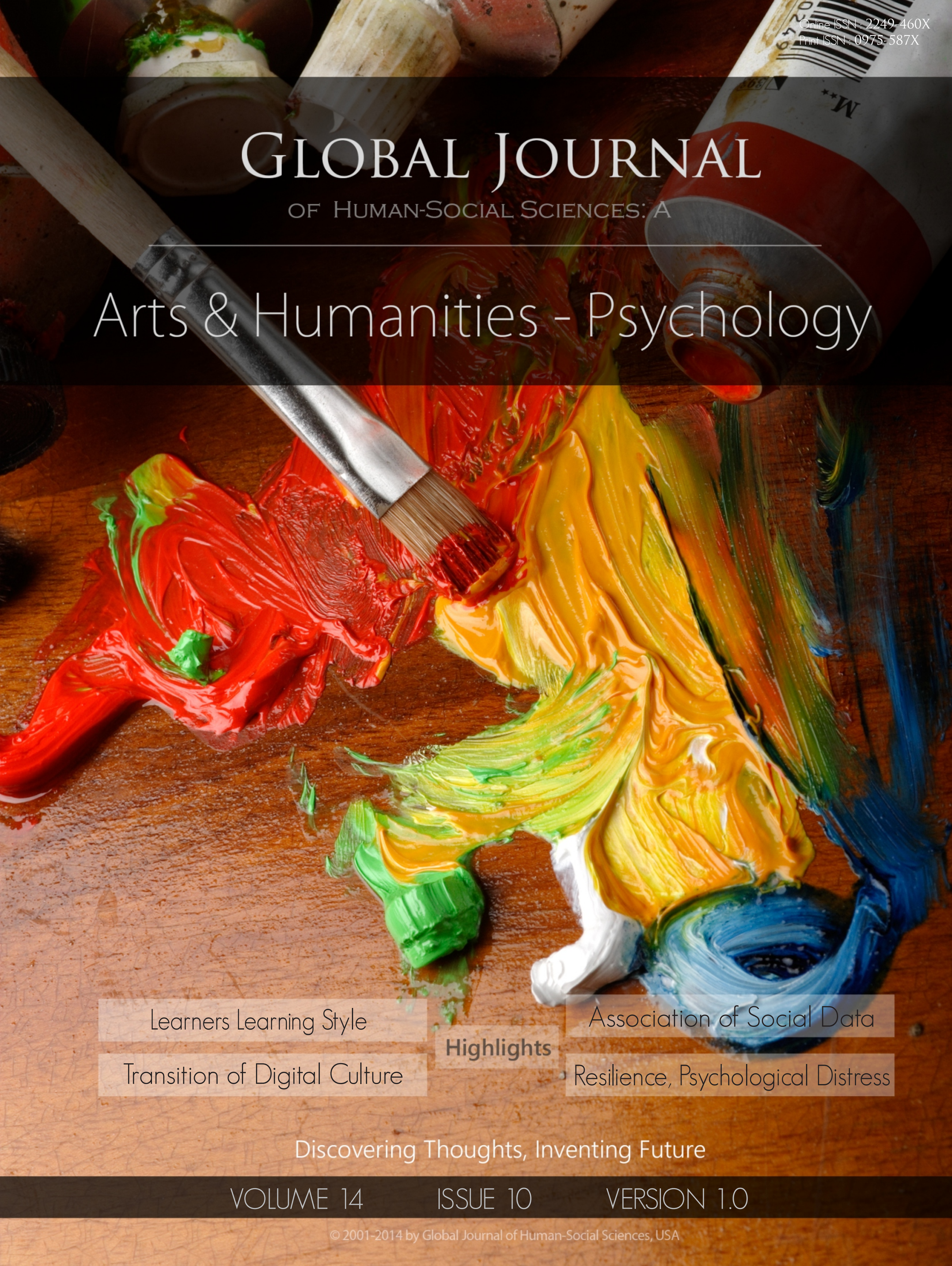

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Arts & Humanities - Psychology

Learners Learning Style

Transition of Digital Culture

Highlights

Association of Social Data

Resilience, Psychological Distress

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

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Learners' Learning Style Preferences and Teachers' Awareness in the Context of Higher Secondary Level in Bangladesh

By Farjana Khanum

Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University, Bangladesh

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I. Introduction

In the process of learning a second language learning style is an important issue to be considered as the success is associated with it. It is very difficult to capture a foreign language like English and the learners have to face challenges and new experiences while learning. . Language learning success is associated with a range of factors including age, gender, motivation, intelligence, anxiety level, learning strategies and language learning styles (Sharp, 2004). Reid (1987, 1995) viewed that 'all students have their own learning styles and learning strengths and weaknesses,' and that 'a mismatch between teaching and learning styles causes learning failure, frustration, and demotivation'. Different students may have different levels of motivation, different attitudes about teaching and learning, and different responses to specific classroom environments and instructional practices. The more instructors understand the differences, the better chance they have of meeting the diverse learning needs of their students. The learners are expected to be highly motivated in doing things that they prefer. So, the need for teachers' knowledge about their students' preferences and styles is indisputable. In this regard, Alfonseca et al. (2006) point out that an awareness of students' learning styles will enable teachers to adapt appropriate techniques and methods that suit the students' preferences. In addition, according to Reid (1987:88), "identifying the learning styles preferences of non-native speakers (NNSs) may have wide-ranging implications in the areas of curriculum design, materials development, student orientation, and teacher training".

In Bangladesh, the teachers are not so aware about the learning styles of the learners. But nowadays newly appointed teachers are trying to apply new techniques of communicative Language Teaching. In this case also they do not show their enthusiasm as it is very difficult to arrange class according to learner's preference in the context of Bangladesh. Again, most of the learners are not aware about their preferred styles. The present research tries to find out the extent of preference of the learners on different styles used in the classroom of Bangladesh. Particularly, this study shows the level of learners support towards a specific styles and how they feel better to learn. So the study also contributes to make the learners aware about their preference and how they will be able to achieve their desired success.

II. Literature Review

Categorization of learning styles

Reid (1995) categorizes learning styles into three major types:

i. *Cognitive learning styles*
ii. *Sensory learning styles*
iii. *Personality learning styles*

a) Cognitive learning styles

Field- independent vs. Field – dependent: Field- independent learners learn more efficiently step by step, from the beginning with analyzing facts and proceeding to ideas. On the contrary, field – dependent learners prefer to learn in context as a whole.

Analytic vs. Global: Analytic learners learn individually, and they prefer to achieve the set goals. Global learners, contrarily, learn more effectively through concrete experience, and by interaction with others.

Reflective vs. Impulsive: Reflective learners learn more effectively if they get some time to consider options before the response is made. Impulsive

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learners, in contrast, are able to respond immediately, and they take risks.

b) Sensory learning styles

Sensory learning styles are further divided into two types: perceptual learning styles and environmental learning styles.

Perceptual learning styles

Auditory learner: An auditory learner learns more effectively through the ears (hearing)

Visual learner: A visual learner learns more effectively through the eyes (seeing)

Haptic learner: A haptic learner learns more effectively through touch and body involvement.

i. *Environmental learning styles*

Physical vs. Sociological: Physical learners learn more effectively when variables such as temperature, sound, light, food, time, and classroom arrangement are considered.

Sociological learners, in contrast, learn more effectively when variables such as group, individual, pair, and level of teacher authority are regarded.

c) Personality learning styles:

Extroversion vs. Introversion: Extroverted learners are always interested to express their views, try to communicate with others to justify their perception and maintain a good relation with others. On the contrary, introverted learners try to learn something individually and independently.

Sensing vs. Perception: Sensing learners learn best from reports of observable facts and happenings and rely on their senses. But perception learners learn more effectively from their meaningful experiences and relationships with others.

Thinking vs. Feeling: thinking learners learn best from impersonal circumstances and logical consequences. On the other hand, feeling learners prefer personalized circumstances and social values.

III. Learners' Learning Preferences

The term "learning style" as used in the literature during the last thirty years or so, has labeled a very broad and relatively diffuse concept (Bedford, 2006). Keeffe (1979:4) defines learning styles as "the composite of characteristic cognitive, affective, and physiological factors that serve as relatively stable indicators of how a learner perceives and interacts with, and responds to the learning environment". However, Oxford and Anderson (1995) add three more aspects to the definition of learning styles: executive aspect; social aspect and behavioral aspect. Hence, they suggest that learning styles have six interrelated aspects:

1. Cognitive elements include preferred or habitual patterns of mental functioning.
2. The executive aspect deals with the degree, to which the person seeks order, organization and closure and manages his or her own learning processes.
3. The affective aspect reflects clusters of attitude, beliefs and values that influence what an individual will pay most attention to in a learning situation.
4. The social aspect concerns the preferred extent of involvement with other people while learning.
5. The psychological aspect involves at least partly anatomically-based sensory and perceptual tendencies of the person.
6. The behavioral aspect is where the learning style relates to a tendency to actively seeking situations compatible with one's own learning preferences (Oxford and Anderson, 1995: 203).

Reid(1987), based on the findings of a survey, distinguished four perceptual learning modalities. These perceptual learning modalities include:

1. Visual learning (for example, reading and studying charts)
2. Auditory learning (for example, listening to lectures or audiotapes)
3. Kinaesthetic learning (involving physical responses, experiential)
4. Tactile learning (hands – on learning, as in building models)

IV. Importance of Learning Style Preferences

Learning styles vary from culture to culture and society to society. There are three major factors for which learning style varies from one learner to another:

i. Cultural factors
ii. Cognitive factors
iii. Personal factors/ psychological factors

Through socialization an individual develops some features of his / her personality. Psychological factors are determined by culture which is shared by the all learners of the society but heterogeneity occurs in the case of cognitive factors. Culture tries to create one kinds of homogeneity among all the members of a society. Thus there are some common styles of learning and teaching among the learners and teachers of a country. Learning styles vary from one learner to another for cognitive factor but to some extent there are some common styles for all learners. CLT shifted the responsibility from teachers to learners and individual learners adopt many styles of learning. The teachers are not that much aware about the learning styles of the learner. So they have to bring out learners likings and disliking in order implementing syllabus, materials and teaching activities. Thus, an awareness of both the teaching and learning styles is necessary to achieve an effective result in the field of learning English as a foreign language in Bangladesh.

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V. Objectives of the Study

The present study aims to identify the strategies, styles and learning preferences that the Higher Secondary students followed while learning English as a foreign language. This study presents an estimated picture about the students' likings, disliking and preferences. At the same time this study investigates the teachers' awareness regarding learners' preferences. As the primary sources of data are the subjects' own insights into the learning process, the focus is on the actions that the learners consciously employ to facilitate learning, and, as Oxford (1989) suggests, make it more enjoyable. The study is concerned with some specific areas:

a) Homogeneous strategies and styles of higher secondary learners' both inside and outside the classroom to advance the learning
b) Whether these strategies contradict with the teachers' awareness and experience
c) Whether the learners' strategies and other modes of learning significantly vary from one another in language learning.

VI. Methodology

Reid's (1987) original study involved the use of a self–reporting questionnaire based on existing learning Data Collection and Analysis style instruments. Before administrating the questionnaire, the students were informed of the objectives and significance of the research. They were also requested to state their real responses. In addition, they were acknowledged for the time they would spend in filling in the questionnaire. The subjects were also informed to ask for any clarifications they might need. After that, the questionnaire was distributed to the subjects. The present study used the same questionnaire in order to determine the perceptual learning style preferences of Bangladeshi learners. There are 30 students are taken from three different colleges of Mymensingh and Tangail. The respondents are first year students of Higher Secondary level from the mainstream of Bangladesh. The questionnaire consisted of 14 questions written in English and a Likert scale (For example, each student was asked to indicate the extent of their agreement or disagreement with statements: *strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, strongly disagree).*

The study also incorporated 8 English teachers from the similar institutions. The teachers are requested to provide their opinions about how far they are aware about the learning preferences of their students and how is the result if they follow the learning preferences of the learners.

Table 1: Questionnaire items and degree of response

Questionnaire items= 13	Strongly agree	agree	undecided	disagree	Strongly disagree
1. I prefer to learn something by doing something in the class	34%	47%	0%	1 3%	6%
2. I learn more when I work with a group	25%	25%	3%	41%	6%
3. I prefer to learn by doing pair work	67%	27%	0%	7%	0%
4. I enjoy speaking at the classroom	27%	34%	10%	19%	10%
5. I remember things I have heard in the class better than things I have read	50%	30%	0%	10%	10%
6. When I study alone I understand things better	27%	24%	0%	34%	15%
7. I learn better in the class when the teacher gives lecture	73%	23%	0%	4%	0%
8. I learn better by reading than listening to others	10%	30%	0%	41%	19%
9. I prefer to learn by listening and taking notes	63%	15%	0%	10%	12%
10. I understand things better in class when I participate in role playing	50%	27%	10%	13%	0%
11. I learn something quickly when the teacher corrects my error then and there	84%	16%	0%	0%	0%
12. I prefer to be corrected by my classmates	63%	15%	0%	10%	12%
13. I learn better when I watch textual videos	27%	24%	23%	13%	13%
14. I learn better when I have freedom to express my views	56%	30%	0%	10	4%

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Levine (2003) describes three types of analysis – descriptive, analytical and contextual. In this present study, the descriptive method is followed for the analysis of the data, because this method will show the exact level of the learners' preference. The data from this study more or less reflect the EFL students' preferences in Bangladesh. For questions the respondents are asked to tick one out of 5 options. After the student completed their task the findings are counted in order to arrange them according to the percentage of the students. From 30 students how many of them prefer which styles are shown in the score of percentage. The detailed analysis of the data, findings, and interpretation are presented in the following pages.

VII. Results and Discussion

In case of language learning there are three types of learners are available in Bangladesh i.e. Visual, auditory and Kinesthetic learners. The learners are categorized according to their preferences in the above table and this way the mostly preferred styles of the learners' come into the light.

a) *Visual Learning*

The data shows that visual strategies are followed by the learners but in this case they show mixed attitude. In the Table1 it is seen that 30% student agree to learn by reading than listening to others. Again, 10% of the student strongly agreed with this statement. It shows that 40% student like to learn by reading and seeing something. In case of learning through watching textual videos 24% students agreed and 27% student strongly agreed with this style. But the number of disagreement is also not so small to be ignored there as it is 13% in both level of disagreement. The variation occurs for cognitive and psychological factors. Moreover, 27% students strongly agreed to study alone and 24% also agreed to this view. Thus, it is seen that a wide number student prefer to learn individually, seeing something on the page or on the multimedia. There are also a few students who are not aware about their preference regarding watching textual videos though they are well aware of learning by reading individually.

b) *Auditory Learning*

The findings showed that auditory learning got preference from the learners to a great extent. In the question no 5, the scores of preference in the column of strongly agree and agree are 50% and 30% respectively. The indication is that students prefer to learn by hearing whether from teachers or from classmates. This issue again becomes clearer through their strong preference towards question no. 7 and 9. The higher secondary learners of Bangladesh are greatly devoted to their teachers lecture but it goes against the basic philosophy of communicative language teaching. So auditory learning is also mostly preferred by the learners.

c) *Kinesthetic Learning*

Kinesthetic learning styles include group work, pair work, speaking independently at the class, and also role playing. The findings showed that the learners are aware of their learning styles and their strong preference regarding question no.1 2, 3, 4, 10, and 14. The percentage of their preferences is also remarkable. One thing is clear in the findings that the learners prefer pair work more than group work. In case of question no2 (group work) the percentage of strongly agree and agree is-25%-25%. Again, in case of pair work the number is- 67%-27%. So pair work is more preferable by the learners than the group works. The students want to talk freely in the classroom but in case of enjoyment the preference varies. The learners are showing their interest in communicating in the class but the preference of question no.4 showed that above 5o% of the students do not enjoy speaking at the class. It shows that they are not eager to take the responsibility of learning on their shoulder and want the teacher to guide them as a facilitator.

