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MULTIDISCIPLINARY
— SYMPOSIUM —

GLOBAL ACADEMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

COLOMBO, SRI LANKA



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GARI AZORES MULTIDISCIPLINARY SYMPOSIUM 2023

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Proceeding of the Conference include Azores Multidisciplinary Symposium 2023
(Education, Management, Marketing, Election) Papers

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About GARI

Global Academic Research Institute (GARI) is an International Scientific Research Conference Organizer in collaboration with International Universities & Institutions. GARI has brought together leading academic and industry experts from the global community who possess diverse experience and expertise in a variety of scholarly or scientific disciplines. We established in 2010 as an independent service provider then a wider range of experience GARI became a powerful arm of scientific research conference organizer in the industry.

PREFACE

Global Academic Research Institute is proud to present GARI AZORES MULTIDISCIPLINARY SYMPOSIUM 2023 which is a series of successful research symposiums. The Inaugural Session and the Technical Sessions were conducted on 24th February 2023 @ Bella Italia Pópulo House, Ponta Delgada, Azores in Portugal. The conference was organized into different disciplines which empirical, conceptual and methodological papers were received from academics, practitioners and public policy makers were accepted paying austere attention to the academic standards of the papers. To maintain consistency, authors were prescribed to follow the academic writing format of the GARI Publishers. The reviewing process was apparently transparent where papers underwent a double-blind review process by eminent subject specialists in respective areas. Thus, refereed full papers selected to be presented at the conference were published here. We do not assume any responsibility for any errors or omissions in the research papers which rests solely with the authors.

Special thanks go to Key note addresses & Co-chairs made by Mr. Manoharan Kesavan (Faculty of Technology, Wayamba University of Sri Lanka); Dr. S.A.D.H.N. Suraweera (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka); Dr. Chandana Kasturi Arachchi (Head of Academic, Expert Campus, Sri Lanka); Sampath Priyankara (Editor-in-Chief, GARI International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, Portugal). The organizing committee special Appreciation Online Research Publications Partner NLSL's National Digital Library and Repository in Sri Lanka, an International Academic Affiliation with Jagadguru Kripalu University - India, Department of Community Medicine, Mysore Medical College and Research Institute - India, International Federation for Fitness Health, Physical Education & Iron Games - Saudi Arabia, Australasian Institute of Ayurvedic Studies - Australia, Kathmandu School of Law – Nepal, Noble School of Business, India.

Journal Partner as GARI Publishers and GARI International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, all other GARI affiliated academic partners, Further the support given by GARI Tours as Travel partner, Official Creative Partner Sameera Artco & MICE official Partner 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.

Conference Committee
GAMS 2023

GARI AFFILIATIONS

<< Couleur-Espace-Culture >> Association 1901 – France



Our Association aims to devote itself to the fields of art, architecture, urban planning to defend visual ecology and the harmony of colors in the environment. The different fields and domains concerned, the theoretical and methodological development as well as the practical bases of environmental projects, are at the center of the professional interest of the activities of the Association CEC Couleur-Espace-Culture.

National Digital Library and Repository – Sri Lanka



The National Library is mainly research and a reference library and it is the main library and information Centre in Sri Lanka. It intends to provide library resources as well as information to all Sri Lankans through the National Library. Powers and responsibilities of the National Library were clearly spelled out for the first time and this was a fulfillment of a long-felt need. It has become a herculean task to organize and introduce this new institution to the country and to the general public.

Jagadguru Kripalu University - India



Jagadguru Shree Kripaluji Maharaj envisioned a university that not only provides quality education but also aims at all-round personality development of the students, turning them into leaders in their chosen fields. The faculty at JKU are experts in their respective fields, with an

intense desire to teach and guide the students to success. Regular interactions with industry leaders and opportunities to be part of various conferences and seminars broaden the students' horizons.

Kathmandu School of Law – Nepal



Kathmandu School of Law, established in 2000 AD as an affiliate of Purbanchal University, is a community-based, non-profit academic institution that upholds its unrestrained commitment for a pragmatic, research-based and community responsive legal education in the country. It was conceptualized within the ambit of non-profit movement dedicated to serve the need of an academically sound and functionally feasible legal education in Nepal.

