



Global Issues
Virtual Conference

Book of Abstracts

6th Global Issues Conference

April 5 – 9, 2021

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Abstracts

Monday, April 5, 2021

7:30 – 9:00 AM EDT (-4 UTC)

Ecology and Environment I

1. **Main Environmental Issues in Algeria**

Bellahsene Mohammed Othmane, Université Aboubekr Belkaid Tlemcen, Algeria

The main environmental challenges that Algeria face actually concern air quality, management and quality of water resources, pollution in water sources and the underground water polluted by the excessive use of fertilizers and chemical products, waste management, nature conservation, coastal and marine pollution also desertification. In Algeria risk is coming from the High Plains in the North where more than 20 millions of hectares of soils are highly exposed and vulnerable to desertification because the present massive destruction of vegetation and soils. In another hand biodiversity loss is one of the major issues plants and animals are endangered by human activities climate change also took place in the main problems in Algeria.

2. **Mining Contact Waters and Their Effects on the Environment**

Patricio Araya Meza, Universidad Mayor, Chile

The “mining contact waters” in the world contaminate large areas of the territory adjacent to mines. They produce negative effects that are not instantaneous, but accumulate and generate a "snowball" as time passes, their existence is a danger. Its effects are currently permanent because the waters cannot be modified or recovered. A rapid reaction of the Human Being is required, be it prevention to modify the effects or recovery of the same avoiding permanent effects. Likewise, there is a “legal vacuum”, because the producers of “mining contact waters” need to comply with legal and regulatory requirements to prevent them. Similarly, the existence of a special decontamination treatment is not regulated in general or specific laws. The possible solutions oblige the State to seek prevention and decontamination of the same when they have occurred.

3. **Organic Farming: State of Play and Prospects for its Development in Western Algeria**

Hicham Zakaria Meziane Tani, Aymen Rahou, & Mounsiif Charaf-eddine Bendi Djelloul, Université Aboubekr Belkaid Tlemcen, Algeria

The nutritional health of consumers has become a priority for many agricultural researchers, whose orientation towards healthy and sustainable agriculture is advised and strongly encouraged. The organic product market continues to grow worldwide. The conversions of agricultural land from conventional to organic are continuously increasing. What prompted us to do a study in western Algeria and exactly the city of Tlemcen. The mountainous aspect of the area and the small plots, have forced the inhabitants to still keep ancestral and traditional farming practices. Arboriculture and market gardening are the most essential in the region. 60% of them have wells and boreholes, 40% still pump from wadi. Our results show that only 30% of farmers use chemical inputs and 70% remain on organic manure and biological control means. The most striking thing in our survey is that 75% of farmers keep their own seed. Faced with such a situation, ecological and sustainable agriculture can be an important alternative for promoting local products nationally and internationally.

4. Removal of Methylene Blue Dye from an Aqueous Media Using Cocos Nucifera Shell *Maria Siddique & Dr. Aliya Fazal, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan*

The inevitable expansion of industries for development is at the cost of release of industrial pollutants into the natural reservoirs of the environment. Synthetic dyes release into ecosystem is a source of aesthetic pollution. Most of the dyes are toxic, mutagenic and carcinogenic. Methylene blue (MB) a basic dye is used for coloring paper, temporary hair colorant, dyeing cottons, and wools. Water contamination by methylene blue (MB) and similar is a major concern, causing perturbation to aquatic life. This article proposes Cocos nucifera (coconut) shell biowaste and biochar as viable adsorbent because of large-scale availability throughout the year and low cost. Adsorption of MB onto this natural adsorbent was studied by batch adsorption mode at room temperature. The effects of shaking time, adsorbent dose and adsorbate concentration were studied to measure adsorption capacity. The adsorption of pollutant was found improving with an increase of biomass dosage and contact time. Percentage removal of MB at pH 6 was 92 % onto biomass. Kinetics is dissected through diffusion-based kinetic models, and Adsorption equilibrium at variable MB loading was well described by Langmuir model. Active sites of sorbent surface were identified by FT-IR. Cost benefit and batch sorption analysis strongly recommends the present experimental endeavor for commercial scale up.

Gender Issues

1. Exploring the Influence of Father-Daughter Relationship on Marital Relationship of Daughter

Asma, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

Literature shows that the father is one of the most important relationships that influences all the other aspects of a daughter's life, such as self-confidence, education, interpersonal relationships. My research explores the relationship of a daughter with her father at different stages of her life and explores how this relationship shapes her marital relationship. My research employs a qualitative design, where I have conducted 13 one to one, semi-structured interviews with married women selected using the purposive sampling technique. The data collected through interviews were then analyzed by generating codes and developing themes. A total of six themes were generated using open and close coding methods. The findings highlight different relationship patterns between father and daughter at each stage of the daughter's life. These patterns shape women's perception of men, which, in turn, shape her relationship with other men and her marital life. The present study concludes that daughters shape their marital relationship based on their perceptions of men they had built in their minds through interaction with their father throughout their lives. This means that if they had a good relationship with their father, they lead an emotionally and physically satisfying marital relationship.

2. Gender, Partner Responsiveness and Marital Satisfaction: A Comparison Across Different Phases of Married life

Sumbal Ashiq & Nadia Bukhtawer, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

Marital satisfaction is a multifaceted and multidimensional concept including psychological, socioeconomic and spiritual component. It has been observed that patterns of interaction between spouses can affect how satisfied they are with their marriage. This indicates that marital satisfaction

may have a link with perceived partner responsiveness which is the perception that one's spouse or partner understands them, cares for and gives validation (Reis, 2007). The current study aimed to explore association of partner responsiveness and marital satisfaction across different phases of married life. Another main objective was to find whether gender differences exist. Using quantitative survey method and purposive sampling, a total of 150 adult, married men and women (21 years and above) were selected from community settings in Rawalpindi, Pakistan. Sample was divided among three categories: Newlywed couples, couples with 10 years of marriage and elderly couples. The result shows marital satisfaction and perceived partner responsiveness are strongly associated. Men reported higher level of satisfaction and they perceived their partners to be more responsive as well. Similarly, newlywed couples reported higher level of satisfaction. The study has provided new insight in understanding how marital relationships are maintained and how cognitive factors like perception of spouse's understanding can contribute to it.

3. InclusivECU: Promoting Inclusivity, Understanding, and Education for ECU's LGBTQ+ Population

Emily Caras & Jordan Avery Kirk, East Carolina University, USA

InclusivECU is a student-led group that has a goal to increase understanding, diversity, and inclusivity for all students that are pursuing a higher education. This problem was identified, and a solution developed through the Honors 2000/3000 curriculum. After extensive research, it was determined that while the atmosphere around college campuses, including East Carolina University, has become more welcoming for the LGBTQ+ population, yet there are still areas where the system fell short. Through first-hand accounts and interviews with the ECU students, it was found that the housing situation prevented many students from having a safe and welcoming living space. This may have had numerous factors including individual students being intolerant or even the UNC System itself, namely UNC System Policy 700.8.1 that states all UNC System students must be housed according to their assigned sex. It was determined that a majority of LGBTQ+ students were uncomfortable in their housing arrangement or even faced harassment due to their identity while on campus. When examined further, statistical evidence was found that indicated suicide and depression rates of LGBT+ college students skyrocket when they are not provided gender-inclusive housing and bathrooms (Sutton, 2016). Another issue that was discovered was the lack of education on LGBTQ+ topics at ECU. To combat these issues, InclusivECU was proposed as ECU's first LGBT+ and Ally Living Learning Community. This provides LGBT+ and gender-nonconforming students with a safe space to stay on campus. This also allows participating individuals access to LGBT+ educational events, classes, and a chance to advocate for social justice both on and off-campus. The group was given the opportunity to form a themed living community through the 2020-2021 academic year to prototype the idea while coming up with a set curriculum and plan for the Living Learning Community. InclusivECU is now tied with and supported by not only the Honors College, but the Department of Sociology, the Department of Human Development and Family Sciences, and the Dr. Jesse R. Peel at the LGBTQ center.

4. Rights of Transgender Community: National and International Legal Protection

Fatima Idrees, Sadia Salman, Zainab Iqbal, & Dr. Nadia Khadam, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

This study focuses on transgender community, vulnerable human group, struggling to get themselves recognized and respected in society. Transgender are humans whose gender identity is not in alignment with birth sex where sex is biologically determined factor and gender is culturally and

socially determined factor. In the light of UDHR, United Nations Human Rights Council passed a resolution against violations based on sexual orientation and gender identity. International human rights treaties do not specifically protect gender-nonconforming people but instruments like Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Convention on Rights of Children are interpreted to have included transgender rights. This study analyses legal framework of USA, UK and Pakistan to evaluate the current legal protection for transgender. After directions from Supreme Court, Pakistan has enacted Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act which allows Pakistanis to choose self-identify as male, female, both or neither, protects the fundamental rights of transgender to inheritance, education, employment, vote and property like any other citizen. This paper concludes that irrespective of fact that many jurisdictions guarantee equal protection to all citizens in their constitutions, still transgender need more protection when people do not understand the meaning of equality on first hand.

5. **Increasing Domestic Violence During COVID-19**

Muqaddas Riaz, Sitara Shehzad, Zainab Iqbal, & Dr. Nadia Khadam, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

COVID-19 has irreversible repercussions on the lives of humans worldwide but the implications of COVID-19 on the lives of women are everlasting. According to a research, domestic and gender-based violence increased rapidly, and women were the most effected during pandemic. UNDP reported that around 243 million girls and women aged 15 to 49 were subjected to sexual and physical violence during the last one year. Research also studies that 3 out of every 4 women around the world face domestic violence. The drastic increase in the cases of domestic violence against women, especially in Asia provokes the attention of governments to take initiatives to cater the issue. This article attempts to critically analyze the implications of COVID-19 on the lives of women particularly in Pakistan. Moreover, the deep consequences of this gender-based violence leading to the unending power imbalance between the male and female in our patriarchal society has also been addressed. Furthermore, this article would give some practical policy recommendations to the Government and Civil Society Organizations to tackle the issue of domestic violence.