The findings of the question no. 11 and 12 showed that almost all the student prefer to be corrected by their teachers then and there as the percentage strongly agree and agree is 84%-16% (que.11) and 63%-16%(que.12). But there are some learners who feel humiliated to be corrected by their classmates. The strong preference towards error correction shows learners dependence on their teachers. They think that teachers are their guardians and it is their responsibility to follow their guidelines to achieve their goal of learning.

It is to be noted that students feel hesitated to answer the questions while conducting interview though they prefer kinesthetic learning styles. It is questionable whether they are really learning actively like their preference or these styles are only attractive to them.

d) *Teacher's Interviews*

In the interview, teachers are asked about the learning preferences of their students. The teachers show mixed attitude towards the learning style preferences of the learners regarding communicative method. The questions cover the area of communicative classroom activities. They have different opinions on the effectiveness of the preferred styles of second language learning.

The opinion of the 6 teachers conflicts with the mostly preferred styles of the learners. They do not agree with the kinesthetic and global styles of learning. For example, one teacher said,

The students prefer group work and pair work only a period of time. As you (the researcher) asked them about these styles they showed their strong preference. I do not find them that much active in the class. Even they are not willing to give an answer of my question. It seems unnatural to me that they prefer

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learning by participating in the class and hesitate to talk with teacher. It can be enjoyable to them only for a few days but language achievement is not possible. The text book follows the basic philosophy of Communicative English but I think it needs more revise. Most of the students are introvert and they become more benefitted from teachers' lecture. I think they are not able to take responsibility to learn the foreign language by themselves. It is not possible to arrange classes according to their preference because it will bring a hazardous situation both for the students and teachers. (College teacher)

Others felt that it is impossible to arrange class according to the students' preference because the classroom size is large and it is unmanageable to them. The teacher cannot reach all the students and to make them speak during the class. They want to teach the students the correct structures or correct pronunciation in every possible ways. One teacher said,

If I allow them to speak with each other in the classroom very few of them will speak English. There is a little possibility of speaking correct English. If I continue it long run they will learn each others' mistake. Again, when I correct them in every step they feel shy and demotivated to carry on. They are doing well in the exam hearing teachers' lecture and learn correct English. If I switch from my preference to their style the learning will not be effective. If they learn the language first they can express it wherever they need to use English. Without the basic foundation they will not be able to use it rather it will create a haphazard situation in the classroom. (Collage teacher)

However, there are 4 teachers who are trying to follow the students' preference. Actually, they are not following learners' learning style but the communicative text book. These teachers have some training on the communicative text book. The task and activities of the text book require a wide range of learners' participation. As the data of the students' show that majority of the students are global and kinesthetic who prefer to learn by doing and sharing something in the class. These teachers are aware about the learners' preference and arranging classes according to it. In this case one of the teachers said,

'I found the learners' interest in the task and activities of the text book and tried to arrange it. But it is very difficult to make them listen to others speech while one group is performing. Everybody wants to speak and none to listen. One thing I want to mention that the purpose of learning is not served well in this way because the students' take it as a form of entertainment not as learning. So they are reckless of using it and do not heed to others. Everybody is eagerly waiting for their own floor or getting worried about one's own performance. Thus the collaborative activities are a failure. Listening and reading skills do not find importance to them as they do not go for in detail reading texts.' (College teacher)

'I have arranged several times the visual adaptations of some interesting texts in the classroom. In this case they are very much interested to enjoy it and they get involved with the theme. When I showed them some text related situation they failed to pick up the language by seeing or hearing it. Students try to form group only with those who are advanced and those who are extroverted. Thus, majority do not feel interested to communicate in the classroom.' (College teacher)

'I try to follow the task and activities of the text book but it requires more time and the syllabus cannot be completed within time. The students are a bit careless in learning this process because they think it is not helpful for the exam though they know the necessity of it. So, the overall learning process is hampered. Moreover, the students cannot rely on each other and always look for the teacher's active presence in the classroom. They feel hesitate to make argument with teacher though they have full freedom to speak. They feel more comfortable when they listen to the teacher's lecture.' (College teacher)

e) Cultural influence on learning style

The study shows that there is a gap between learners learning preference and the awareness of the teachers. The problem lies both in learners and teachers. The learners are trying to cope with the changing nature of learning mode of CLT and the teachers consider these strategies ineffective. Those who are aware about this change in learning styles are also not at ease because they do not get desired output from the learners. Culture is one important issue in this regard for which both teachers and learners are failed to cope with the amalgamated classroom situation. The awareness of western culture will facilitate learners' understanding and use of a second language but their native culture has influenced their perceptions of how a second language is learned and taught. There are some cultures of learning in Bangladesh e.g. teachers have absolute authority I the classroom, students show great respect to the teacher and students do not consider challenging teachers in public a good habit. It is often take the form of knowledge transmission from teacher to students.

In other words, the "culture of learning" shapes the way a second language is learned and taught. In this sense, knowledge of the different perceptions, beliefs and values inherent in culture of learning will facilitate mutual understanding and contribute to effective teaching and learning outcome. In Bangladeshi context, teachers are expected to be knowledgeable, considerate, and play parental roles in the learning setting. The teacher-student interaction is not lubricated with the democratic oil of warmth and first names, but with the oil of respect.

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So it is seen that both the teachers and students are in a transitional period with the adapted teaching learning styles which the method of second language learning deserves. Those who are aware of the changing situation become auditory or kinesthetic learners or even global learners and same is in the case of teachers.

VIII. Suggestions

The objective behind conducting this study was to come across the findings that could feed into classroom practice, and provide guidance for teachers and learners as well as material designers and syllabus planners. As the study shows both the learners and teachers are equally important to make the L2 learning successful. Not only that but also a culture sensitive methodology is also needed to be implemented for ESL classroom. The teachers cannot be blamed that they are not aware because those who has already implemented the learners' preference are not wholly satisfied. Apart from the above-mentioned concepts, some bridging strategies are suggested here:

1. The teachers can use instruments to identify students' needs, including classroom activity preferences, develop self-aware learners, and encourage changes in students' behavior.
2. To alleviate the tension for the students, teachers should help them recognize the merit inherent in the communicative approach, be aware of the need to shift gradually from their previous learning models to communicative methods.
3. Teachers also need to diversify their teaching styles to meet the learners' needs and classroom activity preferences, at least in the initial period. Ur (1996) argues that activities in class should be varied, and a varied lesson plan is more likely to cater to a wide range of learning styles and strategies.
4. The teacher should reach those students who are not participating in the classroom activities and make them interacting with the teacher. Gradually they will be able to communicate with others confidently. Teachers need to adapt classroom materials to make them user-friendly and to help them to express themselves freely without feeling embarrassed when they make mistakes.
5. As there are some practical difficulties in classroom teachers should arrange peer work and group discussion should be avoided in order to manage the upcoming chaos.
6. Communicative teaching process requires high proficiency from the part of the teacher. So teachers should be trained about the overall teaching procedures and make them aware of the learners preferences. The students should be given counseling to be aware of their individual learning styles as well as the necessity of the communication in L2.
7. Good rapport also needs to be built between teachers and learners. A good relationship between teachers and students is very important to keep harmony and show respect for teachers from students--a sort of "family relationship" that places emphasis on respect, harmony, and caring. If teachers are concerned about nothing but teaching English in the classroom, students might feel disappointed when they face this style of relationship and will be afraid of interacting with the teacher.

IX. Conclusion

This empirical evidences of this study shows that students demonstrate diverse learning styles of which teachers are not that much aware. Learners prefer to learn in group and mostly in pairs. They like to participate in the classroom and at the same time expect teacher's presence similarly. Still they wait eagerly to be explained by the teachers while doing something and prefer to be corrected by the teacher then and there. Majority does not hesitate to be corrected by the peers. The auditory learners prefer to hear teacher's lecture or others conversation and they even do not participate in doing something. Though students showed interest towards visual learning teachers opposed this saying that they were not able to pick up the language by seeing it.

The teachers those who are trying to adopt the styles preferred by the students are also facing some problem. The difficulties that the teachers are facing are caused by the cultural behavior of Bangladeshi students. Communicative language teaching demands learner's authority in the class which is conflicting reality. Teachers should consider culture-related style differences as they plan how to teach, and make a conscious effort to include various learning styles in their daily lesson plans.

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The Importance of Jerusalem among Abrahamic Faiths as a Tool for Inter-Faith Dialogue and Peace

By Omomia O. Austin

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Abstract- The Abrahamic faiths also referred to as Abrahamic religions, consist of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. These religions commonly lay claim to the fact that they all originated from Abraham. They therefore contest that they are directly linked to Abraham. The earliest of the Abrahamic faiths is Judaism, closely followed by Christianity, while the most recent is Islam. The study attempts to examine the importance of the city of Jerusalem to the Abrahamic faiths. To a large extent they all claim some level of relationship with Jerusalem. It is the aim of this study to examine how their common relationship with Jerusalem can engender inter-faith dialogue and unity which stands out as one the major concerns in the world today. The study employed historical and sociological methodology in its investigation. It is recommended that the Abrahamic faiths should appreciate the fact that their relationship with Jerusalem should be explored as a formidable panacea for establishing unity and inter-faith dialogue. The city of Jerusalem should be seen as a symbol of unity rather than that of hatred, war and morbid enmity.

Keywords: abrahamic faiths, dialogue, inter-faith, jeru-salem, peace, tool.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF JERUSALEM AMONG ABRAHAMIC FAITHS AS A TOOL FOR INTERFAITH DIALOGUE AND PEACE

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I. Introduction

There are varied definitions of the word religion. However, they all converge at the point of religion referring to belief in "the supernatural". It is instructive to assert that religion has a span of influence in almost all aspects of man's life. The importance of religion to man is manifest in his mode of practice. The word religion, according to Omoregbe (2012), derives from three Latin words as its roots: "*Ligare*" (meaning to bind), "*relegare*" (meaning to unite, to link together) and "*religious*" (meaning relationship). This, according to him, means that "religion is essentially a relationship; a link established between two persons, namely, a human person and a divine person believed to exist". This depth of relationship is expressed by most religious adherents. Thus, there are different religious groups prevalent in the world. However, this paper sets to examine the import of Jerusalem to the Abrahamic faiths.

What then is the Abrahamic faith or Abrahamic religions? Abrahamic faith or Abrahamic religion, according to Smith (2012), "is religions that share the patriarch Abraham in their lineage, although he plays different roles in different Abrahamic religions". He further asserts that Christianity, Islam and Judaism are all considered to be Abrahamic religions, because Abraham appears in the religious texts of all these faiths. On the strength of this, he opined that, more than half of the world's population is believed to identify with Abrahamic faith.

The main Abrahamic faith: Christianity, Islam and Judaism have outstanding similarities. They are monotheistic, thus believe that God is a "transcendent creator-figure and the source of moral law". Their claim of a direct lineage to Abraham is exemplified in the fact that: the bible, which is the basic text of Christianity (especially the Old Testament), lays claim to a relationship with Abraham. The Islamic tradition believe that Muhammed, an Arab, is the descendant of Abraham's son, Ismeal. While, the Torah, a basic text believed by Judaism, records that Abraham is the ancestor of the Israelites through his son Isaac, born to Sarah, through a promise.

The main objective of this paper is to examine the area of convergence between the Abrahamic faiths. The paper will therefore focus on the import of Jerusalem in Abrahamic faith. The attempt, in this regards, is to examine the importance of Jerusalem to the three religions: Judaism, Christianity and Islam. This will engender inter-faith dialogue and peace, which are part of the panaceas for peaceful co-existence and sustainable development.

II. The Geographical Description of the City of Jerusalem

The city of Jerusalem stands at latitude 3146 North and longitude of 3514 East (Peters, 1985). Other variant names are Yerushalayima, Al – Quds. Jerusalem is also described as standing on a rocky plateau, and bounded on the East by the valley of the Kidron and by the Wadi Er Rababi (or valley of Hinom) on the West and South. The city of Jerusalem has its municipal boundaries as East Jerusalem (predominant Arab). It refers to the part of the city annexed in 1949 by Jordan, and administered by Israel since 1968. The city is currently the capital and administrative seat of government of the state of Israel. The city is said to have been named by King David when he made it the Jewish

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capital. In BCE 1500, King David captured the city from the Jebusites and named it Jerusalem, the capital city of the Jews (Jordan, 2012).

III. The History of the City of Jerusalem

Around the 10th Century BC, David was elected King by all the tribes of Israel. He moved his capital from the traditional Canaanite site of power located at Hebron to the Jebusite fortress on Mount Zion. According to Kark and Oren-Nordheim (2001), King David, then "declared the surrounding twelve acres along the Southern slope of Mount Moriah as the city of David" According to them, part of the site was already walled, and the Isrealities completed the job. The climax of the entire affairs was when King David brought the Ark of the Covenant to the new city of Jerusalem. This, no doubt solidified the city's symbolic power. The king further bought the threshing floor from the Jebusite King to build the temple. The completion of the temple, however, fell on his success –son Solomon.

In 597BCE, King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon captured Jerusalem, forcing all the skilled and wealthy inhabitants into exile in Babylon. He installed a regent, Zedekiah. However, the Babylonians came again in 586 BCE and sacked Jerusalem, destroyed Solomon's temple and forced the remaining Jews into exile. In view of this experience, Philipp and Rieniels (2006) submitted that, 'nothing remains of the original temple; therefore any understanding of the temple's original layout relies on detailed Biblical descriptions.

Another attempt was made at rebuilding the temple. In 516 BCE, King Darius I rebuilt the temple. Cyrus the great, conquered Babylon at this time and ordered that exiled Jews can return to their native land if they so wish. The city of Jerusalem went through series of attacks and counter attacks until the coming of the Romans. During the reign of Herod, he expanded the size of the Temple mount.

In the early seventh century, there was conflict between the Byzantine armies and the Sassanid's who were vying for the control of Jerusalem. The Byzantines surrendered the city of Jerusalem peacefully to the zealous armies of Islam who had gained ground in the South.

Abu-Mannah (2012), maintained that, the new Umayyad rulers of Jerusalem decided to "build their grandest religious buildings on the slope of Mount Moriah. The Temple mount is now the home of the 'Dome of the Rock' and Al-Aqs Mosque". There arose an abrupt end to the four and a half centuries of Muslim rule in Jerusalem during the crusades. The crusaders captured Jerusalem in 1099, and they dramatically reshaped the city. Adrian (2001) argued that the first priority of the crusaders was to "embellish existing churches and to rededicate Islamic buildings to other uses". This mandate was followed as the "Augustinian Monastic Order converted the 'Dome of the Rock' into a church". The first monarch of the short – lived Christian kingdom, Baldwin I of Edessa, also turned the al-Aqs Mosque into his palace. There was also an urban planning mandate to turn Jerusalem into a unique capital of Christendom.

The Muslims took over Jerusalem again in 1188. There was a treaty between Saladin who took over Jerusalem at that time and Richard I of England. They agreed that Jerusalem would remain a Muslim city, where Christian's pilgrims will be welcome, but taxed (Philip and Rieniets, 2006).

In early 13th century, the city of Jerusalem was recaptured by the crusaders again. Abu-Mannah (1990), concluded that after "ten years, Turkish invaders put a final end to Christian rule in Jerusalem. The Mamluks, a powerful caste of Muslim soldiers, seized power for themselves and ruled Egypt and Syria, including Jerusalem, until the dawning of the Ottoman Empire". Finally, in 1917, the city surrendered to the British.