Australasian Institute of Ayurvedic Studies – Australia



The Australasian Institute of Ayurvedic Studies is synonymous with quality and authentic education in Ayurveda. The Institute was founded in 1999 in Auckland, New Zealand and is proud to be the only training Institute in Australasia offering recognized Ayurvedic qualifications in both Australia and New Zealand.

International Federation for Fitness Health, Physical Education & Iron Games - Saudi Arabia



IFFPHPEIG was established in year 1995. It is one of the largest upcoming federations around the world. The Federation was established by the Honorary President Dr. Kaukab Azeem

Noble School of Business - India



Noble Institution will be a learning community that is focused on developing youngsters who will become leaders in an era of global competitiveness and technological advancements.

Vision Factory - Spain



Our company is inspired by a modern vision, driven by mission and supported by values. We have made our vision, mission and values visible here for you

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CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT PRACTICES: TEACHER EXPERIENCES OF INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS IN SRI LANKA

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ABSTRACT

Teachers who, because of a lack of classroom management skills, may be undeveloped as the teacher who are always interacting with a varied set of students, it goes without saying must maintain the responsibility of giving peace and prosperity to their students. As a result, the aim of this study is to establish the extent to which a teacher's use of various classroom approaches affects a student's learning experience, as well as whether or not their current practices are effective and acceptable for their class. It intends to address the possibility of a chain reaction of undesirable conduct, such as job training. Its goal is to look at how teachers decide on the appropriate course of action while dealing with a range of situations. The main purpose of this study was to investigate the classroom management strategies, methods, and techniques used by the teachers of government schools in the Colombo district. Specifically, it was intended to determine the benefits and drawbacks of several classroom management strategies, then choose the "best effective" option based on a majority vote. Then expected to make recommendations for classroom management methods and techniques that will help teachers be more successful and students succeed academically. The perspectives of elementary and junior high school teachers and students of international schools served as the primary source of data. It was revealed that the teachers are always superior in the classroom so they handle their classes as they like. However, they face challenges in managing their classes due to the background of students. It is concluded that effective teaching and learning depend upon a good classroom environment. Moreover, the classroom needs to be managed according to the background of the school, teachers, and students. Students' participation is essential in order to manage the classrooms. Thus, to be particularly students' motivation in a democratic manner is needed.

Key Words: Classroom management, Student behavior, Teacher attributes, Teacher skills

EVALUATION OF MULTIMEDIA RESOURCES FOR CROATIAN LANGUAGE LEARNING IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents an evaluation of the online interactive multimedia resources from three different prominent publishers in Croatia, that are offering digital textbooks for learning Croatian language in primary schools. Evaluation criteria were applied in three areas: Croatian language and Communication, Literacy, Culture and Media. Digital textbooks represent cognitive auxiliary tool and supplementary teaching and learning material and can have different modes of application in teaching and learning process, depending on the teacher methodical approach. Studies have shown that learners have better achievements in content retention and comprehension if multimedia resources accommodate different learning styles (visual, aural, read/write and kinesthetic) and follow fundamental multimedia instructional design principles (multimedia, spatial and temporal contiguity, coherence, modality, redundancy, signaling, animation and interactivity), in order to capture learners' attention, reduce split-attention effect and cognitive load. The aim of the evaluation is to provide guidelines for the publishers and teachers in building an effective conceptual model for developing teaching and learning materials in accordance with relevant research in multimedia design and education. This should enable and contribute to better understanding of potential benefits and limitations of multimedia design process in respect to existing and future digital textbooks.

