



YARN

York Asia Research Network (YARN) ECR and PHD Conference May 23rd 2017.

ReCSS Training Room.

9:00 Coffee and pastries.

9:30 Welcome - Karen Mumford.

9:35 Session One:

Manogna Goparaju (PhD Student, Stockholm Environment Institute and Environment Department). "Drivers and Barriers for Corporate Social Responsibility in a Post-Companies Act 2013 Indian Private Sector"

Telviani Savitri (PhD student in Management). "Do you dare to move? Looking at the impact of relocation policy on the employees' motivation in an Indonesian government organisation."

Tingting Zhang (PhD student in Health Sciences). "Healthcare providers' accounts of parental influences on their behaviour with respect to antibiotics use among children: an exploratory study in China."

10:50 Coffee

11:05 Session Two.

Harry Munt (ECR, History and YARN Lead Central and West Asia). "Following the Prophet's footsteps: the making of Medina as an Islamic holy city."

Claire Smith (ECR, Politics and YARN Deputy Director). "Comparative peace building in Asia: Liberal and illiberal transitions from ethnic conflict and authoritarianism".

Zahid Ullah (PhD student in Politics). "Colonial Governmentality in a Post-Colonial State: An Analysis of Violent Extremism in FATA."

**York Asia Research Network (YARN) ECR and PHD Conference May 23rd 2017.
ReCSS Training Room (continued).**

12.20 Funding opportunities for ECRs and PhD students.

Hilary Layton. Global Engagement Office

Helen Wells, Research Development Manager, Research and Enterprise

12.40 Lunch and Posters.

Kasturi Hazarik (PhD student in Sociology). Poster 1: "Public Art Projects: For Addressing Critical Concerns of Urban Space and Ecology"

Rana Parween (PhD student in Environment). Poster 2: "Influence of Culture and/or Traditional Practices on Conserving Biodiversity."

1:15 Session Three

Nauman Reayat (PhD student in Politics). "Judicial Independence in Pakistan and India: Two Different Paths; Two Similar Results."

Ashim Dutta (PhD student in English and Related Literature). "Transnational Poetry of Rabindranath Tagore."

2:05 End

Presentations:

Posters –

“Public Art Projects: For Addressing Critical Concerns of Urban Space and Ecology”

**Kasturi Hazarik (PhD student)
Department of Sociology,
University of York**

“Influence of Culture and/or Traditional Practices on Conserving Biodiversity.”

**Rana Parween (PhD student)
Environment Department,
University of York.**

Papers:

**“Drivers and Barriers for Corporate Social Responsibility in a Post-Companies
Act 2013 Indian Private Sector”**

**Manogna Goparaju (PhD Student) and Dr. Corrado Topi
Stockholm Environment Institute York,
Environment Department,
University of York.**

In 2013, the Indian government amended the 1956 Companies Act making corporate social responsibility (CSR) mandatory (under Schedule VII of the Act) for a category of private, public, and 3rd sector organisations that meet a certain financial criteria. Only a small percentage of the available CSR research on India addresses the drivers and barriers that organisations in the public and 3rd sectors face. Research on the Companies Act 2013, and the associated CSR drivers and barriers in the private sector is scarce. To address this gap, our study explored CSR initiatives in 32 private sector organisations (across sectors) that were to abide by Schedule VII and the drivers and barriers associated with the adoption and implementation of those CSR initiatives by interviewing high-ranking managers in those organisations. The study revealed that organisations conduct CSR across a range of areas that include education, sanitation, infrastructure, community development, health care, cultural welfare, community welfare, environmental protection, and green technologies. The managers’ personal values and resistance from locals were found to be the greatest driver and barrier, respectively. Findings, additionally, revealed certain drivers (religious beliefs & disbelief in

the government) and barriers (resistance from locals, loss of interest, and increased number of requests) that have not been mentioned in pre-existing literature. This paper is the first of its kind to investigate the drivers and barriers organisations face in association with the areas of CSR stipulated by Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013. It, therefore, sets a foundation for further research into trends associated with the areas of CSR, investments, drivers, barriers, and the law's impact on CSR in the private sector

“Do you dare to move? Looking at the impact of relocation policy on the employees' motivation in an Indonesian government organisation.”

Telviani Savitri
PhD student in Management
University of York.