From 1917 to 1946, all of Palestine was under British control and Jerusalem for the first time after the crusaders, became a national headquarters/capital. The United Nations in 1947, voted for the division of Palestine into the Jewish and Arab state. They accepted that Greater Jerusalem should be an internationally administered zone. And a year following, Jerusalem was "proclaimed the capital of modern state of Israel"(Kark and Oren-Nordheim, 2001). In 1967, Israel began to administer all of Jerusalem after a war with surrounding Arab states.

The economy of Jerusalem is built more on government functions, constructions and tourism. Tourism remains the major source of income for the city of Jerusalem.

a) Importance of Jerusalem to the Abrahamic faith

The Abrahamic faith: Judaism, Christianity and Islam believe that Jerusalem is important to them. According to them, their faith started here. They have chosen Jerusalem as their holy land (Jordan, 2012). According to Jordan (2012), the three religions came from one family, that is, the family of Abraham. The Jews believe that the ancestor of the Israelites is Prophet Abraham. The Muslims believe that his son Ishmael is the traditional ancestor of the Arabs. While the Christian tradition described him as the "father in faith" (Romans 4). This further suggests that the three religions came from the same source (Hunter, 2012). These religions account for more than half of the world's total population today.

It is important, on the strength of the aforementioned, to consider, the importance of Jerusalem to the Abrahamic faith. This will be considered as follows:

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b) Importance of Jerusalem to Judaism

The city of Jerusalem bears a strong religious significance to Judaism. The first temple built by King Solomon in 10th century BCE was located in Jerusalem. This has made the city to serve as the political and spiritual nexus of Judaism. In AD73, Jerusalem was destroyed by the Romans who expelled the Jews from the land (Jordan, 2012). In spite of this, it had been the Jewish capital since BCE 1500, when King David captured it from the Jebusites.

Apart from the above significance of Jerusalem to Judaism, it should be noted that the Jews see Jerusalem as their focal point of prayer. This means that, "the Jews when they pray, wherever they are on the surface of the earth, face towards Jerusalem. In Hebrew, The focal point of prayer is referred to as Misrach" (Jordan, 2012).

It should also be noted that, the city was named Jerusalem by King David when he made it the Jewish capital. The implication of this is that, Jerusalem is the location of the most sacred site of Judaism, the Temple Mount. This is where the two temples were located, thus the city served as the center of Judaism.

In the prayer of an average Jew, Jerusalem features prominently. And he or she feels the heart with hope and the soul with longing. It is also seen as the eternal Jewish city.

As they consider it a symbol of a future time of peace. It is also a "symbol of Zionism, a hopeful yearning to be free". It is believed by most Jews that Muslims, Christians, Jews and all people, should be welcome in Jerusalem, regardless of their faith.

It is the city of attraction as most Christians all over the would undertake holy pilgrimage to various spiritual sites to strengthen their faith and understanding. This further adds to its significance to Judaism, as it plays host to such pilgrimages.

c) Importance of Jerusalem to Christianity

No doubt, most Christians generally believe that Jerusalem is central to most events of the New Testament. Apart from this, it is traditionally believed that most events in the childhood and adulthood life of Jesus Christ took place in Jerusalem. Furthermore, it was in Jerusalem that Jesus Christ was tried, put to death and rose again. These events are given prominent considerations by the Christian faith since they stand as the main pillars that give credence to the Christian belief. They are definitely spiritual distinctive on which the Christian faith hinges.

The emperor Constantine accepted/adopted Christianity in the fourth century. When the mother, Queen Helena, visited the city of Jerusalem, it was then decided that the holy sites associated with the last days of Jesus Christ where then identified.

The city of Jerusalem also served as the site where great churches were built; most notable of them was the Holy Sepulcher. This attracted many pilgrims to the city. It is also on record that Jerusalem provides accommodation for the growing Christian community and pilgrims. There were also prayer facilities in the city of Jerusalem. Apart from this, Jerusalem then served as a place where wealthy Christians built monasteries, convents, hospices, churches and chapels. However, the Christian rule ended in 638 CE when the Muslims conquered Jerusalem. However, in the 12th century, Christian rule was again restored in Jerusalem through the crusaders, who then established the Latin Kingdom. This lasted for another century.

d) The importance of Jerusalem to Islam

Apart from Judaism and Christianity, Islam as one of the Abrahamic faith, holds the city of Jerusalem in great esteem. Islam believes that Jerusalem served as the destination of Prophet Mohammad's night journey and ascension (Isra and Mi'raj). Apart from the significance associated with Jerusalem, Muslims believe that the first Muslims directed their prayer towards the city of Jerusalem. The city of Jerusalem is regarded by Muslims as Islam's third holiest place after Mecca and Medina.

It is also commonly believed by the Muslims that Jerusalem was where Prophet Mohammed was taken to heaven; hence the 'Dome of the Rock' is built here. This is regarded as one of the greatest achievements in the history of architecture. The 'Dome of the Rock' is of great importance to Muslims, because they claim that it has the foot prints of Prophet Mohammed (Abu-Mannah, 2012). They believed that when you go inside the 'Dome of the Rock' you will find both the footprints and fingerprints of Prophet Mohammed. According to them, the prophet made these imprints before he ascended to the sky. This further reminds them of the story of the "Night Journey", and as they go into the "Dome of the Rock" they are reminded of the story of the "Night Journey" hence they are closer to the prophet.

The Muslims believe that the "Night Journey" is situated in Jerusalem. According to them, the prophet was instructed to go on a journey at night with a winged horse and an angel called Gabriel. Their argument is that the blessing of five prayers a day came from here. They are always desirous to be closer to where the story originated. The Muslims are said to face Jerusalem in prayer, hence it was called the first of the Qiblahs (the direction of prayer). It was only later that this direction was changed and redirected to the Kabah in Mecca, but this did not diminish the importance of Jerusalem among the Muslims (Abu-Mannah, 2012).

It is believed by the Muslims that there is a spiritual link between all the prophets and faiths. According to Abu-Mannah (2012), it was in Jerusalem that prophet Mohammed met past prophets and led them in prayer. The prophet is quoted as saying that "A

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Journey should not be taken (with the intention of worship) except to three mosques: the sacred Mosque in Mecca, my Mosque in Median, and the Masjid al-Aqsa (the furthest mosque) in Jerusalem" (Abu-Mannah, 2012). This could be commonly argued as one of the reason why most Muslims hold Jerusalem in high esteem.

IV. Conclusion

The place of Jerusalem in all the Abrahamic faiths has been articulated above in order to appreciate the immense importance of inter-faith dialogue and peace both in Nigeria and the world as a whole. It is obvious, from the foregoing that they all hold the city of Jerusalem in high esteem. This goes to highlight the relationship between the Abrahamic faiths: Judaism, Christianity and Islam. It is instructive to note that they all lay claim to some level of connection to Jerusalem. The writer therefore believes that this could be explored as a formidable tool in building the right inter-faith dialogue and unity among the Abrahamic faiths. Consequently, entrenching peace in the Middle East in particular, and the world in general.

V. Recommendations

- The acknowledgement of the Abrahamic faith of the significance of Jerusalem should orchestrate the value of co-existence among the adherents of Abrahamic faith.
- The city of Jerusalem should be acknowledged by adherents of Abrahamic faith as playing the principal role of highlighting some of their historical distinctive.
- The need for inter-faith dialogue and peace is further orchestrated by their connection with Jerusalem.

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The Relationship between Resilience, Psychological Distress and Subjective Well- Being among Dengue Fever Survivors

By Dr. Khalid Mahmood & Abdul Ghaffar
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Abstract- The purpose of the study was to explore the relationship between resilience, psychological distress and subjective well-being among the survivors of dengue fever. It was hypothesized that there would be significant relationship among resilience, psychological distress and subjective well-being among the dengue fever. It was correlation study in which cross-sectional research design was used. The sample size was one hundred (N=100) survivors which comprises of fifty male and fifty female dengue survivors. The sample was drawn by using purposive sampling strategy which is a technique of non-probability sampling because it is the nature of population which is survivors so this type of sampling is helpful for recruit sample in the study. Three scales Trait Resilience Checklist (Hiew, et al 2000), Psychological Distress Scale (Kessler, et al 1992) and Subjective Happiness Scale (Lyubomirsky, 1999) were used to measure resilience, psychological distress and subjective well-being respectively. SPSS-20 was used to run statistical analyses. The results showed that there is significant positive correlation between resilience and subjective well-being among survivors of dengue fever. Moreover, there is significant negative relationship exist between psychological distress and subjective well-being, and between resilience and psychological distress.

Keywords: psychological distress, resilience, subjective well-being.

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Keywords: psychological distress, resilience, subjective well-being.

I. Introduction

The present study investigates resilience, psychological distress and subjective well-being in survivor of dengue fever. It provides important information about post traumatic growth and post infection implications of dengue fever for the survivors and how these two aspects correlates with their subjective well-being. Unfortunately there is strong probability that dengue fever might erupt in the form of an epidemic every year so clinicians should keep an eye on mental health along with physical health of their patients. Dengue fever leads to cause stress and serious psychological problems in its survivors and these problems have an adverse impact on subjective happiness of dengue fever survivors. So, current study investigates the extent to which dengue survivors are influenced by psychological distress and its effect on subjective well-being and to which extent personality trait resilience contributes to their subjective well-being. People are also influenced by the way the information related to the epidemic are demonstrated on different platforms such as media campaign and printed literature. In Pakistani scenario people have become very anxious for about outbreak of epidemic like dengue fever. As Pakistan is an under-developing country and literacy rate is not encourage able so they are in believe whatever is showing and telecasting on media. So public in general and people who recovered from dengue in special are in fear to catch into fever again. Hence this effected on their daily functioning and subjective well-being. So the current research examines how personality trait resilience related to subjective well-being and what is the relationship exists between psychological distress and subjective well-being. This study also focuses on the predictors of subjective well-being.

Charney (2004) has defined resilience is a process of well adaption in the situation of trauma, tragedy or any other significant event of stress. He further said that resilience is not a personality trait rather it involves behavior, thought or action that can be learned by anyone. There are major three factors that are associated with resilience named as intrinsic, family and environment factor. According to Caron and Liu (2010) psychological distress is a negative state of mental health that may affect individual directly or indirectly throughout lifetime and connections with other physical and mental health conditions. There are a number of social determinist of psychological distress that are education, employment status, income, family structure. Subjective well-being is a state of mind that brings satisfaction and happiness (Koenig, McCullough & Larson, 2001). Well-being is considered a true joy. The cognitive perspective of happiness consisted of constructive assessment of an individual's life. The affective component of happiness is a collective sense

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of wellness. Self-determination theory is based on mental growth, truthfulness, and subjective wellbeing. The Self Determination Theory postulated that wellbeing can be completed from the fulfillment of competence, relatedness, and autonomy. Dengue has become a very hot topic in last few years. Formal work was conducted on Dengue in 1953. Now-a-days, it has become a threatening disease that is expending everywhere in the world. It is diffused by blood (Guzman, 2010). The symptoms of dengue fever are high fever and frequent episodes of flow that sometimes can result into death. It is also accompanied by headache and muscular fatigue. Dengue patients complain poor hunger, nausea, and sickness. Severe symptoms remain more than one week and appetite last more than two or three weeks (Holmes & Twiddy, 2003).

The patients of dengue fever experienced bad quality of life (Lum, et al 2008; Martelli, 2008; & Suarez, et al, 2004). Studied are showed that there is significant positive relation between resilience and subjective well-being among survivors of dengue fever (Alishba, 2001; Watson & Shakhum, 2001; Rahmani, 2012; Lee, 2009; Trang, 2011; Ismail & Rafique, 2014; & Khalid & Malik, 2012). The relationship between psychological distress and subjective well-being is significant negative associated with each other (Deela, 2011; Stoeckle, Zola, & Davidson, 1964; McGarry, et al, 2013; Ismail & Rafique, 2014; Jabeen, 2012; Arif & Malik, 2012; Gill, Ahmedi, & Irfan, 2010; Shahid & Amjad, 2012; Shahzadi & Fatima, 2013; & Shareef & Gill, 2014). Researchers showed that there is significant gender difference exist on resilience among survivors of dengue fever (Khalid & Malik, 2012; Qasim & Jamal, 2013; Jabeen, 2012; & Ismail & Rafique, 2014).

a) Rationale of the study

Human beings through history have been affected by epidemic disease. Those who suffer from epidemics also face many psychological implications and unfortunately Pakistan is at high risk of being hit by epidemics because of many obvious reasons such as unsafe drinking water, poor sanitary system, less awareness, low literacy rate, un- cleanliness and dearth of vaccination trends. So these conditions promote spread of infection diseases and different forms of epidemics outbreaks in different sections of country. These epidemics affect public biologically as well as psychologically not only in sufferers but also in survivors. Special attentions should be given to promote their psychological well-being. So the current study investigates the relationship between resilience, psychological distress and subjective well-being in the survivors of dengue fever patients. The findings of this study provides important information about subjective well-being of survivors that will help psychologists and policy makers and all those who want to develop rehabilitation programs for effected populations. The present study is an attempt to study how dengue fever affected individuals' subjective well-being.

i. *Hypotheses*

1. There would be a significant positive relationship between resilience and subjective well-being among survivors of dengue fever.
2. There would be a significant negative relationship between psychological distress and subjective well-being among survivors of dengue fever.
3. There would be a significant negative relationship between resilience and psychological distress among survivors of dengue fever.
4. Subjective well-being would be predicted by resilience and psychological well-being among survivors of dengue fever.
5. There would be significant gender difference on resilience, psychological distress and subjective well-being among survivors of dengue fever.

II. Methodology

a) Participants

Purposive sampling technique used in this study which is a technique of non-probability sampling to recruited sample because it is easy to locate potential sample for study. Sample size was hundred (N=100) in the current study which comprises on fifty (n=50) males and fifty (n=50) females which was collected from different universities and different clinics.

i. *Inclusion Criteria*

- People who were diagnosed with dengue fever and recover from it.
- The age range will 19-45 years.

ii. *Exclusion Criteria*

- People who are diagnosed with dengue fever but not yet recover from it.
- People who recovered from dengue fever but still suffering from other disease.
- People recovered from any other disease will not be included.

b) Research Design

It is a co-relational study in which cross-sectional research design used.

c) Operational Definitions

i. *Resilience*

According to Smith (2000) resilience is defined as the ability to bounce back from a traumatic event. Resilience refers the individual's score on Brief Resilience Scale (BRS).

ii. *Psychological Distress*

Psychological distress is defined as the state of tension produced by some kind of psychological, social and physical pressure (Kessler, 1992). Psychological Distress refers the individual's score on Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K-10).

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iii. *Subjective Well-being*

Subjective well-being is defined as person's cognitive and affective evaluation of once life. This evaluation includes emotional reaction to event as well as cognitive judgment of satisfaction (Diener et al., 2000). Subjective well-being refers the individual's score on Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS).

d) Tool for Data Collection

Followings are the instruments that were used in the present study.