Keywords: digital textbook, multimedia educational resources, instructional design, language learning, primary education

QUALITY OF SHEEP MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS FROM CONVENTIONAL AND ORGANIC FARMING IN SLOVAKIA

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ABSTRACT

Sheep breeding is a traditional and important part of agribusiness in Slovakia. In this work we investigated the occurrence of toxic and essential elements in sheep milk and dairy products depending on different management systems (organic and conventional). By ICP-OES method, Ca, Na, K, Mg, Al, Ba, Cd, Fe, Li, Mn, Ni, Pb, Sr, Zn, Se, As, and Sb in milk, whey, znicica (acid fermented milk), bryndza cheese, and sheep cheese on farms from the Kysuce (organic farming) and Horne Povazie (conventional farming) regions in Slovakia were analyzed. Concentrations of essential elements (K, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Se) from organic farming were significantly higher compared to conventional farming in most of the dairy products. In milk, Ca, K and Mg were present in significantly higher concentrations in conventional milk. However, significantly higher concentrations of Ba, Li, Sr, and Sb were also found in the bryndza and sheep cheese from the organic farm. Significantly higher concentrations of Al in cheese and Pb in milk were found in conventional cheese. In addition, higher concentrations of Al, Cd, Li, Pb and as were found in milk and milk products from conventional farming. Pb concentrations in milk from the conventional farm composed 30% of the benchmark dose for neurotoxicity. These results indicate that organic farming positively affected the concentrations of essential elements, especially in bryndza and soft sheep's cheese. These products from organic farming are a good source of essential elements such as Ca, Mg, Mn, Zn, and Se, which are particularly necessary for the healthy development of children and the young generation. However, even under these farming conditions, it is necessary to monitor the occurrence of toxic elements. Toxicological analyses of sheep products can significantly contribute to the development of agribusiness in areas of Slovakia where conditions are suitable for sheep breeding and the production of quality and healthy dairy products.

Keywords: Milk products, Sheep, Chemical elements, Organic, Conventional

This work was supported by the Slovak Research and Development Agency under the Contract no. APVV-18-0227

TOWARDS ACCEPTANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BASED SOLUTIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN TANZANIA

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) based teaching and learning solutions are amongst the most important educational innovations ever happened. It associated with solutions which lead to education becoming more personalized and convenient. The current literature shows that there is gap between technology readiness and theoretical frameworks which led to acceptance of AI-based solution to become difficult. The purpose of the current study is to examine factors which influence instructors to accept these AI-based solutions in their working place. It is will modify UTAUT2 framework. The current study is designed to be quantitative and it will employ snowball sampling technique to select the respondents who are instructors of Institute of Finance Management (IFM). Structural Equation Modelling will be employed in the analysis of collected data. The results from analysis will be discussed and findings will be reported. The importance of this study is the generation of framework which will guide AI developers to cater for the low acceptance of AI-based solutions in HEIs in Tanzania and developing countries at large.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Higher Institutions Education, UTAUT2, Framework, Acceptance, Tanzania, Factors

TO WRITE THE RIGHT: AN ANALYSIS OF US FOREIGN POLICY'S HAND IN THE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OF CONSTITUTION-MAKING

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the relationship between an inclusion of religious freedom in constitution-building through United States foreign policy and the stability of said nations and their democratic norms, and concurrently the bolstering of international security. Existing literature holds that religious freedom and other such individual rights' incorporation within constitutions and held to an active practice breed internal stability for nations, including the development of inclusive elections and widespread human rights, in question and thereby United States national security. Since the passage of the 1998 International Religious Freedom Act, it is official practice of the United States State Department to incorporate the preservation of religious freedom within its official stance on other nations. Through an analysis of United States constitution-building practice since the passage of this act, the history of US foreign policy involvement in such a nature, the effectivity of IRFA in a foreign policy context, and the perspective of foreign policymakers involved in the decision-making themselves, I will analyze if assertive religious freedom policy is an effective promoter of human rights, development, democratic norms, and thereby international security and stability. This analysis will be undertaken through case studies of the successes and failures of the constitution-building and constitution in practice of Afghanistan, as established in 2004, and Iraq, as established in 2005. Incorporating evidence from the constitutions themselves as well as parties involved, I will answer the questions as to the definition and history of religious freedom in foreign policy and constitution-building, indicators of "successful" constitution-building and foreign policy, the perspectives of relevant actors, and the wholistic effectivity of such foreign policy in the realm of nation security. My analysis and insights into this process and the insights I have gained from them have been provided by an interviewing of diplomats, citizens, and leadership from Afghanistan, Iraq, and the United States involved in these constitutions.

