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PREFACE

Global Academic Research Institute is proud to present 04th International Conference on Social Science and Humanity 2018 which is a series of successful research symposium. The Inaugural Session and the Technical Sessions will be conducted on 23rd February 2018 @ Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, Sri Lanka. The main theme of the conference is “Sustainable Leadership for Human Development” for which empirical, conceptual and methodological papers were received from academics, practitioners and public policy makers and were accepted paying austere attention to the academic standards of the papers. To maintain consistency, authors were requested to follow the academic writing format of the GARI Publishers. The reviewing process was apparently transparent where papers underwent a double blinded review process by eminent subject specialists in respective areas. Thus refereed full papers selected to be presented at the conference are published here. We do not assume any responsibility for any errors or omissions in the research papers which rests solely with the authors. Our Special thank go to an enlightening key note address delivered by Dr. S. Damayanthi Ediriisnghe (Faculty of Commerce & Management Studies, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka), She also chaired the session. The organizing committee specially thanks our Journal Publications GARI Publishers and GARI International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, Further the support was given by GARI Tours as Travel partner, Official Creative Partner Dream Angle & Sri Lanka Convention Bureau. The conference committee expresses deep gratitude to the panel of reviewers for the priceless service rendered. Finally the committee extends sincere thanks to the presenters and participants for the valuable contribution and active participation.

About ICSSH

Social Science has highly related subjects for cultural lifestyle. Researchers and Experts who are in this field need in-depth understanding of these subjects. Publications in the cultural aspect and social science field are increasing day by day. Most of the countries are now moving towards achieving Sustainable Leadership for Human Development in different areas. Social science is a major category of academic disciplines, concerned with society and the relationships among individuals within a society. We hope to create a golden opportunity for those people to expose their knowledge through this conference. As with previous conferences the aim of this conference is to provide a multidisciplinary forum for presentations and discussion of recent, ongoing research and innovations regarding Social science & humanities from leaders in academia and industry worldwide

Conference Committee
04th ICSSH

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COGNITIVE COMMUNICATIVE ABILITIES IN ADOLESCENTS: A PRELIMINARY STUDY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence period is marked by the development of more complex thinking processes. These processes facilitate decision making, reasoning, judgement, problem solving, and abstract thinking. When an adolescent experiences a cognitive communicative deficit, irrespective of the severity of the communication impairment, it is more likely for the adolescent's language to be unstable. The changes in cognitive communicative performance may manifest itself along several dimensions, each of which covers different aspects of communication. The aim of the current research was to assess the cognitive communicative abilities in adolescents between the age ranges of 10 to 15.11 years using Manipal Manual of Cognitive Linguistic Abilities. The overall findings of the study reveal that the mean scores increased from the lower grades to the higher grades across all the domains of cognitive communicative abilities. The lesser scores obtained by the children in the lower grades (5th standard to 7th standard) could be due to the complexity of the stimuli, unfamiliarity of the test items, or difficulty in understanding the instructions. In the section of perception, decision, judgement & reasoning, and problem solving, unfamiliar words and complex stimuli would have led to poor performance in younger children, indicating the need to develop suitable assessment tool. This study present as a window of opportunity for developing an assessment tool so that proper treatment can be planned which will reduce the risk of further complications that can persist to adulthood and impact the quality of life.

Keywords: Adolescents, Cognitive Communication, Assessment

PARADOX OF NATIONALISM IN THE GLOBALISED WORLD: A STUDY BASED ON SRI LANKAN TAMIL DIASPORA

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ABSTRACT

Globalization and nationalism have shaped the trajectory of 21st century world, and they can be identified as the two characteristics of the modern world. Though the changing trends of globalization and the multipolar world system challenge nationalism, surprisingly it withstood the challenges and evolved relevantly for today's political climate. The Globalization represents deterritorialization, integration and universal interconnectedness at the same time the nationalism represents fragmentation, localization and isolation and thus they became arguably opposing, problematic and contradicting issues in the aftermath of the Cold War.

