a primary school in Singapore to evaluate their understanding of genre conventions of narratives in the Tamil classroom.

Singapore is a multilingual state with four national languages: English, Chinese, Malay and Tamil. English serves as the medium of instruction in schools at all levels and is the language of administration. English is the working language of Singapore, for inter-ethnic communication, while the other languages are referred to as "mother tongues" of the three major ethnic groups in Singapore (Dixon, 2005). As such, it is hoped that students will be effectively bilingual in both the official mother tongue and English language. But the reality is that many students who study Tamil are often far more proficient in English than in Tamil.

Amongst the 18 students, four were males and fourteen were female students. They were given two weeks of intensive instruction on writing narratives based on a stimulus. This was followed by a timed assignment that was completed in class.

Students' essays were analyzed based on 1) their ability to write to suit purpose, audience and context, in a way that is clear and effective, 2) the usage of appropriate register and tone in a variety of contexts, 3) their ability to generate and select relevant ideas, organising and expressing them in a coherent and cohesive manner, 4) their ability to use correct spelling, grammar and punctuation, and a variety of vocabulary appropriately, with clarity and precision.

The study found that students were predominantly able to produce appropriate texts to suit the purpose, audience and context, in a way that was clear and effective. They were also able to use appropriate register and tone in a variety of contexts. However, students encountered difficulties in generating and selecting relevant ideas, and organizing and expressing them in a coherent and cohesive manner. They also had difficulties in using the correct spelling, grammar and punctuation, and a variety of vocabulary, with clarity and precision.

This paper examines possible causes for the difficulties that the students face when writing Tamil essays as well as provides pedagogical implications for second language /mother tongue writing classrooms.

Valerie Leon
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How Should the Humanitarian Sector Position Itself with regard to the Current Flow of Migrants to Europe?

Although migrant arrivals on the southern shore of the Mediterranean have declined sharply in 2016 (compared to the previous year), humanitarian needs remain large and cumbersome, including access to basic services, protection and respect for rights.

Above all, the application of restrictive policies on immigration and border control makes the operational context particularly uncertain and sensitive for humanitarian actors across Europe.

The implementation and strengthening of Dublin III regulation, the complexity and slowness of asylum procedures, as well as the inadequate resources dedicated to dignified reception and integration of people tend to generate (rather than solve) problems of protection and respect of rights. In the longer term, this can also undermine the social cohesion and humanitarian values defended by European NGOs around the world.

The ongoing research project (carried out by Groupe URD) aims at better delineating the humanitarian space in the current context of migratory flows in Europe.

This research will provide valuable insight into how the humanitarian sector can adapt in restrictive socio-political contexts, sometimes even countering certain basic humanitarian values and norms. For example, humanitarian actors could play an increasing role in empowering people, providing useful information and resources along often complex migratory routes, facilitating communication between migrants, or between and host communities.

By exposing several field cases (Greece, Italy and France, for instance), the proposed intervention will strive to outline a few guiding questions, such as:

⇒ What is the **scope and nature of humanitarian space** in the context of increasingly **restrictive national policies**?
⇒ **Which solutions** are open to humanitarian actors, taking account the constraints resulting from restrictive state policies, and a **highly politicized environment** as well as the presence of a vibrant volunteer and grassroots response.

Damon Major
MSc Student, 4Cities, Belgium

Constructing the Defensible City:
A Case Study of Istanbul

In the summer of 2013, protestors took to the streets in Istanbul, challenging the proposed destruction of Gezi Park. When the street protests waned, the fallout was a dramatic change in the way police viewed and protected the urban environment, focusing their efforts on protecting key spaces that were used to incite unrest. The resulting information demonstrated a clear tendency to occupy intersections, boulevards, and plazas that were motivating factors behind Istanbul's redevelopment dating back to the 1950's. By looking at urban redevelopment through a lens not of economic development, but one that focuses on encouraging the development of civil society and political engagement, the case study of Istanbul crucial information as to how the police state of Turkey has adapted and taken advantage of the urban design.

The research will aim to draw a correlation between the historical redevelopment of the city and the modern policing tactics. The modern tactics are analyzed primarily through the location, size, and equipment of the police force, using Foucault's theories of surveillance and Stephan Graham's concepts of militarized urban policing. Completed fieldwork after Gezi Park, the series of terrorist attacks, and the coup highlight a series of corridors and squares that are focal points within the security design. This coincides with an analysis of historical documents that delineate the process of urban reconstruction and highlight motivations and consequences of the direct link to Haussmann's grand designs in Paris. Conclusions are thus able to be drawn as to how these historic urban redevelopment plans have lasting impacts on social movements and other forms of democracy within a city long after their implementation.