Ecology and Environment 2

1. **Causes of Decline of Aleppo Pine *Pinus Halepensis*: Case of the Forest of Draa El-Aoud in Méchria (Naâma, Algeria)**

Sarra Talbi, Réda Kechairi, & Benameur Nehar, Université Aboubekr Belkaid Tlemcen, Algeria

This study is devoted to prospecting the causes of decline in the reforestation of Aleppo pine *Pinus halepensis* in the forest. Protection of forest in the world is a big challenge. In our study a steppic region of Draa El Aoud in Mécheria (wilaya of Naâma) was chosen. The plantation was carried out as part of the fight against desertification, on an area of 1000 hectares; we found that 81% of the reforestation is seriously threatened by dieback. The analysis was conducted by subjective sampling of bark beetle infected wood, taking dendrometric measurements (height and diameter) for 65 trees inventoried. As a result, the stand is subjected to harmful pests (the pine processionary caterpillar, cambiohagous beetles) under the influence of edapho-climatic conditions that prevent good growth, and for the first time we note the appearance of the pine longhorn beetle *Arhopalus ferus*, which contributes to the dieback of the unburnt woodland before.

2. **Wildlife Tourists' Perceptions of Pro-Conservation Behavior Efficacy**

Gwyneth Schuler, East Carolina University, USA

Wildlife tourism, i.e., tourism that involves interactions with wildlife, is extremely popular and can occur in *in situ* (e.g., parks and protected areas) or *ex situ* (e.g., zoos and aquariums) settings. Annually, over 12 million trips are taken for wildlife tourism purposes across the globe, and over 4 million people visit wildlife tourism venues in Eastern North Carolina alone. Wildlife tourism has been justified on the grounds that it produces a net-positive impact on wildlife conservation by encouraging tourists to participate in pro-conservation behaviors (PCB). However, empirical data on the factors that influence wildlife tourists' perceived efficacy of PCB are lacking. This study explored (a) how engagement with interpretation, attitudes, and past participation in PCB influence tourists' perceived efficacy of PCB through the Diffusion of Innovations model, and (b) the role of social media as an emerging PCB. To investigate these objectives, 450 surveys were administered to tourists at seven wildlife tourism venues across North Carolina. Engagement with interpretation, attitudes, and past participation in PCB were found to have no influence on perceived efficacy of PCB. Posting on social media emerged as a unique PCB in this study, as past participation in this behavior significantly increased perceptions of its efficacy. Based on these results, tourists' perceived efficacy of PCB is influenced by factors not yet assessed. This study also highlights the role of social media as an emerging PCB, indicating that social media behaviors warrant further study in the future.

3. **Plant Against Desertification: Case Study of Berberis Thuja**

Kermouni Serradj Marwane, Semir Bechir Suheil Gaouar, Tounti Djamilia, & Tebbale Safia, Université Aboubekr Belkaid Tlemcen, Algeria

Desertification is one of the effects of global warming; territory affected by desertification would occupy 39% of the land surface. Desertification affects many continents. Africa contains 37% of arid zones, Asia 33% and Australia 14%. It also causes an immeasurable loss of terrestrial biodiversity.

Tetraclinis articulata is a species that we have chosen for our study on combating desertification. For this purpose, we study this plant in a natural area in the region of Tlemcen in Algeria through morpho-metric characterization by measuring nine parameters of them, six quantitative and three qualitative. These measurements are statistically analyzed using the SPSS and R software. According to the results found, the populations studied are well diversified and are divided into two large groups in an area around of 137500 ha under a semi-arid climate in Algeria. We recommend the implementation of *Tetraclinis articulata* as a solution against desertification as demonstrated by our identification and as observed by the classification of the regional council of the environment of Montréal and the sustainable development objectives of the United Nations.

4. Global Environmental Issues: China and Climate Change

Maisoon Yousaf, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

Environmental issue has supposed to be the greatest global problem which deploy civil organizations all around the world from last two decades. All countries in the world face challenges in dealing with spring from climate change. The challenges in China is embracing to climatic change even it is a country which striving to prevent more pollution and natural disasters, because China unchecked its economic growth from 30 years. China's top leaders attended the conference for the parties which shows the modestness of climate change response by China at different levels. This research paper focuses on global Environmental issue like climate change that has proved to be very critical debate in twentieth century. China have many challenges to be addressed in this regard to environmental Issue, which is characterized by the risk of world and by the context of Global Environment. China also has a legal perspective in this regard, In 1979 China passed environmental law for trial implementation which is based on the provision of many laws were enacted. Climate change promotions laws was enacted by Chinese Government in year 2002. China is in win win cooperation with many countries in future, with each country making contributions to the best of its ability of leading the rule of law, fairness and justice, future of innovation, mutual learning and common development. This research paper concludes that International organization, Government officials, as well as citizen has to come forward to maintain all the circumstances regarding the climate change.

5. Paleo-Temperatures Evolutions by Study of Planktonic Foraminifera: Case of Tafna Basin in Algeria

Taouie Eddine Habibes, Habib Hakim, & Benameur Nehar, Université Aboubekr Belkaid Tlemcen, Algeria

The study of paleontology has been always strongly connected to the study of planktonic foraminifera. Moreover, planktonic foraminifera are widely in the sea surface, their extreme sensitivity to ecologic and physico-chemical factors make them amongst the best environmental indicators which both help to reconstruct the past history of the oceans and to better understand the current situation. Our work consisted to study and analyzes the planktonic foraminifera assemblages collected in the field In order to reconstruct the history of paleo- temperatures evolutions in the Tafna sedimentary basin (northwest Algeria). Thus paleo- climate changes during the upper Miocene epoch. For this aim two different geological cross sections have been studied. Four genres have been determined in site 1 and five genres have been determined in site 2. The microfaunesc analysis of those planktonic foraminifera reveals slight differences between the two sites with many similarities of the extant microfauna and its global distribution. The vertical evolution of such genres marks a mild to hot climate with a noticeable seasonal contrast. The surface water

mass undergone many phases of salinity decreasing influence by huge rainfall flux and coastal upwelling existence.

Education, Language, & Translation I

1. **Analyzing the Problems of Audiovisual Translation in Popular Culture**

Karolina Ochał & Izabela Stachowska, Carpathian State College, Poland

The past decades have seen increasingly rapid advances in the field of audiovisual translation. Audiovisual translation, with its three basic categories being dubbing, subtitling, and voice-over, has become a significant part of everyday life. Debate continues about the best strategies for dealing with wordplay and challenging features of the text in audiovisual translation. The analysis discussed in this presentation will be focused on the process of making subtitles. Making subtitles is generally considered to be basic and fast in popular culture, but it can be deduced that the reality is entirely different. What we want is to prove that process of making subtitles is laborious because of the strict rules that the translator has to obey. As vocabulary in pop culture evolves, new difficulties arrive. The examples include translating stand-ups, reality shows, or comedies, with a particular focus on word-play. The methodological approach taken in this study is an in-depth comparative analysis of translation strategies applied to overcome difficulties in audiovisual translation.

2. **Digital Games and Simulations: Enhancing Higher Education**

Hassane Senhadji & Ali Boukhalfa Badis, Université Aboubekr Belkaid Tlemcen, Algeria

Higher education (HE) management and enhancement is a key factor to move forward with an emerging economy such as Algeria. Information and communication technologies (ICT) is an essential element to produce outputs with added value. This paper will attempt to highlight the importance of the digital games and simulations on the quality of HE, notably with the big shift to online education due to covid-19 pandemic, especially in emerging economies like Algeria. Documentation method is used to analyse studies about educational games in higher education, in light of a deep literature review. Some examples for games and simulations will be presented with a focus on their benefits on academics and practitioners for pedagogical purposes.

3. **Teaching English Vocabulary Using Information and Communication Technologies at Middle School**

Ksenia Petelina, Ural State Pedagogical University, Russia

The aim of the article is theoretical explanation of the conditions for effective teaching of English vocabulary in middle school using information and communication technologies (ICT). Such technologies have recently come into use, but are already gaining high popularity among educational institutions. The creation of an artificial foreign language environment in teaching languages is one of the important aspects in modern FLT methodology, including additional training drills focusing on speech accuracy. On the basis of the analysis of English language coursebooks for middle school a complex of exercises was elaborated. The results show that many coursebooks don't use sufficient and effective combination of the ICT. The practical part of this research describes a complex of lexical exercises, which was developed taking into account the psychological and pedagogical characteristics of learners, methodological principles of teaching vocabulary and the possibilities of

using ICT in teaching English such as Learnis.ru, Renderforest.com. It is not only possible to provide positive results while teaching English vocabulary using our complex, but also it helps to increase the efficiency of the whole educational process.

4. **Blockchain: A Powerful Driver of Global Education**

Chen Yi, Li Ao, Zhang Min, Li Ying, & Shi Yucheng, China Pharmaceutical University, China

Blockchain, an innovation in computer science, provides a new way of how to store a large amount of data safely and manage them effectively. Many experts around the world have noticed its benefits to global education and conducted in-depth research. Through literature research and comparative analysis, our paper finds that blockchain is mainly applied to resource sharing, certificate issuance, and performance management at present, applications in other aspects, such as fees and credits transfer, still to be developed. Despite all of its benefits to global education, the paper notes that it has some risks such as privacy leakage, which need to be paid attention to and prevented. Using it appropriately and prudently, blockchain technology will be a powerful driving force for the continuous development of global education by fostering strengths and circumventing weaknesses in the future.

