



THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

# Abstract Book

**16<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on  
Global Studies: Business, Economic,  
Political, Social and Cultural Aspects  
19-22 December 2022, Athens, Greece**

**Edited by  
Theodore Trafalis & Olga Gkounta**

2022



16<sup>th</sup> Annual International  
Conference on Global Studies:  
Business, Economic, Political,  
Social and Cultural Aspects  
19-22 December 2022, Athens,  
Greece

Edited by Theodore Trafalis & Olga  
Gkounta

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## Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the 16<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Global Studies: Business, Economic, Political, Social and Cultural Aspects (19-22 December 2022), organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER).

A full conference program can be found before the relevant abstracts. 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 only after a blind peer review process.

The purpose of this abstract book is to provide members of ATINER and other academics around the world with a resource through which they can discover colleagues and additional research relevant to their own work. This purpose is in congruence with the overall mission of the association. 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 can meet to exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study.

To facilitate the communication, a new references section includes all the abstract books published as part of this conference (Table 1). I invite the readers to access these abstract books –these are available for free– and compare how the themes of the conference have evolved over the years. According to ATINER's mission, the presenters in these conferences are coming from many different countries, presenting various topics.

**Table 1.** *Publications of Books of Abstracts of Proceedings, 2010-2022*

Year	Papers	Countries	References
2022	39	22	Trafalis T and Gkounta O (2022)
2021	25	19	<a href="#">Papanikos (2021)</a>
2020	22	18	<a href="#">Papanikos (2020)</a>
2019	37	19	<a href="#">Papanikos (2019)</a>
2018	37	18	<a href="#">Papanikos (2018)</a>
2017	46	27	<a href="#">Papanikos (2017)</a>
2016	47	29	<a href="#">Papanikos (2016)</a>
2015	17	13	<a href="#">Papanikos (2015)</a>
2014	20	14	<a href="#">Papanikos (2014)</a>
2013	22	13	<a href="#">Papanikos (2013)</a>
2012	40	26	<a href="#">Papanikos (2012)</a>
2011	33	22	<a href="#">Papanikos (2011)</a>
2010	32	24	<a href="#">Papanikos (2010)</a>

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 can regularly meet to discuss the developments of their disciplines and present their work. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 400 international conferences and has published over 200 books. Academically, the institute is organized into 6 divisions and 37 units. Each 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 symposium and its subsequent publications together. Specific individuals are listed after the Editors' Note.

**Gregory T. Papanikos**  
**President**

## **Editors' Note**

These abstracts provide a vital means to the dissemination of scholarly inquiry in the field of Global Studies. The breadth and depth of research approaches and topics represented in this book underscores the diversity of the conference.

ATINER's mission is to bring together academics from all corners of the world in order to engage with each other, brainstorm, exchange ideas, be inspired by one another, and once they are back in their institutions and countries to implement what they have acquired. The *16<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Global Studies* accomplished this goal by bringing together academics and scholars from 22 different countries (Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Croatia, Greece, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, UK, and USA), which brought in the conference the perspectives of many different country approaches and realities in the field.

Publishing this book can help that spirit of engaged scholarship continue into the future. With our joint efforts, the next editions of this conference will be even better. We hope that this abstract book as a whole will be both of interest and of value to the reading audience.

**Theodore Trafalis & Olga Gkounta**  
**Editors**

**16<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Global Studies:  
Business, Economic, Political, Social and Cultural Aspects,  
19-22 December 2022, Athens, Greece**

**Organizing & Scientific Committee**

All ATINER's conferences are organized by the Academic Council. This conference has been organized with the assistance of the following academic members of ATINER, who contributed by reviewing the submitted abstracts and papers.

1. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Philip G. Cerny, Director, Social Sciences Division, ATINER & Professor Emeritus, University of Manchester (UK) and Rutgers University (USA).
3. Sharon Claire Bolton, Vice President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, The Management School, University of Stirling, Scotland.
4. Peter Koveos, Head, Finance Unit, ATINER & Professor of Finance, Syracuse University, USA.
5. Henry Thompson, Head, Economics Unit, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, Auburn University, USA.
6. John Pavlik, Head, Mass Media and Communication Unit, ATINER & Professor, Rutgers University, USA.
7. Panagiotis Petratos, Vice President of Administration and ICT, ATINER, Fellow, Institution of Engineering and Technology & Professor, Department of Computer Information Systems, California State University, Stanislaus, USA.
8. Theodore Trafalis, Head, Industrial Unit, ATINER, Professor of Industrial & Systems Engineering and Director, Optimization & Intelligent Systems Laboratory, The University of Oklahoma, USA.
9. Timothy M. Young, Director, Center for Data Science (CDS), Emeritus Professor, The University of Tennessee, USA & CEO and President, T.M. Young Institute, LLC, USA.
10. Michael P. Malloy, Director, Business, Economics and Law Division, ATINER & Distinguished Professor & Scholar, University of the Pacific, USA
11. Cleopatra Veloutsou, Head, Marketing Unit, ATINER & Professor in Marketing, University of Glasgow, UK.
12. David Philip Wick, Director, Arts, Humanities and Education Division, ATINER & Retired Professor of History, Gordon College, USA.

13. Paul Contoyannis, Head, Health Economics & Management Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, McMaster University, Canada.
14. Christos Sakellariou, Vice President of Finance, ATINER & Associate Professor of Economics, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.
15. Yannis Stivachtis, Director, Center for European & Mediterranean Affairs (CEMA) and Professor, Jean Monnet Chair, Director of International Studies Program & Director, Diplomacy Lab Program, Virginia Tech – Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, USA.
16. Demos Vardiabasis, Vice President of Business and Public Affairs and Director, Center for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (CSME), ATINER & Professor of Economics, Pepperdine University, USA.
17. Vickie Hughes, Director, Health & Medical Sciences Division, ATINER & Assistant Professor, School of Nursing, Johns Hopkins University, USA.
18. Andriana Margariti, Head, Medicine Unit, ATINER & Professor, Queen's University Belfast, U.K.
19. Carol Anne Chamley, Head, Nursing Unit & Associate Professor, School of Health and Social Care, London South Bank University UK.
20. Zoi Apostolia Philippakos, Co-Editor, Athens Journal of Education, ATINER & Assistant Professor, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA.
21. Athanasios Mihalakas, Director, Center for Federalism and Regional Integration & Global Professor of Law, University of Arizona USA.
22. Emmanuel Nartey, Academic Member, ATINER & Lecturer, Cardiff Met University and Open University, UK.
23. Marios Kremantzis, Lecturer, University of Bristol, UK.
24. Joseph VanVo, Adjunct Professor, College of Business Administration, California State University, Sacramento, USA.
25. Evangelia Kasimati, Head, Tourism, Leisure & Recreation Unit, ATINER & Researcher, Department of Economic Analysis & Research, Central Bank of Greece, Greece.

## FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM

**16<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference on Global Studies: Business,  
Economic, Political, Social and Cultural Aspects, 19-22 December 2022,  
Athens, Greece**

### PROGRAM

#### Monday 19 December 2022

09:00-09:30  
Registration

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09:30-10:00  
**Opening and Welcoming Remarks:**  
○ Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER

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#### 10:00-12:00 Session 1

**Coordinator: Theodore Trafalis**, Head, Industrial Engineering Unit, ATINER, Professor of Industrial & Systems Engineering and Director, Optimization & Intelligent Systems Laboratory, The University of Oklahoma, USA.

1. **Elisabeth Springler**, Professor, University of Applied Sciences BFI Vienna, Austria.  
**Nathalie Homlong**, Professor, Volda University College, Norway.  
*Title: Second Hand Clothing Market in Ghana: Driver for Sustainable Development or Waste Colonialism?*
2. **Vincenzo Asero**, Assistant Professor, University of Catania, Italy.  
**Evangelia Kasimati**, Head, Tourism, Leisure & Recreation Unit, ATINER & Researcher, Department of Economic Analysis & Research, Central Bank of Greece, Greece.  
*Title: Event Tourism, Authenticity and Places Identity in the Mediterranean Area.*
3. **Yaffa Moskovich**, Associate Professor, Zefat Academic College, Israel.  
*Title: Lesson learned from Cultural Features of Successful Non-privatized Kibbutz Industry- An Israeli Case Study.*
4. **Ju-Hyun Pyun**, Associate Professor, Korea University, South Korea.  
*Title: The Effect of Inter-Firm Brain Circulation: Spillover from MNEs 'Foreign' Human Capital and Local Firms Productivities.*

#### 12:00-14:00 Session 2

**Coordinator: Nathalie Homlong**, Professor, Volda University College, Norway.

1. **Alejandra-Maria Vilalta-Perdomo**, Director of International Academic Development and Global Initiatives, TEC de Monterrey, Mexico.  
*Title: Higher Education Institutions Learnings and Resilience from Previous Crisis.*
2. **Gennadiy Chernov**, Associate Professor, University of Regina, Canada.  
*Title: Selective Exposure: Revisiting Key Concepts.*
3. **Luisa Weinzierl**, Lecturer, St Mary's University, UK.  
*Title: An Integrated Framework on the Impact on Emotions, Challenges and Strategies that Arise from Mixed Proficiency Levels in the Corporate Language in Multinational Teams.*
4. **Bekeh Ukelina**, Professor, State University of New York, USA.  
*Title: Missionization and Early Christian Education in Nigeria, 1843-1900.*
5. **Kenneth Christie**, Professor, Royal Roads University, Canada.  
*Title: Lockdown, Vulnerabilities and the Marginalised: Melbourne as a COVID-19 Response Study.*

**14:00-15:00 Lunch**

**15:00-16:30 Session 3**

**Coordinator: Olga Gkounta**, Researcher, ATINER.

1. **Defne Göneç**, Researcher, Yasar University, Turkey.  
*Title: Decolonizing Climate Change: Indian Climate Policies.*
2. **Nkululeko Zondi**, Lecturer, Durban University of Technology, South Africa.  
*Title: Rural Community Perceptions on Land Use Change and Its Effects on their Agricultural Practices in Vulindlela, Kwazulu-Natal.*
3. **Veronika Belousova**, Associate Professor, HSE University, Russia.  
*Title: What Factors Help Universities to Attract Private R&D Funding?*
4. **Emilio Bravo Grajales**, Researcher, Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico.  
*Title: Socio-Environmental Landscape of Daily Mobility in the Lake Zone of Mexico City Tlahuac Xochimilco-Milpa Alta.*