David Makofsky
Research Professor, Ethnic Minorities Studies Center of China, China
Bayram Unal
Professor, Nigde University, Turkey
&
Maimaitijiang Abudugayiti
Graduate Student, Ankara University, Turkey

Social Class and Islamic Identity:
Chinese Uyghur Students and Working Class in Turkey

This investigation considers the Uyghur Muslim community of Xinjiang, a North West province in China. A questionnaire was designed to elicit differences in attitude towards Uyghur secular identity and Islamic practice. A sample was drawn from Uyghur students (Chinese citizens) and professionals in Istanbul and Ankara, Turkey in the spring of 2015. Additionally a sample was drawn from Uyghurs who had settled near a refugee camp in Kayseri, in central Turkey. Of particular interest were gender and social class differences in attitudes concerning the women's dress, women's images in art, attitude towards customary practice and parentally arranged marriage. There was only one working class woman in the sample and so the comparison was between student men, student women, and working class men. Statistically significant differences were especially dramatic between the 'most Islamically conservative' (working class males) and the 'most Islamically liberal' (Uyghur women) sections of the sample, but it is also interesting to see the attitudes of the young male students and professionals in an environment where such questions may be asked.

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Teaching Web Programming based on Interdisciplinary Projects: An Experience Report

To develop an effective teaching-learning process is a challenging task for teachers. Among other initiatives, it is necessary to identify what holds the student's attention and motivates them to learn.

Several studies have been successful in using a project-based approach to teaching, especially in the case of programming teaching. It is common to see students questioning the application of concepts being taught by asking where these concepts are applied in practice. When the student learns for the purpose of applying knowledge to something that he can see in practice, has an increasing motivation to study.

This work presents the results obtained from the application of a teaching approach, for web programming students of the Secondary Technical Education, which is entirely project-based. Students could choose to develop any project, provided it was to solve a real problem, using some pre-established requirements addressing skills they already had and new ones.

The exercise was conducted in the last semester of the course, with five disciplines enrolled. Students were divided into two teams. The development was organized using Agile Development Software Engineering methods with Scrum framework and usability assessments. The main technologies of web development of the present time were applied in the projects. Also, the projects adopted the

problem-based learning method with the theme "Improvement of Quality of Life and/or Public Utilities".

The appraisal shows that this approach impulses the professional evolution of students, as it enables students to exercise other competences, such as teamwork, problem solving, and leadership.

Masakazu Matsumoto
Associate Professor, Kansai University, Japan

Ethics in Asymmetric Warfare:
Why War Conventions Are Regularly Violated?

An asymmetric type of warfare has increased in international armed conflict, especially since the beginning of this century. In an *asymmetric* war, major powers with more resources and capabilities - hereinafter referred to the "Large Side" – fight with relatively small countries or non-state groups - hereinafter referred to the "Small Side." Compared to traditional inter-state wars, this type of war tends to be fought on a small scale, for a long period of time, in an unspecified region, due to their disparity in resources and capabilities.

Asymmetric warfare is likely to result in the structural violation of war conventions including, among other things, the "noncombatant immunity" principle that civilians should never be objects of intentional attack. On the one hand, the Small Side may resort to dirty means such as terrorism, kidnapping, hostage or so-called "human shields," in order to fight effectively against the Large Side. On the other, the Large Side is also forced to cause collateral damages of innocent civilians, if pushed into a situation where the conflict areas or the conflict parties cannot be clearly defined.

Why is this situation considered *structural*? The reason is that for both sides there seems no other way but to use intentionally *wrong* means to achieve their own (so believed) *right* ends. If asymmetrical parties in terms of their resources and capabilities are subject to the same rules of war, it would be easily predicted that the Large Side overwhelms the Small Side. Thus, to analyze and evaluate the structural problem found in today's asymmetrical warfare, we must reconsider the situation of what Michael Walzer once called the "dilemma of war," in which war ends and war means are in conflict with each other and one has to be sacrificed for the other.

This paper proceeds as follows: first, by comparing with traditional inter-state wars, it explores the realities of the violation of war conventions and specifies the structural reasons why war means and war ends tend to diverge in asymmetric warfare. Secondly, this paper considers possible conditions where the violation of war conventions may be excused (as suggested by the doctrine of supreme emergency or the doctrine of double effect), and critically analyze if the same reasons are also applicable to asymmetric warfare.

Nokubonga Mazibuko-Ngidi
Lecturer, University of Zululand, South Africa

A Woman is as Good as Her *Cookie*: Perceptions about the 'Taste' and Appearance of the Vagina amongst Women who use Ntsu (snuff) as a Vaginal Stimulant

The woman's vagina has many socio-cultural representations and women are reported to be using a number of drying agents in order to achieve dry sex in order to impress their male partners since a 'dry' and tight vagina is deemed as more desirable to men. This paper aims to probe the cultural connotations attached to women's vagina among the group of Zulu women who use ntsu (snuff) as a vaginal sexual stimulant. The study also focuses on how the vagina is symbolically and fluidly constructed. Twenty eight women between the ages of 18-35 were interviewed using qualitative methods at KwaDabeka, a township in South Africa. The findings show that the vagina is represented in as shameful in society and such causes some women to use vaginal practices in order to achieve a socially constructed notion of a perfect vagina that is dry, tight and hot. The narratives presented by the participants revealed that beauty goes beyond physical appearance to include sexuality and that the vagina plays an important role in defining the beauty of a woman.