Impact and Awareness of COVID-19

1. **Social Connectedness and/or Detachment in COVID-19 Pandemic: Sociological Insight**

Mishal Nouman, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

The paper is based on the sociological insights on the COVID-19 pandemic issues related to social connectedness and detachment faced by the people during the complete lockdown and the current partial lockdown period. The major contemporary perspectives of sociology have been applied to the current situation explaining the experiences of the people through daily life examples. The work of major contemporary theorists of structural-functional, conflict, and symbolic interactionism has been related to the previous discussion to explain the current scenario in more detail through sociological phenomenon. Critical explanations have also been discussed in this section including the factors and forces which resulted in the detachment and social connectedness of the people. The best-fitted perspective is symbolic interactionism and its details on the sociology of emotions explain this topic well with new dimensions. The paper concludes that while practicing social distancing we have lost the social connectedness at every level whether it's individual or community level. People in quarantine face a hard time to recover since they are alone without their families as their basic support systems.

2. **COVID-19 in an Elderly Population: Age vs Comorbidities**

Ricardo Acra Tolari, Maria Fernanda Cedeño, Gabriella Cuevas Lantigua, & Alejandro Blaubach Russian, Universidad Iberoamericana, Dominican Republic

The Novel Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) has had a great impact on the world's healthcare systems and has threatened the lives of everyone, especially those who are frail. Early studies suggested older age played an important role in this disease. Given the scarcity of national data, we set out to investigate how these claims adjusted to an elderly population in our country, the Dominican Republic. A retrospective observational descriptive study was conducted in a single center. All inpatients 65

years or older with a positive PCR result for COVID-19 from March to May 2020 were enrolled. Of the total cases (n=67) the majority were male. The commonest comorbidities were arterial hypertension and diabetes. Fever, dyspnea, and cough were the most frequent presentations, followed by myalgia and diarrhea. 29 patients were admitted into the ICU, of these, all had one or more pre-existing conditions. Overall, 38.81% of the total patients died, from which almost half had hypertension plus diabetes. There was no statistical significance in the ages of the patients who lived compared to those who died in our population. This project seeks to motivate further multicenter studies to aid in the characterization of this novel virus and its presentation.

3. **COVID-19 and the Rise of Domestic Violence: A Shadow Pandemic**

Warda Kazmi, Faiza Batool, Zainab Iqbal, & Dr. Nadia Khadam, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

Domestic Violence or Intimate partner violence is violent behavior by a current or former partner in an intimate relationship. Domestic Violence is one of the major issues faced during Covid Pandemic. Domestic Violence cases rose during lock down that is being imposed on many countries across the globe. Man is a social animal, when he feel stuck in a same environment he got depress and stress come out in the form violence on weaker ones. There are also other factors that are associated with increasing cases including economic problems, shortages of resources etc. According to the UN report, there was 20 percent increase in domestic violence cases across the globe. The objective of this study is to discuss psychological and financial factors that lead to an increase in domestic violence cases, the rate of increasing cases in different countries of the world. Moreover this includes the measures taken by different countries and organizations to tackle the increasing cases and to protect the victims. Furthermore, the study highlighted the rate of murder cases which are reported as a result of intimate partner violence. This study includes data from online media reports, research papers by different organizations and cases from different countries. This study concludes that domestic violence cases increases when family members spends more time together."

4. **Understanding the Impact of Coronavirus on Student Experiences and Success**

Tara Martin & Sarah Watson, East Carolina University, USA

The Coronavirus began with a small outbreak in Wuhan, China during the latter part of 2019. As a way to "slow the curve" and stop the spread of the virus, countries all around the globe closed their borders and implemented social distancing protocols. Schools and Universities chose to also close and transition to online learning to prevent the spread on campus and protect all students, staff, and faculty. East Carolina University (ECU) decided it was in the best interests of its students to make the transition to distance education. Many people faced new challenges that they had never experienced before including taking online courses for the first time, changes in employment status and responsibilities, and new living environments. During Spring semester of 2020 and again Fall semester of 2020, two separate surveys were administered online to a random sample of ECU students focusing on their experiences with the school's transition online. That data was analyzed, and a report was written up examining the academic, financial, and domestic stressors faced by students. It investigated the experiences of students by gender, race, and political party differences. The second half of the project focused on rental and housing issues students faced as a result of the pandemic. Virtual interviews were conducted between students of the Sociology 3213 Research Methods course. The aim was to gain a qualitative view into the gender, racial, and economic status differences in rental and housing related issues stemming from the pandemic.

5. **Public Awareness and Practices Toward Preventative Measures Against COVID-19**

Hajra Ishaq & Dr. Adeela Rehman, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

The study aims to know the awareness among general public about COVID-19 preventive measures in AJK. Survey is conducted through self-administered questionnaire. Sample consists of n=355 having 64.8% male and 35.2% female participants. Results show that questionnaire is consistent with reliability value .835. Mean value for awareness and practices toward preventive measures is 39.42 ± 10.36 . Out of total sample, 43.4% have good, 45.9% have moderate and 10.7% have poor awareness. 71% population highly practice different prevention measures, 19.2% at moderate level and 9.9% have poor practices. Awareness and practices are positively correlated with $r=.275$, $p<0.001$. Furthermore, data also shows that gender and education have no significant impact on the awareness. Type of occupation and marital status are significant in determining awareness and practices against corona virus. It is concluded that public has awareness about prevention measures and practice them at satisfactory level. Knowledge and education can further promote awareness and practices and help to combat novel coronavirus pandemic.

Propaganda and Political Speech

1. **An Analysis of Donald Trump's Political Language in His Speeches**

Ana Marija Hot, Ana Arsovska, & Marjana Vaneva, University American College Skopje, North Macedonia

This paper explores the linguistic manipulations used in the political language of Donald Trump and looks at the linguistic persuasion tactics that are used in his speeches and the effect they have. The goal of this research is to find out which persuasion tactics Donald Trump mostly uses when he speaks publicly, so the study analyzes Donald Trump's political rhetoric in his live speeches. This is done by watching his most important and most recent speeches and analyzing the way he used the English language, analyzing what vocabulary he opted for, and applying syntactic analyses on his sentences. Various research papers were used as evidence for the findings and to formulate an idea of what was already found out and talked about in the linguistic community. News articles were used to fill in the context of the utterances themselves. The findings of the paper suggest that Donald Trump uses short and simple language with a purpose, leans heavily on emotionally laced language such as branding, connotation, and various literary devices, easily diverts the attention of the audience, and maintains a likeable TV personality with the use of humor. All these put together make his political persona so compelling.

2. **Impact of Cyber-Defamation on Pakistan and the International Community**

Ayiena Yaqoob, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

Progress never comes one handed in any field, it always comes with new challenges. Speedy shift of our world from physical to virtual, introduces our generation with new world: "Cyber world or virtual reality world". This has led the today's generation to face a number of challenges, one of which is cyber-defamation, as internet has connected the whole world. Pakistan is one of victim states: the very reason to be victim of Cyber-defamation is unawareness on cyberspace rights and duties. Cyber-defamation means to defame the person and states through internet connected electronic devices. Injury caused by Cyber-defamation is more personal than the defamation of character, as the pride and self-worth of an individual often go beyond the bounds of mere monetary

loss. Although Pakistan's Constitution gives Freedom of expression, but for safety against cyber space defamation legislatures promulgated Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act 2016. International community has tried to mitigate the issues of Cyber-defamation by adopting conventions: Additional Protocol on Cyber-crimes of 2003, and Budapest Convention 2001. Increase in cyber defamation crimes world-wide, concludes there is also need to focus on enforcement besides legislation and spreading awareness.

3. Controlling the Masses with Political Propaganda Art

Crystal Lee Bowers, East Carolina University, USA

Propaganda art is commonly used to promote an agenda and to gain power by using psychological techniques to sway the opinion of the general public. The current political climate in the United States is such that the people are pitted against each other, making it more difficult for them to understand another group's viewpoints. Propaganda art is used to persuade and control to benefit a political objective rather than coming together to find the middle ground that will benefit the people as a whole. My goal is to explore political propaganda art and its role in polarizing the United States. I hope to use my art to create political dialog and stimulate thought and introspection regarding the use of propaganda art used by each party in the political arena.

4. Propaganda Techniques in Dispensing Fake News in Contemporary Era: Challenges and the Way Forward

Sadaf Qadir, Zainab Iqbal, & Malaika Moiz, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

The rapid growth in the field of information technologies is bringing about a paradigm shift in the structure of states and societies. Where individuals might take advantage of this information revolution, the unprecedented risk of falling prey to information disorder is inevitable. Propagandist of fake news use more subtle deceptions to sway people's opinion through edited texts, videos and graphics. Taking into consideration, the pressing need for time, an effort has been made in this paper to study the impact of fake news in this densely connected global village. Through relevant case studies and qualitative research analysis, the paper provides an insight into global social challenges posed by fake news. A wide range of actors including nation-states, state-sponsored agents, extremist groups, and criminal networks involved in disseminating fake news for socioeconomic, military, and political gains are highlighted. In the final part, different methods to identify and verify falsified information are discussed. Also, innovative solutions to contemporary problems of fake news through interdisciplinary approaches with distinctive multi-format plans are suggested.

Ecology and Environment 3

1. **Morphological Characterization and Field Survey on Fig and Plum Tree in Western Algeria**

Mkedder Ikram & Selka Sarra, Université Aboubekr Belkaid Tlemcen, Algeria

Today, with the exhaustion of the last agroforestry resources, the production limit seems to have been reached, especially with the focus of most farmers on only a few producing varieties, which has led to a significant loss in genetic variability. For this, the pursuit of development can only be done through an agricultural revolution. The prior collection of information is necessary mainly with regard to genetic variability, morphological characterization is an important phase prior to all programs of conservation and use of genetic resources. In this context, our study focuses on the analysis of the morphological criteria of plum and fig trees according to the guidelines of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV). Our field exploration concerned a large part of western Algeria. Our study is based on the measurement and detection of a large number of quantitative and qualitative traits. The results of phenotypic variability are very significant. The distribution of varieties is clearly influenced by the agroecological effect. Further analysis by genetic markers is important to get a clearer idea of the varietal potential of these important resources.