**16:30-17:30 Session 4**

**Coordinator: Olga Gkounta**, Researcher, ATINER.

1. **Luigi Spedicato**, Associate Professor, University of Salento, Italy.  
*Title: Breaking the Obvious: Interpreting Hate Speech on Schützian Reflective Bases.*
2. **Pratima Verma**, Professor, Alliance University, India.  
*Title: Impact of Organizational Politics Perception at Different Stages of the Organization.*

**20:30-22:30**

**Greek Night**

**Tuesday 20 December 2022**

**Session 5**

**09:00-11:00 Session 5a**

**Coordinator: Kostas Spyropoulos (Administrator, ATINER)**

1. **Ali Abusalem**, Director, E-Learning: The Quest for Quality Education, Australia.  
*Title: Engaging and Retaining Students in Online Learning.*
2. **Lorraine Bennett**, Managing Director, Lorraine Bennett Learning and Teaching Consultancy, Australia.  
*Title: Building Academic Integrity and Capacity in Digital Assessment in Higher Education.*
3. **Flavia Capodanno**, PhD Student, University of Salerno, Italy.  
*Title: Appreciative Inquiry for Inclusive Schools: Preliminary Results from A Scoping Review.*
4. **Alessio Di Paolo**, PhD Student, University of Salerno, Italy.  
*Title: Music, Fostering Reading Skills Through Simplex Didactics and Music. Creation of an Inclusive Tool for Pupils with Dyslexia.*

**08:15-11:00 Session 5b**

**Coordinator: Olga Gkounta**, Researcher, ATINER.

**Old and New-An Educational Urban Walk**  
The urban walk ticket is not included as part of your registration fee. It includes transportation costs and the cost to enter the Parthenon and the other monuments on the Acropolis Hill. The urban walk tour includes the broader area of Athens. Among other sites, it includes: Zappion, Syntagma Square, Temple of Olympian Zeus, Ancient Roman Agora and on Acropolis Hill: the Propylaea, the Temple of Athena Nike, the Erechtheion, and the Parthenon. The program of the tour may be

<p>5. <b>Al-Khansaa Diab</b>, Faculty Member, David Yellin college, Israel. <i>Title: Emotional Experiences among Youth Palestinians in the Israeli Jewish Higher Education Institutes.</i></p> <p>6. <b>Fausta Sabatano</b>, Researcher, University of Salerno, Italy. <i>Title: Narrative Tool as a Vicarious Tool: An Action-Research on Inclusive Instructional Design.</i></p>	<p>adjusted, if there is a need beyond our control. This is a private event organized by ATINER exclusively for the conference participants. Some participants have videotaped the event. <a href="#">Click here</a> for an example.</p>
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<p><b>11:00-12:30 Session 6</b> <b>Coordinator: Elisabeth Springler</b>, Professor, University of Applied Sciences BFI Vienna, Austria.</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Basirat Oyalowo</b>, Senior Lecturer, University of Lagos, Nigeria. <i>Title: Between Modernization, Rights &amp; Responsibilities: Lagos Informal Sector Policy through a Political Settlement Lens.</i></li> <li>2. <b>Noa Lavie</b>, Senior Lecturer, The Academic College of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Israel. <i>Title: COVID-19, War and the Decline of Democracy: Combat Lessons from the Israeli TV.</i></li> <li>3. <b>Cheryl-Dean Thompson</b>, PhD Student, Royal Roads University, Canada. <i>Title: (Re)Discovering the Empathic Process for a (Re)Generative Approach to Global Challenges.</i></li> <li>4. <b>Mark Rowlands</b>, Master Student, Royal Roads University, Canada. <i>Title: Resonating Global Change: A Needs Assessment.</i></li> </ol>	

<p><b>12:30-14:00 Session 7</b> <b>Coordinator: Basirat Oyalowo</b>, Senior Lecturer, University of Lagos, Nigeria.</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Amer Samar</b>, Associate Professor, Zagazig University, Saudi Arabia. <i>Title: Post-COVID-19 Smell, and Hearing Impairment; Frequency, Determinants, and Predictors Case-Control Study 2022.</i></li> <li>2. <b>Sarah Zheng</b>, Assistant Professor, University of Victoria, Canada. <i>Title: When Is Standardization Most Beneficial for Reducing Medical Errors? The Moderating Role of Operational Failures.</i></li> <li>3. <b>Abbas Fadhil Mohammed Albayati</b>, Professor, Alqalam University College, Iraq. <i>Title: Domestic Violence in Iraq in Light of the Repercussions of the Corona Crisis.</i></li> <li>4. <b>Nemanja Milenkovic</b>, Assistant Professor, University of Belgrade, Serbia. <i>Title: Measuring Socio-Economic Development of MENA Countries – A Multivariate Approach.</i></li> </ol>	

**14:00-15:00 Lunch**

<p><b>15:00-17:00 Session 8</b> <b>Coordinator: Olga Gkounta</b>, Researcher, ATINER.</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Robert Smith</b>, PhD Candidate, University of New England, Australia. <i>Title: Is An "Open Innovation" Policy Viable in Southeast Asia?: A Legal Perspective.</i></li> <li>2. <b>Ronagh McQuigg</b>, Senior Lecturer, Queen's University Belfast, UK. <i>Title: Conceptualising Domestic Abuse – The Evolving Approaches of the European Court of Human Rights.</i></li> <li>3. <b>Aleksejs Jelisejevs</b>, PhD Candidate, Turība University, Latvia. <i>Title: Good Faith as a Doctrinal Tool to Interpret Legal and Contractual Frameworks for Banks' Rights to Close Accounts Unilaterally.</i></li> <li>4. <b>Daphne Vidanec</b>, Professor, Balthazar University of Applied Sciences, Croatia. <i>Title: Taxonomy Related to the Public Administration Regarding Defence and Security Policy: An Ethical Approach.</i></li> <li>5. <b>Danilo Yanich</b>, Professor, University of Delaware, USA. <i>Title: War in Ukraine: What is the Story.</i></li> <li>6. <b>Monica Ewomazino Akokuwebe</b>, Research Fellow, North-West University, South Africa. <i>Title: Male Involvement in Family Planning Decisions in Malawi and Tanzania: What are the</i></li> </ol>	

*Determinants?*

**17:00-18:30 Session 9**

**Coordinator: Olga Gkounta**, Researcher, ATINER.

1. **Qinghe Hou**, PhD Student, Southeastern University, China.  
*Title: Assessing Hydrological Cost-Effectiveness of Stormwater Multi-Level Control Strategies in Mountain Park under the Concept of Sponge City.*
2. **Antje Bierwisch**, Professor, MCI (R) The Entrepreneurial School, Austria.  
*Title: Corporate Foresight as an Enabler for Business Model Innovation in the Craft Industry.*
3. **Cristian Pelizzari**, Associate Professor, University of Brescia, Italy.  
*Title: Rainfall Risk Management in the Wine Industry.*
4. **Chixiao Lu**, Master Student, University of Bristol, UK.  
*Title: Analyzing the Performance of Service Industry during Pandemic Using SOCP Transformed Dynamic DEA and Classification DEA.*

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**19:30-21:00**

**Dinner**

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**Wednesday 21 December 2022**

**Visiting the Oracle of Delphi**

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**Thursday 22 December 2022**

**An Educational Visit to Selected Islands**

**Ali Abusalem**

Director, E-Learning: The Quest for Quality Education, Australia

## **Engaging and Retaining Students in Online Learning**

Even prior to the worldwide pandemic, which has disrupted the higher education world for the past 3 years, universities were experimenting with modes of online learning. Central to these ventures were the application of online learning platforms and management systems, commonly known as LMSs. The LMSs are software applications which provide the technological infrastructure to enable staff to engage with students electronically. They also provide an online repository, central location, for course material, lectures slides, assessment information, student policies and administrative matters to mention just a few of the main features.

The mass closure of university campuses in 2020 accelerated the reliance on LMSs across the world. Some universities adapted quite well, but those which were under-resourced or lacked access to digital devices and high quality and reliable Wi-Fi connections struggled. Budgets were required for software, infrastructure, IT managers and staff training which were beyond the capacity of many universities in poorer countries.

This paper describes a project that was undertaken in Australia in 2021 based on the popular LMS Moodle a free, open-source software. Moodle is a learning management system developed by an Australian who as a young boy received his education in remote Western Australia through School of the Air. His experience with distance learning sowed the seeds for his vision to use the Internet to:

- Take education beyond physical classrooms that have barely changed in hundreds of years.
- Enable quality education in all corners of the globe.

The aim of this project was to demonstrate how to optimise opportunities to inspire, engage with, and retain students using the range of features available in Moodle. In keeping with the founder of Moodle this project's central goal was to articulate and demonstrate the features within Moodle that optimise online learning opportunities that are flexible to learners' needs, accessible, and provide a quality education for all. Many of the features described below are common to other LMSs so the paper is relevant beyond the Moodle application.

This Project created an entirely new Moodle Learning Management System Platform for a Private Higher Education Provider in Australia. The new site provided a customised template for courses and units which optimise the use of Moodle's teaching, learning and communication features. The Moodle platform was development with the learner in mind. The key aim was to provide students with a single, easy to navigate, online site where they could find all the information and materials, they need to successfully undertake their study. The types of items included in the new template were a welcome message, an attendance list, announcements, learning outcomes, assessment tasks and feedback, unit (subject) outlines, lecture presentations and notes, tutorial weekly activities, weekly readings, discussion forums and chat rooms, video and audio feedback features, assessment submission box, relevant academic policies, procedures and forms.

This paper will appeal to academics working in the online space at the undergraduate or higher education level, Staff Professional Developers, Curriculum Developers and IT Managers.

**Monica Ewomazino Akokuwebe**

Research Fellow, North-West University, South Africa

**Godswill Nwabuisi Osuafor**

Senior Lecturer, North West University, South Africa

&

**Erhabor Sunday Idemudia**

Professor, North-West University, South Africa

## **Male Involvement in Family Planning Decisions in Malawi and Tanzania: What are the Determinants?**

**Background:** Reproductive health issues are an inclusive concern for both men and women of reproductive age. With the aim of improving maternal health, strengthening male involvement in family planning (FP) decision-making is a significant public health initiative. The need to include males who require joint spousal decisions is urgently needed in achieving the fundamental indicators of reproductive health. Male low involvement in FP decision making is one of the major contributing factors for low contraceptive use in Malawi and Tanzania. Despite this, there are inconsistent findings of the extent of male involvement in FP decisions and its determinants of male involvement in FP decisions in Malawi and Tanzania. This study seeks to contribute to the body of knowledge by exploring male involvement in FP decisions within the household context.