Advisor: Professor Daniel Philpott, Department of Political Science, University of Notre Dame

CONCENTRATIONS OF SELECTED ESSENTIAL AND TOXIC ELEMENTS IN COW'S MILK AS A RAW MATERIAL WITH SIGNIFICANT PROCESSING POTENTIAL FROM AREAS WITH DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTAL BURDEN

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ABSTRACT

Concentration of toxic metals in milk, especially in industrial regions, may serve as a direct bioindicator of the quality of milk, which is an important food in human diet. Nutritional value, accessibility and variability of usage make milk a significant part of the human diet and a very good raw material for further food and industrial processing. Regular consumption of milk brings a lot of positive health effects. However, due to environmental pollution, milk may contain also toxic elements with adverse effects. Therefore, the aim of this study was to analyze of 10 essential and toxic elements (Ca, Na, K, Mg, Zn, Fe, Al, Li, Ni, Sr) in raw cow milk from 3 areas of Slovakia with different environmental burden: Zamagurie – undisturbed environment, Poiplie (Novohrad) – slightly disturbed environment, Podunajsko – strongly disturbed environment. From all monitored elements, concentrations of Ni were below the LOD limits. Mean concentrations of Al, Li and Sr was very low and differences in concentrations between areas was not statistically significant. From essential elements, the highest concentrations were found in case of Ca and Na and statistically significant differences ($P < 0.05$) was detected between undisturbed and slightly disturbed area of Slovakia in case of Ca, Na, K and Mg. Due to very low concentrations of toxic elements or below the LOD limit, cow's milk from monitored areas is considered safe for human consumption and for further food or industrial processing.

Keywords: milk, food processing, elements, environmental pollution, quality

SOCIOLOGY COURSES IN SUBJECT TEACHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Sociology emphasises the role of education in achieving certain social, economic, and political goals and provides students with the opportunity to analyse a complex relationship between schooling and social context. Acquiring sociological knowledge has an impact on the teaching practice but it also prepares prospective teachers for civic responsibility and social engagement. Therefore, it is necessary to examine the extent to which sociology courses are represented in subject teacher education study programmes in the Republic of Croatia (RC) and the topics they cover. The research presented in this paper is based on the qualitative and quantitative analysis of subject teacher education study programmes at six faculties of the University of Zagreb, Croatia (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Faculty of Croatian Studies, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Kinesiology, Academy of Fine Arts, Academy of Music). Study programmes for educating teachers of history, Croatian language, English language, psychology, mathematics, geography, chemistry, kinesiology, art, and music are analysed. The data show major differences in the education of subject teachers in the field of sociology. For instance, in three study programmes, Sociology of Education is a compulsory subject while in most cases sociology courses are offered as electives. The paper discusses which topics from the field of sociology are important to include in subject teacher education programmes, as well as the possibilities of adapting the content of sociology courses to a specific study programme. In addition, the consequences of underrepresentation of sociological topics in the subject teacher education study programmes are also discussed.

Key words: sociology courses, study programmes, subject teachers

MEASURING MERCENARIES: CONTRACT THEORY AND A NOVEL REGULATORY REGIME

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines private military companies (PMCs), their threat to democratic norms, and avenues for improved regulation. The end of the Cold War berthed a new era in international conflict. For the first time, PMCs – and their mercenary contractors – engaged in expansive combat and security operations across the globe. Functions long dominated by Westphalian national militaries bled into the private sector and as novel conflicts emerged, demand ballooned. Today, PMCs are ubiquitous, employed both by hegemon and recalcitrant regimes, and it is unlikely that the world’s security and military needs could be filled in their absence. This is especially true of counterinsurgency operations, where paid contractors and national militaries often occupy the same battlefield. Despite the scale of their operations, these organizations are inherently opaque, and there is a dearth of impactful academic analysis on their activity. This lack of understanding is dangerous: PMCs represent a particularly potent challenge to democratic norms. If left unregulated, they stand to disrupt enduring principles of engagement between democratic states by arming and empowering non-state actors, prolonging revolutionary conflicts and insurgencies, and bolstering the capacity of small authoritarian regimes. This paper closes the gap, developing an overarching theory of PMC success in counterinsurgency contexts (which I term contract theory) and outlining a novel regulatory regime that stands to prevent the specter of privatized war, thereby preserving democratic norms. I leverage a comparative case study design to evaluate my novel theory. Considering five cases in particular - (1) Executive Outcomes’ (EO) operations in Angola in 1993; (2) EO’s operations in Sierra Leone in 1995; (3) DynCorp International’s operations in Colombia in 1999; (4) Northrop Grumman’s operations in Colombia in 1999; and (5) STTEP’s operations in Nigeria in 2015 – I weigh my theory against two alternatives, neorealist combat balance theory and normative military performance theory. My findings in this section undergird my recommendations for a novel regulatory regime capable of preventing the expansion of private war.