2. **Phenology in a Changing Environment: Ecological Forecasts of the Albemarle Sound/Roanoke River Striped Bass Stock Migration**

Quentin Nichols, East Carolina University, USA

Climate change and climate variability are leading to shifts in the seasonal timing of fish migration and reproduction (i.e., phenology) across many ecosystems and species, with changes especially common among anadromous fishes, such as Striped Bass (*Morone saxatilis*). Understanding how Striped Bass will be affected by climate change is an important issue for stakeholders across the US East Coast given its use as a recreationally and commercially targeted species. Other spawning populations of this species vary their spawning migration timing with respect to seasonal temperatures. North Carolina hosts the Albemarle Sound/Roanoke River (A/R) stock, which is the southernmost major spawning population of Striped Bass. This study's objective is to create an ecological forecast of the timing of the Roanoke River spawning run, which can be used to determine the best time to protect large spawning females. The study will use historical data from a Striped Bass egg survey and creel survey conducted from 1959-1993 to model spawning migration timing as a function of river and coastal temperature, regional climate indices, dissolved oxygen concentration, wind speed, river flow pulse duration timing, and Striped Bass population size structure. The forecast will be split into two different models, one based on egg survey data and the other based on creel survey data due to the differences in the average date of key phenology events. The two survey have a two-week difference in average day of the beginning of the migration and the creel survey suggests that the migration length is eighteen days longer than the egg survey suggests. These key differences reflect that spawning activity and migratory patterns of adult Striped Bass are different biological processes. Initial analysis of temperature data from Roanoke River and Virginia Beach area shows very similar modes of variability from 1960-1993. The forecast will make the fishery and the management of the fishery more efficient by providing a predictive tool to its stake holders, which could allow them to

adapt the seasonal closure, seasonal fishing effort, or water releases from dams to changing spawning times.

3. Study of Temperatures Anomalies in Pakistan: Identification of Seasonal Changes in Near-Surface Temperature for the Time Period of 2000-2019

Quratul Ain Mansoor & Aliya Fazal, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

Global concern regarding climate change is unprecedented in scale. The widespread effects due to climate change are observed in South-East Asian country, Pakistan. Temperature is one of the important components of climate and some of prominent impacts due to temperature change include glaciers melting of Gilgit Baltistan, flooding of Indus River and lakes, droughts, and water scarcity. This study is an identification of seasonal changes in near-surface temperature over the period of 2000-2019 with reference to duration of 30 years (1980-2010) as well as linear trends for the same variations covering the period of 1950-2019. Maximum and minimum near-surface temperature were considered for summer and winter seasons of said period. For this purpose, Climate Research Unit (CRU) data sets were used. Cartography was obtained using tools including Open Grid Analysis and Display System (OpenGrADS). Highest positive anomalies and rates for near-surface temperatures were recorded for Balochistan, some areas of Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan. It was identified that more positive changes in temperatures were observed for winters in comparison to summers. Maximum and minimum near-surface temperature indicated highest positive anomaly of 2°C and 1.5°C respectively for winters during late 2000s. Efforts are needed for controlling the changes in temperatures by addressing the sources.

4. The Use of Agrochemicals in Our Environment

Meriem Taoutaou, Essaouira School of Technology, Morocco

The agrochemicals involve an increased risk of cancer on people who regularly treat or work with fertilizing chemicals. Therefore, the immediate response to the growing demand for food production is to over-adopt agrochemicals. This study aims to determine health and environmental risks, and it also highlights the problem of the extravagant use of agrochemicals due to a lack of information and sufficient coordination which can have harmful effects on the environment as well as on human health. It showed that an excess of nutrients of fertilizers in the water, leading to algae blooms. These blooms can disrupt the ecological balance. A survey was carried out at the school of technology in Essaouira, Morocco. There were 44 people who participated to answer an online form, it is composed of 8 questions which of the 3 first questions are about (gender, age, profession), and the rest their role is to assess participants' knowledge of the impact of agrochemicals and whether they are familiar with the method of composting. To reduce the severity of these deadly substances worldwide and in particularly Morocco, the study sensitized people about the dangers of what they consume and also encourages them to grow vegetables at home or in small areas through adopting simple techniques that depend on food residues in order to prepare natural fertilizer that does not harm our environment and our health.

5. Inventory of Mycoflora Associated with Sandy Soils in the Algerian Desert

Rawane Tebbal & Hadjer Smahi, Université Aboubekr Belkaid Tlemcen, Algeria

Despite the large number of studies on biodiversity, certain groups of microorganisms remain little known, simply because they are difficult to study or because there are too few specialized taxonomists to study them; this is particularly the case for sandy soil fungi, one of the most neglected groups in biodiversity inventories. The present study carried out in the Algerian desert on three different sites (Naâma, Adrar and Timimoune), between 2019 and 2020, concerned: (i) the isolation and identification of fungi from soil samples (ii) the study of certain conditions for the development of fungi. This would make it possible to understand the conditions for the development of these telluric fungi in their natural environment and thus make the necessary arrangements for the fight against diseases of Saharan plants. The dilution method revealed the presence of significant fungal biodiversity on CDA medium and PDA medium for the three samples with species dominance: *Rhizomucor*, *Aspergillus*, and *Penicillium*. Their load reaches up to $9.1 \cdot 10^6$ UF / g on the PDA medium, while the genera *Ulocladium* and *Geotrichum* exhibit low loads which do not exceed $6 \cdot 10^6$ UF / g. According to these results obtained by the mycological analysis of the sand, it seems that the dilution method allows a higher isolation of molds from a qualitative and quantitative point of view.

Education, Language, & Translation 2

1. **The Macedonian Insight into the Phenomenon of Second Language Acquisition**

Sanja Stankovikj & Nadica Pancheva, University American College Skopje, North Macedonia

This research aims to clarify the process of second language acquisition by bringing to light several preconditions which are crucial to its existence. It strives to give a suitable explanation of the definition regarding the second language acquisition, factors influencing this phenomenon, hypotheses of second language acquisition, similarities and differences between the first and second language acquisition, fundamental difference hypothesis, stages of second language acquisition, intermediate grammars, as well as the methods for teaching a second language. In order to investigate this, the authors designed a questionnaire that was sent to Macedonian native speakers, learners of English, aged from 17 to 30. The respondents were chosen by convenience and approached through the different social media channels. The findings show that learning and fluent speaking of a language can happen within two or three months, that learners can become more proficient in a language if they live in an environment where it is spoken on a daily base, that their language teacher has a high impact on their motivation to learn the language, and that their motivation to learn a language depends on the way their teacher instructs them.

2. **Popular Culture in Translation on the Example of Disney Movies**

Weronika Grzebień & Anna Grzebień, Carpathian State College, Poland

The translation of cartoons is a demanding task for translators. It requires the knowledge of the target culture as well as the target audience so that the final version could be understandable for all age groups. Translators take a great responsibility for the final text and they are the ones that ensure the acceptability of translation. In this presentation we want to show that working as a translator only seems to be easy, but in reality it is a complex and challenging task. The objective of this presentation is to combine the two topics of our bachelor degree theses – the translation of cartoons and the translation of musical lyrics. Such a combination then led us to create the analysis of Disney movie translations. We will focus on the analysis of Polish translations of songs from *Mulan* (1998), *Tarzan* (1999) and *Frozen* (2013). We will discuss translation methods, strategies used to overcome untranslatability, and the differences resulting from Polish and English versions of various

songs. Finally, we will explain how the target culture (in this case Polish culture) can influence the translation.

3. **Zonal Distribution of Learning Content According to Montessori Method in the Organization of English Classes for Preschoolers**

Daria Nokhrina, Ural State Pedagogical University, Russia

The education system is undergoing significant changes. An important role is played by self-realization and self-development of a person. The relevance of humanism ideas increases. Maria Montessori's methodology is also based on humanism principles. Its main essence is to create a subject-spatial environment where children are guided by the teacher but they act independently, according to their choice, desires and abilities. The educational environment in Montessori system is divided into 4 zones: practical life, sensory, language and mathematics. There are authentic Montessori materials devoted to each zone. In this research we focus on lexical skills development of children which occurs in all zones. The key point in learning the vocabulary of preschool children is the visibility of the materials. A complex of exercises for the effective lexical skills development according to Montessori system was elaborated and tested in a group of 3-6 years old children in Montessori kindergarten (Ekaterinburg, Russia). We noticed progress in the level of lexical skills development and the increase of children's interest in learning English. The research proved that teaching English using the method of Maria Montessori is efficient and effective, allowing you to plan the entire learning process in a step-by-step and rational way.

4. **The Challenges of Translating Comedies**

Aleksander Gładysz, Carpathian State College, Poland

Translating comedy is very complex and requires a very deep understanding of the source language and the source language culture. Different theories exist in the literature regarding translation studies as to how this mode of translation is to be performed to render the message of the source text. The translator must use artistry and creativity to recreate the jokes from the source language into the target language and preserve the original tone. Translations of this type are very complicated due to the intricacies concerning the process of translation itself and that these issues are closely related to the level of development of our own sense of humor. On the basis of numerous references to culture and well-known translations, the aim of this presentation is to showcase examples of correctly done translations as well as incorrect ones and to draw some conclusions concerning further research in this respect. The study also includes historical and cultural aspects, as well as individual problems that can be a hindrance to the translation of comedies. The study conclusions can serve to increase translation awareness and provide material for even more thorough discussion of the issue.

Health, Medicine, and Well-Being I

1. **Awareness About Medico Legal Aspects of HIV/AIDS**

Samia Hasnat, Shamim Riaz Alias Anni, & Hiffsa Bibi, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

The basic purpose of the research is to give the impression that the AIDS/HIV pandemic required a unique and truly global response. The incidences of AIDS are continuously rising all around the

world especially in developing countries of Asia and Africa. Even the medical community is not exempt from these problems. It has become one of the serious issues in society, especially more critical issue in the legal and medical field. The most terrifying thing is that despite improvement in technology the modern world is not prepared to cope with this quickly spreading disease whose cure is not know. The AIDS is considered as intense medical issue, but this disease has created some legal issues as well that have touched many aspects of our society, like hospitals, schools, and places of work etc. Moreover, the discrimination against HIV patients makes the situation critical to such extent that the medical care and health facilities are not provided to them properly because of the legal and ethical doubts arise in the minds of doctors. The law can prevent all these things by acting as a barrier to HIV but unfortunately the legislatures nearly around the world has lagged behind in enacting specific laws in order to prevent AIDS.