**Purpose:** To assess the pooled prevalence of male involvement in FP decisions and its associated determinants in Malawi and Tanzania.

**Methods:** We used data from the 2015-2016 Malawi and Tanzania Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) to examine the prevalence and the determinants inhibiting male involvement in FP decisions. The total sample size of 7478 from Malawi and 3514 from Tanzania totalling 10,992 male aged 15–54 years was employed in the analysis by STATA version 17. Descriptive (graph and tables and mean), bivariate (Chi-square) and multivariate (unadjusted and adjusted odds ratio of the logistic regression) analyses were performed to identify the determinants associated with the male involvement in FP decisions.

**Results:** The mean age of respondents in Malawi was 32 ( $\pm 8$  SD) and in Tanzania was 36 ( $\pm 6$  SD) years, with a pooled prevalence of male involvement in FP decisions was 72.3% [95% CI: 46.32, 87.14], with the highest pooled prevalence in Malawi (62.0%) and the lowest pooled prevalence in Tanzania (56.5%). Being in age cohorts of 35–44 years [AOR = 1.81; 95% CI: 1.59–2.05] and age 45–54 years [AOR = 1.43; 95% CI: 1.22–1.67], educated (secondary/higher) [AOR = 1.62; 95% CI: 1.31,

1.99], access to media information [AOR = 1.35; 95% CI: 1.21–1.51] and female household heads [AOR = 1.79; 95% CI: 1.70–1.90] were determinant factors of male involvement in FP decisions in Malawi. While primary education [AOR = 1.94; 95% CI: 1.39–2.72], middle wealth index [AOR = 1.46; 95% CI: 1.17–1.81], marital status [AOR = 1.62; 95% CI: 1.38–1.90] and working [AOR = 2.86; 95% CI: 2.10–3.88] were higher predictors of male involvement in FP decisions in Tanzania.

Conclusion: The role of males in FP decisions and involvement in FP utilization improves women's uptake and continuity of contraceptive methods use. Although, there are few studies on male involvement in FP use, yet there are no synthesis research findings on the pooled prevalence of male involvement in FP decisions and its determinants in Malawi and Tanzania. Therefore, the findings from this cross-sectional study of the DHS will help the national health sector transformational plane emphasize the pooled prevalence and its associated determinants that drive low male involvement in FP decisions in the grassroots' settings in Malawi and Tanzania, respectively.

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## **Domestic Violence in Iraq in Light of the Repercussions of the Corona Crisis**

Iraq has taken unprecedented measures against the backdrop of the outbreak of the Corona virus, aimed preventing the rapid spread of the epidemic, such as: the home quarantine, closing schools and universities, and public places such as: restaurants, shopping malls, ban Human gatherings.

Unfortunately, these measures in Iraq were not accompanied by economic and social policies that could ease the burdens and effects of the ban and home quarantine, such as compensation for those affected; Because of the quarantine and the protection of those vulnerable to poverty, ensuring food security for them, and protecting women and children from exposure to violence.

The Department of Women Empowerment, in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund, has prepared a special report on the impact of The current epidemiological crisis about increasing the incidence of gender based violence, but this report has adopted by the workers at service delivery points to seek information, not the women themselves and get to know them for the violence they face.

The Institute for Women's Leadership prepared a survey on women and girls in The Corona pandemic has covered 2,500 women in four governorates, but the questions about Gender violence based was very limited Most of the studies - although few - that have been conducted have been in the context of research and detection of patterns of traditional violence as beating and verbal insults. They are also descriptive studies based on sample surveys, and most of them focus on the category of women without men; which created a knowledge gap about this phenomenon. The researcher usually faces two main obstacles to improving and providing data on violence:

First is the lack of reporting; Because of the cultural structure that obliges women to conceal violence and not expose it. According to the latest national survey, the percentage of women who reported experiencing violence did not More than 6.3% of those exposed to violence. The other is the low awareness of women about violence, as more than half of women in Iraq are 58%.

According to the national survey, they do not find violence in the husband's beating of his wife if she violates his orders, or goes out without permission, or neglected her duties, and this means that there

is an acceptance of violence and a justification for it, and its support and consideration of it as a part of the rights of men, and considering them among the matters of normal life that do not require exposing, diagnosing, or reporting about him.

There are many explanations that have attempted to provide an understanding of the increase in violence against women during periods Contingency is what accompanies these crises of a shift in traditional gender roles and power dynamics; In many emergencies, women and girls become the only bread winners for their families after men are unable to do so on performing this role; This leads the man to feel frustrated and a threat to his traditional authority; resulting an increase in gender-based violence, and therefore has gender-based violence increased during the Corona crisis?

There are many evidence and reports that domestic violence has escalated in Iraq during the Corona crisis The Iraqi Information Center (IIC), managed by the United Nations Office for International Services, has indicated during its monitoring five years ago to an increase of 44% in the number of reports of accidents Gender-based violence received by the center in the year 2020 and 94% of the reported incidents are related to domestic violence where the husband or a family member is a source of violence.

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### **Post-COVID-19 Smell, and Hearing Impairment; Frequency, Determinants, and Predictors Case-Control Study 2022**

**Background:** The fight against COVID-19 appears to extend beyond screening and treatment of acute diseases to its medium- and long-term health consequences. The loss of taste and smell post-COVID-19 has been confirmed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). So we conducted this study to study the Post-COVID-19 syndrome related smell and hearing impairment frequency, determinants (the consumption of brain food diet, level of physical activity, and supplement intake), and their associated neurological impairments.

**Methods:** The case-control study targeted 176 COVID-19 recovered cases four weeks after being diagnosed as COVID-19 cases, and 92 apparently healthy controls matched regarding demographics, BMI, and family history of diseases during the fourth wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. The data was collected by well-trained physicians using a well-structured and validated questionnaire.

**Results:** Out of 176 COVID-19 recovered cases, 18 (10.3%) hearing affection, 57 (32.3%) cognitive impairment, 44 (25.0%) taste disturbance, 34 (19.3%) appetite disturbance, and 74 (42.5%) smell disturbance were

significantly higher compared to a healthy matched control. The frequency of post-COVID-19 hearing impairment was 18 (10.3%). It was significantly higher in older adults (48.4 16.7), those with a higher BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>), 10 (55.6%) who led sedentary lives, those with a higher total score of brain's unhealthy food consumption, and those with a lower total score of brain's healthy food consumption. While the frequency of post-COVID-19 hearing impairment was 74 (42.5%). It was significantly higher among those aged 43.616.2y, males 36 (48.6%), lower total score of brain's healthy food consumption, shisha smokers 11 (14.9%), with a family history of chronic disease, working in jobs requiring mental skills 27 (36.5), and widows. All the neurological impairments were positive and significantly correlated with each other.

Conclusion: Among post-COVID-19 cases, neurological problems like problems with hearing, smell, taste, appetite, cognitive problems, and chronic fatigue syndrome were much more common than in healthy matched controls post-COVID-19, smell, and hearing impairment showed many significant interrelations.

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## **Event Tourism, Authenticity and Places Identity in the Mediterranean Area**

Hosting special events has become an important element in cities' and regions' strategies in order to attract visitors and investments, providing a boost to the tourism sector. The level of attention for the dynamic processes linked to this phenomenon can be seen in numerous initiatives for promoting different territories. In this scenario, images, representations, and place-identity of hosting destinations feature in the narrative relating to the events. Studies in tourism and hospitality management have revealed a variety of factors that influence evaluations of the possible benefits from hosting events. The constantly increasing number of sporting events of various rank are causing sport tourism development. Sports tourism and event tourism can be considered as sub-sets of tourism in general. Major sporting events have become powerful tourism attractions for the host destinations in the countries involved, providing a great contribution in terms of tourism image, infrastructure development as well as economic and social benefits. Moreover, some events attract travellers for their heritage and traditional value, making sports an expression of a place's heritage that helps make tourist destinations unique. Such perspectives may stimulate different forms of access to the event hosting places, re-contextualising them as tourist destinations.

Sport tourism offers the potential for something much broader than just hosting events in a destination, including opportunities to raise its identity, to generate new tourism business, and to achieve widespread international recognition, and provide authentic local experiences. In this regard, it has been observed that participants in a tourist event are attracted by promises of 'authentic' experiences, although the authenticity in many tourist experiences is related to personal interpretation. Moreover, learning about traditional sports, tourists can have also the opportunity to learn about the local culture of a destination. Sports events are dated back in Ancient Greece to the nowadays, where the organization of a sporting event (Olympic Games,

World Championships, international sporting events) is carried out with the aim of attracting athletes, visitors and investors to the host destination. In this context, the Authentic Athens marathon event is of global sport and tourist interest on an annual basis, with the participation of athletes and spectators from all over the world. The Athens marathon is a successful case of an international event that carries a decent brand name, but its long term positive benefits have not been fully researched. Due to the large tourism flows, the marathon is a social event with a significant impact on the city of Athens. In addition, the participants' willingness to learn about Athens simultaneously involve its cultural dimension combined with typical food products and other traditional activities. The purpose of the current research is to examine theoretical material on sports tourism with the aim to explore the issue of the Athens marathon as a case of heritage-sporting event. Our findings will contribute to the sports events' literature by providing valuable insights to policy makers and stakeholders who are involved in the organization of a sport event, as well as those of the Authentic Athens marathon.

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## **What Factors Help Universities to Attract Private R&D Funding?**

During several decades, university-industry collaboration (UIC) has been seen by many countries as one of the key areas of government intervention and support. In order to strengthen academia-industry links, a broad range of policy initiatives have been adopted worldwide. On the other hand, the government increases pressure on universities by tightening control over the use of public funds and encouraging more active participation in creating socially significant and practically-oriented research results. Due to the growing risks of reduced availability of funding in the context of economic stagnation worldwide, analysing the factors of attracting private R&D funding to universities becomes particularly important and is the main goal of this study.