Nationalism emerges over and over again as a feeling, identity, ideology, social movement, and a historical process. While answering the big question of why the paradox of nationalism still survives, the answer is, it's global, and can be spotted in the any part where national identity is absent. Nationalism can be directly linked with "homeland" which may exist even without an independent state. The Diaspora ethnies are the one who behold the "homeland" sentiments at the same time they are the early and continuing examples of globalization and modernity. They carry the elements of globalization at the same time, when the search for their identity begins, they start beholding the nationalistic sentiments. This research paper particularly discusses how Sri Lankan Tamil Diaspora carry out the homeland and nationalistic values, living in the different environment, and the paper attempts to conclude how nationalism is being used as a defensive reaction, a form of resistance, a response to the intensified need of community, identity and belonging and as a source of meaning, providing shared understandings and value systems in the contemporary world.

Keywords: Nationalism, Globalization, Diaspora

GENDER AND EMPOWERMENT: THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN "LEARNING" AND "LEADING"

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ABSTRACT

Social and neurological sciences corroborate the notion that emotional intelligence (EI) is key in learning, in leadership, in the cultivation of a healthy self-concept, and in the establishment of fulfilling social relations at work, in the home and in social groups. Drawing from the seminal works of Peter Salovey, John D. Mayer, Daniel Goleman, Richarch Boyatzis, John Antonakis Neal M. Ashkanasy, and Marie T. Dasborough, among others, I discuss the centrality of emotional intelligence in learning processes and in leadership development, adding to the mix, key notions about gender and gendered socialization. Socialization in patriarchal societies teaches most men and women to express and/or repress different sets of feelings, and to develop competencies that comply with prescribed gender roles and norms of femininity/masculinity; although these may not correspond to individual potential, needs or aspirations. Gender empowerment however, hinges on men's and women's subjective ability to be aware of what they feel, understand how others feel, know how to channel feelings effectively, and promote healthy emotional response in others. A common challenge for men and women, resides in the ways enhanced EI and the reflexivity it requires, may unsettle normative gender interactions. The key principles of EI, and how they relate to gender empowerment are the focal points if this contribution. The aim is to engage men, women and non-binary genders, in thinking about empowerment in terms of emotional skills, which should not be confined to gender normative prescriptions, but rather to lifelong learning and leadership development.

Keywords: Emotional intelligence, Gender, Empowerment, Learning, Leading

THE COMPARATIVE LIBERAL STUDIES PROGRAMME (CLS) AT HABIB UNIVERSITY, AND ITS CORE: AN HISTORIAN'S PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Since its inception in 2014, Habib University, Pakistan's first Liberal Arts University, has been the subject of much debate and critique. Habib's Comparative Liberal Studies Programme, which administers its Core, is essentially what makes Habib a Liberal Arts institution. The Core is, like some of its older North American contemporaries, a sequence of courses that reexamine the history and culture of the South Asian region from a revisionist and post-Colonial perspective, something in which it is unique. But the uniqueness of Habib Core does not stem from it replicating a foreign model to create a Liberal Arts institution in Pakistan; rather it is the Core's engagement with historical and philosophical content contextual to the larger region, which redefines what a 'Liberal' education really is, or was meant to be. In this, after critically reexamining the effects of Colonialism on our modern identities, the Core delves deeper into the past of the Muslim world, and its sister cultures, to reexamine the origins of Liberalism and of liberal education, as dating back to older times. Such cross-disciplinary education was the norm during ancient Greek, Indian and Iranian periods, and later during the Islamic Golden Age (800-1200 CE onwards), from whence these ideas, transmitted to medieval Europe, finally triggered the Renaissance. The author, a founding Humanities faculty member at Habib, will touch upon how the Core has evolved and adapted to challenges in the last few years, to become a model for inspiration, and perhaps emulation, for kindred institutions in the future.