This study explores the employees' perception on the relocation policy that is implemented within their organisation, and the impact on their work motivation. The researcher is interested to study this topic since Indonesia, as an archipelagic and emerging country has distinctive conditions that might influence the willingness of the employees to be relocated periodically differently to that of the employees in other countries have. A case study in an Indonesian government organisation is chosen mainly because there are still very few research done in analysing the strategic HRM role in the Indonesian government sector and the case organisation has experienced substantial expansion within the last 10 years, so it will be interesting to know how the employees responded to the changes happened in this organisation, particularly in facing the possibility to be relocated periodically, and how the organisation link the relocation policy to its strategic goals. Utilising qualitative research method, this study tries to explore both employees and managers perception toward the relocation practice. This study finds that, although most of the staff perceived the relocation practice is not fair yet, their work motivation mainly not affected by such practice. The association of the research findings to the public HRM, organisational justice and psychological contract are briefly discussed in this paper.

“Healthcare providers' accounts of parental influences on their behaviour with respect to antibiotics use among children: an exploratory study in China.”

Tingting Zhang
PhD student in Health Sciences
University of York

Background: China is facing major challenges around antibiotic resistance (ABR), one of the most serious global public health problems that causes substantial infectious disease mortality as well as economic burden. High rates of use and inappropriate use of antibiotics by healthcare providers and the public are the key drivers of ABR in China. In high-income countries, patient expectations are known to be an important influence on healthcare providers' antibiotic prescribing behaviour; however, little is known about the situation in China. There are very few studies of healthcare

providers and publics' views of antibiotic use and resistance focused on China, with almost no qualitative studies. My PhD study addresses this gap. It is investigating healthcare providers and publics' attitudes and behaviour with respect to antibiotics through a focus on children, with one part of research looking at healthcare providers' views of parental influences on their antibiotic using behaviour.

Aims: this paper will discuss findings from interviews conducted with healthcare providers, highlighting two important themes in their accounts. The themes concern providers' views of public understandings of health and disease and the importance that they attach to maintaining a good relationship with parents.

Methods: the fieldwork of this study was carried out in Taiyuan City, a city with average development for Chinese cities, in 2016. Semi-structured interviews conducted with 20 healthcare providers, including 6 paediatricians from hospitals, 6 general practitioners from community health institutions, 4 licensed pharmacists and 4 retailers from retail pharmacies. Interviews were transcribed, translated from Chinese to English, and analysed using the framework analysis method.

Results: healthcare providers' accounts pointed to two key influences on their antibiotic prescribing behaviour. Firstly, they described how they needed to take account of the public's broad cultural understandings, including public's understanding of disease and treatment grounded in traditional Chinese medicine, and their understanding of antibiotics and antibiotic-related treatments. Secondly, healthcare providers noted how the priority given to maintaining good relationships with patients impacted on their decisions to prescribe antibiotics. This included the importance of maintaining parental trust and parental satisfaction and thus avoiding complaints and potential loss of custom.

Conclusions: as far as I am aware, this is the first China-based qualitative study which includes healthcare providers' (discussed in this paper) and parents' views of antibiotic use in children. It points to similar influences on providers' behaviour in China and in western countries but also some distinctive differences, including the importance of non-western understandings of disease and the availability of non-prescription antibiotics.

“Following the Prophet’s footsteps: the making of Medina as an Islamic holy city.”

**Dr Harry Munt (ECR)
Department of History
University of York.**

Medina, in modern Saudi Arabia, is today widely considered among Muslims as the second holiest city. It is the town to which the Prophet Muhammad emigrated when evicted from his native Mecca; it was place where the Prophet and his Companions organised the first Muslim political-religious community; and it is the location of the Prophet's grave. This paper will focus on the early development of ideas about Medina as a holy city over the first three Islamic centuries (the 7th–9th centuries CE). In particular, the paper will address the ways in which a sacred landscape was created for Medina in that period by rulers and religious scholars and some of the conflicts that played such an important role in this process.

“Comparative peace building in Asia: Liberal and illiberal transitions from ethnic conflict and authoritarianism”.

**Dr Claire Smith (ECR)
Department of Politics
University of York**

“Colonial Governmentality in a Post-Colonial State: An Analysis of Violent Extremism in FATA.”