In addition, most studies of UIC are limited to analysing the practices of developed countries, while similar research on emerging economies is still scarce. However, the latter significantly differ from developed ones in their institutional characteristics that significantly affect UIC in such countries: a historically high share of public funding, a gap between the demand for and the supply of scientific knowledge, and a focus on academic achievements in assessing universities' performance. This study aims at shedding the light on the development of university systems in the transition economies and exploring the link between public and private R&D funding as well as the role of universities' academic performance in establishing tight links between universities and companies.

The research model will be tested using a set of panel data on 798 Russian higher education organisations for 2014-2020. This data was taken from the surveys annually conducted by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education. In addition, Federal State Statistics Service data was used as a source of information about regional-related data.

The study aims to explore two key hypotheses. The first one is focused on the relationship between public and private R&D funding

and suggests, that public R&D funding of universities reduces the private one. The second one considers the role of universities' academic achievements in establishing cooperation with businesses. In particular, it suggests that a university's higher academic performance helps attract private R&D funding.

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## **Building Academic Integrity and Capacity in Digital Assessment in Higher Education**

The rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the first half of 2020 changed the face of higher education around the globe, perhaps forever. Campuses were shut down, almost overnight. International and state borders were closed which prevented the flow of international students and business models that relied heavily on high-paying students that were entrenched in most universities, collapsed. University management and academics were forced to find new ways of attracting and engaging with students. Most sought solutions in remote and online teaching models with mixed results for both student and staff.

This paper describes a project that was undertaken in Australia in 2021 that investigated the scope for, and the implications of, online assessment in this 'new virtual world' of learning and teaching in higher education. The project developed a Digital Assessment Framework entitled DASHC21, which stands for a Digital Assessment Stretching Horizons for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century framework. DASHC21 is based on a set of Inputs which describe the ten Principles and Values which underpin the framework. These were derived from an extensive review of literature, consultation with a range of academics, both within Australia and internationally, and over ten decades of collective experience in education accrued by the two project leaders. The dimensions of the framework are the drivers, and include Practices and Pedagogies, Strategies, Emerging Technologies and ideas for Stretching Horizons. The Outputs are a set of Digital Assessment Prototypes which reflect assessments which are Authentic, Innovative, Experiential and Forward Looking underpinned by Academic Integrity.

This project produced four main artefacts in the form of 10-20-minute narrated videos. These videos can be viewed separately but are best treated as a sequential set of professional development tools. The videos introduce the DASHC21 framework, describe the Principles and Values. demonstrate the links between the Principles and Values and

Dimensions and provide a range of examples of Digital Assessments which can be customised to most teaching and learning online contexts.

The digital assessment examples provided in this project represent a stimulating move away from the traditional reliance each semester, on an examination and major essay for measuring student performance. The assessments requirements and formats are a more accurate indication of the knowledge and skills required in most contemporary workplaces and enable students to present their work using a range of formats such as pre-recorded videos and webinars, narrated slide presentations, e-portfolios, digital posters, discussion forums, online photographic exhibitions and digital plans and spreadsheets. Digital assessments also lend themselves to quicker turnaround times and opportunities for staff and peer to peer engagement and feedback in the preparation stages. Assessment misconduct and cheating in digital assessment can also be minimised by building in requirements for personal reflection, evidence of participation through a student presence in the preparation and final digital productions.

This paper will be of interest to academics working with undergraduate and postgraduate students and professionals involved in staff professional development and curriculum designers.

**Antje Bierwisch**

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## **Corporate Foresight as an Enabler for Business Model Innovation in the Craft Industry**

In these complex and fast-paced times, companies and executives are continuously confronted with highly competitive and rapidly changing markets that can threaten the existence of companies and entire industries (Schneider, 2018). Traditional crafts are a central economic factor in Austria: they represent approximately one third of all companies in the commercial economy, more than 30% of employees in the commercial economy find their work in traditional crafts and almost every second apprentice in Austria is trained there (WKO annual statistics 2020). In addition to its importance for the national economy, traditional crafts are also regarded and valued as cultural heritage (Sandgruber, Bichler-Ripfel & Walcher, 2016). However, areas of the traditional craft sector are already affected by the threat to their existence. For example, within 15 years, the number of companies in Austria dedicated to the production of forgings and stampings decreased by almost 35% to 386 in 2019 (Statistik Austria, 2011; Statistik Austria, 2020). Due to the uncertain and complex dynamics, it is necessary that craft enterprises also deal with future developments (Tyssen, Schneider, Gleich & Wald, 2012), recognize trends at an early stage, and derive suitable measures to remain fit for the future (Heschel, 2018; Schneider, 2018).

Our contribution takes up the issue of the development of possible business model innovations based on corporate foresight activities for small and medium-sized craft enterprises in Austria. Problem-solving approaches and idea generation for addressing future challenges form the interface between corporate foresight and innovation management (Cuhls, 2011) and provide an input for new business models, marketable products, processes, and services, with a particular long-term vision (Völker, Friesenhahn & Seefeld, 2019).

For this purpose, a mixed method approach of literature review, expert interviews and the scenario technique was used. Based on a qualitative research approach using guided expert interviews, assessments, and statements on the part of managers about the reality and possible futures in the traditional craft of forging and metal technology were obtained (Baur & Blasius 2019). The interviews served to identify relevant influencing factors and their possible developments over the next 10 years. These were compiled in a multi-stage process

into five plausible environment/industry scenarios of the traditional craft industry in Austria. In addition to the familiar factors (e.g., digitization, shortage of skilled workers, etc.), industry-specific factors have emerged as relevant for the future of traditional crafts. For example, the factors of productivity in crafts, changing customer needs for more experiences and craft “lay” training, and younger customers as consumers of traditional crafts, who are associated with increasing online consumption.

The scenarios are the starting points for business model innovations in the traditional crafts sector. As a result, three types of complex business model innovations are discussed, which take different account of possible developments in the future: 1. The blacksmith 2030 - the social influencer with an experience workshop, 2. The value creation network - everything from a single source and 3. Small-scale craftsmanship with omni-channel sales. This research paper shows that by addressing future developments and adopting a proactive attitude towards new knowledge, the uncertainties of the future can be better managed even in traditional industries (Granig and Hilgarter 2020; van Dorsser & Taneja, 2020).

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## **Socio-Environmental Landscape of Daily Mobility in the Lake Zone of Mexico City Tlahuac Xochimilco-Milpa Alta**

The growth dynamics and vertiginous territorial changes of the Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Mexico (ZM) has accelerated in recent years, surpassing the capacities of the service systems. Specifically, the one that responds to the high demand for daily mobility of the more than 34.56 million trips, which are recorded daily. In the case of Mexico City, 6 out of 10 trips take from 31 minutes to 2 hours, while, in the conurbation municipalities, 7.2% of the trips take more than 2 hours, which is related to the growth of 61,800 urban hectares to about 236,000 hectares in the territory, in the last 40 years. This represents a high consumption of land dedicated to urbanization and with Therefore, the appearance of various demands such as the need for daily mobility, as well as attention to the deterioration of the natural and socio-environmental environment. In this context, the objective of elaborating a cartographic mapping of the Landscape of daily mobility and Transportation from the Tláhuac-Xochimilco-Milpa Alta Mayor's Offices, declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. This, to contribute to the knowledge about the improvement of the safeguarding of the lacustrine landscape of Mexico City. The geospatial tool of the free-use geographic information system Q GIS will be used to generate the analysis of the study area.

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## **Appreciative Inquiry for Inclusive Schools: Preliminary Results from a Scoping Review**

Inclusion is widely recognized as one of the founding principles for the quality of educational institutions that promote full participation and academic success for all. Moreover, as this process is strictly related to the ICF perspective, the conceptualization of educational needs is associated to the enhancement of everyone's strengths and potential, and to the influence the (physical and social) environment may have. For these reasons schools should pay attention on these factors and, in particular, on what is positive to lead to transformative and generative processes that may promote inclusion. In this sense, a useful framework may be that of the Appreciative Inquiry (Cooperrider & Srivastva, 1987; Dario, 2015) as it is strength-based process through which people act in partnership to determine and co-create how to move an organization forward. This hermeneutic approach begins with the analysis of the strengths of an organization and then builds a project aimed at change and transformative and improvement processes. According to it, the issue should be "what is working" or "when the organization was at its finest", rather than starting with "what is wrong" (Hammond, 1998).

Based on this premises, this contribution aims at exploring existing literature on the adoption of this strength-based approach in the inclusive educational field and presenting preliminary results of a Scoping review. This review process is used to assess the degree of evidence that is available, classify it and identify any gaps to detect the state of the art in terms of extensiveness of a phenomenon or a theme within a specific disciplinary field (Arksey & O'Malley, 2005; Ghirotto, 2020; Heyvaert, Hannes, & Onghena, 2016). The PRISMA-ScR checklist will be used to report the review and seven databases and global search engines will be used for the bibliographic search (ACM Digital Library, Educational Resource Information Center (ERIC), Google Scholar, Google trends, Science Direct, Scopus, Worldcat). As a final point, this preliminary investigation will pay special attention to the adoption of the Appreciative Inquiry to encourage full participation and learning

process of students who use Virtual Learning Environment at school. Preliminary results show that only few studies adopt the Appreciative Inquiry in this specific educational field. Moreover, an interesting investigation propose the adaptation of the strength-based process for the learning one: the appreciative learning (Leng, Baki, 2010). Hence, more studies should be done in order to make clear how this process may support inclusion within schools and VLE.

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## **Selective Exposure: Revisiting Key Concepts**

Selective exposure is a phenomenon studied by scholars for decades. Its prominence can be explained by certain potential consequences for democratic societies which include polarization and growing support for extreme views.

The media selective exposure approach generated hundreds of publications, however, this growth in new facts and information does not seem to advance much of a paradigmatic consensus on theoretical foundations and practical utility of this line of research.

This paper aims at assessing whether the key concepts and models of selective exposure represent a cohesive body of knowledge empowering researchers. It also encourages them to seek new knowledge, and test new links. Researchers can also evaluate whether there are some controversial or not sufficiently explicated elements requiring reassessment.

Media partisanship is not a part of a selective exposure definition, but it is linked to it as the latter favors the former, and partisanship is a normative concern that boosted the latest interest in selective exposure in the first place.

There is no universal agreement on criteria of classifying partisan media as opposed to balanced media. Sometimes, the same media outlet is classified by one source as biased and by another source as balanced. It may be beneficial for the selective exposure approach to explore this classification question in more detail, and some criteria for referring to certain media outlets as partisan or balanced should be more explicit. Three criteria could be combined to determine partisanship with exhaustive entirety: experts' evaluations, audience evaluations, and content analysis of media outlets' messages.