Zsuzsanna Mikecz Munday
Assistant Professor, Americna University of Sharjah, UAE

Business Communication Needs: Graduates' Perspective in the UAE

Excellent communication skills are critical for successful job performance; thus, colleges and universities aim to provide students with communication skills necessary to succeed in the business work environment. Practitioners constantly make changes into the syllabi, texts and assignments in order to adapt not only to the change of demographics in the classrooms, but also to the changing needs of an increasingly global and technologically advancing business world. Previous research indicates that oral communication skills are considered the most vital in organizations, followed by written, visual and mediated communication. This small empirical study examined the perceptions of business alumni from an American University in the UAE, regarding the importance of various business communication skills at the workplace. Surveys were completed by 64 business graduates working at multinational organizations in the UAE. The questions focused on written, oral, interpersonal, mediated, employment and group communication needs as well as communication etiquette. The analysis of twenty skills that are taught in business communication courses at the university revealed that graduates encounter a multitude of communication activities and they closely correspond to findings of similar studies conducted in the US. The findings suggest that many organizations in the UAE share similar characteristics in terms of their communication activities with other technologically advanced societies, yet some aspects of it are different due to the UAE's socio-cultural context.

Robert Christopher Morgan
Chair, Department of Pacific and Asian Studies, University of Victoria, Canada

Indigenous Ecumenes as Concept and Method for Anthropology

This paper will develop the concept ecumene as a framing idea and method for anthropology. This concept is derived from the classical Greek *oikoumene* "known inhabited world" (*oikos* "home") that was the basis for descriptions of regions and peoples in the works of ancient scholars. The paper proposes a renewal of this classical idea with contemporary upgrades. A brief literature review (from Strabo and Polybius to Kroeber and beyond) will give account of past defintions and uses. It goes on to develop a new, relativistic, comparative ecumenes approach, and defines the constituent elements and techniques of analysis. This concept has great potential as a device for researching and describing particular people's knowledge of the world from different global positions.

The core of the paper will exhibit the potential of this rich concept by defining and illustrating the elements of a renewed ecumene method. This is a composite method drawing on a set of techniques and devices from classical accounts of the ancient *oikoumene* (global) and *chora* (regional) accounts, and on the relation of *oikoumene* to *cosmos*, combined with modern measurement techniques and global understandings. It includes using the *periplus* perspective as method for ethographic writing. It shows the value of ecumene analysis for presenting materials of many types, from statistics to poetry, in one holistic account. This perspective and technique provides a method for holistic flexible reporting of the various types of information collected by anthropologists. It differs from the concept of culture, significantly in the underlying premises, in the perspective on people in the world, and in the description and analysis that results.

An indigenous ecumenes' perspective is illustrated by reference to a case study of "Moana", the known world of the Pacific Island people of Tonga, Fiji and Samoa, represented in the indigenous scholarship, history, and ethnography of the region.

Olivier Nay
Professor, University of Paris 1 – Pantheon Sorbonne, France

Explaining the World Bank's Intellectual Leadership in Development Economics: Some Research Assumptions

My presentation will focus on international organizations (IGOs) and the production of expert knowledge in the field of development, with an empirical analysis of the World Bank activities in policy knowledge production. It sets some research perspectives that can help to capture how the World Bank keeps intellectual leadership in the new international aid system. It makes the assumption that the Bank increases normative influence through building privileged relationship with prominent academic institutions, sponsoring a variety of "satellite" knowledge networks placed in its orbit, and finally becoming a socializing environment and a convening power where affiliated experts can leave and find career opportunities. Empirically, a network analysis could help developing a methodological approach to study the "knowledge ecosystem" built under the Bank's umbrella.

Victor Pena Mancillas
Professor/Researcher, El Colegio de Sonora, Mexico

Flatliners:
Why is the Work against Corruption not Observed in International Indexes? Thoughts from Latin America

Synthesizing the effort undertaken against corruption in Latin America is not an easy task. The region shares language and some historical and cultural features. However, formulas tested by governments (as their own initiative or as a result of a social claim) against this unwanted practice do not have a common goal as a region. The transfer of experience between countries is not easily accomplished because local politics shape the effort. Even within the same country, the sum of actions announced as part of an anti-corruption strategy varies between terms of office.

Until 1996, corruption in countries was considered a matter of domestic politics, so various international directives and recommendations were not implemented. From that day to present, the international agenda has been to push for standards, good practices and to share knowledge about how governments can fight corruption.

The corruption perceptions index (CPI) has been prepared by Transparency International (TI) since 1995 and is one of the few constant measurements over time. It offers a valuable overview of many countries since 1995, and almost all of them from 2003 to the present. There is a discussion of whether this measure captures a phenomenon as complex as corruption, but also can be used to learn from experience.

In this global context, each Latin-American country maintains its own approach for dealing with this issue. The fight against corruption in the region has witnessed the implementation of new laws and amendments to existing ones. Latin American countries have also witnessed a proliferation of public organizations to deal with corruption; the leadership of these organizations as well as the names of these entities has changed over time depending on the regime in power. As experts in the field have noted, many anti-corruption initiatives applied in Latin America have not produced the expected outcomes.