2. Oral Insulin Delivery Improves Glycemic Control and Prevents Diabetes Complications
Nawel Kaddour, Fadia Bekhti, & Nassima Soulimane Mokhtari, Université Aboubekr Belkaid Tlemcen, Algeria

The administration of peptides orally is a challenge in modern medicine. In our study, we tested and compared the hypoglycemic activity of a novel insulin delivery system with the subcutaneously injected insulin. Our study was carried out in Wistar rats with induced diabetes. Glycemia and insulinemia were evaluated in fasting diabetic rats administered with oral insulin by force-feeding or injected subcutaneously. Blood samples were taken from the tail veins every hour for 10 hours. After sacrifice, fresh tissue samples (liver and kidney) were processed, sectioned and stained with Hematoxylin-Eosin coloration for microscopic observation. Our results showed a controlled and prolonged decrease in glycemia of the diabetic rats treated with oral insulin, whose blood glucose values were similar to those in non-diabetic rats. Insulinemia assay on diabetic rats treated with oral insulin revealed a gradual release of insulin, ideal for an optimal blood glucose control and for preventing of the hyperinsulinemia. In contrast, diabetic rats treated with subcutaneous insulin showed a sharp and brief drop in blood glucose correlated with a spike in insulinemia. These results were supported by the histological observations Comparison showed that oral insulin could correct the histological alterations caused by diabetes.

3. Exploring Perception of Partner's Support and Quality of Life Among Women Undergoing Menopause

Sania Zahra & Nadia Bukhtawer, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

Menopause among women signifies aging and is an important phase in their reproductive life. Studies have found that women undergoing menopause experience many physical, psychological and social disturbances. This may impact their overall quality of life. Studies have also indicated that quality of life can be influenced by level of social support received. Perception of partner support is found to be a vital factor in determining satisfaction from relationships. It has not been explored in relation to quality of life. The current study aimed to explore how perceived partner support associates with quality life of life and experience of menopause among women. Using quantitative survey method, a total of 100 women between the ages of 45 and above who reported to have undergone or undergoing menopause were conveniently selected from the community setting of Kahuta, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. The findings reveal that quality if life is strongly associated with partner support. Women who perceive their partners to be supportive experience lesser disturbances during menopause. Quality of life varies with age and education. Overall, women report lesser support or

understanding about menopause from their husbands. The study provide insight into the importance of partner support during menopause thus highlighting need for educating men.

4. **Social Transformation of Eating Patterns Influencing Physical Health and Social Well-Being: A Study of Pakistani Youth**

Rimsha Hanif, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

The present study explored the impression/perception of Pakistani youth towards ultimate causes of Social Transformation in Eating Patterns. The methodology is based on Quantitative Research Design which contains survey data collected from 4 different Private and Public Universities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Structured Questionnaire was used as a research instrument. The sample of this study carries 380 youth respondents between age group 18-29 years. The findings and results indicates that Youth entirely perceive Junk Food as an unhealthy change of diet. For them, the major cause behind Social Transformation in Eating Patterns is 'Globalization' undoubtedly. They love Fast Food outlets like KFC and McDonalds as attractive appealing taste of food available over there is irresistible for them. Consequently, it is influencing their Physical Health in a negative way causing problems like obesity, nausea, acne, acidity, food poisoning, stomach issues etc. However, Junk Food is not negatively impacting Social Well-being of majority youth while only few of them are unhappy, depressed, uncomfortable and anxious when unable to snack which effects their relations. Moreover, the research concluded that youth is completely aware of harmful results of such diet still they increasingly demand for it, which proves there exist a controversy between their impression and practices.

Human Rights and Prejudice

1. **Construction of Citizenship Ideals through Textbooks: Examining Gender Difference**

Ayesha Ikhtlaq & Shahla Tabassum, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

Citizenship is a sense of belongingness of a person with a country along with their rights and duties. It also includes different behaviors of people along with rights and duties for being men and women as citizens. The present study focuses on gender differences in the construction of citizenship ideals present on the pages of middle school textbooks. The four books of the Punjab Textbook Board (Social Studies, Islamic Studies, Urdu, and English) were selected using the purposive sampling technique from 8th Grade based on prescribed criteria. Content analysis was used as a method of data collection from these four books. Thematic Analysis was done by using Bran and Clarke's six steps to find out the themes and for that line-to-line coding was done and then conceptual categories were made and final themes were reported. The findings reveal that citizenship ideals such as leadership, being powerful, honest, and ethical as well as politically and socially active, were present in the textbooks. The findings further reveal that citizenship ideals were constructed through political power, domestic work, interactions with others, and the behaviors like truth, unity, kindness, and honesty that shape their sense of citizens being men and women. Furthermore, the results also highlight the gender difference constructed through these books as citizens and these were different for men and women which exclude women and men from certain roles and positions and include them in the same stereotypical ways which enforce them to adopt the same roles and positions. Based on these findings, it is to recommend that one of the purposes of education is to prepare youngsters as responsible citizens to make changes in textbooks by creating citizens' ideals in the same way for all genders for making a better society.

2. **Power Dynamics in Intergroup Interactions, Resource Allocation, and Implicit Theories of Prejudice**

Jessica Ruiz, East Carolina University, USA

Interracial relations have made their way back to the forefront of the media in recent years. The face of racism has changed, shifting from overt, blatant discrimination, to aversive racism, meaning passing off racist actions as being caused by anything other than prejudice (Dovidio et al., 2002). Implicit theories, also called mindsets, are the internal beliefs held by individuals (Dweck, 1999). In relation to prejudice, those with a growth mindset believe that people are capable of changing their prejudiced beliefs. Those with a fixed mindset believe that prejudiced beliefs are static and unchanging. The present study is a replication of a 2009 study conducted by Saguy, et al. By manipulating power dynamics among groups of students, the power imbalance seen between White Americans and Black Americans can be replicated in a controlled setting. ECU students from Introductory Psychology courses will be randomly assigned to one of two, three-person groups (advantaged or disadvantaged) per session. While the advantaged group will have the power to allocate extra course credits between the two groups, the disadvantaged group will only be able to allocate stickers. Both groups will then participate in a discussion of either similarities or differences, after which they will complete surveys related to attention to inequality, feelings towards the other group, and implicit theories of prejudice. We hypothesized that advantaged group participants will treat disadvantaged group participants unfairly, regardless of whether they had previously discussed similarities or differences. The disadvantaged group members, namely those with a growth mindset, will expect to be treated more fairly and have more positive out-group attitudes after discussing similarities than their counterparts in the difference-focused condition. This study will use various 2x2 designs in order to assess the relationship between out-group attitudes, resource allocation, and implicit theories of prejudice.

3. **Perception and Practices of Youth Towards Cross-Sect Marriages in Gilgit Baltistan**

Krishman Rana & Dr. Adeela Rehman, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

The study explored perception of youth towards cross-sect marriages in Gilgit Baltistan. Through qualitative data analysis, eight in-depth interviews were conducted from the youth of three different sects: Sunni, Shia and Ismaili. It has been analysed that majority of youth were in favour of cross-sect marriages and they were supporting it as good source of socialization. Respondents were of view that girls have the right to choose their life partner according to their will as this right is given to them by Islam. It's just our stereotypical thinking that we have a negative behaviour towards cross-sect marriages. However, on other side, there were some respondents who were not in much favour of cross-set marriages but they have arguments that why they are not supporting cross-sect marriage. Reasons behind it were their rigid believes, different cultural backgrounds and extremist family backgrounds. But, people have to change their thinking patterns or rigid behaviour towards different sects or considering themselves as superior and rests as inferior. We need to try to accept diversity because it brings positivity in societies.

4. **A Look at the Aftermath of a Long Past Colonial Era**

Wajeeha, Ammara Nazim, Zainab Iqbal, & Dr. Nadia Khadam, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

The bygone age of colonialism is said to have begun in 1607 with the British Empire. However, the era truly began in the 15th century by the Portuguese and has maintained a pattern, the effects of which are prevalent in the contemporary era. In the guise of economic benefit, the subcontinent was deindustrialized, its population was dehumanized, and its resources were utilized for the corporate benefit of the East India Company and later to fuel the British Raj's imperialism. British colonialism invented a way of inflicting institutionalized racial prejudice even after the abolition of slavery in 1865, an example is the introduction of the Apartheid system in South Africa. Tragically, the history of the subcontinent has translated into the present in many ways, damage to economies, deliberately causing racial segregation, hurtful stereotyping, border conflicts credited to intended poor planning of division, self-hate due to colorism, and many ills which have damaged people. Finally, this research is not to dwell on the past but to dissect the pattern of colonialism and bring its deep-rooted seeds to light as well as start a conversation to demand accountability from colonists so past colonies can grow from their assumed 'subservient' position and prosper soon.

Business and Technology

1. **The Relationship between Total Quality Management (TQM) and Companies Performance: Case of An Algerian Pharmaceutical Company**

Nadia Malki & Dr. Souhila Ghomari, Université Aboubekr Belkaid Tlemcen, Algeria

Recent research on Total Quality Management (TQM) has examined the relationships between the practices of Total Quality Management and Performance of companies. These studies have produced mixed results, probably because of the nature of the research designs used such as measuring TQM or Performance as a single construct. Although TQM practices contribute to the sustainable development of organizations, it is challenging to adopt this method efficiently. Four criteria factors are playing important roles in TQM implementation, which are: Customer Focus, Staff Involvement, Leadership and Continuous Improvement. Based on a literature review, this study identifies the relationships among TQM practices and examines the effects of these practices on the performance of companies. A proposed research model and hypotheses are tested by using a survey launched among the executives of a pharmaceutical company in Algeria. The test of the structural model supports the proposed hypotheses. The implications of the findings for researchers and practitioners are discussed and further research directions are offered.