This paper is a modest effort to assess what is really known and agreed upon in such important pillars of any theory such as definitions and models of selective exposure. This piece also suggests which aspects of selective exposure may need further clarification.

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### **Lockdown, Vulnerabilities and the Marginalised: Melbourne as a COVID-19 Response Study**

This paper examines the COVID-19 approach in Victoria, Australia. It is one that privileges a surveillance health narrative; stigmatizes those who refuse to stay at home to self-isolate (the “covidiocty” narrative); and insists upon a heavy policing and punitive approach. While polling suggests that a majority of Victorians approve of these measures, this has come at enormous social cost: lost incomes to low wage earners and casual workers who cannot afford to self-isolate on being diagnosed; rises in instances of domestic violence occasioned by stay-at-home orders; arguments levelled against certain ethnic communities for being more susceptible for spreading the virus than others. Protest movements have also developed, comprising “sovereign citizens” who openly refuse to wear masks or observe curfews.

Not all, however, is gloomy. This paper also considers various ameliorating measures and response from a human security perspective, examining the challenges facing political and medical authorities in attempting to apply effective containment strategies against a pandemic. How, in sort, did Melbourne cope with the challenges to wellbeing, mental and physical health posed by the lockdown?

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## **Music, Fostering Reading Skills through Simplex Didactics and Music: Creation of an Inclusive Tool for Pupils with Dyslexia**

Over time, the analysis of the learning potential of music, especially about students with disabilities or specific learning disorders, has led to a rethinking of the educational value of music. Music, as analysed by several scientific studies, can activate specific areas of the brain and ensure the connection between the two cerebral hemispheres, each specialised in specific functions, but which through music become flexibly able to connect and cooperate (Alluri et al., 2017). A similar mechanism has been identified by Alain Berthoz, who in his studies analysed how living organisms, using specific rules of operation and through the application of certain characteristics, are able to flexibly adapt to the complexity of reality in a highly adaptive and simplistic manner (Berthoz, 2009). Sibilio, subsequently tried to draw lines of connection with the world of education, pointing out how the same principles and properties, which guarantee the survival of living beings, are also applicable by the teacher during the exercise of his scholastic functions with his pupils (Sibilio, 2013). The principle of deviation which defines how the human being, among a series of functions and operations from which he can choose, is able to choose the path most useful to him, deviating from the others. Music has the same function, as it uses a diverse channel for the transmission of content, for the formation of certain emotions, for the development of one's own personality. When applied scholastically, it becomes a powerful means by which the child can achieve a type of learning that is equally *meaningful* (Ausubel, 1994), but at the same time effective and that departs from the traditional way of working, which is all too often linear. Finding, therefore, strategies through which the teacher can stimulate the pupil to learn with music, thus conveying concepts, building competences, resorting to diversified modes of action, may seem an important way to be able to foster the learning of each one, in full alignment with the principles of school inclusion (D'Alonzo, 2018).

The following project has the aim to use music as a means of learning writing and reading, using the principle of simplified deviation proposed by Berthoz as a background. The aim is to create an iconic-musical alphabet, which connects the graphic sign with the listening of specific musical notes, through the union of major triads,

glissando notes. The creation of the first alphabet prototype involved the association of musical notes belonging to intervals of major thirds and fifths for notes composed of straight, oblique lines. For notes made up of curved lines, glissando and altered notes which, in association, form major intervals, not departing from the feeling of harmony, in full agreement with neuroscientific studies, which have identified how students prefer learning and listening to major, consonant, rather than dissonant chords and intervals (Proverbio, 2019). The iconic-musical alphabet was created using Scratch software, so that work could be done using PCs, interactive whiteboards, through the virtual. This is to enable students to learn in a flexible way that is adapted to their needs. The aim of the iconic-musical alphabet is to implement skills in students with specific learning disorders, improving their reading-writing skills, using a new way of working, which is able to unify the traditional with the new, allowing the acquisition of skills through the use of several channels in connection, from the auditory to the graphic, in such a way as to stimulate the pupil to learn through the modality most congenial to him, choosing the medium most comfortable for him, based on his own cognitive and learning style, in a flexible selection of mechanisms and rules that lead him to a deviation from other systems that are not useful to him and do not respond to his personal educational and training needs.

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## **Emotional Experiences among Youth Palestinians in the Israeli Jewish Higher Education Institutes**

The number of East Jerusalem youth who register at Israeli institutes of higher education is growing. The number of Jerusalem students at the David Yellin Academic College of Education (teachers training college at West Jerusalem) grows annually. In recent years more than 90% of first year students in the Arab track are young male and female Palestinians from various East Jerusalem neighborhoods.

I will present research that describes unique processes in a compulsory workshop course on diversity and difference in Israeli society that is conducted annually at the College. The course objectives are:

1. For students to experience learning opportunities in which identity can be developed that enables accepting the complexity – in oneself and also in the other.
2. To provide tools for coping with the variance and the diversity amongst students in Jerusalem schools.

Several issues and aspects that concern young Palestinian students during their academic studies were found to be very prominent in the discourse that took place during the workshops.

- What happens to young people from East Jerusalem, who cross the entire city westwards, in order to study and realize dreams and professional aspirations?
- What does being a Palestinian mean to them? And how is it manifested in life in general?
- What are the reasons behind Palestinian students from East Jerusalem studying at an Israeli institution in West Jerusalem? What are their considerations and how do they overcome the internal paradox?
- How do Palestinian Arab students feel at the David Yellin College as an Israeli Jewish institution?

The main issues that arose in the workshop are connected to the temporary internal migration of students from East Jerusalem westwards, to a Jewish academic institution.

**Defne Gönenc**

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## **Decolonizing Climate Change: Indian Climate Policies**

Colonial legacies continue to cause unequal ecological exchange, domination of the developed world over the developing ones through development policies, and financial control from global institutions and imperial power centers. Embedded in such an unequal world, international climate negotiations often result in climate solutions that cause resource extraction and sacrifice zones in the Global South through controlling the trajectories of development in the historically impoverished parts of the world. Under these conditions, decolonizing climate policies requires addressing the reproduction of ongoing global inequalities re-created by complexities of global capitalism and geopolitics. Colonial and suppressive thinking and hierarchies need to be dismantled. The purpose of this study is to examine the Indian role and policies in the global climate negotiations from the creation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) onward in light of decolonizing climate. After introducing the theory of decolonizing climate, Indian climate policies in the international climate negotiations will be evaluated in four periods: 1) From the creation of the UNFCCC to 2005 Kyoto Protocol, 2) From 2005 Kyoto Protocol to Durham Platform in 2011, 3) From 2011 to Paris Agreement in 2015, 4) From 2015 to COP 27 in Egypt in 2022. Following to that Indian stance in international climate negotiations will be evaluated in light of the decolonizing climate theory.

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## **Assessing Hydrological Cost-Effectiveness of Stormwater Multi-Level Control Strategies in Mountain Park under the Concept of Sponge City**

Within the concept of sponge city in China, green stormwater measures have been widely used in urban mountain parks. This study provides an integrated assessment framework for hydrological cost-effectiveness in the Nanjing Guanyao Mountain Park under various precipitation scenarios. A grey drainage basic strategy (BS) and four multi-level control strategies (S1, S2, S3 and S4) with progressively increasing graded interception or storage facilities at mid-and terminal levels were designed and evaluated. 24 precipitation scenarios corresponding to 2 h and 6 h rainfall events with 2-100-year return periods were simulated. Results show that the multi-level interception and storage strategy (S4) proved to be the most beneficial, followed by the multi-level interception strategy (S2) having slightly lower results than the multi-level storage strategy (S3), while the terminal strategy (S1) showed poor results. However, the hydrological cost-effectiveness exhibits the opposite trend under 2-5-year storms. A high multi-level strategy limited by life-cycle costs may not impart high hydrological cost-effectiveness in response to each return period of storms in this mountain stormwater practice. This study validates the hydrological performance and cost-effectiveness of multi-level distributed strategies in an urban mountain park, bridges the limitations of the previous studies on single scheme design and hydrological performance assessment for sloped sites, and provides a technical reference and design basis for similar studies and practices.

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## **Good Faith as a Doctrinal Tool to Interpret Legal and Contractual Frameworks for Banks' Rights to Close Accounts Unilaterally**

This paper develops the good faith-based approach suggested by the author as a universal tool to overcome the conflict between a bank's right to close a payment account without the consumer's consent and the effective protection of the interests of such a consumer. This issue has become so urgent that it is now the object of EU harmonized regulation. European enactors linked a bank's ability to unilaterally terminate a payment service contract with the achievement by both parties of an initial agreement on such a subjective right of the bank. However, when the payment services user holds a consumer status, such permissive private autonomy is wholly excluded since the lack of any contract-related discussion with the consumer is presumed by law and inevitable in practice. Conversely, according to the FATF, terminating or restricting contractual relationships with clients to avoid, rather than manage, risk (de-risking) can *introduce* risk and opacity into the global financial system. Consequently, there is an objective incompatibility of the results of applying legal rules and transactions with the sense, meaning, and goal of regulating the relevant legal relationship or the general idea of law, including from the viewpoint of justice and public interest.

To overcome this collision, the author proposes a systemic doctrinal interpretation of the relevant rules of EU directives and Latvian national legislation based on the requirements of good faith as a general principle of civil law. Under this approach, to determine whether the law and the contract allow the bank to withdraw from the contract without the consumer's consent, the specific circumstances – along with formally following the text of the relevant legal rules and contractual conditions – must clarify (a) whether the bank has sufficient, reasonable, justified, and legitimate grounds to unilaterally terminate the payment service contract, and its client has been informed; (b) whether any transformations in the counter execution of the consumer's obligations can correct the emergent imbalance of the counterparties' interests without a clean break of the contractual relationships; (c) whether it is possible to preserve the payment service contract's effect by establishing related (additional) bank obligations to which the bank

could agree following reasonable assessment of the case circumstances  
and presuming the bank wished to continue enforcing the contract.