This paper aims to explain, from a comparative perspective of public policies, why their work is not reflected in international indexes and how this can be related to other countries experiences.

Anna Prashizky
Lecturer, Western Galilee Academic College, Israel

Celebrating Memory and Belonging of Young Russian Immigrants in Urban Space

Drawing on the theoretical concept of collective memory in migration, and politics of belonging, this article explores performative belonging enacted in the series of holidays and commemorative rites organized by young Russian immigrants in Israel's major metropolis. Our ethnography is based on 18 months of participant observation at the cultural association Fishka in South Tel-Aviv. As part of our fieldwork, we documented public celebrations of Jewish and Russian-Soviet holidays organized by Fishka as acts of public performance seeking to elevate the prestige of Russian culture in Israel. These events reinforced visibility of Russian Israelis in Israel's cultural capital and helped reach out to other urban communities, both native and immigrant. The article discusses the unique contribution of these bicultural young adults to Tel-Aviv's diverse and dynamic urban scene. Our main argument is about the importance of collective memory in migration, whereby holidays and commemorative rites reinforce feelings of belonging and fortify the immigrants' claim on the respectable place in the receiving society.

David Ratner
Director of Applied Research, National Authority of Measurement and Evaluation in Education, Israel

Rap, Reggae and "The Stroller": Music and Identity among Israeli Youngsters of Ethiopian Origins

The Jewish-Ethiopian community (formerly known as "Beta Israel" or "Falasha") has been in the focus of academic interest for many years, and especially since their arrival in Israel beginning in the 1980's.

In recent years, a new phenomenon started to draw the interest of both social scientists and the media: the apparent interest of Israeli-Ethiopian youth in hip-hop culture and rap music in particular.

The current study suggests a new analysis of this phenomenon by a close and careful observation of the Israeli-Ethiopian youth musical tastes, and the meanings that the youngsters themselves attach to their favorite genres and artists.

The study draws inspiration from contemporary literature about musical tastes (theoretical concepts such as "scenes", "subcultures", "(sub)cultural capital", "aesthetic cultures" and more), and it is based on 40 in-depth interviews with 16-18 years old youth in Israel.

The focus of the presentation will be on three categories that emerged from the interviews, based on their musical tastes: (1) fans of Rap, (2) fans of Reggae and (3) "The strollers": those who to some degree refuse to commit to one genre and are characterized by eclectic (or "omnivorous") taste. These three categories will be analyzed by the meanings the youngsters attach to their favorite genres/artists, the ways they perceive and analyze their lives, their appreciation of Israeli society and more.

Iuri Andreas Reblin
Professor, Faculdades EST, Brazil

From Daughter of Clay to Daughter of Zeus: Representations of Feminism through the Times Since a Look into Wonder Woman's Stories

This research presents a comparative study of the representations of feminism from Wonder Woman stories, through an exploratory bibliographical approach, based on theoreticians as Mike Madrid, Selma Oliveira, Lilian Robinson. Created by William Moulton Marston, Wonder Woman emerged as a representative of the feminist ideals of the first half of the twentieth century. Iconographically, she was a woman who not only fought for other women, but who taught them to fight for themselves, as Madrid recalls. The character depended on nothing of the men, so much that her origin story referred to a magical birth: a statue of mud molded by Hippolyta, without any contact with the masculine gender. Seventy years later, not only did the context and principles of struggle for gender equality changed, but a new origin is outlined for Wonder Woman. This time, the story presents her as one of the daughters Zeus had in one of his extramarital affairs. The study examines how these stories express the feminist ideals of their time and seeks to understand the changes between the origin stories and the significance of these changes not only to the evolution of the character plot, but as a representation of feminist struggles.

L. Jan Reid
President, Coast Economic Consulting, USA

Has the BREXIT Vote Affected the United Kingdom's Largest Trading Partners?

On June 23, 2016, United Kingdom (UK) voters decided to leave the European Union (EU), thereby starting a process commonly known as Brexit. On October 2, 2016, British Prime Minister Theresa May announced that she intended to invoke EU Article 50 by the end of March 2017. The invocation of EU Article 50 would put the UK on a course to leave the EU by the end of March 2019. Meanwhile, the UK remains a full member of the European Union.

Since the Brexit vote, there have been a number of extremely pessimistic predictions of the economic and political effects of the UK's exit from the EU. For example, the London School of Economics' Center for Economic Performance forecast a loss in UK Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of from 2.2%-9.5% and a decrease in UK trade.

The major impact of Brexit to date is the decline in the value of the British Pound, which has fallen from USD $1.467 on June 20, 2016 to $1.217 on October 24, 2016. A decline in the value of a country's currency means that its products will be less expensive on the world market. Ceteris paribus, a decline also increases the unemployment rate and its citizens will pay more for imported goods.

I collect data on the UK and its ten largest trading partners in order to determine whether those eleven countries have been harmed by the Brexit vote. These countries are: the UK, Germany, the United States, the Netherlands, France, China, Belgium, Ireland, Norway, Italy, and Spain. For each country, I estimate the effect of Brexit on exchange rates, GDP, unemployment, and other macroeconomic and political variables.

