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REMOVING BARRIERS IN THE RESEARCH



4th International Conference on

Social Science and Humanities

(ICSSH-2022)

Souvenir

April 08-09, 2022

International Research and Development
Center for Publication (IRDCP)

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on
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About Conference

4th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities. (ICSSH-2022)

During the worldwide lockdown due to COVID 19 pandemic, a lot of important activities have come to a halt. However, when we look at the brighter side, all of us have more time for adding to our knowledge and insights.

With this aim, to keep contributing to learning and motivation International research and development Center for publication is going to organize a two-day International Conference with the title “**4th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities. (ICSSH-2022)**”, on April 08-09, 2022 through hybrid mode.

We hope, this online mode of the conference in COVID-19 pandemic will be an appreciable step in promoting the research activities and new information between researchers, developers, students, academicians and practitioners working in and around the world by keeping the social distance in view to stop the spread of COVID-19 disease. This conference aims is to present the current researches being carried out in the field of social science and education development around the globe.

Prospective authors from academia as well as industry are invited to submit their abstracts that illustrate original/unpublished works and industrial applications describing advances and significant innovations in the field.

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Message

I am extremely pleased to share that International Research and Development Center for Publication (IRDPC) is organizing a two day “**4th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities. (ICSSH-2022)**”, on April 08-09, 2022

I am sure the state of art lectures from the invited experts and the research findings of researchers, academicians, utility engineers will enrich the knowledge of all the participants. It will provide an excellent opportunity for students to learn new ideas.

I offer my best wishes to the whole team of the organizing committee, the participants, and volunteers for the grand success of the conference.

Dr. Vishikha Raina
Convenor ICSSH -2022

Message

I am happy to know that International Research and Development Center for Publication (IRDPC) is organizing a two day “**4th International Conference on Social Science and Humanities. (ICSSH-2022)**”, on April 08-09, 2022. I am sure that, this conference would provide an ideal platform for the academicians, scholars and experts to present and exchange their research findings and Ideas.

I wish the conference a great success.

Demetria Gerold Mkulu

St. Augustine University of Tanzania

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Abstract of ICSSH -2022

Colonizing the Wild Elephant of Cachar (1850-1950)

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Abstract— Elephants have always played a significant role in Cachar's history. Elephant hunting was a monopoly of the British government in India during colonial rule as of its strategic importance. Elephants were given special attention by colonial officials because of their ability to navigate forests, their Tusks, and their role in hunting. The elephant capturing and management procedure was under British authority because it was one of the most important sources of revenue for the British government. Due to the poor transit system, the colonial rulers kept number of elephants on hand to perform various tasks. The purpose of this paper is to study how elephants were colonised in Cachar. Elephants provide both access and revenue to the government. The capture of elephants (Kheddah), access, and elephant revenue are all explored in this paper. The function of elephants in the Cachar's economic existence is also investigated and analysed in this study. The paper also looks on the exercise of elephants to carry government officials during military operations in Cachar, as well as their role in forest management.

Keywords— Cachar, Elephant, Forest, Kheddah, Revenue

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Recurrence of Fisheries Conflicts Between Indigenous Peoples on Lake Kossou in Bouafla in the Town of Bouafle

Recurrence Des Conflits Halieutiques Entre Autochtones Sur Le Lac Kossou A Bouafla Dans La Ville De Bouafle

Falle Landry Yves

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Abstract— Côte d'Ivoire is dotted with numerous rivers which encourage and facilitate fishing activity. But numerous conflicts disrupt this activity, particularly in continental fishing in Bouaflé on Lake Kossou. These conflicts generally involve indigenous Gouro and Ayaou populations in the village of Bouafla and tend to be recurrent. The objective of this study is therefore to understand and explain the causes of this situation in the village of Bouafla. This study is based on a qualitative approach based on information collection techniques such as documentary research, interviews, direct observation. Thus, these identified data were analyzed by strategic analysis. The results of our research showed us that the scarcity of arable land, the refusal to abandon certain prohibited fishing techniques, the lack of awareness about the use of certain products harmful to fishing activity are all factors which have favored the recurrence of fishing conflicts between indigenous people in Kossou.