**Noa Lavie**

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### **COVID-19, War and the Decline of Democracy: Combat Lessons from the Israeli TV**

This paper deals with the lessons to be learned from media industries in Israel during the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 has brought about not only health emergency but also what can be seen as challenges to many of the world's democracies, accelerating trends in right-wing geopolitics. Countries like Brazil, Hungary and the Philippines were already facing a decline in democracy and a move towards authoritarianism. The US, after four years of anti-democratic administration and culminating on January 6, 2021, seems to face similar struggles. One of the countries where COVID-19 entered an analogous democratic crisis is Israel. Still occupying the West Bank and sieging in Gaza, no political party could form a firm ruling coalition since September 2019. The right-wing, led by Benjamin Netanyahu, tried three times to form a coalition to escape corruption charges and change the juridical system towards authoritarianism. Then, in May 2021, Hamas and the IDF began bombing each other and peace seemed impossible amidst endless war. At these turbulent times it seems as if social institutions, such as the media, enlisted to keep social order. Israeli media, and especially TV, were active agents in what Stuart Hall called 'policing the crisis', or, in this case, the 'crises'. Although Israel has a tradition of collaboration between politicians and the media, COVID blurred the lines between state and non-state actors such as journalists. Enjoying high ratings, a halo of 'truth' in the age of fake news, and the label of 'essential' only two weeks into the pandemic, Israeli TV channels became arms of social control in what emerged to be a police state. Relishing its strength in a time considered as post-network TV, Israeli TV channels did their best to police the crisis, while simultaneously promoting it. The lesson for pro-democracy activists here is that one should be aware of how the media becomes a 'panic agent' that enables governments slip into authoritarianism.

**Chixiao Lu**

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## **Analyzing the Performance of Service Industry during Pandemic Using SOCP Transformed Dynamic DEA and Classification DEA**

This study aims to measure the impact of COVID-19 on productivity in professional services industry and gain insights for future productivity measures. It applies both the Slack-based Classification Data Envelopment Analysis (CDEA) model and the Slack-based Dynamic Data Envelopment Analysis (DDEA) model to measure performance to improve the discriminant power of the modeling. The Slack-based objective function can be recombined to transfer the Slack-based DEA model into an additive slacks-based DEA model and converted into a Second Order Cone Programming (SOCP) problem to solve the issue caused by the highly non-linear objective function. Apart from some Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) such as Utilization rate and Realization rate, other factors including ratchet effect and non-chargeable activities are also considered in performance measurement. This study also provides a Malmquist index-based way to compare the performance change in the different production processes during the pandemic.

**Ronagh McQuigg**  
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## **Conceptualising Domestic Abuse – The Evolving Approaches of the European Court of Human Rights**

During the past 15 years, the European Court of Human Rights has made it clear that domestic abuse can violate the European Convention on Human Rights, however the way in which such abuse has been conceptualised in the Court's judgments has varied and evolved, namely in terms of which articles of the European Convention have been held to have been violated in such cases. In particular, the approach taken by the Court was initially somewhat incoherent regarding the use of article 3 (the right to be free from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment) and article 8 (the right to respect for private and family life). Indeed, the Court seemed to take the view in its early jurisprudence on domestic abuse that if it decided that a violation of the Convention should be found, it did not matter to any great extent on which specific article this finding was held to be based.

Nevertheless since the case of *Valiuliene v. Lithuania* (app. no. 22234/07, 26 March 2013) there has been a substantially greater use of article 3 in such cases. In this case, the state argued that the ill-treatment to which the applicant, a victim of domestic abuse, had been subjected had not been sufficiently severe to fall within the ambit of article 3, and presented the Court with a unilateral declaration acknowledging a breach of article 8. The Court refused to accept this declaration, found a violation of article 3 and stated that it was not necessary to examine the complaint under article 8, as a breach of article 3 had already been found. This case marked a change in the Court's approach and henceforth article 3 was used much more extensively in cases involving domestic abuse. It seems that the case served to highlight to the Court that the important issue in such cases is not only whether a violation of the Convention should be found, but also on which provision such a finding should be based.

The Court's judgments in *Tunikova and Others v. Russia* (app nos. 55974/16, 53118/17, 27484/18, 28011/19, 14 December 2021) and *Volodina v Russia* (app no. 41261/17, 9 July 2019) again raise issues regarding the conceptualisation of domestic abuse. In both of these cases, the question arose of whether such abuse should be specifically conceptualised as falling within the 'torture' limb of article 3. Both *Tunikova* and *Volodina* serve to illustrate the way in which the Court's jurisprudence on this issue has evolved, from a reliance primarily on

article 8 to a situation whereby the use of article 3 is commonplace and the debate has become whether domestic abuse should be expressly conceptualised as torture. It is certainly arguable that this would be a very welcome development. As the Court itself recognised in *Tunikova*, such a development would be 'capable of influencing the public perception of domestic violence' (para. 77), and it could also have the potential to influence the development of laws relating to such abuse in national legal systems.

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**Aleksandar Dokovic**

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**Mladen Duric**

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## **Measuring Socio-Economic Development of MENA Countries - A Multivariate Approach**

Socio-economic development of countries is a complex problem that has been constantly elaborated upon over the past few decades. An analysis of a country's welfare cannot be limited to either economic or social factors; it must be determined by combining both of these aspects. As technology has advanced, indicators that are crucial for describing socio-economic development have also changed; internet connectedness has been introduced as an indicator of socio-economic development. Furthermore, the development of a health system is essential for a country's development.

In this paper, the statistical I-distance method is thoroughly explained and applied Middle East and North Africa countries (MENA countries). Furthermore, an improved method of I-distance (stepwise I-distance) procedure has been used in order to examine statistical significance of each development indicator. This procedure allows iterative exclusion of statistically insignificant indicators, whereupon the final results are obtained using the most important development indicators. The aim of this paper has been to present one synthesized indicator that is able to quantitatively demonstrate any country's socio-economic development. Crucial indicators for ranking of countries are also elaborated.

**Yaffa Moskovich**

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## **Lessons learned from Cultural Features of Successful Non-privatized Kibbutz Industry - An Israeli Case Study**

This research was conducted in a non-privatized community at T Kibbutz Industries to analyze the industry's culture and determine the reasons for its resounding economic success.

Research was conducted using qualitative methods, namely a case study including ethnographic interviews and document analysis.

The findings identified an organizational culture embodying two contradicting traditions: Socialistic and capitalistic values and norms. The former comprised collective principles, transparent information, teamwork, egalitarian and amicable human relationships and future management orientation, while the latter upheld professionalism, innovation, creativity and global aspirations. The managers' ability to overcome the conflictual culture yielded an open and innovative organization that responded well to competitive environmental markets. The case study was analyzed through development of the typology first devised by Cameron and Quinn (1999, reprinted 2010), perceiving T Industries according to its clan like, bureaucratic and competitive market attributes.

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**Between Modernization, Rights & Responsibilities:  
Lagos Informal Sector Policy through a Political Settlement  
Lens**

The study focusses on the dynamics of power relations influencing informal economic policies at the city level, utilising the political settlements theory to do so. The case study rests on the understanding of political settlements as an ongoing, conflict-ending agreement among powerful groups. Key actors in this study are policy-makers, and operators of okada motorcycles (a very popular informal transportation option) in Lagos, Nigeria's economic capital. The relationship between these actors intricately lies between tensions and opportunities. Operators of okada motorcycles provide much needed flexible transportation options in a city bedevilled by long hours of traffic congestion and unmotorable, physically hard to reach communities. The demand for okada services in Lagos is therefore sustained by residents themselves, who often ignore the precarious meandering of its operators on busy highways. On the other hand, policy makers allude to this inherent lack of safety and additionally, security risks to maintain a policy of restriction and then, total ban on operators much to outcry from operators and the public. As okada-riders tend to be from a specific ethnic, migrant group, scholars have previously studied the issues from the lens of migration and the rights to the city, while the Lagos State Government has been accused of perpetuating a modernisation agenda at the expense of the informal sector operators. The government's past actions in ignoring its own restrictive policies close to election periods also lends credence for understanding the political settlement processes at play in this sector. The political settlements framework therefore presents a strong analytical opportunity to understand the negotiations, trade-offs and power shifting that underscore inclusive policy for the informal transportation sector in Lagos. It recognises the power wielded by the policy actors as

elected officials and by the okada riders as powerful service operators whose options supplants the formal transportation sector for many residents. This study traces these processes through media analysis, interviews and surveys with both actors, seeking to present a balance between the realities of governing a mega city, the rights of migrants to legitimately seek employment in the city and the responsibility of both government and people to make their city work for all. Although focussed on the Lagos informal sector, the study provides pathways for inclusive policy in other, similar contexts.

**Cristian Pelizzari**

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&

**Simona Franzoni**

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## **Rainfall Risk Management in the Wine Industry**

Climate change is an increasingly critical phenomenon for agriculture, including wine production. Rainfall appears to be extremely important for wine production, but, in large quantities, it can become a disaster. The increased rainfall is regarded as one of the negative results of global warming. Given its nature of external risk to the enterprise, rainfall is hard to manage. It is, therefore, crucial for wineries to implement a rainfall risk management model that is able to mitigate the lack of revenues due to persistent rain, to safeguard their business performances.

The present work advances a rainfall risk management model for the wine industry. The model is based on scenario analysis. The core of scenario analysis is scenario correlation, a new correlation indicator designed to capture the links between qualitative variables describing rain and business performances of wineries.

The proposed model is empirically applied to 15 small- and medium-sized wineries located in the area south/southeast of Lake Garda (Northern Italy), in the period 2010-2019.

The present work makes a contribution to the literature on wine, weather, and risk management. In particular, the new scenario correlation indicator is both able to capture complex links between rain and business performances and easy enough to be implemented by small- and medium-sized enterprises. A strong scenario correlation could support strategic decisions aimed at covering rainfall financial risks, such as the purchase of insurance contracts.

**Ju-Hyun Pyun**

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**The Effect of Inter-Firm Brain Circulation:  
Spillover from MNEs 'Foreign' Human Capital and Local  
Firms Productivities**

This study examines the effect of foreign direct investment (FDI) on purely domestic (hereafter, local) firms' productivity via human capital transfer from multinational enterprises (MNEs) to local firms. This transfer describes the inter-firm brain circulation of foreign workers, which was previously used to explain intra-firm or individual levels. Using Korean firm-level data for 2010-2015, we identify human capital spillovers using local firms' hired permanent foreign employees in an industry and region where both MNEs and local firms operate. This identification is valid because permanent foreign workers hired by local firms tend to be visa holders from MNEs due to Korea's labor market environment. We find that the industry and regional FDI positively affect local firms' productivity, particularly firms with higher growth in hiring skilled foreign employees. This human capital spillover from FDI is also more pronounced in high R&D-intensive industries. Our results are robust with various measures of skilled foreign employees hired by local firms, variations of specifications, and controlling for endogeneity issues.