2. **China's Growth in Artificial Intelligence**

Robert Ojeda Pérez, Michelle Andrea Galindo, Jeimy Miranda, & Michelle Villegas, La Salle University, Colombia

The growth of China in recent years has been very relevant and striking for other countries, the good thing is that it has grown in general, strengthening all variables such as economy, society, politics, culture, education, health, technology, among others, however behind this growth is a very important tool that other countries lack and is artificial intelligence (AI), where China is taking the lead in certain areas of AI, investing in research and scientific innovation. This article is composed of phases of how the impact of AI on China's growth was investigated, divided into five phases starting with the presentation of the topic; the problems and the problem question; the objectives, the literature review, and ending with the conclusion of this analysis.

3. **Cyber Crime: An Emerging Global Challenge for the States**

Maria Kanwal, Qurat ul Ain Zahoor, Saira Mussarat, Zainab Iqbal, & Nadia Khadam, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

With an ever increasing use of internet and technology, cyber crimes have become a crucial global concern. Cyber Crimes refer to all the illegal activities carried out using technology. It is buying and selling of malware, and individuals' personal information illegally. This research focuses on different types of cyber crimes such as hacking, cyber pornography and cyber terrorism etc. Cyber Crime not only affects the personal, business information and Intellectual property but also damages reputation. According to CSIS report, 2,299,682 cases of cybercrime are reported in 2020 and as a result of financial embezzlements carried out on the internet, individual and government had lost more than 1 trillion dollars per year around the world. Cybercrime has a direct and significant impact on jobs,

innovation, economic growth, and investment. This paper strives to find out the causes of cyber perpetration and also suggest measures for its control. Cyber Crime can be controlled by implementing digital and physical security method, maintaining asset list, patches and updates etc. This paper suggests a system of administrative regulations backed by criminal penalties that will provide the reason necessary to create a workable deterrent to cybercrime.

4. **Moroccan Students' Attitudes and Aspirations about Data Science Field: Case Study of ESTE Essaouira**

Mouhsine El Moudir, Essaouira School of Technology, Morocco

The level of using data in Morocco has been developing step by step and learning this type of science spreads by examining university students for selecting data science as a field of study to practice languages like C, Python with mathematics and statistics. Therefore, many interesting subjects are part of Data Science and BI curriculum at the School of technology in Essaouira (ESTE). The main objective of the present study is to investigate Moroccan ESTE students' attitudes and aspirations about the major of data science and also to encourage other learners to opt for this major in their future studies. Thus, it answers the question about what encourages young learners to choose data science as a major and what are the future jobs that this field could offer to them in the future. The study is going to be conducted through a questionnaire that is made to discover student attitudes, also it's too important to let more satisfaction to them, because all of this participants are students from the first and second year field as we called it in French "IDSD". Many Moroccan students claimed that the data science have provided them with the ability to do brainstorming and offered them an opportunity to learn analysis and problem-solving techniques which they have enjoyed as learners.

Education, Language, & Translation 3

1. **Culture-Related Issues in the TV Series "Friends" in Translation into Polish and German**

Weronika Czajka, Carpathian State College, Poland

The aim of the presentation is to discuss the culture-related issues in translation in the context of humor and the untranslatability of humor especially in the case of word-play. The goal of wordplay in relation to the recipient is to create a comic effect, to cause amusement. Various humorous aspects of sitcom translation which can possibly pose a problem for the translator will be presented and analyzed. These aspects will be divided into two main groups. The first group discusses the aspects of humor including such linguistic features as wordplay, neologisms or proper names. The second group scrutinizes humorous elements which include both the linguistic and cultural aspect. The analysis will be based on the English, Polish and German versions of the subtitles. The possible translation strategies to be applied will be presented with particular focus on the issue of untranslatability and the methods to overcome this phenomenon. This would be a fruitful area for further work on the aforementioned issues.

2. **Exploring Writing Differences Across Gender in Relation to Self-Efficacy of STEM Students**

Elisabeth Reed, East Carolina University, USA

Research has shown that women frequently report a lower sense of self-efficacy or confidence when compared to male counterparts in STEM fields. Post-surveys from East Carolina University's NSF-funded Research Experience for Undergraduates program, Biomedical Engineering in Simulations, Imaging, and Modeling (BME-SIM), found a significant difference between self-reported confidence levels in research skills between male and female participants. This study utilizes writing samples, faculty feedback and perceptions, and self-reported beliefs regarding research abilities to better explain the lower confidence in research abilities found in the female participants. A sample of 18 pre- and post-program statements were evaluated by a group of 11 faculty reviewers. Reviewers marked-up statements with both comments and highlighting, then completed a survey for each statement rating their perceptions of the student's personal characteristics, statement quality, and their predictions of the student's success. Following data collection, faculty comments were categorized by theme: motivation, confidence, experience in research, experience in other activities, collaboration, and metacognition. Personal statements were also processed through Dr. Ai's writing analysis software, the Web-based Lexical Complexity Analyzer and the Web-based L2 Syntactic Complexity Analyzer, to explore differences in syntactic complexity and lexical complexity among students. Collected data has shown differences between men's and women's personal statements through comparing student's self-reported data, faculty reviews, and writing analysis; however, the finer details of this data are still being worked out.

3. How Culture Can Affect Humor? The Cultural and Humorous Aspects of a Chosen Scene from the Movie "The Intouchables" in the French Original Version and in its English Translation

Zuzanna Słowińska, Jagiellonian University, Poland

My presentation will concern one scene from the movie "The Intouchables" directed by Olivier Nakache and Éric Toledano. Choosing Jakobson's communication scheme as the point of departure for the film analysis in my master's thesis, I focus mainly on translation problems in audiovisual translations. This type of translation can be considered as multimodal translation (taking into account the verbal, visual and acoustic elements of the work). However, my study concerns not only audiovisual translation, but my research is carried out through the prism of humorous scenes. The aim of the presentation is to show how one scene was culturally marked in the original film (i.e. the culture of France) and how the translators had to deal with not only translating it, but also preserving the cultural and humorous element in the target language, i.e. in our case, English. As I am Polish, I will also present the struggles of the translators creating the Polish version of the movie.

4. Verbal and Non-Verbal Relations in Contemporary Art Discourse

Tikhon Gostiukhin, Ural State Pedagogical University, Russia

This investigation solves the problem of interaction and correlation of art discourse characteristics which are realised in English contemporary art texts and their peculiarities based on extra-linguistic components of the writer and the art. 1. According to the methodology of the investigation the interrelation of two primary verbal and non-verbal sides of art discourse was revealed. 2. Then the relation of the verbal and non-verbal components was analysed on the basis of the examination of texts, art reviews, picture descriptions and the role of the writer, painter and painting itself. 3. The result of the investigation indicated the full dependence of linguistic factors on the extra-linguistic ones.

The investigation is based on the Theory of Discourse and Discourse Analysis by Karasik V. I., analysis of Art Discourse by Olyanich A. V., classification of contemporary art by Ossian Ward, and examples from “How to Write About Contemporary Art” by Gilda Williams. The result of the analysis revealed the entire dependence between linguistic space and the non-verbal essence as the verbal factors exist on the basis of the contributor’s abilities to interpret a painting and write a text.

5. **Fairytales in Translation**

Justyna Mastej & Barbara Berezowska, Carpathian State College, Poland

Recent developments in the field of translation studies have led to a renewed interest in translating literature for children, as fairytales have an impact on the child’s development. The focus of this presentation shall be the genesis of the Brothers Grimm’s fairytales, which belong to the canon of the world literature, and in their homeland – Germany, their works are regarded as a treasure of German philology, a monument of language and culture. The Brothers Grimm and their biography will be introduced briefly. Then the original version of the Brothers Grimm’s fairytales, which were quite brutal and bloody, will be discussed, with examples of incest, ritual murders, mutilation and cannibalism. Another issue will be the role of women in Brothers Grimm’s fairytales. In the subsequent part I will discuss the dilemmas faced by translators of children’s literature. Translations strategies and translation problems will also be presented. The final part will be an analysis of the translations: comparison of the original version of selected Brothers Grimm’s fairytales with their translations into Polish and English.

Health, Medicine, and Well-Being 2

1. **Psychological Well-Being of Security Personnel Working in Higher Educational Institutions: A Study of Rawalpindi**

Bibi Adeela, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

The research was conducted to know about the psychological wellbeing of the security guards working in the higher educational institutions. The psychological wellbeing is considered an important component or factor of health, good psychological wellbeing is considered as part of happy or good life. The main purpose of this study to know about the psychological wellbeing of the security personnel, difference in psychological wellbeing on base of gender, and to find the correlation of income with the psychological wellbeing. The study was conducted in Rawalpindi city of Pakistan and quantitative tool of Ryff psychological wellbeing questionnaire was used to collect the data from the participants, the data was collected from the public higher educational institutions security personnel, total 110 individuals take part in the research 24 female and 86 male. The finding of the research shows that the psychological wellbeing of security personnel working in higher educational institutions was effectively good, there were no significant difference was found on the bases of gender, and the income shows significantly negative correlation with the psychological wellbeing. The research concluded that the overall psychological wellbeing of security personnel was well in both of gender because it shows no differences towards gender.