Kamala Robson
Associate Professor, Lady Doak College, India
&
Mumtaj Begum Syed
Associate Professor, Lady Doak College, India

Under-Five Mortality Differentials in India

In India, the under-five mortality rates (U5MR) including neonatal, infant and child mortality rates started declining since the late 1970s and socio-economic behavioural determinants have had a significant role in reducing child mortality. Factors such as place of residence and sex have bearing on child mortality. The basic objective of this study is to describe and understand how deaths of children under-five years vary with and depend upon these socio-economic characteristics. The study uses data from the three National Family Health Surveys conducted between 1992 and 2006 to study changes that have taken place across regions over time. U5MRs are computed for the three surveys for four subgroups viz., Urban Males, Rural Males, Urban Females and Rural Females. The box percentile plot is used to compare the distribution for its extent of variation and the trend in variations graphically. Distribution dynamics is used to examine explicit patterns of cross regional interactions and states with low and high U5MRs are identified. The results of this study show that a higher share of public services on health, education and amenities has had a significant impact in bringing down mortality levels. The essentiality of public services is thus emphasised.

Sergey Ryazantsev
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Russian-Speaking Economy as a Mechanism of Integration of Migrants from Russia into the Host Society (on example of the USA)

USA became the main host country of Russian immigrants and a place of concentration of the largest in number of Russian-speaking communities outside the former Soviet Union. Currently, the Russian language is included in the top ten of the US's most widely spoken languages (of course, apart from English). This means that the Russian-speaking audience is very high and represents a large segment of the American economy. In this regard, the United States is a very interesting case for the study of a new social phenomenon of "Russian-speaking economy", which plays an important role in the formation of the Russian-speaking community, and includes a system of institutions, infrastructure, and economic relations between their representatives, based on the use and the dominance of the Russian language. Currently, the Russian language is included in the top ten of the US's most widely spoken languages. This means that the Russian-speaking audience is very high and represents a large segment of the American economy. In this regard, the United States is a very interesting case for the study of a new social phenomenon of "Russian-speaking economy", which plays an important role in the formation of the Russian-speaking community, and includes a system of institutions, infrastructure, and economic relations between their representatives, based on the use and the dominance of the Russian language. Newly arrived immigrants from Russia and former Soviet Union countries to integrate into American society, gaining the first experience of work and life in a new environment is often in the "Russian-speaking economy". "Russian-speaking community," expands and thrives on constant feed from the immigration from Russia - is not only new employees, but also buyers of goods and services to consumers. And sometimes the development of ethnic economy, coupled with other factors, it becomes a stimulus for new immigration.

Yolanda Sadie
Professor, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

A Unique Brand of Populism in South Africa?

After 21 years of democracy in South Africa, several problems have impeded a successful deepening of democracy including, a lack of efficient service delivery; unemployment; poverty; the persistent socio-economic gap, and the absence of 'robust' parliamentary dynamics. The result has been an increasingly angry and frustrated citizenry expressing their discontent through protest action, most recently through the surprisingly vocal South African youth, in particular the successful nationwide student-led #FeesMustFall campaign in 2015/2016. These wide-ranging protest actions have increasingly been labelled as forms of populism by political commentators and the media who often perceive these actions as a move away from democratic institution-building. This paper explores the meaning and use of populism in a South African context by various agencies such as prominent individuals, political parties and the media. It also focuses on whether these interpretations are uniquely South African within the wider global South context.

Johannes Schroeder

Professor, Heidelberg University Hospital, Germany

Does the Prevalence of MCI Decline? Evidence from a Prospective, Population-based Longitudinal Study with a Follow-up of 25 Years

Recent studies reported a decline in prevalence rates of dementia. To investigate this hypothesis we compared the prevalence of Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) in two birth cohorts in their mid-60ties, born in 1930-1932 (C 30) and in 1950-1952 (C50). Both cohorts were followed up from 1993 up to now in the ILSE.

Methods

Cohorts from the Heidelberg or Leipzig regions have undergone thorough medical and neuropsychological assessment at four examination waves between 1993 and 2016. We contrasted MCI prevalence between C30 at the second examination wave (1998, n=449; mean age: 66.41 ± 0.97) and C50 at the fourth examination wave (2016, n=259; mean age: 63.60 ± 1.16). To address differences in general living conditions including length of formal education in former east vs. west Germany analyses were calculated separately for both cohorts.

Result

In Heidelberg, 25.23% of C30 were diagnosed with MCI in 1998, while just 9.74% of C50 were diagnosed with MCI in 2016 ($\chi^2=18.29$, df=2, p=.0001). In Leipzig, 22.03% of C30 were diagnosed with MCI in 1998. In contrast, only 9.52% of individuals from C50 were diagnosed with MCI in 2016 ($\chi^2=7.89$, df=2, p=.0194).

Conclusions

Our result of a decreased MCI prevalence in the cohort born 1950-52 when compared with an older cohort born 1930-32 examined 18 years ago conforms with recent epidemiological studies which reported a decreasing prevalence of dementia. This effect appears to be rather independent of general living conditions including formal school education and may bear important implications for preventive measures.