1. Trait Resilience Checklist (TRC)
2. Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K-10)
3. Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS)

i. *Trait Resilience Checklist (TRC)*

Hiew's et al (2000) Trait Resilience Checklist will be used to measure trait resilience. This checklist consists of eighteen items that will describe the respondents as they were generally in their past. The respondent will rate each statement on a 5-point scale (from strongly agree = 1 to strongly agree = 5). It has two subscales named as inter-trait resilience and intra-trait resilience scale. Inter-trait resilience items are 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14 and 16 while intra-trait resilience items are 2, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, and 18. The total aggregate of both scales determined the level of resilience in subjects. The Chronbach's Alpha of inter-trait resilience is $\alpha = .94$ for the present research. The Chronbach's Alpha of intra-trait resilience is $\alpha = .95$ for the present research.

ii. *Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K-10)*

The Kessler Psychological Distress Scale was developed by Kessler in 1992. It comprises of ten questions and each question has five options (1= none of time to 5= all of time). Cut off score of the scale is 33. High score on scale means individual has high level of psychological distress and vice versa. The Chronbach's Alpha of psychological distress scale is $\alpha = .91$ for the present research.

iii. *Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS)*

Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS) was developed by Sonja Lyubomirsky in 1999. This scale is also known as General Happiness Scale This scale consists of four items and each item has seven options (1= not at all to 7= a great deal). In this scale item number 4 is reverse coded. Average score of the four items is an individual score. The maximum score is 7. The average happiness score is runs from about 4.5 to 5.5. The Chronbach's Alpha of subjective happiness scale is $\alpha = .89$ for the present research.

e) Procedure

Initially, the constructs, population, sampling technique, sample size and tools to measure constructs are finalized with supervisor. Secondly, due permission is sought from authors of the scales to use and translate their scales in this study via email. Thirdly, the selected measures were translated in Urdu. MAPI guidelines were used for translation. Committee method was used for translation. Five drafts were prepared of translation the mean age of the experts were twenty six years and mean education were master. Then these drafts presented in front of committee and consensus was brought and then final translated version was ready. Then, researcher tested the translated versions on a sample of fifteen participants. Researcher personally approach to selected sample and explained the purposive and nature of the study and requested to them to participate in the study and requested them that please write any recommendation regarding any difficulty to them in understanding of translated versions. Then after pilot study the researcher approached the selected sample and explained them the nature, purpose and duration of the study and also explained them their rights to participate in the study. Their informed consents were taken and ensured them that their information will keep in secret and their information will only be used for research purposive. Then, those people who are motivated were included in sample and all others discarded from sample. Then, three scales, Trait Resilience Checklist, Kessler Psychological Distress Scale and Subjective Happiness Scale along with demographic sheet filled from them at their convince time and place. Demographic information sheet was prepared on the basis of previous literature. The process of data collection took almost three weeks. It was requested to all participants that they filled the questionnaires on the spot and return the researcher. Researcher was present to answer any query to the sample. After the collection of data the participants thanked and acknowledged by researcher for their priceless contributions in the study.

f) Statistical Analysis

Data was analyzed on SPSS-20. Initially the reliability analysis was used to determine reliability of the scales for present sample. Then, descriptive statistics obtained. Hypothesis of the present study were investigated by using Person Product Moment Correlation and Independent Sample t-test and for prediction Regression Analysis was be run.

g) Ethical Consideration

The written permission obtained from authors to use and to translate their scale in the present research. The consent of participants also be taken.

III. Results

The current research was aimed to investigate relationship among resilience, psychological distress and subjective well-being in dengue survivors. Three scales and one demographic information sheet were used for the collection of data. Different tests were used for analysis of data. Reliability was determined for all scales that were used in this study for present sample.

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Descriptive statistics were used for the calculation of demographic variables. Results were shown in the following tables.

Table 1 : Psychometric analysis of scales (N=100)

Scales Name	Alpha	Item No	*M(SD)*
Resilience Checklist			
Inter-resilience	.94	08	23.51(7.14)
Intra-resilience	.95	10	29.11(9.19)
Psychological Distress Scale (K-10)	.91	10	34.39(6.04)
Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS)	.89	04	15.65(3.12)

Note: α= reliability coefficient, M= Mean, SD= Standard Deviation

Table 1 showed the reliability coefficients of Resilience Checklist, Psychological distress and Subjective Happiness Scale. The reliability values of assessment measures were significant enough to carry on further analysis in accordance with the present research hypotheses.

Table 2 : Descriptive Statistics of Demographic Variables (N=100)

Variables	*M(SD)*	*n(%)*
Age	31.74(6.45)	
Gender		
Men		50(50)
Women		50(50)
Family Structure		
Joint Family Structure		28(28)
Nuclear Family Structure		72(72)
Attack of dengue		
One time		57(57)
More than one time		43(43)
Treatment from		
Government Hospital		76(76)
Private hospital/ Clinic		24(24)

The results given in the table 2 indicates that there were 50 men and 50 women participants of present research. The age range of the participants was from (*19-45*) (*M=31.74, SD=6.45*) years. Further 28% participants were living in joint family structure, while 72% of participants were living in nuclear family structure. Similarly from the sample 57% participants experienced dengue fever one time and 43% suffered from dengue fever more than once. The above table further showed that the majority of sample got treatment from government hospitals as the frequency was 76% while 24% got treatment from private hospitals or private clinics.

It was hypothesized that resilience is likely to be significantly positive correlated with subjective well-being and negative correlated with psychological distress. Further it was also hypothesized that psychological is likely to be significantly negative correlated with subjective well-being. Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used to test these relationships that are given below in table 3.

Table 3 : Summary of Inter-correlations, Means, and Standard Deviations for Resilience, Psychological Distress and Subjective Well-being

Variables	*1*	*2*	*3*	*M*	*SD*
1. Resilience	-	-0.79**	0.80**	52.62	16.11
2.Psychological distress	-		-0.76**	34.39	6.04
3.Subjective well-being	-		-	15.85	3.12

*Note: **p< .001, M= Mean, SD= Standard Deviation*

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Results of Pearson product moment correlation analysis revealed that resilience significantly positively correlated with the subjective well-being at $p < .001$. Further the table showed that psychological distress is significantly negative correlated with resilience and subjective well-being and the level of significance is $p < .001$.

It was hypothesized that subjective well-being is predicted by resilience and psychological distress in survivors of dengue fever. Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analysis was used to test this hypothesis that is shown in table 4.

Table 4 : Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analysis Predicting Subjective Wellbeing from Resilience and Psychological distress

Predictors	Subjective Well-being	
	ΔR^2	Beta
Step 1: Control variables	.15*	
Step 2:	.60**	
Resilience Psychological distress		.10** -.162**
Total R^2	.75	
N	100	

Note: Control variables included age, gender, family structure, attack of dengue and treatment institution * < .01. ** < .001

Result of hierarchal multiple regression analysis shown that in first step the demographic variables (gender, age, family structure, attack of dengue and treatment institution) were entered into the equation and control them. These variables explained 15% variance to subjective well-being. In second step the main variables of interest were added which explained 60% variance to subjective well-being and both variables resilience and psychological distress are unique predictors of subjective well-being at ($\beta = .10$, $**p < .001$) and ($\beta = .162$, $**p < .001$) respectively.

It was hypothesized that there is likely to be gender difference on resilience, psychological distress and subjective well-being in dengue survivors. Independent Sample T-Tests were used to test these differences and they are given below in table 5.

Table 5 : Independent Sample T-Test between Male and Female on resilience, psychological distress and subjective well-being (df=98)

	M	SD	T	P
		Resilience		
Males (50)	55.18	17.7	1.6	.113
Females (50)	50.06	14.01		
		Psychological Distress		
Males (50)	33.4	7.1	1.7	.102
Females (50)	35.4	4.7		
		Subjective well-being		
Males (50)	16.8	3.5	3.8	.000
Females (50)	14.5	2.1		

Note: M = mean, SD = standard deviation, T= t test value, P= Significant value

Table 5 indicates that there was significant gender difference in subjective well-being (*t(98)*=3.8, $p > .000$) and also showed that men are more score on subjective well-being as compared to women. Moreover, the table showed that there is no significant gender differences exist on resilience and psychological distress.

IV. Discussion

The first hypothesis of the study was that there would be significant positive relation between resilience and subjective well-being among survivors of dengue fever. To check this relationship Correlation analysis was used. The result of present study showed there is

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significant positive relation between resilience and subjective well-being in survivors of dengue fever. So the result supports the study hypothesis. This result is consistent with those of Rahmani (2012), Lees (2009), Trang (2011), McGarry, et al (2013), Khalid and Malik (2012). There is no single study that produced the opposite results that there is negative relation between resilience and subjective well-being. The reason may be is that both variables, resilience and subjective well-being, are positive in nature. So these constructs produced positive results in almost every condition.

The second hypothesis of the present study was that there would be significant negative relationship between psychological distress and subjective well-being among survivors of dengue fever. To check this relationship Correlation analysis was used. The result of the present study showed that there is significant negative relationship exist between psychological distress and subjective well-being. So the hypothesis is accepted. This result is similar with other study as well like Martelli (2008), Stoeckle, Zola, and Davidson (1964), Sheldon, Williamson and Gail (1991), Gill, Ahmedi, and Irfan (2010), Waris (2012), Zahra (2012), and Wahid (2012). There is no single study that shows the opposite results that there is positive relation between psychological distress and subjective well-being. The reason may be is that both variables psychological distress and subjective well-being, are opposite in nature. Psychological distress is considered negative in nature while subjective well-being is positive in nature. Hence these constructs produced negative results in relation with each other.

The third hypothesis of the present study was that there would be significant negative relationship between resilience and psychological distress among survivors of dengue fever. To check this relationship Correlation analysis was used. The result of the present study showed that there is significant negative relationship exist between resilience and psychological distress among survivors of dengue fever. So this hypothesis is accepted. This result is similar with the results of other researches. Some of them are Rahmani (2012), Jhanjee, et al (2013), Stoeckle, Zola, and Davidson (1964), Sheldon, Williamson and Gail (1991), McGarry, et al, (2013), Jabeen (2012), Sajeel (2011), Waris (2012), and Naz (2012).

The fourth hypothesis of the present study was that subjective well-being would be predicted by resilience and psychological distress. To check this hypothesis Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analysis was used. The result of the analysis showed that variables, resilience and psychological distress are the unique predictors of subjective well-being. Further, the results also showed that these two variables produced about 75% variance in subjective well-being. Moreover, this analysis also showed that gender is a significant predictor of subjective well-being. This result is same as many other researches. Some of them are Lum, et al (2008), Martelli (2008), Suarez, et al (2004), Valdez, et al (2009), Rahmani (2012), Carroll, Toovey & Gompel (2006), Stoeckle, Zola, and Davidson (1964), Sheldon, Williamson and Gail (1991), Lees (2009), Trang (2011), McGarry, et al, (2013). As for as concern the indigenous studies almost similar results were found by the indigenous researchers. As Jabeen (2012), Sajeel (2011), Gill, Ahmedi, and Irfan (2010), Waris (2012), Khalid and Malik (2012), Wahid (2012), and Naz (2012). There are many others studies that are reported that there are many other predictors that are responsible for subjective well-being and quality of life in dengue fever patients as well as in general population. According to Veenhoven (1996) the socio-demographic variables of population are the main predictors of subjective well-being. On the other hand Farid and Lazarus (2008) concluded that the economic situation is also a big factor in subjective well-being. Diener and Biswas-Diener (2000) reported that personal achievement and the ability of adaption are the two main factors of subjective well-being. In the same line Lucas (2008) also reported that those people who are sociable in nature they feel happier than those who want to live alone. According to Headey and Wearing (1992) there are many cultural factors that are responsible in this regard. Those people who belonged to Asian cultural are happier then those who belonged to western countries. There are number of reason that is proposed by thinkers and philosophers. Among them on e is that in Asian countries the concept of ethnocentrism is very high. People prefer to live in joint and collective families so that on the time of calamity they can help each other. Hence they have psychological edge on the western countries where people live and prefer to live in nuclear and separate families.

The fifth hypothesis of this study was there would be significant gender difference on resilience, psychological distress and subjective well-being among survivors of dengue fever. To assess these relationships Independent Sample t-tests were run. The result of each analysis is discussed here. The result of present study showed that there is not significant gender difference on resilience among survivors of dengue fever. This means that the scores of males and females are same on resilience. So the hypothesis of the present study was rejected. There are many researches that produced the same results that there is no significant gender difference exist on resilience. Some of the researches are Rahmani (2012), Lees (2009), and Trang (2011). While on the other hand Jabeen (2012) produced the opposite results that there is significant gender difference on resilience. She further reported that the level of females is less on resilience as compared to males. The reason may be is that males are to face the difficulties of life and the hardships of the lives. While on the other hand the women play passive role in their lives.

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In the same line Khalid and Malik (2012) reported that resilience is more in males as compared to female. So this result is also different and contradicts to the present study. The reason may be is that the populations of both studies are different. Khaild and his colleague research was on the population of survivors of earthquakes while the present study was on the population of survivors of dengue fever.

The next main finding of the present study was that there are not significant gender differences on psychological distress among survivors of dengue fever. The second part of the fifth hypothesis was that there would be significant gender significant on psychological distress among survivors of dengue fever. So the hypothesis of the present study was rejected. There are a number of studies that are consistent with the result of this present study and there are many other researches that produced opposite results of the present studies. So first those studies are discussed here which are produced the same results that the present study produced. Suarez, et al (2004), Jhanjee, et al (2013), Carroll, Toovey & Gompel (2006), Stoeckle, Zola, and Davidson (1964), and McGarry, et al (2013). On the other side there are a number of studies that reported the results which are contradictory to the present research. In theses researches mostly researches are local and ingenious. A few researches' results are discussed here. Jabeen (2012), Sajeel (2011), and Gill, Ahmedi, and Irfan (2010). There are many other researches that report the same results. There are a number of reasons that why there is significant gender difference on psychological distress among survivors of dengue fever in Pakistan and not in western countries. One possible explanation is that there is much difference in environmental factors in Pakistan and other developed countries. Secondly, the level of awareness and ability to cope the traumatic situation is different in both cultures. Thirdly, the literacy rate also effect the general well-being of individual as it was told that education is a social instrument that guide the future and destiny of individuals. Fourthly, the equality of gender is a significant factor. In developed cultures the women are consider equal to men. While on the other hand in under developing countries the women emancipation is still a dream. Fifthly, in under-developing the women are considering a passive creature to take part in daily affairs. While in developed countries the women are considering an equal partner in daily life. Last but not least, the availability of resources of rescue are more in developed countries as compared to under-developing countries. So these are the reasons that are responsible that why the results are different in two different cultures. There are may be others reasons that are responsible in this regard.

The next main findings of the study was the there is significant gender difference exist on subjective well-being among the survivors of dengue fever. The third part of fifth hypothesis was that there would be significant gender differences exist on subjective well-being. So this part of hypothesis is accepted. There are a number of studies that claimed the similar results as well as there are many other studies that results are opposite in relation with the current study. Both sides of the picture are discussed here. Initially those studies are discussed that produced the same results that there is significant gender difference on subjective well-being. Lum, et al (2008), Martelli (2008), Suarez, et al (2004), and Khalid and Malik (2012). While on the other hand Anwar (2012) holds that the level of subjective well-being is same in both genders.

V. Recommendations for Future Researches

1. In future studies the data should be collected from all possible cities of Pakistan where the problem of dengue is up to the mark.
2. Try to recruit the sample from all possible socio-economic status.
3. Try to avoid asking very personal questioners.
4. Try to use indigenous tools for data collection.

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Transition of Digital Culture for Indonesian Women in Print Magazine to Digital Magazine

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Abstract- Magazine is an information source that is part of media industry. Moreover, magazine is also acts as an entertainment source for its readers. One of the impacts of the technological development is the transition from printed magazine to digital magazine. The development of technology creates a revolution in publishing industry, for instance this phenomenon changes the consumption habit of printed publication, which is currently in its fully mature state today. This transition give impacts to its readers. One of the examples are the digital culture from the visual point of view. In this work, we focus our observation of such a culture transition from the visual point a view on a magazine. A study case that is used in this work is from Indonesia life style magazine. This magazine is considered as one of the women magazines that have the longest history in Indonesia. A qualitative method and semi quantitative method that describes the digital culture transition from the digital culture view that occurs on both printed and digital version magazine is used in this work. Such a technological transition influences the value of the magazine with respect to its readers – Indonesian women. Media is battlefield of culture. Most of the content of the contemporary culture war is related to the image cultivated by the mass media. This struggle goes beyond morality and values, sometimes focus on the involvement of our popular media representations and the evidence of lessons learned about community media.