2. **Organ Compromise in Pediatric Patients with Severe Dengue at the Hospital Plaza de la Salud (HGPS), Dominican Republic, During the Period 2016-2019**

Ambar Ledesma & Delia Ogando, Universidad Iberoamericana, Dominican Republic

Introduction: A Dengue infection affects multiple organs such as the muscle, liver, kidney and heart during its course. This aggravates the evolution and prognosis of these patients, increasing possibility of mortality. Objective: Determine serious compromise of organs in pediatric patients diagnosed with severe Dengue in Hospital General Plaza de la Salud, Dominican Republic, between the years 2016-2019. Materials and Methods: This study analyzed 277 pediatric patients diagnosed with Dengue with warning signs and severe Dengue. This was a retrospective study where data was collected from electronic records provided by the hospital with a confirmed Dengue diagnosis through IgM plasma detection. Results: Out of 277 pediatric patients, 28 were diagnosed with severe Dengue, where 20 presented severe compromise of organs. The most commonly affected organs were gallbladder and muscle with 5 cases each; Following as a close second we have the liver presenting 4 cases. The least affected organ was the pancreas with only 1 case. Conclusion: Severe compromise of organs was observed in 7.22% of the cases of pediatric patients diagnosed with severe Dengue, where myositis and reactive cholecystitis were the most common manifestations. Timely diagnosis and treatment is essential to prevent critical damage.

3. **Insulin Injection Technique in Tlemcen, A Western Algerian Region**

Mohammed Nassim Boukli Hacene, Meriem Saker & Hafida Merzouk, Université Aboubekr Belkaid Tlemcen, Algeria

Diabetes figures published year after year make it one of the most prevalent chronic conditions in the world. The half a billion sick people in the world, almost three times more than 20 years ago, will soon be exceeded, especially in the MENA region: + 96% by 2045. The optimal management of diabetics on insulin requires focusing on all aspects related to its use. This study aims to provide a descriptive analysis of how Algerian diabetic patients perceive and apply insulin injection techniques. A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted. The "Patient" survey of the 2016 worldwide Injection Technique Questionnaire served as basis conducted on 100 patients, recruited at the Tlemcen University Hospital. The average age was 46.69 years, the average duration of diabetes 12.21 years and the average number of years on insulin 7. Pens are the 98% of patient's injection instruments. The arms and thighs are the preferred injection sites. Extensive re-use of pen needles affected more than half of the patients exposing them to an intramuscular injection (IM) risk and lipohypertrophy (LH). The study shows that the patients do not master insulin injection technique. It highlights their skills and identifies many deficiencies, which patients and professionals must correct given the issues in this area.

4. **Local Business Plan: Using Local Produce for Healthy Baby Food**

Mayo Ueda, University of Shimane, Japan

This business plan has two purposes: Caring for families with children and supporting local industry. In Japan, postpartum depression is increasing, and has been linked to an increased risk of suicide in new mothers. Postpartum depression is said to be caused by hormonal imbalance, lack of sleep, and disorder of life rhythm immediately after childbirth. In Hamada City, Japan few fathers take paternity leave, and the burden on women for childcare is heavy. One local mother said to me "My baby can't speak yet. Sometimes I feel very lonely."

According to the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare, 53.5 percent of housewives and nearly 50% of working women feel lonely. There has also been a rise in child abuse. My business plan has two goals: first, helping families by delivering baby foods. For example, I can notice a family

incident and talk with the family, and connect with a counseling agency. Second, my local city, Hamada, is a fishing port, however, such primary industry is declining in Japan due to aging of the workforce. According to the Japanese 2015 Infant Nutrition Survey, 74.1 percent of respondents answered that they had problems with baby food, especially fish bones are a problem. Baby food made with fish can help parents and the local fishing industry. I propose online orders and delivery baby food, in addition to offering the product in supermarkets, and via the local co-op. It could also be used as an incentive to have Japanese tax payers contribute to, and make it a return item for hometown tax payment.

5. **Relationship of Eating Behaviour Patterns and Health-Related Quality of Life Among Young Adults**

Saman Ijaz, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

Nutrition is an important determinant for our brain performance and ultimately mental health. We get nutrition from food we eat and similarly our eating behaviour pattern defines our health. Unhealthy eating patterns from childhood can lead to physical, psychological and behavioural problems in later stages of life. Therefore, the present study focused on relationship between eating behaviour pattern and health related quality of life among young adults. The purpose was to study eating behaviour pattern of young adults and also the association between eating pattern and quality of life. The research was conducted in Rawalpindi & Islamabad cities of Pakistan using quantitative research design. The questionnaire items were close ended and likert scale based. The sample of (385) was collected online through survey link shared on multiple platforms. The findings indicated that eating patterns like meal skipping, emotional eating, snacking and sweet, haphazard planning etc. does have an impact on our physical and psychological health. Similarly healthy (low-fat eating) is beneficial for our physical and mental health. The study concluded that healthy eating among young adults will lead to better quality of life. Hence this study also recommends spreading awareness related to healthy eating pattern among young generation, because healthy eating and lifestyle when initiated from young age will lead to better quality of life ahead.

International Relations

1. **China-Pakistan Economic Corridor: Challenges from India and Afghanistan**

Zhao Lebin, Dr. Rizwan Naseer, Dr. Musarat Amin, & Dr. Zafar Nawaz, University of the Punjab, Pakistan

This paper highlights that China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has a potential for triggering economic engine in Pakistan and connect China with West-Asia and Africa through Pakistan. This project promises a lot about economic gains for all stake holders, but the adjacent Afghanistan must join CPEC because the prolonged war has devastated infrastructure and economy of Afghanistan, the people of Afghanistan will get opportunities to change their lives. India opposes this due to Pakistan because Pakistan is the largest beneficiary. India has crafted massive propaganda campaigns against CPEC. U.S. opposes CPEC because it is the flagship project of BRI and success of BRI will undermine U.S. influence in Eurasia. This paper attempts to answer the question that why does India oppose the CPEC and what benefits Afghanistan can reap if join CPEC.

2. **Regulating the Use of Lethal Autonomous Weapon System (LAWS) Under International Humanitarian Law: Contemplating Challenges and Pitfalls**

This research examines the violation of principles of International Humanitarian law (IHL) using Lethal Autonomous Weapon System (LAWS) and applicability of principle of State responsibility and accountability. The theoretical basis for International Prohibition on LAWS founded that humanitarian principles are not only moral, but also legal. An implicit requirement for human judgement can be found in IHL regulating armed conflict. Certainly, this requirement is inherent in the principles of distinction, proportionality, and military necessity that are observed mainly in the 1949 GCs, and strongly recognized in Customary International Law (CIL). This research is exploratory in nature which tries to shed light onto the use of LAWS in armed conflicts. There is a responsibility upon individuals and States in peacetime, as well as in armed conflict situations, not to delegate the authority to a machine or automated process the capability to initiate the use of lethal force independently of human resolves. This study concludes that it would be beneficial to establish this duty as an International norm, and express this with a treaty, before the emergence of a broad range of LAWS which are likely to pose grave threats to individuals and International peace and stability.

3. Tweet Negativity-Baiting & Anti-China Sentiment

Anna Yerges, East Carolina University, USA

Coronavirus has caused mass fear, wide-spread panic, and fueled inaccurate or incomplete information nationwide in the United States (especially in the early part of 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has Tweeters freely expressing opinions using microblogging and text messaging. Unfortunately, the fear and uncertainty increased severity of racial discrimination targeting Asian ethnicities as well as anti-China sentiment (Chen et al., 2020; DOJ, 2021). Samuel et al. (2020) reported fear-sentiment and its progression among tweets during this pandemic. In the United States, the Asian Pacific Policy and Planning Council (2020) reported more than 1,000 anti-Asian discriminatory events. The Department of Justice Community Relations Service (CRS) coined "America's Peacemaker" responded to racial tensions by providing virtual mental and educational services in all 50 states (DOJ, 2021). The purpose of this study is to determine Tweet sentiment, transitions of sentiment, and polarity associations toward China and Asian ethnicities. Sentiment analysis was used to analyze Tweets containing keywords #Coronavirus and #China. Tweet Binder was used to gather data on three data points, Jan 27-28 (n = 4801, Apr 19-20 (n = 2440), and Jul 8-9 (n = 455). Tweet Binder's software identifies levels of positivity and negativity of Tweeter's opinions along with key indicators such as the number of re-tweets, likes, and economic value. Tweet Binder's unique measurement of impact of Tweets made by influencers is coined, economic value. The tweet contents were re-grouped into two groups by medium split by the number of re-tweets and likes. The top 100 most frequently used terms were investigated with Word Cloud. The number of tweets #Coronavirus and #China were most frequent in January, followed by April and July. Even though the number of tweets overall declined, the ratio of negative tweets reported by Tweet binders increased steadily from January, April and then to July. Initial data indicates shifts in positivity, negativity, neutrality, and number of tweets regarding coronavirus and china shifted over time. January data shows users show most frequently mentioned @who. April data indicates a shift towards a political theme with @realdonaldtrump being the most mentioned and a 2.7% increase in negative tweets. Word frequency lists contain between 71% - 75% identical matching words or hashtags.

4. Kashmir As A Nuclear Flashpoint: Complexities of the Issue and Measures for Its Resolution

Kinza Javed, Afshin Ikram, Nimra Safdar, Zainab Iqbal, & Dr. Nadia Khadam, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

The paper aims to highlight the issues related to the disputed territory called Kashmir located between India and Pakistan and to look for possible ways for its resolution. The dispute broke out after the partition of Sub-continent in 1947 and was presented to UN Security Council by India in 1948 under Article 35 of UN Charter. The unrest at Line of Control and unleash on the innocent unarmed Kashmiri people has been continuing since the dispute arose. On August, 2019, due to the revocation of special status of Kashmir by Modi's regime, curfew was imposed and extreme violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people took place. Pakistan protested on the situation and there were escalation on both sides, however, both countries are equipped with nuclear technology and there is an apprehension that Kashmir can be regarded as a nuclear flashpoint. This study concludes that a peaceful settlement of this dispute is required or else if nuclear war is started, it will have impact on the global peace and security. Thus, International community should make comprehensive and fruitful efforts to address this issue.