Felipe Schwember
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&
Julia Urabayen
Professor, Universidad de Navarra, Spain

Utopia, Indigenism and Communitarian Politics in Latin America from Vasco de Quiroga until Zibechi: A Synoptic Approach

From the very beginnings of the Spanish conquest of America, fostered by the extraordinary historical circumstances as well as by the erratic and paternalistic policies of the Spanish crown, Latin America turned into a fertile territory for highly diverse utopian experiments. The hospitals of Vasco de Quiroga were later joined by the Jesuit *missions* to the Guarani and, with utopian pretensions of a lesser reach, the defensive war against the Mapuches in the Southern Cone.

Both the *hospitals* and the *missions* functioned as utopian communities inspired by an ambivalent vision of the Indian as an inoffensive being, cheerful but lazy and, in the end, lacking moral judgment. This ambivalent view of the nature of the Indians had repercussions on the way the missionaries saw their own work, which ended up having a paternalistic or even authoritarian character. In this sense, this article describes the contradictions that underlie all these undertakings, in which, as in the case of other utopian experiments, altruistic motives were mixed with unjustified impositions on the Indians and harsh authoritarianism.

Finally, we will examine the appearance of community-oriented policies in a number of contemporary Latin American republics and, above all, the struggle against some of the myths and/or prejudices that have encouraged other previous and present-day utopian projects. We will discuss some of the analyses carried out by Raúl Zibechi regarding manners of distributing power and linking policies with territories that are presenting resistance. Furthermore, we will look at policies that directly affect the misery of the indigenous peoples, both when they remain in rural zones or when they move to the cities, where they become trapped in abject misery. This time it is not a question of inculturating the indigenous person and making decisions for him or her, but rather recognizing the political value of their forms of organizing their communities, showing that they follow non-capitalist models that are interwoven with the traditional ways in which these peoples view social relations as being political relations. European and

North American political models share prejudices about indigenous peoples and their poverty, and focus on putting into practice paternalistic policies for struggling against poverty, a poverty that is the result of a political and economic system that marginalizes any other form of political and economic order. In contrast, Zibechi gives concrete examples that allow one to see that it is possible to give the poor and miserable a role as active political subjects because they are neither lazy nor lacking of community-focused criteria.

Rachel Sharaby
Professor, Ashkelon Academic College, Israel

When Tradition Meets Modernity in an Immigrants' Ethnic Celebration

The traditional Seharane celebration of Kurdish immigrants, which has been celebrated in its public form in Israel since 1975, is first and foremost an ethnic celebration, which marks belonging and the boundaries of belonging. Leaders of the Kurdish immigrants demanded their community's right to ethnic otherness, which is included in Israeli society as such, and aspired to reposition themselves in the national space. Concomitantly to the move of the Seharane to the center, a constant process of interpretation and renewal of tradition evolved in the celebrations. These two concomitant processes strengthen the dynamic aspects of the Seharane and the viewpoint that emphasizes human freedom in choosing elements that construct the ethnic identity, and regards dialogical interpretation as an expression of resistance.

Changcheng Song
Assistant Professor, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Incentives, Contract Design and Pension Contribution: Evidence from Sri Lanka

We conduct a randomized controlled trial in Sri Lanka to study the demand for micro pension. We randomize the incentives and contract designs and test what incentives and contract designs generate higher participation and savings in the micro pension. In our setting, Sri Lanka social Security Board is designing a new micro pension scheme and hope to understand good parameters in pension contract design. We have the opportunity to randomize some components in the contract design to test what contract design can generate higher demand and welfare. We conduct a 3 by 2 factor design in the two dimensions of contract design: the method of subsidy, and the degree of commitment. We can cleanly estimate the price elasticity for pension demand and study how the degree of commitment affects demand pension.

We find that a free installment for the first month contribution and 100% matching for the first month contribution both increase the participation and contributions. The free installment for the first month contribution has a larger effect than an equivalent 100% matching for the first month contribution. Moreover, we find that a higher degree of commitment (higher withdraw punishment) reduces participation, but might increase monthly contribution and commitment account contribution percentage. These results suggest that sophisticated present-biased consumers might prefer higher degree of commitment savings.

Kristyna Stejskalova
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Paying for Wrong Decisions? Impact of the Regime Change in Libya on the European Security Area

Foreign imposed regime change in Libya in 2011 had a different course than other regime changes happening in the MENA region since 2011. Libyan government was overthrown by western countries lead by France and Great Britain. A series of strategic decisions preceded the airpower operation launched under the auspices of the UN Security Council. Even though the regime change was rapid, it concluded with a chaos that is afflicting Libya even 7 years after the fall of Gaddafi´s regime.

The consequences of the foreign imposed regime change had negative impact not just on Libya, but also on the whole region. Current Libyan government is not accepted by all the parties and country is becoming haven for various terrorist groups and criminal activities. Moreover, the regime change had great impact on the European security area. European leaders already proclaimed that military intervention in Libya in 2011 was precipitate and erroneous act. This action will have consequences on the European security area as well it may affect future decisions of the European policy makers.