Keywords: transition, magazine, printed, digital, indone-sian women, digital culture.

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TRANSITIONOFDIGITALCULTUREFORINDONESIANWOMENINPRINTMAGAZINETODIGITALMAGAZINE

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Transition of Digital Culture for Indonesian Women in Print Magazine to Digital Magazine

Ariani Warhani [α], Prof. Dr. Setiawan Sabana, MFA [σ] & Dr. Ira Adriati, M.Sn [ρ]

Abstract- Magazine is an information source that is part of media industry. Moreover, magazine is also acts as an entertainment source for its readers. One of the impacts of the technological development is the transition from printed magazine to digital magazine. The development of technology creates a revolution in publishing industry, for instance this phenomenon changes the consumption habit of printed publication, which is currently in its fully mature state today. This transition give impacts to its readers. One of the examples are the digital culture from the visual point of view. In this work, we focus our observation of such a culture transition from the visual point a view on a magazine. A study case that is used in this work is from Indonesia life style magazine. This magazine is considered as one of the women magazines that have the longest history in Indonesia. A qualitative method and semi quantitative method that describes the digital culture transition from the digital culture view that occurs on both printed and digital version magazine is used in this work. Such a technological transition influences the value of the magazine with respect to its readers – Indonesian women. Media is battlefield of culture. Most of the content of the contemporary culture war is related to the image cultivated by the mass media. This struggle goes beyond morality and values, sometimes focus on the involvement of our popular media representations and the evidence of lessons learned about community media.

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I. Introduction

Digital technology has changed the way people interact with the media and content. Each medium has the characteristics that make each individual has their own interpretation to use it. The traditional (printed) media makes the readers enjoy reading the text and the paper from the beginning to the end. For the digital media, the reader does not only able to enjoy the flexibility of the text but also they have the unlimited consumption time. The increase in text flexibility in the digital media is one of the main characters of digital culture.

The rapid advancement of science, globalization, and technology brought fundamental changes in all aspects of life including the information media. Printed media is the oldest media in the history of human civilization. One of the factors are contained in the development of media technology. Print media that is gradually shifted to digital media that has affected the production and consumption of the people, especially the women in Indonesia.

The change of the technological developments has result the change from the printed magazine into a digital magazine. Digital magazine is one innovation that transforms a printed magazine of a paper form into digital form. The Indonesian-women's magazine is a reflection of the surrounding trend and culture. This is supported by the increasing number of magazines published in Indonesia, both local and franchises-based. That shows a real example that the magazine is a reflection of the culture and character. The society is constantly changing dynamically. The development of the culture create certain trends, especially digital magazine [1].

All the needs of women will be supported for the latest information on the progress of women's growth in Jakarta in terms of education, economic, social and cultural. In fact, currently the Indonesian women in Jakarta have occupations, ranging from government officials, business-owner, business-employees to housewives. Business and high mobility does not preclude women to learn about the world around her. The diversity of the types of jobs, led to increased awareness of women in Jakarta to obtain information. Demands for socio-cultural life, lifestyle and social interactions make them need an up-to-date information about women lifestyle.

Digitalization of the magazine that is mainly devoted to the Indonesian women have changed the way Indonesian women to consumption the media. Also the way they look at the impact of digital culture that is developing in Indonesia. The process of digitalization itself has brought many changes in the media industry both in terms of producers and users due this digitalization process. Users are having more difficulties in distinguishing between one to another medium for various information because different information look similar and they are extremely accessible [2]. The readers have a different culture with the ease and flexibility of the media usage in terms of both space and time. Electronic display gives the space and time based experience through a built-in multiple narratives, according to the form, character, and nature of the screen [3].

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This paper will discuss the factors in the digital culture that influence the changes the Indonesian women on the transition from the print media to digital media; how the digital culture affects consumptions behavior of the Indonesian women with respect to digital magazines? The used methodology research is explanatory and descriptive, while the used data analysis method in semi-quantitative and descriptive with the approach of digital culture. The purpose of this study is to understand the digital culture with respect of transition from printed magazines to digital magazines.

II. Background

We obtained data in 2012 from a survey consisting of 1429 respondents whom all of them are Indonesian women. From this data, the readers are majority estimated between the age-range of 25-39 years with marital status of 68% is married and 32% single. The majority of educational level of the readers is undergraduate (S1) degree with 59% of the entire data. And 70% from the entire data population is working women. Aside from working women, the occupational status of other magazine readers are either self-employed, housewives, or students. According to the overview, most of the readers of women magazine have children. The readers of the women's magazines are active women who would like to follow the latest news, so the magazine producers have to keep up to meet their expectations.

From the acquired data, the users who shifted from printed to digital media is increasing. This is shown in the Table 1.

Table 1 : User Preferences for online and offline platforms

	2010	2012
Online		1.052
On print	1.320	377
Total Online + on print	1.320	1.429

Note: Survey was asked how well the statements describe printed or online newspapers. Results show percentage of interviewees strongly agreeing to the respective statement. Base:1320 individuals in 2010 and 1429 individuals in 2012. Data source: (Indonesia Magazine Survey 2012)

In 2011, the transition from print media to digital media is growing in Indonesia, both on local and franchise-based magazines. This can be seen from the difference between printed and digital user of respective media in Table 1. Moreover, the survey shown in Table 1 shown that almost all of the women have moved to digital magazine. The significant of the online usage development show that women in Indonesia have shifted from print media to online media. In 2010 (N = 1320) the total of all respondents are still using print media, while in the year 2012 (N = 1429). From this data, 73% of the population shows that the readers has moved from print to digital media. This significant change will give impact on the culture of Indonesian women who read digital magazines.

The education level of survey respondents in 2012 is majority (59%) a university graduate (bachelor level). In the era of global competition, there are many factors that affect women's competition, a few examples are technology and lifestyle [4]. Therefore, with better education women have better ability to deal with era of digital technology today.

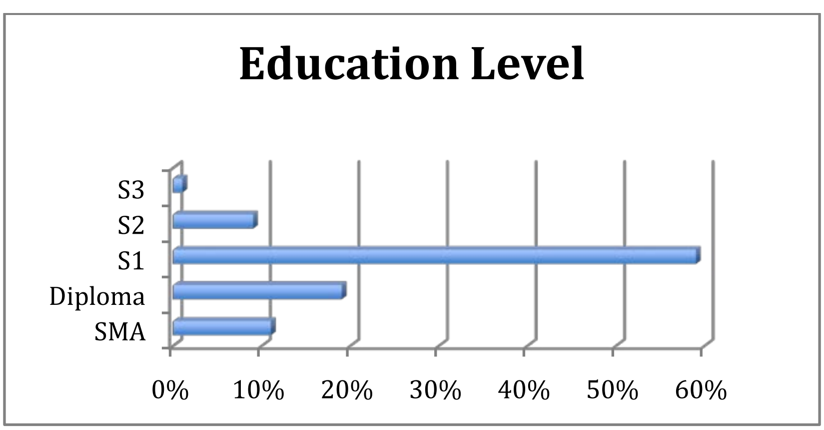

Figure 1 : Education Level Indonesia Life Style Magazine Readers

Note: Survey base 1429 individuals in 2012 for the education level of life style readers magazine. Data Source: Indonesia Magazine Survey 2012

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III. Data

The survey was conducted on 1429 women throughout Indonesia by using email and questionnaire. From this survey, 92% of the respondents were located in Java and 8% are spread throughout Indonesia (non-Java islands).

Table 2 : Indonesian Women Spend 'Me Time'

Shopping	22%
Traveling with family	17%
Gym Centre	12%
Cooking	11%
Watching movie	11%
Restaurant	5%
Book Store	4%
Culinary	3%
Karaoke	3%
Salon and spa	2%
Sport	2%
Gardening	1%

From the data in Table II, most Indonesian women spend their spare time on shopping while the least of them are doing gardening. According to this survey, 87% of the respondent frequently shop online. The purchased it that is bought with online media also varies, as stated in the Table III.

Table 3 : The Most Popular Online Products

Product purchased	Base (N=1228)
Fashion products	77%
Airlines ticket	46%
Beauty products	36%
Book	36%
Cookware	14%
Concert ticket	8%

Note: Survey base 1228 individuals in 2012 who using online shopping.
Data Source: Indonesia Magazine Survey 2012

Most Indonesian woman bought fashion product from online shopping. Life style magazine give a lot of fashion and latest trend of mode. According Dora Santos (2011), digital magazines give readers the change to look, try and buy. Life style magazine especially in fashion, the digital era gives the possibility to see objects at 360 degrees, zoom them and buy in a matter of seconds through a security [5].

IV. Discussion

a) Digital Culture Technology

Between the late 1960s and mid-70s technology developed means to realize a post-industrial information society. Some examples are, the simultaneous appearance of a mini computer and global networking. This followed by the development of the personal computer. This technological evolution opens path to the development of a pleasant computing paradigm. This development is aimed towards a new generation of users with new requirements and cultural perceptions. This development also affects to the new realities of capitalism restructuralization.

A digital culture is not simply a result of technological developments, where the need was sensed, and becomes a solution for the fulfillment of needs. Instead it is the result of a number of elements, both from cultural and technological side. This includes an understanding of the possibilities of digital technology arising from a human aids growing increasingly leading, for example, a typewriter as a writing tool which later becomes a desktop computer and gradually becoming a mini computer. The problem is that such development is firmly embedded in the technocratic level. Thus, an effective shift in the paradigm where computers affects the cultural changes are deemed necessary. Transition took place through the differences, although it's interconnected by a development [6].

Media is battlefield of culture. Most of the content of the contemporary culture war is related to the image cultivated by the mass media. This struggle goes beyond morality and values, sometimes focus on the involvement of our popular media representations and the evidence of lessons learned about community media. The media gives us an idea of social interaction and social institutions through daily repetition and can play an important role in shaping the public or social definition. In essence, the accumulation of the media depicts what is "normal" and what is "deviant" in our society [7].

The distinctive character of digital media is in promoting the open source text. Currently, the era of digital media openness seems to be more real with digitalization process where the media has the ability to

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change and transform its content and spread through different media platforms [8].

Technology makes unique cultural change on Indonesian women. In the print media, the women received information through a print and a variety of efforts are needed to obtain such a print. In digital media, the users can obtain the access directly through the Internet. From example, previously, users are required to go to a physical shop to buy the desired item, by using a digital media, the user can buy the desired item directly from the virtual (online) shop and such order then delivered directly to the user's house.

The result of globalization characterized by the development of information and communication technology led to the absorption of other cultures including consumer culture in various forms. The process is evident from the many women who do open source online shopping compared to other activities such as cooking or gardening. Consumerism is a notion to live. In this notion, people are no longer considers the functionality or usability when purchasing goods. These people only consider the prestigious meaning attached to the desired goods or consumption as a result of the mass media influence on both print and electronic media [9]. Digital magazines have a tremendous broadcasting potential. It is different from print magazine whose geographical expansion depends on the physical distribution. Digital magazine can potentially achieve anyone with internet access. Moreover, the very "discovery" of a digital magazine is facilitated by search engines, directories and social media. It can more easily to readers to find what they need from internet after read the magazine that they want to buy it [10].

Women's magazine presents information and fashion products are indeed one of the habits of the business owners to conduct a campaign to communicate the attributes of the target consumer. This is supported by the enthusiasm of the Indonesian women (especially in big cities) on keeping-up with the most recent fashion trend. Information on fashion has become a basic need of today's urban society, especially for younger women. Hence, currently we can found many magazines that are presenting a similar discussion in fashion and lifestyle. The result of the data survey reports that from 87% of the women who buy fashion products, 77% of them buy it on-line. The ease of access of the online shop makes women more interested in buying a fashion item as shown in the digital magazine.

Picture 1 : Fashion article in Indonesia Life Style Magazine

Data Source: Femina Digital Magazine No.01/XXXIX

b) The Other Side of Digital Culture

The strength of the digitization process is associated with the concept of reproducibility. This introduces a new way to perform the instantaneous copying process while simultaneously retains the same quality of original media texts. Openness text in media becomes diverse and provide an opportunity for specialization over the media product. Flexibility of media texts and technologies support more media products to satisfy the tastes and interests of different communities [11].

Simultaneously, digitization has also changed the understanding of the public about the location of the media. In the digital culture, media is no longer associated in terms of geography and culture. Previously distribution, the place is important in the process of production, circulation, and acceptance [12]. The digital age gives an equal opportunity for the public

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to be able to access the media from any location at anytime. Space and time are not limited in the era of digitalization, because from the readers can get the magazine wherever and whenever that they want without significant effort.

The emergence of digital culture is closely related to market competition in circulation at this time. The production and distribution process on a digitial text is open to all media, and the media producers received a bigger challenge when they want to compete in the market to get a share of audience. The producer is not only faced with the same media text, but also have to adapt to the change and additional expertise. This is due to the difference in the distribution route of the digital magazine as compared to the printed one [13].

The nature of openness in the digital age is the result of the construction of the economic and political dynamics. Openness, inconsistency, dynamics and changes are parts of the consequences of the transitional dynamics of the structure, shape, and relationships built in the digital display [14]. Electronic screens are an integral part of the mechanisms of power, in particular the monitoring mechanism. In front of a digital screen, unconsciously the readers does not just read, see, and respond but also simultaneously monitored, spied upon, recorded and classified by other parties. As a result of the online payment system such as credit cards and shopping cards, classified data such as personal information are secretly shared to other parties [15]. *In the other hand, panopticon* phenomenon as the situation spying, monitoring, and recording personal patterns made by other parties. On one hand, observation provides control of technology to stare and control [16]. The stare through an electronic screen can be seen from two different actors; the supervisor and invisibly spy. The spy is invisible but the supervisor at the same time becomes the object of surveillance of other party. This is the so-called paradox of power [17].

V. Conclusion

After looking over the description of digital culture and media technologies, we can conclude that digital culture is a culture of continuous free text. This is supported by the fact that the digital culture impact both good and bad sides. Judging from a survey conducted on Indonesian women in the use of digital magazines, digital culture that supports the freedom of digitalization and have different effects on every side. Digital culture open new doors of creativity and provide an opportunity to the magazine reduce the limitation in terms of space and time. Furthermore, although digital culture gives freedom to its user, it is still remains in control albeit the control is not as strict as the ones that apply to the traditional media.

Behind all of the advantages and limitations of digital media, we believe that the new media will continue to inspire and give hope to the people to create a better culture. In addition, the technology is expected to enhance future opportunities for Indonesian women to participate in the process of making, interaction, and distribution. Hegemony will be always compete with each other and causes a change in the power and control [18]. Technology cannot be separated from culture, markets, and power, but also strength and social encouragement. These points will keep trying to influence the new media landscape. This would inspire an increasingly diverse content because digitalization is not a new concept for a post- production process, but also a digital culture on media consumption society.

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Exploring Biblical Solutions to the Menace of Ebola Epidemics in Our Society

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Abstract- In this paper, an attempt is made to discuss the origin and evil effects of Ebola epidemics in our society. It also examined the importance of exploring Biblical solutions to end the scourge of Ebola. The discourse relies on written materials, Holy Bible as well as oral testimonies. The paper revealed that the outbreak of Ebola could be a direct punishment for not following strictly the Biblical instructions that had warned against the avoidance and eating of certain animals, birds and foods. The words and instructions given to the Israelites then were not only relevant in this generation but equally provide a pattern for physical, spiritual and moral healthy living in our time. Though, man may not always understand the wisdom of God's law but by obeying and adhering strictly to them, one would surely thrive. Hence, the work noted that apart from seeking medical solutions to the problem, the secular world need to recognize that reading, studying and applying the biblical instructions are the major preventive measures and cure that could be explored for any hopeless and terrible case like Ebola.

Keywords: ebola, epidemics, biblical, word, virus, god.