Advisor: Daniel Lindley, Department of Political Science, University of Notre Dame

THE IMPACT OF INTERNAL CONTROL ON STOCK PERFORMANCE OF CHINESE A-SHARE COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT

With the strengthening of China's internal control policy, domestic companies pay more and more attention to the impact of internal control on enterprises. This study selects 5149 Chinese A-share listed companies as the sample and conducts regression analysis, interaction, and robustness tests. The result shows that internal control has a significant positive impact on the company's stock performance. Through the robustness test, the relationship is still valid after changing the measurement method of the dependent variable. In addition, company size is a moderating variable between internal control and stock performance, which plays a promoting role. Comparing the consequences under a stable and a poor economy, the correlation between internal control and stock performance is significant in a slumping economy. In contrast, the significant level decreases dramatically in a healthy economy. The 2SLS test indicates that audit committee times are used as instrumental variables to overcome the endogeneity problem. The study fills the gaps in the literature on the internal control of Chinese companies toward stocks and provides a reference for listed companies to consider internal control when making corporate decisions.

DIFFICULTIES FACING STUDENTS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE CONVERSATION

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ABSTRACT

This study addresses the poor language proficiency of English language students, particularly in terms of their conversational skills and/or ability to achieve the desired standards of fluency in either the classroom environment or public sphere. The many factors which directly affect students' performance in speaking fluent English include the fear of making errors. The present study therefore aims to identify the perceived difficulties which language students associate with the study and utterance of English. To this end, the conducted research was descriptive in nature and sought to determine the various elements which are perceived as especially challenging for students and to devise effective solutions through appropriate teaching styles, methodologies and strategies which are driven and supported by the relevant contemporary technology. In addition to fear, certain factors relate to individuated student character and practices, and many students report feelings of shyness and potential embarrassment. Distrust also constitutes a significant obstacle, along with issues surrounding teaching methods, teacher inefficiency, and/or the lack of up-to-date pedagogies. To fully investigate this issue, a quantitative survey instrument containing multiple questions was undertaken in addition to a number of interviews with a random sample of students and teachers in order to elicit the main student challenge in speaking English. The results demonstrated that the majority of the students were unable to speak English either correctly or confidently. The percentages which varied between average, weak, and very weak, were attributed to a general weakness in English grammar, vocabulary, syntax, poor fluency in speech, low understanding of overall grammar frameworks, and inaccurate pronunciation. In light of this, the present study sought to provide useful suggestions to resolve student conversational problems. To this end, the researcher elucidated the research problem, importance, objectives, hypotheses and methodologies, as well as drawing conclusions. Finally, the researcher outlined a number of recommendations directly relevant to resolving the complex issue.

Key words: Speaking, difficulties, skills

EVOLUTION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR OUTCOMES IN A PANDEMIC-DRIVEN CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

Psychological Capital (PsCa) is defined as: “An individual’s positive psychological state of development that is characterized by: (1) having confidence (self-efficacy) to take on and put in the necessary effort to succeed at challenging tasks; (2) making a positive attribution (optimism) about succeeding now and in the future; (3) persevering toward goals and, when necessary, redirecting paths to goals (hope) in order to succeed; and (4) when beset by problems and adversity, sustaining and bouncing back and even beyond (resilience) to attain success.” (Luthans et al., 2007)