Current studies covering the topic of the regime change focus mainly on the consequences of the regime change in the country where it happened. Proposed study is focusing on the security aspect of the foreign imposed regime change on the foreign country that participated in the regime change. Study is proposing new aspect to the regime change theory that is emphasizing the potential security risk of engagement in the regime change abroad.

The main purpose of the study is to discover what consequences had regime change in Libya in 2011 on the European security area, as European countries were main actors of the military intervention. Study is focusing on two dimensions affecting the European security area. First dimension is focusing on direct threats such as migration crises or terrorist activities stemming from the regime change in Libya in 2011. Second dimension is studying the activist policies of the European countries and their military activities abroad as potential security risk to their own countries.

Henry Wambuii
Professor, University of Central Missouri, USA

A Comparative Look at Institutional Mechanisms for Combatting Corruption in Africa

Corruption has been termed as among others, a cancer hindering the good health of a majority of African economies. As Hope Kempe Ronald (2000)[1] writes: Corruption in Africa has reached cancerous proportions. In fact, so pervasive is this phenomenon in the region that it has been labelled the 'AIDS of democracy' which is destroying the future of many societies in the region. Worse still, as Transparency International 's 'Global Corruption Barometer' report (2015)[2] points out, corruption in Africa imposes a double burden of misery on the already poor people who are the ones more likely to pay for bribes compared to the more affluent and politically powerful members of society. According to the 'Global Corruption Barometer' report (2015): "Public sector graft presents an unacceptable burden for people who are already struggling to afford basic necessities like putting food on the table or accessing medical care."

But while corruption can be seen as pervading all sectors and wide spread across all countries in Africa, perceptions of corruption differ and indeed some countries can be seen as less corrupt and as working to put in place genuine institutional mechanisms for reduction of corruption. These include Botswana and Mauritius. On the other hand, countries like Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa can be seen as bastions of corruption, with growing perceptions of worsening situations among the citizens.

This paper will seek to compare different institutional mechanisms for combating corruption, with a view of understanding what works best, especially in the case of the more successful countries. The paper will discuss the nature of political institutions in Botswana and Mauritius on one hand compared to those in Kenya, South Africa and Nigeria on the other. This paper will also seek to point out challenges in dealing with corruption in the different countries considered. In conclusion, this paper will identify conditions necessary combating of corruption and as such allowing for the takeoff of needed economic

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[1] Hope, Kempe Ronald (2000): "Corruption and Development in Africa", in: Hope, Kempe Ronald/Chikulo, Bornwell C. (eds.): *Corruption and Development in Africa: Lessons from Country Case Studies*.
[2] Transparency International (2015): People and Corruption: Africa Survey 2015 - Global Corruption Barometer.

growth and related protection of human dignity in the wider African continent.

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Characteristics, Ethnic Diversity, and Residential Segregation of Chinese Subgroups in Australia

As an important immigrant-receiving destination, Australia is one of the most multicultural nations in the world. Chinese have long history of migrating to Australia, which dates back to the 1850s during the 'Gold Rush'. By 2011, Chinese has become the largest non-Commonwealth ethnic in Australia. However there are huge diversities within Chinese community in terms of their birthplace, ancestry and language spoken at home. Chinese subgroups from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Southeast Asia countries have similar cultural origins but different socioeconomic characteristics, which make the Chinese community different from other ethnic groups more broadly. Taking three largest Chinese subgroups (migrants from China mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwan) as study population, eight Australian capital cities as study areas, this paper has three goals to achieve: first to review the latest profile of socioeconomic characteristics of three Chinese subgroups; secondly to compare the ethnic diversity of Chinese subgroups with other minorities; thirdly to examine how residential segregation of Chinese subgroups changed over time. Drawn from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) census data in 2006 and 2011, this paper finds out that high concentrations (potential formation of ethnic enclaves) of Chinese tend to be more diverse in Chinese subgroups and more exposure to other minorities. Decreasing segregation appear in most of ethnic groups over time and whereas migrants from Chinese subgroups and Asian countries display less segregation than ones from other countries beyond Asia.

However, one Chinese subgroup (TW-born migrants), is an exclusive case for this general pattern given the fact that they present the most significantly decreasing segregation in all capital cities from 2006 to 2011. For the metropolitan-level analysis, residential segregation between China-born migrants and migrants from Oceania is strongest

in large cities such as Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane, whereas TW-born migrants are most strongly segregated with China-born migrants in the medium and small-size cities such as Adelaide, Hobart, Darwin and Canberra. This paper provides a new internal and subtle perspective to review the migration process within one broad ethnic group.