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EXPLORINGBIBLICALSOLUTIONSTOTHEMENACEOFEBOLAEPIDEMICSINOURSOCIETY

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I. Introduction

Over the years, the outbreak of Ebola disease in our society has been a major concern to all and sundry. It has killed and still killing many in some African countries and up to now, no one has been able to get permanent solutions to this deadly and incurable disease. However, it seems seeking Biblical viewpoints may likely be the solutions that this generation need to consider. This is because there was from the beginning, instructions in the Bible on the need to abstain from certain animals and foods in order not to contact deadly diseases. The Israelites at that time by all standards adhere strictly to those instructions given to them through Moses, so there was no record of such outbreak. However, in recent time, there happen to be cold compliance to such Biblical injunctions and so the resultant effect the outbreak of various kinds of diseases that were alien to men of old.

Ebola disease is a very terrible disease; the true glimpse of what it is really like could be captured in the work of an African poet which read thus:

You are famous…….
Those who have not heard you, do not understand you
You bring destruction to the rich and to the poor
Also to the great and small, you leave no traces
You were a thief,
You steal joy and happiness
Confidence and pride
You grow inside like a love herbs
You wait stealthily to strike
The one you have captured…………[1]

From the above it could be said that the challenges and problems this disease pose, thus forms the basis of this paper. The approach would be to first of all to trace the origin of Ebola, the extent of its damage, the biblical teachings or instructions about certain animals and birds. The work will conclude with appropriate recommendations from biblical perspectives.

II. What is Ebola?

Ebola hemorrhage fever (EHF), or simply Ebola is a disease of humans and other primates caused by an ebolavirus. Symptoms start two days to three weeks after contracting the virus, with a fever, sore throat, muscle pains and headaches. Typically, vomiting, diarrhea and rash follow, along with decreased functioning of the liver and kidneys. Around this time, affected people may begin to bleed both within the body and externally. The virus may be acquired upon contact with blood or bodily fluids of an infected animal, spreading through the air have not been documented in the natural environment. Fruits bats are believed to be a carrier and may spread the virus without being affected. The disease may spread between people as well, via semen, direct contact with blood or bodily fluids from an infected person (including embalming of an infected dead person) or by contact with objects contaminated by the virus for examples needles and syringes.[2]

In addition, bats are noted to drop partially eaten fruits and pulp on land which mammals such as gorillas and duikers at times feed on. This chain of eaten according to scientist forms a possible indirect means of transmission from the natural host to animal populations. Bush meat, carcasses of gorillas and chimpanzees which later become source of human infectors. The risk of transmission is increased among

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those caring for people infected. Recommended measures by medical experts include,

*Isolating

*Sterilizing equipment and surfaces

* Wearing protective clothing including masks, gloves, gowns and goggles

* No direct contact with a person who dies as a result of Ebola disease

*Raising community awareness of the risk factors for Ebola disease

*regular hand washing using soap and water

*Quarantine, that is, enforced isolation like the one carried out in Liberia and Nigeria during the 2014 outbreak, schools were closed down and those who are exposed to someone with the disease should be closely observed for 21 days.[3]

a) Prevention

A researcher working with the Ebola virus while wearing a BSL-4 positive pressure suit to avoid infection

b) Treatment

A hospital isolation ward in Gulu, Uganda, during the October 2000 outbreak

No vaccine is currently available for humans, then if there is ebolavirus specific treatments exists, this is where religion can play a pivotal role. Although this may be frowned at by various critics if the millions of Dollars that world health organizations and various governments had spent on research have not yielded the needed solution, how can one then be confident in saying that religious values and ethics can solve the problem of Ebola?

III. Ebola as a Global Threat

The wisdom of our elders teaches that "prevention is better than cure" and that "a stitch in time saves nine". There is the need to look critically at the ways one can prevent this deadly disease. The disease, Ebola typically occurs in tropical sub- Saharan Africa from 1976 (when it was first identified) through 2013, the World Health Organization reported 1,716 confirmed cases. The largest outbreak to date is the ongoing West Africa Ebola virus outbreak which is affecting Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Nigeria[4]. As of 13 August, 2,127 cases have been identified, with 1,145 deaths. The first identified case of Ebola was on August 26th 1976, in Yambuku, a small rural village in Mongala District in Northern Democratic Repulic of the Congo (then known as Zaire). The first victim, and the index case for the disease, was village school headmaster Mabalo Lokela, who had toured an area near the Central African Republic border along the Ebola river, between 12–22 August. On 8 September he died of what would become known as the Ebola virus species of the ebola virus. Subsequently a number of other cases were reported, almost all centered on the Yambuku mission hospital or having close contact with another case. 318 cases and 280 deaths (a 88% fatality rate) occurred equally.[5] The Ebola outbreak was contained with the help of the World Health Organization and transport from the Congolese air force, by quarantining villagers, sterilizing medical equipment, and providing protective clothing. The virus responsible for the initial outbreak, first thought to be Marburgvirus was later identified as a new type of virus related to Marburg, and named after the nearby Ebola river. Another ebolavirus, the Sudan virus species, was also identified that same year when an outbreak occurred in Sudan, affecting 284 people and killing 151. The second major outbreak occurred in 1995 in the Democratic Republic of Congo, affecting 315 and killing 254. The next major outbreak occurred in Uganda in 2000, affecting 425 and killing 224; in this case the Sudan virus was found to be the ebolavirus species responsible for the outbreak. In 2003 there was an outbreak in the Republic of Congo the that affected 143 and killed 128, a death rate of 90%, the highest to date.In August 2007, 103 people were infected by a suspected hemorrhagic fever outbreak in the village of Kampungu, Democratic Republic of the Congo. The outbreak started after the funerals of two village chiefs, and 217 people in four villages fell ill.The 2007 outbreak eventually affected 264 individuals and resulted in the deaths of 187 .[6]

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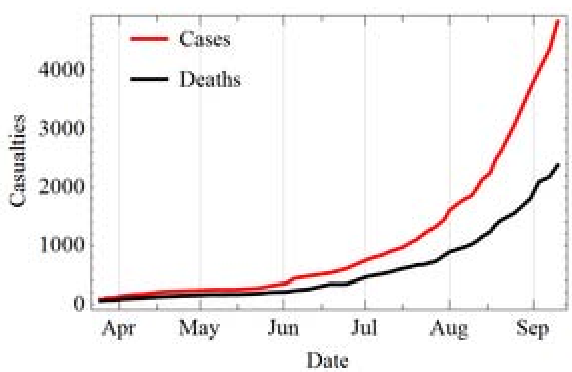
On 30th November 2007, the Uganda Ministry of Health confirmed an outbreak of Ebola in the Bundibugyo Disrict in Western Uganda. After confirmation of samples tested by the United States National Reference Laboratories and the Centers for Disease Control, the World Health Organization confirmed the presence of a new species of *Ebolavirus*, which was tentatively named Bundibugyo. The WHO reported 149 cases of this new strain and 37 of those led to deaths.

The WHO confirmed two small outbreaks in Uganda in 2012. The first outbreak affected 7 people and resulted in the death of 4 and the second affected 24, resulting in the death of 17. The Sudan variant was responsible for both outbreaks. On 17 August 2012, the Ministry of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported an outbreak of the Ebola-Bundibugyo variant in the eastern region. Other than its discovery in 2007, this was the only time that this variant has been identified as the ebolavirus responsible for an outbreak. The WHO revealed that the virus had sickened 57 people and claimed 29 lives. The probable cause of the outbreak was tainted bush meat hunted by local villagers around the town of Isiro and Viadana[7].

2014 outbreak

Main article : 2014 West Africa Ebola virus outbreak



Increase over time in the cases and deaths during the 2014 outbreak

In March 2014, the World Health Organization (WHO) gave a report of major outbreak in Guinea, a western African nation; it is the largest ever documented, and the first ever recorded in the region. Researchers traced the outbreak to a two-year old child who died on 6th December, 2014.

On 8 August 2014, the WHO declared the epidemic to be an international public health emergency. Urging the world to offer aid to the affected regions, the Director-General said, "Countries affected to date simply do not have the capacity to manage an outbreak of this size and complexity on their own. I urge the international community to provide this support on the most urgent basis possible. By mid-August 2014, Doctors without Borders reported the situation in Liberia's capital Monrovia as "catastrophic" and "deteriorating daily". They report that fears of Ebola among staff members and patients have shut down much of the city's health system which has resulted in leaving many people without treatment for other conditions. By late August 2014, the disease had spread to Nigeria through a Liberian, Patrick Sawyer.[8]

By 6th September 2014, 4,293 suspected cases including 2,296 deaths had been reported, however the World Health Organization has said that these numbers may be vastly underestimated as there may be some other cases not officially declared. Additionally the outbreak has resulted in more than 120 healthcare worker deaths partly due to the lack of equipment and long hour. On 8 September 2014, WHO warned the number of new cases in Liberia was increasing exponentially, and would increase by "many thousands" in the following 3 weeks?

Aside from the human cost, the outbreak has severely eroded the economies of the affected countries. In August 2014, attempts to contain the outbreak were enacted by placing troops on roads to cordon off the infected areas and stop those who may be infected from leaving and further spreading the disease. By September, with the closure of borders, the cancellation of airline flights, the evacuation of foreign workers and a collapse of cross-border trade, the national deficits of Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia were widening to the point where the IMF was considering expanding its financial support to the 3 countries. The WHO, Médecins Sans Frontières, and UN health care workers have all criticized the travel restrictions saying they are not justified and are potentially worsening the crisis. Moreover Nigeria today has been declared Ebola free, but this does not mean that they should not take necessary precautions against the outbreak of the virus again[9].

The above simply points to the facts that Ebola is now a global threat. There is therefore the need to ask ourselves whether there are any teachings in the Bible relating to Ebola. This will however take us to look at what the Bible says about certain animals, birds and foods. From there one will be able to proof whether faith communities, specifically Biblical solutions can become part of the solution in arresting the spread of Ebola virus.

[6] "CDC' urges all US residents to avoid nonessential travel to Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone because of an unprecedented outbreak of Ebola". CDC. 2014-07- 31. Retrieved 2014

[7] Gatherer D (2014). "The 2014 Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa". *J. Gen. Virol.* **95** (Pt 8): 1619–1624. Doi : 10. 1099/ vir. 0.06667199-0 PMID 24795448.

[8] "CDC Telebriefing on Ebola outbreak in West Africa" *CDC*. 2014-07-28. Retrieved 2014-08-03.

[9] .WHO: Air travel is low- risk for Ebola transmission." *WHO*. 14 August 2014. Retrieved 8 September 2014.

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IV. A Biblical Approach

Although the Bible did not present any systematic discourse on the disease called Ebola, but its attitude around the subject can be glimpsed in the book of Leviticus. One's research into the book of Leviticus indicates civil rules for handling food, disease, animals, birds and sex were taught. In those physical principles, many spiritual principles were equally suggested. The question that comes to one's mind here is that, is it through only eaten of certain animals that one can contact Ebola disease. The answer is in the affirmative because it has been established that the root cause of the problem is having contacts with certain animals and birds. For instance, bats are believed to be a carrier and may spread the virus without being affected. The other outbreaks are usually traceable to a single case where an individual has handled the carcass of gorilla and chimpanzee. Fruit bats are also eaten by people in parts of West Africa where they are smoked, grilled or made into a spicy soup. Then the other secondary source of contacting it is having sex with an infected person, saliva, sweat, hand shake and body to body contact.[10]

Meanwhile, being compassionate on this matter calls for straight talk which must openly declare that it is only when people are ready to change their behavior and start engaging in healthier practices and living in obedience to what the scripture says will the pandemic reduce significantly. In the ceremonial law described in the book of Leviticus, there are some sorts of flesh meats, fishes, birds and animals that are allowed to be eaten and some declared unclean mainly to maintain holiness among the nation Israel.

The most of the creatures which by this law were declared unclean were birds and those that had high veneration among the heathen such as eagle, a bird of prey, that is being sacrificed to Jupiter, owl to Minerva and dog to Hecarte. Some others in this category are bat (which is one of the primary hosts of Ebola disease), hawk, red Kite, pelican and the likes. (Leviticus 11v. 19) Similarly animals that walk on all fours or on many feet and some domesticated animals like pigs are detestable and must not be eaten. Whoever that touches their carcasses or who picks up their carcasses are declared unclean, Monkey and Chimpanzee that is equally the primary host of Ebola fall into this category.[11] The designations clean and unclean were used to define the kind of animals the Israelites could and could not eat. Unclean so to say do not mean sinful or dirty but there are certain reasons for this restrictions which are:

- To ensure the health of the nation
- The forbidden foods were usually scavenging animals that fed on dead animals and rotten fruits thus diseases could be transmitted. Though the animals and birds in question are not affected by such diseases but if man eats them they would easily contact diseases from such creatures.
- To visibly distinguish Israel from other nations. The pig, for example, was a common sacrifice of pagan religions.
- To avoid objectionable associations. The creatures that move about on the ground, for example, were reminiscent of serpents, which often symbolized sin.
- Some of the diseases that could be contacted through associations with those animals and birds were highly contagious, therefore it was important for people to stay away from people with such diseases and so the Bible prescribed total separation from those who had it. No wonder it would be dangerous for any pastor to try and test God by making a move to lay hands on somebody with Ebola virus all in the name of anointing.[12]

The ceremonial laws then helped the Israelites to avoid diseases that were serious threats in that time and place. Although they wouldn't have understood the medical reasons for some of these laws their obedience to them made healthier. Many of God's laws must have seemed strange to the Israelites. His laws, however, helped them avoid not only physical contamination, but also moral, spiritual and physical infection. [13]

Also a closer look at the New Testament give a clue on how to avoid problems especially on the issue of sex which is another main cause of Ebola. Though no direct information, about this issue being discussed but for a total solution to this problem there is need to yield to biblical principles from illicit sexual relationship. I Corinthians 6: 18 says "run away from fornication", that is one need to abstain from sex before marriage. Equally there is also the need to be content with one's wife or husband. Proverbs 5: 18-23 says:

Let your fountain be blessed and rejoice with the wife of your youth.

Let her be as the loving deer and graceful doe, let her breasts satisfy you

At all times…….. and why will my son be infatuated with an immoral woman,

[10] . Smith, Tara (2005). *Ebola (Deadly Diseases and Epidemics)*. Chelsea House Publications.ISBN 0-7910-8505-8.

[11] .Williams E. " African monkey meat could be behind the next HIV". *Health News - Health & Families*. The Independent. "25 people in Bakaklion, Cameroon killed due to eating of ape"

[12] . A statement made by the General Overseer of The Redeemed Christian Church of God, Nigeria, Pastor Enoch Adejare Adeboye

[13] 13. Life Application study Bible, New Living Translation., Grand Rapids, Michigan and Illinos, Zondervan Publishing House and Tyndale House Publishers, Inc, 1991.

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And embrace the bosom of seductress? For the ways of man are before the
eye of the lord and he ponders all his paths. His own iniquities shall take the wicked
himself, and he shall be held with the cords of his sins. He shall die for lack of instruction.

The above represents God's position on the need to be cautious and obedient to his instructions as the main solution to the problem of Ebola disease.

V. Implications of the above for Humans and Recommendations

The word of God still provides a pattern for physical, spiritual and moral healthy living. We may not always understand the wisdom of God's laws, but if we obey them, one will surely thrive. However does it mean it is necessary man follows the Bible instructions on health and dietary restrictions? In, general, the basic principles of health and cleanliness are still healthful practices, but it would be legalistic, if not wrong to adhere to each specific instruction today. Some of these regulations were intended to mark the Israelites as different from the wicked people around them. Others were given to prevent God's people from becoming involved in pagan religious practices. However this does not implying that because it was meant for the Israelites they are not relevant for this generation. They are relevant in the sense that it was the same word of God that specified that God declared the end from the beginning.(Isaiah 43: 8 and Isaiah 41: 26) In other words, God knew the danger inherent in the eating and associations with such animals and so he gave the instructions beforehand so that man would not be victim of any disease and not only that he prescribed the treatment of quarantine for any victim which we are following today.