Psychological capital affects many aspects of an organization that directly influence its success. The various scholarly articles reviewed show the different effects positive psychology has on organizational behavior. Past research shed some light on the importance of organizations promoting positive psychological capital within the workplace. Such a strategy helps employees enjoy increased job fulfillment, engagement, and performance. Employees with high levels of self-efficacy will appreciate the organization's acknowledgment of their roles within the company and participation in decision-making. High levels of hope ensure that employees derive psychological safety that allows them to focus on achieving the company goals and professional fulfillment. Moreover, high levels of optimism help employees improve team creativity and innovation by focusing on

the future, owing to the present sense of psychological safety. Resilience allows employees to feel respected by the leaders and establish social capital that assists them in addressing stressful issues effectively. These resources promote employee engagement and commitment to their work. As a result, they derive job fulfillment, reducing turnover and increasing performance. Organizations benefit from employee outcomes as they enjoy increased productivity and performance.

Four case-studies of businesses operating in different industries in the private sector in the United Arab Emirates were conducted. The case studies were designed to study how psychological capital has evolved during the COVID19 pandemic impacting various organizational behavior at the individual, group, and organizational levels. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with mid-levels and top managers of the four case organizations based on a questionnaire that was pretested prior to the study. The results of the case studies emphasized the very narrow definition of performance within the studied organizations and a lack of understanding of different organizational behavior concepts. The study highlighted that having a greater understanding of organizational behavior research can help organizations assess talent more effectively. When employers are only concerned with employees’ technical and productive abilities, they are not

considering the hope, optimism, positivity, innovation, and positive organizational behavior attitudes that employees can contribute with. Companies might miss out on candidates with a greater psychological capital than others. Organizations that don't foster a positive environment, value employees in a meaningful way, nor take initiatives to increase job satisfaction, are likely to experience negative work outcomes, negative behaviors, low levels of employee well-being, and increased turnover. Such negative outcomes make it difficult for psychological capital to be promoted.

Most importantly, the research highlighted the importance of having better awareness of employee needs. When employees are simply valued for their technical contributions rather than from a social perspective, they are less likely to take the initiatives to improve organizational matters. This is especially true within the context of the COVID19 pandemic that has impacted employees' morale and their overall psychological capital. Because employees are the driving force behind the success of the company, their needs should be fulfilled as much as their contributions to profits are considered. Effective communication is the driving force leading to great

improvements in employee morale while supportive policies help further consolidate the positive outcomes on employee well-being. Employees should also feel that they are part of a team and identify with the organization, to feel a sense of belongingness that will lead to more loyalty. By working on improving communication, employee citizenship and group cohesiveness in the workplace, psychological capital can be further increased for the benefit of employees and organizations. Those considerations are especially relevant at a time where employees are surrounded by uncertainty, which furthers the need for unity and for the creation of an empowering environment.

Further avenues of research would include replicating the study in other sectors such as the public sector for governmental entities to identify if there are any similarities or differences and infer the possible underlying reasons.

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TEACHING FOR CONSERVATION OF BIOCULTURAL HERITAGE IN AN INDIGENOUS SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH OF CHILE

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the results of a one-year ethnographic study carried out in a rural school of a Mapuche community in the South of Chile. It depicts a school which makes explicit in its discourse and practice the centrality of the cultural heritage associated with Mapuche culture on the one side, and with the knowledge and care of the natural surroundings, on the other. Through participant observation during daily teaching-learning activities it was possible to grasp the close bond established between Mapuche culture (language, knowledge, spirituality and social practices) and “nature” which is approached through a vast array of experiences encouraged by the school. Therefore, children learn that “natural elements” must be seen as co-inhabitants who deserve a special treat, in line with Mapuche worldview. In this context, the paper analyses the relevance of the notion of biocultural heritage to interpret the school’s double concern for Mapuche culture and local natural resources. The concept of biocultural heritage was coined at the end of ’80 and concerned Indigenous claims and defence of ancestral territories from the menaces of industrialization and capitalism (Boege 2021). Despite the concept has been historically referred to indigenous traditional management systems of natural resources and landscapes, which is something no directly addressed by the Mapuche school, we discuss the potential of addressing school ideologies and practices as part of the biocultural heritage framework and the tensions associated with biocultural diversity of the territory, especially in a context of increasing population growth in the area.