**Zahid Ullah
PhD student in Politics.
University of York.**

The paper is an attempt to highlight the state of statelessness as well the state of “stateness” in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (henceforth FATA) of Pakistan. The focus of the paper is how the continuation of colonial laws and practices including the continuation of the same analytical categories i.e., autonomy, differentiation, etc., have contributed to the rise violent extremism in FATA. I argue in the paper that the laws and categories imposed on the people by the colonial and post-colonial state were, and continue to be, a mechanism of control, which were deemed necessary for the strategic use of the space. The people of FATA have been considered as objects instead of subjects by the colonial as well as post-colonial state. Religion was used as an additional tool for the control of the “wild tribes.” What has happened because of all this is a socio-historical deracination which brought false notions of honor and bravery to the tribesmen which have made them vulnerable to political exploitation. Therefore, violent non-state extremists have cashed in on the tribesmen’s ignorance and their emotional attachment with religion by coupling it with their honor and Pashtunwali. Thus, an enabling environment for extremist violence was provided by the colonial and post-colonial “governmentality”—because the strategic use of the areas took precedence over all other policy considerations and the policies. What is now needed is a drastic change in the state policies along with doing away with the Frontier Crimes Regulations (1901) for countering militancy in FATA.

There is no single theory that explained the problematique of governance and violent extremism therefore; a couple of theoretical insights will be employed to explain the phenomenon. The theoretical framework includes weak states and ungoverned spaces and their link with violent extremism; the Hamza Alvi’s explication of the spatialization and operationalization of the post-colonial state; Michel Foucault’s understanding of governmentality; epistemic violence as is understood by Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak in her article, “Can the Subaltern Speak?”; and the David Theo Goldberg’s understanding of necropolitics. I will use secondary sources (books and articles) and primary sources which include consulting official documents and some of the interviews that I have conducted during my field trip to Pakistan.

“Judicial Independence in Pakistan and India: Two Different Paths; Two Similar Results.”

Nauman Reayat
PhD student in Politics.
University of York.

Democracy and judicial independence are essential ingredients of each other. Higher judiciaries of Pakistan and India followed different paths to achieve independences. While democratic setup fostered judicial independence in India gradually, train of events caused judicial independence in Pakistan. Process of judicial appointments, as an indicator of judicial independence, remained a controversial topic in politics of both countries. Sources of constitutional documents of two countries are same. Historically, the Supreme Court of India secured autonomy from the executive in an evolving nature and is still in process of securing autonomy by pushing the government to accept the primacy of Chief Justice of India in the process of judicial appointment. The judges' cases and recent decision of the apex court in relation to Ninety Ninth Constitutional Amendment Act and National Judicial Appointment Commission Act clearly show the ongoing confrontation between the government and the judiciary in India. On the contrary, the issue of judicial appointments took a stable path in Pakistan after Nineteenth Constitutional Amendment in 2011, wherein the Judicial Commission of Pakistan secured primacy in the procedure of judicial appointment. Given the history of military interventions and developing nature of democracy in Pakistan, an autonomous process of judicial appointments in Pakistan is unusual. Currently, the Supreme Court of Pakistan is as autonomous as that that of India, rather on some scores it seems to be more autonomous. Extant literature attributing judicial independence and democracy to each other can't explain two important questions with regard to judiciaries of two countries. First, why did the Supreme Court of Pakistan secure independence in a limited democratic context whereas the Supreme Court of India is achieving the same in a relatively more democratic context? . Second, how did the judiciaries of two countries secure similar outcomes in two democratic contexts?. This work argues that the major reason behind two different paths of the judiciaries in two countries to reach similar results is the strategic interplay among elites and middle class. Interests of middle class and elites converged to foster sudden judicial autonomy in Pakistan whereas in India, interests of middle class and elites didn't converge in a similar manner.

“Transnational Poetry of Rabindranath Tagore.”

Ashim Dutta
PhD student in English and Related Literature
University of York

In 1912, the Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore came to London with his collection of lyrics Gitanjali in his own English translation. The Irish poet W. B. Yeats was deeply moved by the profound spirituality of those verses and strongly promoted Tagore and his poems to the Western readers.

Packaged with Yeats's Introduction, *Gitanjali* came out in the same year and earned Tagore the Nobel Prize in literature the year after. Since then, Tagore has been known in the West as a mystic poet from the East and, due to lack of substantial translation of his wide variety of work, has remained largely neglected outside the Bengali-speaking world. In this paper, I will look at a small selection of his poems from different stages of his career in order to represent the diversity of his interests and the contemporaneity of his poetic or "mystic" vision. While remaining sensitive to his reservations about political nationalism and what he would call a "rootless" cosmopolitanism, I will draw particular attention to the revivalist, cultural nationalist, anti-imperialist, and transcultural aspects of his works. In doing so, I will also touch upon the questions of language and (un)translatability by occasionally referring to the original versions of his poetic works.