Also, while one agrees that Ebola can be prevented through education and information, one still believes that going back to the basics which is strict adherence to the word of God is the major solution to this problem. With the rapid spread of diseases, calamities and pestilence in our society today, God's teaching, commands and injunctions become very relevant and useful. The teaching of the Bible on both clean and unclean things including sexual relationship may lead to sound health. In addition the suggestion of Tinyiko on AIDS may equally be applied here for Ebola virus. Where he used AIDS, EBOLA will be inserted; it reads:

A theology of Ebola must be constructed as an "activist" theology of advocacy
EBOLA is the new "site of struggle" and as with all true struggles, sheer verbal
And written theological constructions will not suffice. A theology of EBOLA can
Never be merely a book or pulpit theology. It must encompass the book, the
pulpit and the brain for sure but it must be more encompassing , more activist.[14]

It is therefore important for believers to adhere to religious teachings on health standards. This work is hereby concluded with the words of George Esegbue that reads:

The word of God has answers to issues that borders on moral behavior,
Hence there is need to search the word of God with diligence and obey
them. Deuteronomy 11: 26-28 says: "Behold, I set before you this day a
blessing and a curse, a blessing if you obey the commandment of the lord
your God, which I command you this day, and a curse, if you will not obey
the commandment of the lord your God.[15]

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Association of Social Data

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Abstract- According to the ILO (International Labour Organisation) about 218 million children between 5 and 17 years working in the world, of which 50% have jobs at risk. On the basis of this information, arising questions on how to understand and find the factors that comprise the ratings of child labour, and which properties are important to analyze these cases.With the use of data mining techniques to find valid patterns on Brazilian social databases were evaluated data of child labour in the State of Tocantins (located north of Brazil with a territory of 277 thousand ㎢ and composed of 139 cities).This work aims to identify factors that are deterministic to the practice of child labour and their relationships with financial indicators, educational, social, and regional generating information that are not explicit in the Government database, thus enabling a better monitoring and updating policies to that end.

Keywords: data mining, social data, child labor.

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Association of Social Data

Diego C. Rodrigues [α], Marcelo Rocha Lisbon [σ], Jucelino Santos [ρ], Tássio Virginio [ω] & Wilmar Borges [¥]

Abstract- According to the ILO (International Labour Organisation) about 218 million children between 5 and 17 years working in the world, of which 50% have jobs at risk. On the basis of this information, arising questions on how to understand and find the factors that comprise the ratings of child labour, and which properties are important to analyze these cases.With the use of data mining techniques to find valid patterns on Brazilian social databases were evaluated data of child labour in the State of Tocantins (located north of Brazil with a territory of 277 thousand ㎢ and composed of 139 cities).This work aims to identify factors that are deterministic to the practice of child labour and their relationships with financial indicators, educational, social, and regional generating information that are not explicit in the Government database, thus enabling a better monitoring and updating policies to that end.

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I. Introduction

With the goal of minimizing social problems, the Brazilian Government created in October 24, 2001 the register only Brazilian (CadÚnico) [12], which is an instrument to record various information from low-income families, considering features of income up to $ 334 per person or per family monthly income of up to $ 1,002. Maintained for more than 13 years ago by the Government. This database has the function to log all Brazilian families who are under social risk. The CadÚnico stores a set of data on households and their members, creating a powerful set of data with great potential for information.

CadÚnico's database allows understanding the socioeconomic reality of these families, bringing information on the nuclear family, such as the characteristics of their residences, the forms of access to essential public services and, also, the information about each of the components of the family [11].

The Federal Government, through a computerised system consolidates data collected at CadÚnico. With this information in hand, the Government can use them to formulate and implement specific policies that contribute to the reduction of social vulnerabilities that these families are exposed [13].Currently, the program has more than 21 million households registered in Brazil, being coordinated by the Ministry of Social development and fight against Hunger (MDS) and should be used for selection of beneficiaries of social programs of the Federal Government [13].

Applying data mining techniques to discover patterns and valid knowledge is not an easy task, due to the large amount of data and attributes available on CadÚnico. With the purpose of analyzing these data, applied knowledge discovery techniques to find standards regarding child labour factors in Tocantins State.

According to the IBGE (Brazilian Institute of geography and statistics), in the records of the 2010 census, the northern region of Brazil is in first place on indexes of child labour. From this, some questions need to be identified, and the need to highlight the situation of these families pointed out by IBGE, in order to ensure that the actions of the Government have the capacity to achieve and support these people [10].

This work is intended to answer the following questions: "what are the deterministic factors which prove the non-existence of the practice of child labour?" and "what are the real relationships between the regional indicators, financial, educational, cultural and social sciences?".In fact, there is a strong tendency to associate the child labour to family financial condition of the child, but this factor is actually a deterministic indicator? And when you consider other indicators? Therefore, this paper aims, through the application of data mining techniques, find in CadÚnico, patterns that indicate with a high degree of relevance to non-existence of the practice of child labour.

The remainder of the work is organized as follows. Section II describes the Organization of data, section III describes the process of knowledge discovery used, section IV contextualizes the Association Rules algorithm, methodology, section V section VI section VII, experiments, results VII conclusion.

II. Organization of Data

The database is divided into two groups, being they family and individuals. In the set of data on families are all information about type of housing, family income and social information, in addition to the financial and regional conditions.The data about the individuals belonging to the families are their characteristics and personal data, such as school, social and financial information for each individual. Thus, the Government generates a complete record of families and their members collecting these data every 3 months over the course of a year so there's 4 data collections each year.

For this work were used initially 92 database attributes, 5 attributes were selected through the CfsSubsetEval algorithm in section V item D, being these the most relevant:

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Table 1 : Search attributes

Attributes	Possible Values	Meaning
Regiao	Territorial division of the State of Tocantins: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	• 1-Norte I • 2-North II • 3-North III • 4-Midwest • 5-East Center • 6-Southwest • 7-Southeast
marc_pbf	If Receives Government Assistance:0, 1	• 0-No • 1-Yes
ind_frequenta_escola_memb	School attendance of the person:1, 2, 3, 4	• 1-Yes, public network • 2-Yes,private network • 3-no, I attended • 4-Never attended
fx_rfpc	Family Income:1, 2, 3, 4	• 1-$ 28.00 • 2-from $ 28.00 to $ 56.00 • 3-from $ 56.00 to $ 140.00 • 4-US $ 140.00
ind_trabalho_infantil_pessoa	Person with index of child labour:1,2	• 1-Yes • 2-No

III. The Process of Knowledge Discovery

Data mining is part of a larger research process, known as knowledge discovery in databases, being defined as the exploration and analysis, automatic or semiautomatic, large amounts of data to find patterns and relevant rules that are not easily found/obtained [1].

Data mining techniques are growing in popularity as a tool for knowledge discovery in the search for unknown information, necessary for the decision-making process. However, this approach is difficult to apply because of their interdisciplinary skills to combine different methods and techniques, such as database, statistical methods, neural networks, genetic algorithms, machine learning, natural language processing and other fields of study.

The data to be worked are not always in perfect condition to start the process of mining. Data usually have many sources, may be incomplete or contain noise. Data needs to be treated by an important step, known as preprocessing, including activities such as cleaning, integration, selection and processing of data [2].

After the completion of preprocessing, data can be loaded into the data mining software, such as, for example, the WEKA (Waikato Environment for Knowledge Analysis) [3]. The WEKA includes a number of algorithms for formatting data, algorithms for machine learning and validation of results, being written in the Java programming language [4], having its open source and available on the internet.

One of the data mining techniques available, the task of association can be considered one of the most appropriate techniques for the purpose of scientific studies. The APRIORI algorithm was chosen for generating Association rules with a wide range of possible applications for these rules. The goal of the analysis of the data was generate Association rules regarding social indicators in order to discover patterns that weren't explicit about the data related to child labour. Further details about membership rules and its algorithm of production will be described in section IV below.

IV. Rules of Association

The Apriori algorithm was proposed by r. Agrawal and r. Srikant in 1994 for mining frequent items series in databases.The name of the algorithm is based on the fact that your method using the characteristics of a frequent pattern already found earlier (prior) to get some more patterns [5].

Association rules have as their basic premise find elements that imply in the presence of other elements in the same transaction, i.e. find frequent patterns or relationships between datasets.The term transaction indicating which items have been found at a particular query operation. Various metrics can be used to evaluate the rules and identify which are interesting. The most commonly used restrictions are supported and trusted.

The Association rule has the form A B, where A, called the antecedent, and B, called the consequent, are sets of items or transactions, and the rule can be read as: often attribute attribute implies B (Agrawal; Imielinski; Swami, 1993) [14].

To evaluate the rules generated some interest measures are used, the most used are support and confidence (described in paragraph below) also established on work (Agrawal; Imielinski; Swami, 1993).The authors (Geng and Hamilton, 2006) carried out a survey involving other metrics and suggested

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strategies for selecting appropriate measures for certain domains and requirements [14].

In this work we use the following measures:

- Support : P (AB). The support of a rule is defined to be the fraction of items that meet the set A and B of the rule. If support is not large enough, this means that the rule is not worthy of consideration or that is simply deprecated and can be considered later [14];
- Confidence: P (A/B). Is a measure of the strength of the support rules and corresponds to statistical significance. The likelihood of finding the part B of rule in transactions on the condition that these transactions also contain the [14].
- Interest (lift): P (B |The)/P (B) or P (AB)/P (A) P (B). Used to find dependencies, it indicates how much more often becomes B when occurs. Varies between 0 and ∞ [14].

V. As Everything was Done

The first stage of the work consisted of examining data mining algorithms and choose the most suitable for finding patterns between the attributes in analysis. The APRIORI algorithm was appointed by the IEEE International Conference on Data Mining (ICDM) [6] as the most promising algorithm for association rules generation and one of the most popular approaches in data mining. Therefore, it was considered in the realization of this work.

a) Preprocessing

The only data quality are considered, provided they satisfy the requirements of the intended use. There are many factors that make up the quality of the data, including the accuracy, completeness, consistency, timeliness, credibility and interpretability [7]. To ensure these measures of quality in preprocessing, some steps are needed, as follows.

b) Integration of Data

The CadÚnico database was stored in different tables. To assist in reducing redundancies and inconsistencies in the data set was held a secure integration, which used the sample code, unique key link between the table that contained information of persons and of their families. The final set was then raised in a CSV file (comma-separated values). Redundant data were grouped or eliminated depending on the value in relation to the sample, avoiding inconsistencies in the data set.

c) Data Cleaning

At this stage some routines were performed in an attempt to ensure the quality of the data, where missing data were replaced by constant global "?". This way the algorithm could handle the gaps so as not to influence the final result.

d) Data Reduction

After cleaning the data, the final set of attributes has been reduced from the original, performing a downsizing where weakly relevant attributes or redundant data might be detected and eliminated.

In this task he was employed the CfsSubsetEval algorithm to evaluate the value of a subset of attributes, whereas the predictive power of each feature, as well as the degree of redundancy between them.The subsets of features highly correlated with class and with low intercorrelação are preferably selected [7].

Para este trabalho, a combinação entre *BestFirst* (método de busca) e *CfsSubsetEval* (atributo avaliador) é tão eficiente quanto as técnicas de seleção de variáveis, como algoritmo genético e o algoritmo *SimulatedAnnealing*, além de ser mais rápido [6].

To evaluate the attributes, values were compared using the heuristics of the merit of each relationship formalized by the equation of the formula I.

$$Merit_s = \frac{k\overline{r_{cf}}}{\sqrt{k+k(k-1)\overline{r_{ff}}}}$$

Formula equation for formalising heuristic merit (Ghiselli, 1964).

The final formula of merit using the Pearson correlation coefficient between a composite variable (sum or average) and a target variable (the class in question) [6].

The CfsSubsetEval algorithm implemented in WEKA was executed with the initial set of data as input. Of 92 initial attributes, the base was reduced to 35.After the assessment of experts in social work this number was reduced again and totaled 5 attributes considered essential for modeling of the problem. The list of attributes with their respective merit scores is presented in Figure 1.

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Attribute	Merit	Selected Attributes
ind_trabalho_infantil_pessoa	0.013	• Regiao • cod_sexo_pessoa • ind_frequenta_escola_memb
fx_rfpc	0.114	• Regiao • marc_pbf
ind_frequenta_escola_memb	0.013	• marc_pbf • ind_trabalho_infantil_pessoa
marc_pbf	0.114	• ind_frequenta_escola_memb • fx_rfpc
Regiao	0.016	• fx_rfpc • ind_trabalho_infantil_pessoa

Figure 1 : Result CfsSubsetEval

In addition, the data were related to each family with their respective members and then, after running the above attributes selection algorithm, the same attributes selected by the algorithm were elected by the experts as the most relevant indicators for the problem in question.

a) Data Transformation

The tabs "," decimal numeric values were replaced with "." for correct interpretation by WEKA and null values were replaced with "?", and processed numeric data for nominal.

VI. Computational Experiments

The first step in the phase of experiments was the identification of the non-conformity of data quality especially for the amount of missing data in the CadÚnico database.This evidence requires a refinement of the data in 888,621 records, verifying the existence of blank fields and null values for the 6 selected attributes (sex of child, family income, school attendance, child labour rate, existence of federal program assistance and region of the State that the city is located), in order to adjust the database to be interpreted by the WEKA software package.

In the second stage was held the selection and data junction with the language use Structured Query Language (SQL), which supports data manipulation through the selection of records without missing values in its fields. This step allowed validate and prepare all data to be exported to the CSV file format.

The third stage consisted in the identification and collation of the most relevant indicator of child labour. The goal was to create a set of data from the CadÚnico base representing only the records in which the attribute "child labor" was marked, positively or negatively, leaving out all the records that have this field with missing values.The result was a total of 300,415 records with this field filled in. This step allowed to evaluate the context of data reliably and apply the techniques of knowledge discovery.

In the fourth step, the database is separated into two parts, with a 70% of data, were considered for training and the other with 30% of the data were used for testing.The separation of these two parts was conducted randomly, with the use of the SQL functions, with the goal of having a more efficient learning (no trend) in the use of the algorithms in WEKA.

Finally in the fifth step was performed to validate the refinement of CadÚnico database with experts in government social assistance.All selected indicators were presented to the staff of the Ministry of Social development and hunger alleviation so that the dataset was evaluated and validated by them.Thus, he made sure the dataset was reliable and could be used in data mining. In the end, the quality of the generation of association rules were evaluated by a group of specialists in social assistance, the Secretariat servers work and Social Assistance of Tocantins, where it was evaluated the classification of the indicators as their relevance in relation to the possible factors of the existence or non-existence of child labour in relation to the attributes worked.

Upon completion of the preprocessing step, the data set was imported by WEKA for data to be used in the APRIORI algorithm, generating Association rules.

VII. Results Obtained

From the implementation of APRIORI algorithm, 35 rules were obtained with a confidence of 90% and minimum support of 10%. All the rules generated were presented to an expert of human and social areas of the Secretariat of social welfare of the State of Tocantins, where they were separated and validated.

Based on the knowledge acquired was created a map as shown in Figure 3, which shows the geographical location of all known cases of child labour in the State in the year 2014 separated by regions.