Keywords: Mapuche culture, education, biocultural heritage, indigenous people, Chile

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ESG RATING AND CREDIT RATING IN CHINA

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ABSTRACT

An ESG rating measures a company's exposure to long-term environmental, social, and governance risks. Through three kinds of regression analysis (fixed effect regression, nonlinear regression, interactive regression), this study focuses on 5,583 Chinese enterprises in the industry research report of Guotai Junan Securities Company. It collected data on credit ratings from Wind Financial terminals between 2010 and 2020. As a robustness test, substitution variables and addition of control variables strengthened confirmation of the positive relationship between ESG rating and credit rating. I find that environment, social and governance rating are positively correlated with credit rating. In particular, the environmental pillar had a stronger impact on credit ratings than the other two factors. The results of this study provide ways for enterprises to improve their credit rating. At the same time, it also provides external investors with indicators to measure corporate performance.

Keywords: ESG rating · Credit rating

**ONLINE, SYNCHRONOUS, ART WORKSHOPS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS
LOCATED IN REMOTE AREAS OF THE MAINLAND AND ISLANDS OF
GREECE**

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ABSTRACT

The present research study examines the activity with the title: "Visual arts online workshops in primary schools, based in remote areas of the mainland and the islands Greece", which began to be implemented within the Greek educational system in October 2019, before Covid-19 outbreak. The purpose of the study is to investigate whether online art workshops contribute to the development of the cognitive, emotional, and social skills of the students who participated in them, as well as the difficulties they may have encountered during their implementation. The study used a semi-structured interview to gather data. One primary school teacher was interviewed, whose class, consisting of three students, participated in the online art workshop once a week during the 2020-2021 school year. The workshop was conducted after school hours. The analysis of data revealed the teaching of visual arts conducted online in a contemporary way, contributed to the development of students' cognitive and social-emotional skills. Furthermore, the students did not face any difficulty participating in the online classes, on the contrary, they attended the art workshops on their own free will and showed interest and enthusiasm. Although the results are consistent with those of previous studies, the present research differs in that it examined the online teaching of visual arts in a contemporary way. The innovation of the activity under investigation is that with the help of technology, students who lived in remote areas were offered the opportunity to come in touch, to get to know, get involved and reap the benefits of the visual arts.

Keywords: art, education, online synchronous teaching, equity, inclusion, skills

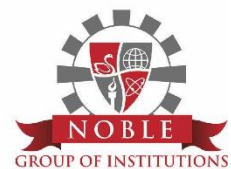
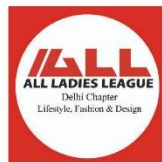
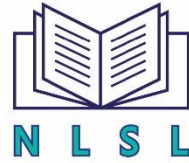
IMPRESSIONISM BETWEEN THE EFFECT OF LIGHT AND RELIEF PRINTING LINES

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ABSTRACT

The study is practice-based research, and analysis of colors and line's philosophy in impressionist artists' artworks are considered an enrichment for art students or experts and the development of their artistic sense. This is achieved through growing their visual culture, dealing with color and lines in these famous paintings, and controlling the visual sense of color, line, and texture through practical experience by synthesizing between monotype and block printing. This research uses a descriptive, experimental method relating to the idea of the connection of impressionism as a different style of artists. Impressionism is considered a radical change from traditions. Looking back, we can see that impressionism was more than just a change in art history: it changed how people think of art today. We have this wonderful art movement today thanks to impressionists, who struggled to move forward with their beliefs. The researcher began this study by analyzing color used by impressionists' color method and its relation to the light within the painting. also analyzed how this color experience is transferred in printed work by supporting the lines of block printing and spaces in monotype printing. The researcher believes this experience greatly affects students in art education as a major at the College of Basic Education in Kuwait. The experience relies on monotype printing and block printing using a linocut surface. The student chose the painting of any impressionist for analysis and study of the lines and colors philosophy in that painting. Then, they change them to a clear line for printing on paper using printing ink. They rely on soft pastel colors to avoid the flatness of colors as a surface in printing and to maintain the harmony of color as in the original painting. The goal of the research is to increase the cognitive level of art students and have them go through the experience of studying and analyzing color philosophy in the impressionism movement, which has had a great influence on the history of modern art. This also aims at acquiring printing experience by means of which they can print their works with a different vision

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