**Mark Rowlands**

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## **Resonating Global Change: A Needs Assessment**

At a local level, there is insufficient regard for the global movement needed to address the system changes that address the ills of climate change and its connection to all global trends, such as poverty, inequity and greed, flooding, security, and droughts. Today's dominant modus operandi is a top-down approach through centralization, such as in the United Nations (UN), and, notwithstanding the need for leading agencies such as the UN, the need for grass-roots alignment is the linchpin to increase activation and action of local networks around the world.

Through the lens of a professional engineer after a career of local municipal implementation an approach to implementing global change has been completed utilizing heuristics and the best from leading edge academic thought leaders. This paper takes a municipal planning approach to global change and seeks to identify an emergent process where change leaders with local networks can engage supercharged connections currently available internationally with globalism and neoliberalism (Hanlon & Christie, 2016, p 227). This effort could support centralized international efforts at a local level with what we term change leaders (a.k.a. social innovators, conscious influencers, cultural creatives (Ray & Anderson, 2000, p 9)). The purpose is to create greater municipal alignment with UN initiatives and accelerate the needed global changes at a local level. The preferred learning style of change leaders is experiential through "decentralized, non-hierarchical structures, and democratic with inclusive access to information" (Balda & Mora, 2011, p 14-17).

By focusing on two central questions regarding humanity: "How do we determine what humanity needs?" and "How can we gather the energy to meet these needs?", a select group of change leaders from around the world were surveyed from an implementation lens to determine the systems gaps and the process and needs from their perspective to fill them as an emerging leadership.

Nested amongst numerous specific conclusions and recommendations, the four following general dimensions were needed to empower and enable change leaders.

A. Global Empathy - Humans have an extraordinary potential to sense and feel the plight of others when in their presence locally. Rifkin questions, "Can we reach biosphere consciousness and global empathy in time to avert planetary collapse?" (Rifkin, 2009, p 616). Contributing to the growth of global empathy is an essential ingredient in the movement coming from our sense of compassion and what it takes to bring it into its full power.

B. Global Leadership - Royal Roads University defines the responsibilities of global leadership as supporting people, enhancing wellbeing, with an orientation towards diversity, and knowing all communities are global while being mindful and compassionate as they promote dignity, humanity, and justice for all (Royal Roads University, 2020). The University's definition provides a leadership approach within our human living system in terms of a semantic that brings us together locally and globally.

C. Whole Systems-Thinking - David Bohm believes such reductionist thinking has resulted in humanity becoming separate and divided from cultures to countries and cities to smaller groupings of people unable to see the whole planet's civilization (Bohm, 1980, p. 20). It is essential to understand that all systems are reductionist and that understanding the boundary effects will enable mitigation of its impact.

D. Thriving Environment Creation - Change leaders need to create a thriving environment for their networks to be their best with motivated members and balanced hemispheres (McGilchrist, 2011). Motivation is a drive or a feeling inside people that desires change and provides us with the energy and clarity needed to engage the change in an "adaptive, open-ended, and problem-solving sort of way" (Souders, 2020).

If employed at the individual, group, organization, and country levels these dimensions would echo through society the changes needed. Such a process occurred in the European Union (EU) where countries came together voluntarily for a common cause and a common set of social, environmental, and governance policies that prevail today. Such a confederate approach has proven over the years to maintain the diversity of every member. Why not a similar approach for climate change? It is possible to have a global version of the EU through the percolation up of acceptance from these aligned grass-roots networks where the trust builds naturally enabling collaborative, and cooperative approaches growing in number and connection.

Preparing education and experiential opportunities with these four principles will empower these change leaders and their local networks with embodied global thinking at a local level. These leaders will better

infuse their networks with this leadership, accelerating their emergence with more energy and connection. This paper provides conclusions and recommendations for approaches and new educational materials focusing on the acceleration of global change leaders and their networks.

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&

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### **Narrative Tool as a Vicarious Tool: An Action-Research on Inclusive Instructional Design**

In school contexts, the narrative paradigm assumes great relevance, especially in the educational relationship with pupils with special educational needs, representing a fundamental reference in the promotion of inclusive and participatory pathways and fostering the development of reflective, metacognitive and social skills and the maturation of an awareness of one's emotional experiences. In the multiple places of disabilities and difficulties, there is a need to increase the margins of understanding of individual life stories, restoring to the subject the possibility of connecting events, emotions, choices. In this sense, the development of a narrative model of intervention in the school setting fits well among the possible itineraries in the framework of inclusive education, to identify pedagogical solutions capable of designing effective teaching for pupils with disabilities. The telling or writing of the personal life story are, in fact, fundamental tools in a training path aimed at inclusion, particularly in the school setting, since they can take on a double value, as training and inclusive design devices.

The complexity of the teaching-learning process somehow requires aligning teaching action to the special needs of each pupil, tracing that potential for educability that arises from the intertwining of biological and socio-cultural identity and that allows for the direction of educational action. It becomes necessary for the teacher to be able to adapt the teaching system, understood as an "adaptive complex system", to individual differences, so as to ensure the effectiveness of the teaching-learning process; the diversities, the cases that cannot be traced back to parameters, human types or previously catalogued social behaviors, represent a useful incentive for the continuous revision of cognitive premises and styles, as well as the starting point for identifying those non-linear trajectories that allow the individual, the subjective, the different point of view to find a place and recognition in teaching. The hypothesis to be investigated relates to the use in school

settings of narrative tool as a vicarious tool); therefore, the research presented aimed to understand what level of awareness teachers have regarding the importance of such tools and what, if any, degree of mastery they have.

The paper, which is part, therefore, of a larger research project involving the adoption of narrative tools to facilitate inclusive design, reports the preliminary results obtained from an exploratory survey carried out through the administration of a quantitative questionnaire, filled out by 768 teachers in training, regarding the quantity and quality of information possessed by teachers about the life of the student with disabilities and the way in which it was collected.

The results of this first phase of the research will be further investigated through a Focus Group, conducted according to the logic of Appreciative Inquiry, which, by focusing attention on the positive aspects and potentialities emerging in the narratives collected, should offer teachers the opportunity to carry out a more consciously oriented planning action that is more responsive to the demands of personalization and individualization of pupils with special needs.

**Robert Smith**

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## **Is an “Open Innovation” Policy Viable in Southeast Asia? A Legal Perspective**

In recent years, particularly in Europe, increasing attention is being paid to managing IP competitive effects. Europe achieves greater innovation output with IP overall whilst also implementing globally harmonised IP laws (Margoni, 2019). The performance differences in innovation output are due to many variables. The EU has focussed on three policy goals: “open innovation”, “open science”, and “open to the world”, aiming to foster access to knowledge for advancement, and overcoming innovation barriers while retaining alignment with harmonised IP frameworks. Whilst it is still premature to draw conclusions about the effectiveness of the EU approach it is possible to hypothesize whether such an approach is a viable option in Asia. In this case the focus will be on the ten countries of ASEAN region with its various levels of development from least developed (Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar) to highly developed (Singapore).

The paper described the concept of the EU “open innovation” policy, its drivers, its legal basis, and successes and failures to date. From these lessons learned a framework will be developed against which to test its viability in Southeast Asia. One of the key measures of viability will be the types of patents registered in the various ASEAN jurisdictions and the mix between local and foreign patents. If the balance favours foreign patents as the initial analysis shows it will be much harder to introduce such a system than if the situation were the reverse. One of the major challenges is that Southeast Asia is a hotspot for IP piracy. The reason for this will be further analysed and recommendations made as to its possible viability in light of the changes identified.

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&

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## **Breaking the Obvious: Interpreting Hate Speech on Schützian Reflective Bases**

Scientific literature provides many definitions of hate speech, which remains a highly controversial topic. According to Delgado & Stefancic (1995), Hate Speech can be defined as a conscious and willful public statement intended to denigrate a group of people. The European Commission's Recommendation against Racism and Intolerance, No 15 (On combating Hate Speech) of 8 December 2015, also cites hatred toward, humiliation of, or contempt for, a "person" who belongs to a group. Other definitions of HS include identifying characteristics, such as race, color, religion, ethnicity or nationality, and gender, sexual identity, or orientation.

Academic interest in hate speech has seen a steady growth since 2014, reflected in the volume of Web of Science (WoS)-indexed production, which increased from 42 to 162 between 2013 and 2018. The tendency to prioritize research on HS is a correlate of the increasing media coverage of this phenomenon and its growing presence in social media and the internet in general.

HS takes on many forms in the media and social networks. First, it is manifested verbally, non-verbally and symbolically. Second, it is deliberately expressed in roundabout, ambiguous and metaphorical terms, making it difficult to identify. HS speech is also articulated as negative stereotyping that is socially accepted and therefore not identified as such. Third, HS presupposes others having malicious or misleading intentions, and often makes use of emotional and negative language to urge the public to feel upset and/or take action.

The complexity of the constituent elements of hate speech, as well as its ability to take multiform aspects, urge scholars to adopt a strong theoretical and methodological perspective rooted in the approach of sociology of knowledge elaborated by Alfred Schütz. The social actor defines himself through the use of language; he/she creates so to speak portions of the world in which to recognize oneself and act. In his perspective, words are not empty labels or containers, but define, denote the relationships with others. There is a dynamic relation between the use of language and society, both in the sense of the action

of society and social facts about the language, and in the opposite direction, of the action of language on society and social facts. In this sense, the relationship between language and speaker is a complementary and dialogic link that can also be revealed or manifested as a conflictual action, since language creates worlds of meaning that can also impose themselves on the speaker, distorting reality and promoting actions towards others. The proposed paper highlights how, as in the specific case of Hate Speech, the social analysis cannot focus only on the final outcome of the offensive linguistic action, but must break down the entire system of choices that guide the linguistic act by constructing the very meaning of social action.