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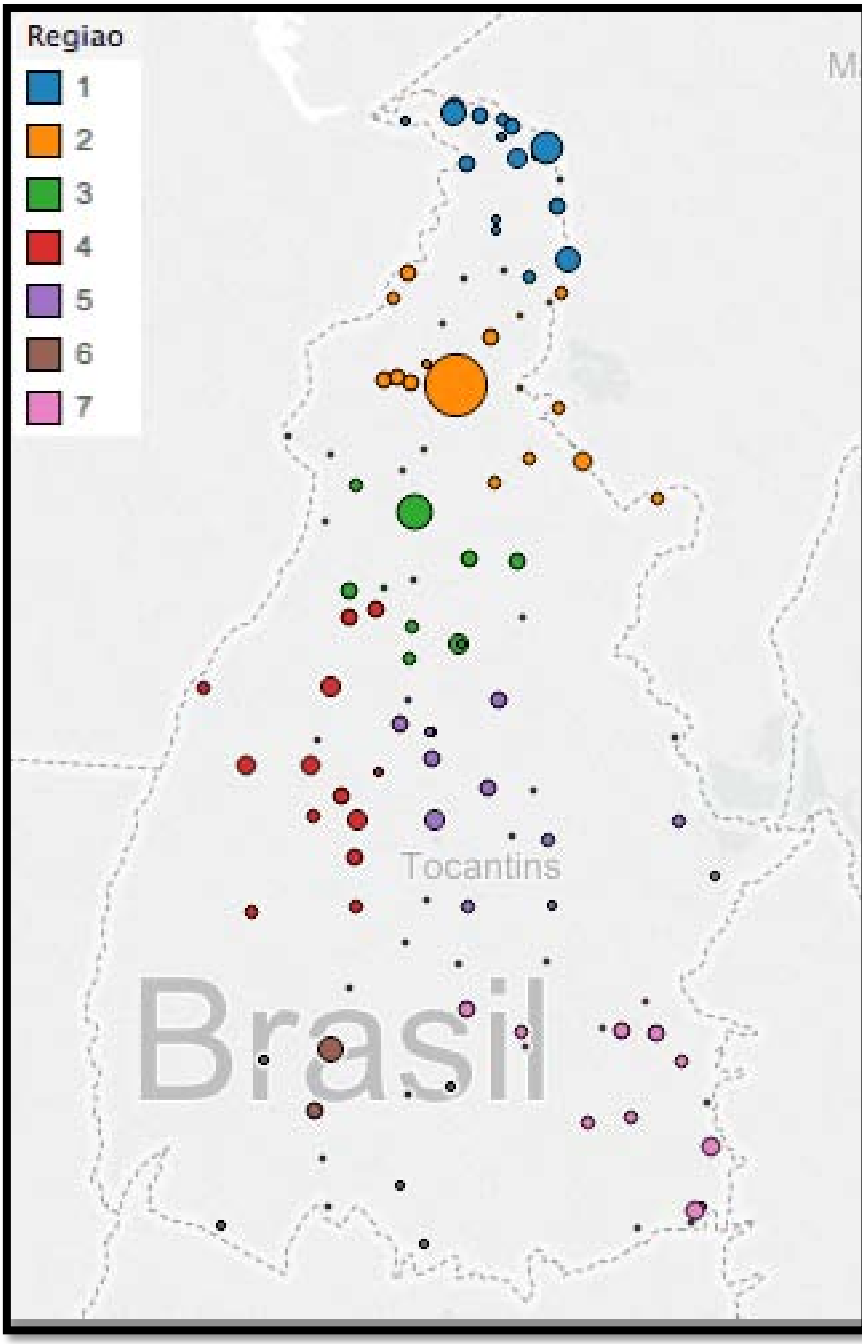

Figure 2 : Generated map starting rules

The formation of the map is composed of all occurrences of child labour identified, separated by region with the use of the ind_trabalho_infantil_pessoa region attributes as shown in the session II, applying the techniques presented in the session SAW and with a software able to relate the occurrences with the geographic coordinates (Latitude and Longitude) to create the view proposed in Figure 2.

For better understanding, the rules generated were organized in the most relevant attributes and interpreted according to Figure 2.

Relationship Rules and attributes	Confidence
15. marc_pbf=1 ==> ind_trabalho_infantil_pessoa=2	conf:(0.98)

Figure 3 : Rule to generate the map

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In Figure 3, we have a rule that says with 98% confidence that the database used, when there is Government assistance for this family, the index of child labour is non-existent, on the basis of this rule was created the map in Figure 2. Soon, when you know when you don't have the factors that notify when child labour occurs one can easily find out when they occur, thanks to good faith rule.

Relationship Rules and attributes	Confidence
6. Regiao=5 marc_pbf=1 ==> ind_trabalho_infantil_pessoa=2	conf:(0.99)
21. Regiao=1 marc_pbf=1 ==> ind_trabalho_infantil_pessoa=2	conf:(0.98)
22. Regiao=2 marc_pbf=1 ==> ind_trabalho_infantil_pessoa=2)	conf:(0.98)

Figure 4 : Rules to generate region 5,1 and 2 in map

Using the same technology used to create the map in Figure 2, was applied the rule of regionality, severing the cases of occurrence of child labour by region, so it was possible to locate the three largest regions with the cases. Viewing the region more to the extreme north of the State, the same has increased social vulnerability.With this information it is possible to apply the most appropriate policies, supporting and knowledge managers apparently unknown factors and fundamental to solving these types of occurrence.

Relationship Rules and attributes	Confidence
27.ind_frequenta_escola_memb=1fx_rfpc=2==>ind_trabalho_infantil_pessoa=2	conf:(0.98)
28. ind_frequenta_escola_memb=1 ==> ind_trabalho_infantil_pessoa=2	conf:(0.98)
29.ind_frequenta_escola_memb=1fx_rfpc=1==>ind_trabalho_infantil_pessoa=2	conf:(0.98)
32.ind_frequenta_escola_memb=1fx_rfpc=3==>ind_trabalho_infantil_pessoa=2	conf:(0.98)

Figure 5 : Education and income factors

Observing the schooling and income factor in Figure 5, it may be noted that even if income finding low, factors like education are necessary to eradicate child labour, where school attendance has been confirmed, the indexes were summarized as shown in Figure 2 in the central region of the map, thus confirming the rule of Figure 3, where who receives Government assistance does not exist cases of child labour. Soon, to be entitled to this benefit, families have to comply with the rules established by the Brazilian Government that deals with the requirement for school children.

All the rules used to generate the map in Figure 2 were applied with a minimum of 30% with a minimum of 90% confidence, therefore, the set of rules presented covers the assertions here presented, thus giving support to managers in the decision-making process, with data collected by the federal Government of Brazil.

VIII. Conclusion

In Brazil, policies to combat child labour are offered by the Federal Government. Apply knowledge discovery techniques and patterns is a way to leverage the results to be analyzed, aiding the identification, location and better understanding of the cases of children who are in situations of social risk, especially in Brazil which is the 5° largest country in geographic extent of the world.Data mining can allow effective searches for potential risk social activities. In this way, the knowledge discovery can provide decision makers with information and knowledge of what actions are required to combat the various factors of this problem that is global.

Using computational techniques shown in section VI, it was possible to identify what are the deterministic factors which prove the non-existence of the practice of child labour, based on the knowledge discovered may also identify the cases that occur child labor as was demonstrated on a map of Figure 2 and relating between indicators and rules generated, through the techniques of knowledge discovery in section III, we observed a strong relationship between child labor with regional factors, school attendance and Government assistance.

The results of this survey suggest how further work studies that can perform the comparison of international data as well as the development of software that support managers in decision-making and development of a computational modeling to serve as a tool for everyone who need to solve the same type of problem.

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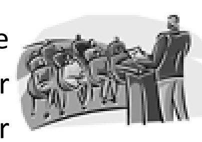

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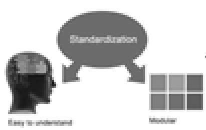

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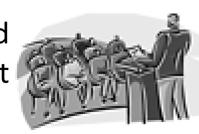

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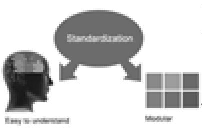

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Abbreviations supposed to be used carefully. The abbreviated name or expression is supposed to be cited in full at first usage, followed by the conventional abbreviation in parentheses.

Metric SI units are supposed to generally be used excluding where they conflict with current practice or are confusing. For illustration, 1.4 l rather than 1.4 × 10-3 m3, or 4 mm somewhat than 4 × 10-3 m. Chemical formula and solutions must identify the form used, e.g. anhydrous or hydrated, and the concentration must be in clearly defined units. Common species names should be followed by underlines at the first mention. For following use the generic name should be constricted to a single letter, if it is clear.

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All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals Inc. (US), ought to include:

Title: The title page must carry an instructive title that reflects the content, a running title (less than 45 characters together with spaces), names of the authors and co-authors, and the place(s) wherever the work was carried out. The full postal address in addition with the e-mail address of related author must be given. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining and indexing.

Abstract, used in Original Papers and Reviews:

Optimizing Abstract for Search Engines

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or similar. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. This in turn will make it more likely to be viewed and/or cited in a further work. Global Journals Inc. (US) have compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Key Words

A major linchpin in research work for the writing research paper is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and Internet resources.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy and planning a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Search engines for most searches, use Boolean searching, which is somewhat different from Internet searches. The Boolean search uses "operators," words (and, or, not, and near) that enable you to expand or narrow your affords. Tips for research paper while preparing research paper are very helpful guideline of research paper.

Choice of key words is first tool of tips to write research paper. Research paper writing is an art.A few tips for deciding as strategically as possible about keyword search:

- One should start brainstorming lists of possible keywords before even begin searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, "What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in research paper?" Then consider synonyms for the important words.
- It may take the discovery of only one relevant paper to let steer in the right keyword direction because in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.
- One should avoid outdated words.

Keywords are the key that opens a door to research work sources. Keyword searching is an art in which researcher's skills are bound to improve with experience and time.

Numerical Methods: Numerical methods used should be clear and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Acknowledgements: Please make these as concise as possible.

References

References follow the Harvard scheme of referencing. References in the text should cite the authors' names followed by the time of their publication, unless there are three or more authors when simply the first author's name is quoted followed by et al. unpublished work has to only be cited where necessary, and only in the text. Copies of references in press in other journals have to be supplied with submitted typescripts. It is necessary that all citations and references be carefully checked before submission, as mistakes or omissions will cause delays.

References to information on the World Wide Web can be given, but only if the information is available without charge to readers on an official site. Wikipedia and Similar websites are not allowed where anyone can change the information. Authors will be asked to make available electronic copies of the cited information for inclusion on the Global Journals Inc. (US) homepage at the judgment of the Editorial Board.

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Figures: Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always take in a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g. Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in electronic form by e-mailing them.

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2. Evaluators are human: First thing to remember that evaluators are also human being. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So, present your Best.

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21. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments to your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

22. Never start in last minute: Always start at right time and give enough time to research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

23. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time proves bad habit in case of research activity. Research is an area, where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work in parts and do particular part in particular time slot.

24. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if evaluator has seen it anywhere you will be in trouble.

25. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend for your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health then all your efforts will be in vain. For a quality research, study is must, and this can be done by taking proper rest and food.

26. Go for seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.

27. Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give rest to your mind by listening to soft music or by sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory.

28. Make colleagues: Always try to make colleagues. No matter how sharper or intelligent you are, if you make colleagues you can have several ideas, which will be helpful for your research.

29. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, then search its reasons, its benefits, and demerits.

30. Think and then print: When you will go to print your paper, notice that tables are not be split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

31. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information, like, I have used MS Excel to draw graph. Do not add irrelevant and inappropriate material. These all will create superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should NEVER take a broad view. Analogy in script is like feathers on a snake. Not at all use a large word when a very small one would be sufficient. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Amplification is a billion times of inferior quality than sarcasm.

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33. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. Significant figures and appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibitive. Proofread carefully at final stage. In the end give outline to your arguments. Spot out perspectives of further study of this subject. Justify your conclusion by at the bottom of them with sufficient justifications and examples.

34. After conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print to the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects in your research.

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Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form, which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criterion for grading the final paper by peer-reviewers.

Final Points:

A purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people to interpret your effort selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, each section to start on a new page.

The introduction will be compiled from reference matter and will reflect the design processes or outline of basis that direct you to make study. As you will carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed as like that. The result segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and will direct the reviewers next to the similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you took to carry out your study. The discussion section will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implication of the results. The use of good quality references all through the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness of prior workings.

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General style:

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To make a paper clear

· Adhere to recommended page limits

Mistakes to evade

- Insertion a title at the foot of a page with the subsequent text on the next page
- Separating a table/chart or figure - impound each figure/table to a single page
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In every sections of your document

· Use standard writing style including articles ("a", "the," etc.)

· Keep on paying attention on the research topic of the paper

· Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding for the abstract)

· Align the primary line of each section

· Present your points in sound order

· Use present tense to report well accepted

· Use past tense to describe specific results

· Shun familiar wording, don't address the reviewer directly, and don't use slang, slang language, or superlatives

· Shun use of extra pictures - include only those figures essential to presenting results

Title Page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short. It should not have non-standard acronyms or abbreviations. It should not exceed two printed lines. It should include the name(s) and address (es) of all authors.

Abstract:

The summary should be two hundred words or less. It should briefly and clearly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript--must have precise statistics. It should not have abnormal acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Shun citing references at this point.

An abstract is a brief distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approach to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

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- Reason of the study - theory, overall issue, purpose
- Fundamental goal
- To the point depiction of the research
- Consequences, including definite statistics - if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account quantitative data; results of any numerical analysis should be reported
- Significant conclusions or questions that track from the research(es)

Approach:

- Single section, and succinct
- As a outline of job done, it is always written in past tense
- A conceptual should situate on its own, and not submit to any other part of the paper such as a form or table
- Center on shortening results - bound background information to a verdict or two, if completely necessary
- What you account in an conceptual must be regular with what you reported in the manuscript
- Exact spelling, clearness of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else

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The **Introduction** should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable to comprehend and calculate the purpose of your study without having to submit to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give most important references but shun difficult to make a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. In the introduction, describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will have no attention in your result. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here. Following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study
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- Present a justification. Status your particular theory (es) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
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Approach:

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- Shape the theory/purpose specifically - do not take a broad view.
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- Do not take in frequently found.
- If use of a definite type of tools.
- Materials may be reported in a part section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

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- Report the method (not particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology)
- Describe the method entirely
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures
- Simplify - details how procedures were completed not how they were exclusively performed on a particular day.
- If well known procedures were used, account the procedure by name, possibly with reference, and that's all.

Approach:

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- Use standard style in this and in every other part of the paper - avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings - save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.

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The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part a entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Carry on to be to the point, by means of statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.You must obviously differentiate material that would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matter should not be submitted at all except requested by the instructor.

Content

- Sum up your conclusion in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In manuscript, explain each of your consequences, point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and comprise remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
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- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surroundings information, or try to explain anything.
- Not at all, take in raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present the similar data more than once.
- Manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate the identical information.
- Never confuse figures with tables - there is a difference.

Approach

- As forever, use past tense when you submit to your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.
- Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report
- If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results part.

Figures and tables

- If you put figures and tables at the end of the details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attach appendix materials, such as raw facts
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- In spite of position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other and complete with heading
- All figure and table must be adequately complete that it could situate on its own, divide from text

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The Discussion is expected the trickiest segment to write and describe. A lot of papers submitted for journal are discarded based on problems with the Discussion. There is no head of state for how long a argument should be. Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implication of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and hold up for all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of result should be visibly described. Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved with prospect, and let it drop at that.

- Make a decision if each premise is supported, discarded, or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."
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- You may propose future guidelines, such as how the experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details all of your remarks as much as possible, focus on mechanisms.
- Make a decision if the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory, and whether or not it was correctly restricted.
- Try to present substitute explanations if sensible alternatives be present.
- One research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind, where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

- When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from available information
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Topics	Grades		
	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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