Keywords — **Indigenous people, conflicts, fisheries, Kossou, recurrence**

Resume— La Côte d'Ivoire est parsemée par de nombreux cours d'eau qui favorisent et facilitent l'activité de pêche. Mais de nombreux conflits perturbent cette activité particulièrement dans la pêche continentale à Bouaflé sur le lac Kossou. Ces conflits impliquent généralement des populations autochtones Gouro et Ayaou dans le village de Bouafla et ont tendance à être récurrent. L'objectif donc de cette étude est de comprendre et d'expliquer les causes de cette situation dans le village de Bouafla. Cette étude s'appuie sur une approche qualitative basée sur des techniques de collecte d'informations telles que la recherche documentaire, l'entretien, l'observation directe. Ainsi ces données recensées ont été analysées par l'analyse stratégique. Les résultats de notre recherche nous ont montré que la raréfaction des terres cultivables, le refus d'abandonner certaines techniques de pêche prohibées, le manque de sensibilisation sur l'utilisation de certains produits néfastes à l'activité de pêche sont autant de facteurs qui ont favorisé la récurrence des conflits halieutiques entre autochtones à Kossou.

Mots clés — Autochtones, conflits, halieutiques, Kossou, récurrence

Tourism Development of the Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Sites within the National Project for Sustainable Urban Development in Egypt

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Abstract— Egypt is located on the north-eastern side of Africa. Egypt has many archaeological sites classified in the World Heritage List. Tourism development of the Cultural Heritage, historical locations and archeological sites supporting the National Economy and Local Society. Egypt also has a massive number of cultural-historical landmarks and unique architectural constructions such as the great pyramids of Giza, Saqqara, Dahshur and Abusir; the temples of Luxor, Aswan, and Abu Simbel; the valley of the kings, and other extraordinary monumental attractions that worth studying. The study throws light on the tourism development of the Cultural Heritage, historical landmarks, and archeological sites that consider one of the essential resources supporting the National Economy and Local Society. Egypt has always relied on tourism and its historical sights to raise its Economy by developing archaeological sites and historical locations.

Egypt is known as the land of history, and Civilization extended to 7000 years. Although Egypt is considered one of the essential cultural-historical locations and touristic destinations globally, the region needs more attention for managing the historical landmarks, archaeological sites, and cultural landscapes, especially in light of the recent international progress. Tourism plays an essential part in Society. Egypt was classified as one of the most attractive destinations worldwide. Recently, Egypt has been working on supporting sustainable development and managing the Cultural Heritage, Historical Locations, and Archaeological Sites. Many projects have been done in Egypt within the National Project for sustainable urban development. For example, the City of Culture and Science in the New Capital Administrative in Cairo, the New Museum of the Ancient Egyptian Civilization at El Fostat City in Old Cairo, and the New Grand Egyptian Museum positively impact Egypt's tourism industry and cultural heritage development.

Keywords— Archaeological Sites, Cultural Heritage, Civilization, Egypt, Tourism Development.

Interpersonal Communication in the workplace in the perspective of Person with Disability co-workers

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Abstract— Interpersonal Communication (IC) at work is one of the main factors of organizational success, contributing to the improvement of the organizational climate, productivity, and employee well-being, etc. Understanding how IC is performed in organizations that work with Person with Disability (PwD) is quite pertinent and studies on this topic are scarce.

Thus, this study aimed to analyze how IC is processed in an organization that works with PwD from the perspective of co-workers.

A total of 314 PwD co-workers, employees of Grupo Auchan Portugal, a hypermarket chain that sets an example of good practices in the area of recruitment and integration of PwD, participated in this study. The quantitative methodology was used, using a semi-structured questionnaire. Data analysis was performed through descriptive and inferential statistics, using SPSS-24.0 (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) software.

The results showed that of all the items in the CI dimension, the ones that presented a higher degree of agreement were: "In general there is good communication with the PwD" and "The PwD has contact/interaction with the different workers/departments". The ones with lower degree of agreement were: "PwD usually have problems in relating to colleagues" and "PwD may adopt inappropriate behavior and attitudes in organizations".

From the correlation analysis, a statistically significant correlation was found between the academic qualifications of the PwD's colleagues and the item "The PwD is more communicative than others". From the analysis of the differences according to professional position, statistically significant differences were found between the groups "Supervisor/Responsible" and "Worker" in three items of the IC.

This study aims to contribute to a greater knowledge about the reality of PwD experienced in the work context and to the increase of good practices by the organizations.

Keywords— interpersonal communication; organizations; work; people with disabilities.