5. UNSC Veto Powers: The Fate Decider of Global Peace

Fazila Nawaz, Dr. Nadia Khadam, & Zainab Iqbal, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

The five veto powers in the United Nations Security Council including China, Russia, United States, France, and United Kingdom have the ultimate power to veto a resolution made for controlling civil wars, natural disasters, arms controls, and terrorism. These five permanent members of the Security Council were given this privilege while founding the United Nations. This has made the five permanent members the fate deciders of global peace and security. So far, this structure of the United Nations Security Council has hindered the UN to work on its fundamental objective that is world peace. This research aims to demonstrate the negative role world politics play in resisting the full actualization of global peace and security. Also, the consequence of the utilization of veto powers on developing nations and how an ideal democratic system in the United Nations Security Council can lead to world peace.

Education, Language, & Translation 4

1. **Creating Subtitles as a Way of Making Popular Culture Widely Available**

Aleksandra Murkos, Carpathian State College, Poland

This presentation will be focused on creating subtitles which, next to dubbing and voice-over, is one of the most common methods of translating videos into other languages. Nowadays we watch more and more videos, also in different languages and the main function of subtitles is to help us understand the content of a movie or, for example, a YouTube video recorded in a foreign language. However, subtitling is a complex process and the translator needs to go through many stages to make the subtitles readable and understandable for the viewer. Another issue is the synchronization of subtitles with the dialogue spoken on screen. Subtitles have many functions, they allow the creator of a video to reach a wider audience, they have an educational function, and they are a convenience for people with a hearing impairment. There is a growing body of literature that recognizes the importance of subtitling. However, subtitling also means that there are numerous limitations and restrictions which will be the focus of this presentation.

2. **Reading Aloud in English and Discussing the Discovery of America in Primary School: CLIL Lesson Plan Presentation**

Maria Pushkareva, Ural State Pedagogical University, Russia

Content and language integrated learning (CLIL) today is often taken as one of mainstreams in world second language education (ESL) albeit typically advisory than obligatory. In Russia the CLIL methodology is not widespread yet but is steadily gaining popularity. The report presents one lesson plan «Meet Christopher Columbus» from an integrated double focused course for 4th graders devoted to reading fluency and history of English speaking countries. Theoretical and experimental methods were used. The main educational resource of the lesson is the well-known American kids poem «In 1492 Columbus sailed the ocean blue» by Jean Marzollo. The lesson goals are to improve oral reading technique and discuss some essential questions about the discovery of America. The lesson framework is based on Do Coyle's 4C's model. Scaffolding strategies include some visuals in the PowerPoint (pictures and videos), translanguaging and codeswitching when necessary during the lesson.

The lesson had been piloted in Ekaterinburg municipal school №171 in 2021 and proved to be effective in boosting good self-esteem in reading and motivating children to learn more about historical figures and events.

3. **The Importance of Translation in Global Popular Culture**

Aneta Klocek, Carpathian State College, Poland

Nowadays, many people cannot imagine life without a computer or telephone, as well as without access to the Internet and social media. Popular culture is changing nearly overnight. It has a huge impact especially on young people, who spend most of their time browsing the web and chatting with friends using online chat rooms. It also affects numerous fields of everyday life. In my

presentation, I will discuss issues related to global popular culture and its impact on different age groups in different countries. What is interesting in this field is the importance of translation in today's popular culture. The development of social media enables fast flow of information all over the world. As a consequence, translation is extremely important as it may provide the full access to the information needed. In my presentation I am going to present various types of translation and briefly discuss them. I will try to assess whether the development of popular culture has a rather negative or positive impact on society, how it affects the field of translation and how it has changed in recent years.

4. Using Drama Techniques in Elementary Education: Developing Thinking, Feeling and Moving Skills

Majida Ayad Hatam & Noor Haider Razzaq, University of Kufa, Iraq

The aim of this paper is to look at how the use of drama techniques in elementary education can help students develop their learning skills. Drama activities are thought to increase students' interest in the topics taught and, as a result, their speaking and thinking skills. Drama in elementary education allows students to discover, analyze, and deal with difficult problems while also allowing them to express their feelings in a safe environment. It allows them to investigate their own and others' cultural beliefs. It allows them to think and act in a creative manner, resulting in the development of critical thinking and problem-solving skills that can be applied throughout their study. Students are advised to take on responsibility for a great deal and make decisions through drama to participate in and develop knowledge. The findings of this study are important students would realize that movement and voice control can interact. Two theories have been adopted in this study to track the way drama techniques serve elementary education.

Educational Policy

1. Sustainable Education for All? A Feminist Analysis of Education Policy of Pakistan 2017-2025

Jawairia Begum & Nashia Ajaz, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

To attain sustainable development and a preferable future, the United Nations has launched the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by the year 2030. Goal four of SDGs aims to achieve gender equality in education, which is the focus of this research. This study was designed to analyze the National Education Policy of Pakistan (NEP) 2017-2025 to investigate how the policy is contributing to achieving the SDGs targeting to achieve gender equality in education. My research employed a qualitative approach, where the NEP (2017-2025) was analyzed using 'Feminist Policy Analysis' framework. A guideline was developed to analyze the document using deductive coding method. My study finds that the NEP (2017-2025) is predominantly based on gender-blind aims and objectives, and it fails to address the separate needs of men and women, which implies that SDGs are presented in the document just as statements and not a part of its objectives. I conclude that the NEP (2017-2025) is not designed to lead towards gender equality and is not sufficient to promote sustainable education for all. I recommend addressing men and women separately in each of the component, including gender specific aims, objectives, language, and budgeting to meet the SDGs by 2030.

2. **New Educational Policy 2020: A Transformational Pinnacle**

Arshiya Fatima, Sejal Kapoor, Taranpreet Kaur Saluja, & Sonam Budhrani, St.Aloysius College, India

Education plays a significant and remedial role in improving and balancing the country's economic framework. After a long wait of 34 years, on 29th July 2020, the Union Cabinet approved the National Education Policy 2020. The new policy aims to pave way for transformational reforms in school and higher education systems in the country. This policy replaces the previous National policy on Education, 1986. This policy threw the limelight on many new dimensions, starting from the dismantling the structure of UGC and AICTE and combining them to form a Higher Education Commission of India (HECI), to increasing the enrollment ratio in every university by 50%, improving the holistic and multidisciplinary education in every city, lastly to boost the ICT to empower technology in education. This research paper aims at observing the overview of the policy, exploring the key changes in the policy, studying the paradoxical issues raised by students and lastly to review the opinions of few Indian students related to New Educational Policy 2020. All these changes in the New Education Policy were introduced by Ramesh Pokhriyal the HRD minister. Every change made was done keeping in mind the single fact, digitalization of learning process. To break the barrier of classroom and extending it to every student, whether living in the rush of a city, or in the serene surrounding of a village, so that any pandemic can't stop the flow of education in the country.

3. **Formative Assessment for the Development of an Undergraduate Research Experience for College Students from Farmworker Families, North Carolina**

Sneha Amaresh, East Carolina University, USA

Background: College students from families with migrant and seasonal farm work and agricultural processing experience face many barriers to educational attainment in the United States: sporadic schooling experiences, cultural and communication barriers, low pay, discrimination, and health issues from farm work. Retaining students from families with agricultural experience in higher education and research is critical for addressing educational and health inequities. In an effort to develop experiences that could serve as a pipeline for undergraduate students from farmworker and agricultural backgrounds into research careers, we conducted interviews to inform program development by exploring the research experiences of university students and recent graduates. Methods: Ten college-age students or recent graduates from four North Carolina universities from families with migrant or seasonal farmworker experience or agricultural processing experience were interviewed by phone between March 25, 2020, and June 17, 2020. We used a qualitative approach with inductive and deductive thematic coding of interview transcripts. Results: Three themes were identified that should be taken into consideration in the development of programs to promote research experience. The themes were: (1) Consideration of students' lived experiences, which described the importance of a program recognizing the context of students' experiences often as first-generation students in primarily White Institutions; (2) The importance of providing mentorship and resources, which participants highlighted the value of networks of resources and experience in navigating college; and, (3) Include strong marketing and outreach efforts, which highlighted potential barriers to hearing about opportunities. Discussion: Our findings show that research programs for undergraduate students from MSFW families are of interest to students. Such programs should consider the context of students' experiences as (often) first-generation students in (often) primarily White institutions, include advice to successfully navigate college, and have strong marketing and outreach efforts to reach potential participants.

4. Exploring Shadow Education Practices in Localizing Global Education in China

Hanlu Liu & Lingjie Yue, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China

The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of shadow education in localizing a US elementary curriculum in a local Chinese community. The study applied a qualitative case-study approach by conducting semi-structured interviews with a female principal and an experienced teacher at a shadow education school in Suzhou. Combining with online research and school document analysis, the project demonstrates the role and operation of shadow education in localizing global education in elementary education. In the study, presenters explore the shadow education issues and challenges that the school encountered. In particular, the project addresses the principal's leadership practices in overcoming challenges in localizing curriculum, teacher training, and marketing. The project offers practical implications on implementing the US curriculum's holistic principle, provides insights on traditional schools' role and responsibilities in global education, and suggests how shadow education could be used to complement student performance. Finally, the presenters offer to share the single case study's limitation and recommend investigating other stakeholders' perspectives with multiple schools in future research.

5. Education for Development and Growth in Developing Countries

Zammna Azhar, Sadaf Batool, & Munazza Razzaq, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

Education is a key to unlock the barrier in the way of development. Education is a condition to shape an excellent society, to develop and make it grow. This paper examines the level of education in developing countries. The aim of this writing is to answer the question that what is relation between education and development? And what is the important role of quality education? The examination reveals the need of quality education: education enhance functionality and creativity of students that is fruitful in development of nations. Moreover the paper point out the demand to replace traditional system of education by new and update system according to advancements of the world. Furthermore, also targets the psychological perspective on the so far quality of education and its impact on development and growth of students on individual level. This paper aimed to look at educational developments in Pakistan, it examines SDG's with respect to its education as a goal for development because Pakistan was the first country who adopt SDG's 2030 agenda. This paper infers with the demand to concentrate on quality of education as well as quantity of education for the growth in developing countries.

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