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Factors that Influence the Sharing Intention in Vehicle Sharing Economy

Sharing economy is one of the world's most powerful new economic trends and China is the most likely country that to tap their full potential in a short time. The purpose of this paper is to explore the factors affecting sharing intention of vehicle focus on Uber. We have identified the independent variables that affecting sharing intention of vehicle, which include economic benefit, social benefit, psychological benefit, social influence and perceived risk. We test the degree of influence of these five variables on sharing intention and the influence of sharing intention on sharing behavior. To prove the hypothesis, we performed questionnaire investigation with 237 samples in China. The ways of analysis were frequency analysis, descriptive statistics analysis, reliability analysis, factor analysis and regression analysis by SPSS 21. The result of hypothesis is the followings: The economic benefit, psychological benefit, social influence and perceived risk are affects sharing intention; The social benefit is not affect sharing intention and sharing intention is affect sharing behavior. We found that it is important to improve user confidence and reduce the use in the process of vehicle sharing.

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Evidence-Based Method and Culture Adaptation in the Choice of Pattern of Service for the Elderly in China

The process of population aging in China is accelerating. It is more difficult to supply with the elderly necessary service compared with economic support from pension system. On the one hand, service supplier for the elderly are scarce; on the other hand, the fact that lots of people tend to have fewer children and effects from family culture characteristics such as living with adult children and bringing up sons to support parents in their old age may make the choice of the pattern of service for the elderly more difficult. As a kind of social policy, service for the elderly may inevitably affect people's social life and thus may be certainly restricted by specific social structure and social culture. Those which are peculiar to the Chinese society including family ethics, filial piety culture, the collective rationality and human relationships are vital factors which had to be considered when choosing the pattern of service for the elderly. It is great challenge for the social policy designers that how to make policy choices beyond the subjective experience and to rely on the scientific evidence to reduce the uncertainty of the policy performance at the same time to ensure there is a good cultural environment adaptability when recommending evidence. In terms of China's current situation the promotion of evidence-based method for social policy as well as the construction of the localization of evidence-based research platform are very important and fundamental work.

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The Impact of Education on Individuals' Environmental Protection Behavior in China

This paper focus on the impact of education on individuals' environmental protection behavior in China. According to the quantitative analysis based on the data from China General Social Survey in 2013, the overall level of Chinese residents' engagement in environmental protection is not high, and some differences between urban and rural residents could be observed; as to individual's environmental protection behavior, the years of education place a positive impact for both urban and rural residents, and individuals who had been attained college education or university education choose to do more; impacts on individual's environmental protection behavior from education take effect through intermediate variables including environmental awareness and environmental knowledge, and the path of influence for the urban and for the rural are not the same. Additionally, although analysis based on interviews with 32 residents living in 4 different counties in Sichuan province in China show that education from family and from society also play a role in promoting one's engagement in environmental protection, but more empirical evidence is still needed.

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Demographic Dividend:
How to Capitalize on Demographic dividend in Palestine?

Based on new projections of active population (medium variant) I estimated the first demographic dividend for Palestine and a separate estimation for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. I developed two scenarios:

1. The first scenario is pessimistic and is built upon the assumption that unemployment rates in 2015 will remain the same (and high) until 2050, while
2. The second scenario is optimistic and is built upon the assumption that unemployment rates would decline gradually from their 2015 levels to the natural rate of unemployment. I assumed this rate to be 7% for the Gaza Strip and the Palestine and 5% for the West Bank.

The methodology to estimate the first demographic dividend (FDD) used is the standard, which subtracts the unemployment rate for each group of the active population based on the participation rate in each age group; then figures are summed up to reach the *effective number of producers*. In order to calculate the corresponding figure of *effective number of consumers* for each year I used the following weights for the corresponding age group: 0.4 for the 0-4 age group, 0.7 for the 5-10 age group, 0.9 for the 11-15 age group, and 1 for the rest of age groups. Then the support ratio was estimated for each year. The percentage change of this ratio gives the FDD and is interpreted as the percentage growth in GDP per capita. Disparities between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank were observed. The implications of the projected first demographic dividend reveal the economic gains from the structural change in the age structure on the one hand. On the other hand, they reveal how crucial the reduction of unemployment in enhancing FDD as reflected in a higher projected GDP per capita growth rates. Therefore, policies to increase the employment rates especially among the youth are the priority. Moreover, the projections were based upon the assumption of increasing the female participation rate in the labor force for the projections made in chapter 5 of this study and therefore the resultant larger number of effective producers. Rising female

participation is built upon the assumption that fertility rates are projected to decline especially with the feminization of the higher educational system in Palestine, which has become phenomenal. Therefore, the labor market should be directed towards increasing the opportunities to employ women. The study also proposes a vehicle to improve the state of inequality in the Palestinian society.

As for the second demographic dividend (SDD), it is sustainable as compared to the transitory nature of FDD. If the increased savings were reinvested, capital accumulation would be enhanced. With the right mix of policies capital deepening might take place in the form of increase in the capital-labor ratios, i.e. capital deepening would become possible and therefore, higher marginal and average labor productivity would emanate. The SDD was impossible to be estimated because data on labor income and wealth in Palestine by the age groups including those of 34-49 years and their spending pattern are not available. Therefore, the study builds on the average of the SDD for the MENA region estimated by Mason, and presented another alternative for such an estimation using the incremental capital-output ratio. The study concludes with the necessary policies to materialize the substantive demographic dividends in Palestine.