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&

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## **Second Hand Clothing Market in Ghana: Driver for Sustainable Development or Waste Colonialism?**

Large amounts of used clothing are sent from Western countries to African countries. In the case of Ghana, according to a source 15 million items of garments per week (Kaledzi 2022). An estimated 90% of clothing in Ghana are of second hand origin (Agra et al., 2015). These garments originate from clothing collections in Western countries, and are bought by traders in Ghana in bundles, where the content and quality of the individual items is unknown. In Ghana, this area of business creates jobs for about 35,000 traders (YUX, 2021). However, with such a large influx of second hand clothing - also referred to as "Dead white man's clothing", one has to wonder about its impact of sustainable development. Building on these developments the paper discusses the effects on sustainable development, defined as economic, social and environmental stable growth and maps the explanatory value of development strategies, from Post Washington Consensus to Developmental Macroeconomics (Bresser-Pereira 2012; Cruz e Silva / Luiz Curado 2015). Special focus will be drawn on the environmental impacts and sectoral effects on Ghana's garment production.

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## **(Re)Discovering the Empathic Process for a (Re)Generative Approach to Global Challenges**

The current world mindset of many influencers and leaders is focused on solving complex global challenges. Paradoxically, this focused approach to problem-solving may be part of our collective problem. Instead of a logical, expert stance of providing solutions, this paper posits that humanity has an innate, yet predominantly latent, potential to enhance the health of ourselves and our world through collective empathic engagement and the emergence of the previously unseen. Since the Age of Enlightenment, humanity has focused on reason, science, reductionism, and mind separated from body. This worldview parallels the predominant use of our left-brain as described by McGilchrist (2019) in his theory and study of hemispheric differences. The right-brain, on the other hand, has a way of knowing that deeply understands in a living, embodied, experiential, and evolving way (ibid., 2019). This perspective of the right-brain maps well to empathy as a non-judgmental cognitive, emotional, and physical way of relating and understanding each other as relational living beings (Olson, 2013). Empathy is a natural dialogue without words. Inviting this deep level of open engagement and approach to understanding during conversations about global threats and stresses where participants hold diverse values, ideals, and approaches may not be easy, but it is a newly emerging practice (Scharmer, 2016) with deep philosophical (Chesters, 2012) and natural underpinnings (Roszak, 2001). Engaging in this encompassing manner allows the exchange of an increased and diverse array of information, both verbal and nonverbal. From this space, creative emergence through divergent thinking is more likely (Lehrer, 2012). Humans, with their innate empathic and creative abilities, have the potential to collaborate, innovate, and facilitate the emergence of novel approaches to complex interrelated challenges. Their diversity, if embraced in an empathic process of deep understanding throughout the full experience of exchange and dialogue, offers a rich terrain of perspectives and possibilities of new approaches to complex challenges. The main challenge to this approach is our current approach of trying to have the right answers and our inability to maneuver through diverse and different mindsets and/or approaches. To provide a methodology for experiencing and testing a co-empathic process, this paper offers a

framework - the regenerative matrix - for mapping the empathic process between participants. By mapping and guiding the natural process between parties and enabling the deeper discussions that emerge from this dialogue, especially in instances of conflict and diversity, the aim is to highlight the potential of addressing complex global issues with deeper empathic engagement.

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**Missionization and Early Christian Education in Nigeria,  
1843-1900**

The paper focuses on the educational activities of three Christian Missionary Groups in Nigeria: the Church Missionary Society, the Presbyterian Missions, and the Roman Catholics. It argues that the primary goal of the missionary groups was not the provision of good quality education to African children but their missionization. By prioritizing religious conversion over the formation of the mind in critical thinking, the missionary groups were advancing a culturally hegemonic European ideology at the expense of African religious practices and values.

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**Andrea Stocchetti**

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&

**Viswanathaiah Matam**

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## **Impact of Organizational Politics Perception at Different Stages of the Organization**

Politics is an integral part of the organizational culture. Organizations recently are trying hard to reconcile between ethical culture and organizational politics. Research reveals that ethical organizations can attract and retain employees. Today, cost to company for being unethical is high. Politics can affect organizations both positively and negatively; on many occasions it helps employees to achieve organizational goals; it also can lead to workplace deviance from the main organizational objective. This multifarious nature of organizational politics makes it interesting research in organization studies. Studying start-up organizations is an emerging research topic among researchers. The extant start-up organization management literature is still in the evolving stage. The traditional management concepts and theories that are mainly meant to manage the MNCs are not adequate to manage start-ups. With this premise, this study is an attempt to investigate organizational culture and politics vis-à-vis the unexplored interaction between three underlying variables namely, organization's ethical culture, perception of organizational politics, and status of organization on employees' organizational identification, job satisfaction, and job involvement. The results indicate that factors like organizational longevity do impact this interactional phenomenon.

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## **Taxonomy Related to the Public Administration Regarding Defence and Security Policy: An Ethical Approach**

The author tends to analyze the ethical and administratively and economical aspects of the given context related to the *Regulation of Internal Organization of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia*. Our thesis is that the *Document* represents an example of that of how exclusively defined legal subjects of this investigation regarding the very *Document* might serve as an example of that of how good and stable defense and secure policy of the given administrative system can build a good democratic order. And we hold a stance that the “Goodness” literary framed in the Platonic manner and integrated into democratic administrative system if taxonomy of the *Document* context will be set by following metaethical standards. (1) *when* “the concept of good” is used in the same way in identical contexts (the principle of the value based constitutional identity); (2)(...) in a different way and in different contexts (the principle of diverse identity); (3) (...) or in a different way in the same contexts (the principle of ethical pluriperspectivism). The purpose of the given elaboration is to show how ethical standards define (or not?!) juridical and law frame of the legislative practice. The *Regulation of the Internal Organization of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia* will serve as research and theoretical template for the previously mentioned thesis.

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**Higher Education Institutions Learnings and Resilience  
from Previous Crisis**

Natural disasters and a wide range of problems our beyond our control, cannot be predicted and change the regular life and activity of a community. We will share our institutional learnings from previous crisis that made us strong and prepared us to effectively respond to COVID-19 time challenges.

Earthquakes, national strikes, power cuts, economic and social crisis in Mexico tested and forced better institutional responses preparing us without knowing for COVID-19 challenges.

**Luisa Weinzierl**

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&

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## **An Integrated Framework on the Impact on Emotions, Challenges and Strategies that Arise from Mixed Proficiency Levels in the Corporate Language in Multinational Teams**

Language and communication play fundamental roles in (international) business but organisations are often ignorant of its prominence (Darics & Koller, 2018). The mandate of a corporate language can bring tremendous success to an organisation when communication is well-managed (Neeley, 2015). Our study develops an integrated framework incorporating the emotional impact, challenges and strategies associated with corporate language competence across multinational teams. Contrary to previous studies focusing on industry sectors with lower reported proficiency levels, our study focuses on the consultancy services sector, which has the highest reported proficiency level. Two qualitative studies were conducted (Study 1 involved twelve semi-structured interviews from two multinational teams operating at global level and Study 2: a focus group composed of comparable multinational team members from same sector multinational corporations). The respondents were a mixture of native speakers and non-native speakers of the corporate language, English. Data was analysed using thematic analysis. Our findings reveal that even in the sector with the highest reported linguistic proficiency level, multilingual teams experience a wealth of collaborative difficulties caused by language barriers and describe their impact on emotions. In addition, a number of strategies are presented. Therefore, our study not only offers a number of managerial implications for managing communication across multinational corporations (MNCs) but also several theoretical contributions.

**Danilo Yanich**

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## **War in Ukraine: What is the Story**

The Russian invasion of Ukraine shocked the world. But Vladimir Putin had signaled his intentions for weeks before Russian troops crossed the border on February 24, 2022. The condemnations of Putin's actions were immediate, forceful and widespread. The international community galvanized to promise, organize and deliver aid—humanitarian and military.

The United States was (and remains) the leader in that effort. As of August 2022, the US has committed over \$54 billion in aid to Ukraine, including \$13.5 billion in direct military support. That is more than double the total aid from all European Union institutions (second on the list). By any measure, that is a lot of money. Yet, even in the country's polarized political environment, that approach to the war has enjoyed overwhelming support. How might we explain that phenomenon? One way is to examine how the war was mediated to American audiences. In his paper, we examine the content of the evening newscasts of the major broadcast networks, ABC, CBS and NBC, during the first ten weeks of the war. What did American audiences see? What was the frame? The angle? What might that mean for US policy?

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## **When is Standardization Most Beneficial for Reducing Medical Errors? The Moderating Role of Operational Failures**

In healthcare systems, standardization can be beneficial if the system is prone to interruptions and breakdowns. However, using standardization when more flexibility is required can reduce service quality because workers are less able to provide tailored solutions for patients. To investigate the conditions under which standardization is most helpful, we use survey data on standardization and operational failures from medical and surgical units across multiple U.S. hospitals, and match it with audit data on the incidence of pressure injuries. We use an objective dataset of 17,574 in-patient samples for verification. This paper's contribution is finding that operational failures moderate the relationship between standardization and pressure injuries. More specifically, in nursing units with higher frequency of operational failures, standardization is associated with fewer hospital-acquired pressure injuries, which suggests that standardization would benefit patient outcomes under specific conditions. Conversely, in nursing units with lower frequency of operational failures, standardization yields little benefit for patient outcomes. The reason might be that in well-functioning units, standardization takes away resources and flexibility that could be used to provide customized patient care. Our findings provide more complex perspective on the translation of standardization efforts into better quality of care and indicate potential drivers of healthcare performance.

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**Rural Community Perceptions on Land Use Change and its Effects on Their Agricultural Practices in Vulindlela, Kwazulu-Natal**

This study examined the relationship between land use change and agricultural practices of a rural community in Vulindlela, KwaZulu-Natal. To achieve this, the study looked at the growth of the Vulindlela population and the increase in housing units. Interviews were conducted to determine the Vulindlela community's perceptions on land use change and its effects on their agricultural practices. The study results indicated a strong relationship ( $r = 0.81$ ,  $t = 2.39$ ,  $df = 3$ ,  $p = 0.10$ ) between population growth and an increase in housing units. Respondents also noted that land use and cover change has taken place in Vulindlela. The driver of this change is an increase of residential housing units that have been built on land that was designated for agriculture (crop and pastoral fields). Residential development on agricultural fields is a result of the de-agrarianisation by the local community. De-agrarianisation drivers in Vulindlela include a lack of agricultural equipment, high costs (time and money) associated with agriculture, inadequate government support, high dependence on government social grants and lack of interest by the younger generation in agriculture.

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