Keywords: Liberal Education, History, Philosophy

KNOWLEDGE AUDIT AS A TOOL IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT IN CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION

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ABSTRACT

Knowledge audit is a baseline for any knowledge management program. The study was conducted as an organizational study for Facilitating Local Initiatives for Conflict Transformation (FLICT), where three partner organizations were selected. The study was designed to develop a process to undertake knowledge audits of partner organizations which could suggest methods of strengthening processes and structures to develop a sound knowledge base for the organizations. The research used to identify the level of awareness, competence, and available information on conflict transformation and information sources on peace building. Organizational profiles and conceptual structural model were developed based on the data collected. To achieve specific objectives a hypothetical structural model of knowledge audit for capacity development was developed after a literature survey. The hypothetical model and literature were used to develop a discussion schedule and check list. Based on the discussion schedule and checklist, discussions were conducted with the management level and implementation level officials of the organization. Primary data were analyzed qualitatively. Analyzed data were grouped as profiles for the organizations. The study examined the type of peace building programs, media usage, and organizational self analysis methods and profiled, uses of resources and information communication technology of the organization were assessed. Based on analysis and findings conclusions and recommendations were made. The organizations had satisfactory level of awareness on information structures and cultures on conflict transformation. Organizations were using printed, electronic media for peace building activities. Chat rooms, internet could be used for peace building activity.

Knowledge audit, knowledge management, peace building, information, NGO

QUALITY OF LIFE IN CARERS WITH PERSON'S WITH DEMENTIA.

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ABSTRACT

Dementia is a chronic, progressive, irreversible disability which has no cure. Dementia is a global public health problem. The care renders are considered as second patients. The carers face multiplicity of problems where their coping mechanism fails them in certain situations. The aim of this research investigation is to study the quality of life of carers with persons with dementia. The study facilitates to know the physiological, psychological, social and environmental domains of quality of life in carers with dementia. The scope of the study is the researcher recommends some measure to escalate the carers quality of life. The study design is a descriptive study. The study units were the carers of persons with dementia registered in DMHP, Trivandrum, Kerala. The population was 207 carers with dementia from which purposefully espoused 30 women carers using non-probability sampling. Tools of data collection is QOL-Brief. The results will be discussed in the full paper. The quality of life must be maintained in difficult circumstances across our life span.

Key words: Carers, Person with dementia, Quality of life.

**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE STATUS OF KAP VIS-A-VIS PATIENT SAFETY,
AMONG DOCTORS TO MEASURE HOSPITAL SAFETY INDEX IN THE
EMERGENCY RECEIVING STATION OF TERTIARY CARE TEACHING
INSTITUTE**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: “To Err is Human” demonstrated that our health care system often puts patient at risk of harm. Thus, study was designed to assess Patient Safety Practices among Doctors & to measure Hospital Safety Index in the ERS, SGPGIMS, Lucknow. Objectives: To assess the status of KAP vis-a-vis Patient Safety among Doctors and to measure the Hospital Safety Index in ERS Need of the Study: ERS is more prone to Patient Safety Incidents. Methodology: KAP of Doctors was assessed through questionnaire based on HSOPSC of AHRQ with some modifications. The Structured Checklist based on WHO-Safe Hospital Initiative was used to measure Hospital Safety Index. Findings/Results: Most (62.5%) of the Built Environment Safety Parameters were found to be Medium while majority of the elements of the Hospital Safety Index were either medium or low level. KAP findings indicates only 30.15% positive response for Adverse Incident Reporting, 40% for Medical Reconciliation & 78.57% for Hand Hygiene Practices. Outcome/Conclusions: The KAP indicates that there are lacunae in the knowledge and awareness about patient safety among doctors and it needs improvement by training. The safety index of the ERS is low and demands attention of administration. References: Bates DW, Cullen DJ, Laird N, et al. Incidence of Adverse drug events and potential adverse drug events. JAMA 1995; 274:29-34. Kohn LT, Corrigan JM, Donaldson MS, eds. To Err is Human: Building a Safer Health System. Washington, DC: National Academy Press; 1999.

DEVELOPING A MODEL FOR THE LEXICAL ANALYSIS OF KEY WORKS OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

One of the most cutting-edge interdisciplinary topics in the social sciences is the application of understandings from the humanities to traditionally social scientific disciplines such as education studies. This paper proposes such a topic. It has often been observed that children enjoy literature. The role of reading in the development of reading ability is an important area of research. However, the role of vocabulary in reading development has long been neglected. This paper reports an investigation into the number of words found in key works of children's literature and attempts to correlate that figure with years elapsed since publication of the work. Pedagogical implications will be discussed.

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