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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Heri Herdiawanto, S. Pd., M. Si.
Vice Dean of Faculty of Social and Political Science
Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia, Komplek Masjid Agung Al Azhar, Jakarta

Heri Herdiawanto was born in Kuningan, West Java, 14 February 1973. Currently, he is pursuing his Doctoral Program at the University of Indonesia. Besides, he also served as a lecturer in the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Al Azhar Indonesia. He teaches several subjects, as well as The Introduction of Political Science, Modern Global Issues, Entrepreneurship, and many more. Back in the year of 2017, he has been worked as the Head of the Bureau of Student in the same university.

Topic: Thoughts of HAMKA (Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah) about the National Principles of Indonesia, in Order to Revitalize the Religious Values of Pancasila for the Life of the People and of the Nation

PLENARY SPEAKER

Arya Dharma Shinta
Center for Communication and Digital Society, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities,
the National University of Malaysia, UKM Bangi, Malaysia

Arya Dharma Shinta is a PhD candidate in Health Communications at the National University of Malaysia (UKM). Her work focuses in general on women's reproductive health systems, and specifically the impact of media usage on cervical cancer incident risks. Arya received her Master's in Public Health from the University of Indonesia in 2009, and Bachelor's in Clinical Midwifery from the Health Polytechnic of Indonesian Health Ministry in 2001. She has six years of experience working in the gynaecological surgery divisions of hospitals, which has contributed to her research interest in merging those practical experiences with her current studies in media literacy. This concept of unifying public health with media literacy has led Arya to win the 3-Minute Thesis Competition at UKM, and thereafter to be selected for the Foundation Brocher fellowship in Switzerland in 2015. However, Arya firmly believes that the best place to do her research is under the Bali sunsets.

Diaspora Studies at Crossroad: Issues, Challenges and Approaches

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Sajaudeen Chapparban
ERCICRSSH1810051

Abstract
The present paper aims to explore the historiography of the emergence of Diaspora studies in India in particular and at the global level in general. It also tries to analyse how different approaches and theories from humanities and social sciences help in studying diasporas. What are the academic, disciplinary and political challenges in the establishment of the diaspora studies centre in the universities? How this discipline has been taken on granted by the existing disciplines like Literature, Migration, Sociology etc. and the so called big shots of these fields claim that they are experts in this field by simply relating their works to it. This discipline needs a different framework which is interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary. Everyone wants to associate himself/herself with this newly emerging discipline but how many of them really deserve and justify themselves to be a part of it – is the biggest challenge and issue for both the discipline and the academics. How many works, courses, and research which are claimed to be on diaspora are core diaspora centric – with reference to India – will be analysed. What are the political challenges in the establishment of these departments in Universities or separate centre. What are the research possibilities and new doors of knowledge to be opened by the studying the diasporas?
Keywords: Diaspora Studies, Inter/Multidisciplinary, Research, Academics, Humanities and Social Sciences

Hadrami Diaspora in Indonesia

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Zul Karnen
ERCICRSSH1810052

ABSTRACT
Diaspora is the spreading of people from one original country to other countries (Cambridge Dictionary, 2017), while Sujatmiko (2014: 55) gave slightly different definition by calling it as a term that refers to nation or forced or encouraged ethnic population to leave their traditional ethnic homeland; their deployment in various parts in the world; and the development that has been generated because of their culture and deployment. Arab society upholds the rules and runs it as same as runs God's command and who break it means insulting The Supreme Guard (Hitti, 2010), it becomes fundamental of Arab culture study where egalitarian society concept and barren geography with desert typical are a major factor in shaping loud character and personality and unyielding. After doing Diaspora to Indonesia especially Jakarta, it happened several interesting things to be culturally studied that in this study is limited in the cause of diaspora and mapping of their settlement. The study will do several steps preparing an initial data that will be utilized to various culture studies against society of Hadhrami descent by any interested parties. It is expected the result of the study can help and make easier the people in reading, exploring, and understanding the society of hadhrami descent and reveal many of their culture sides that rich in essential philosophy.

Keywords: Diaspora, Arab, Culture

An Analytical Study of Some Collectibles of the Lacquer Museum of Arts Egypt

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Mona Ali
ERCICRSSH1810053

Abstract
There are some Lacquer holdings in Egypt, whether in museums or historical palaces, they range from small cans, plates or parts of furniture

The aim of this research is to study a number of these works that are in the Museum of Applied Arts in Egypt. Through the examination and analysis to determine the morphological composition of the holder of photography, the ground of preparation, the type of ''laker'', and the color of the blended, as well as manifestations of damage affecting of them. This was done using the stereoscopic microscope for cross-sections, XRD analysis, EDX scanning and analysis.

The results of the study showed that the type of "Lacquer "used is "Rush Vernicifera''. It also showed that the most important manifestations of damage to these works are: microchips, separation between the layer of support, and the loss of some parts of the layer.

Samir Kittaniy
ERCICRSSH1810054

Statecraft as Art and Practice in Islam

Samir Kittaniy
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Abstract
This paper may have been motivated at least in part by current conditions in the Arab world, particularly in some parts of the Middle East, where the image of rulers has become a topic of discussion, both in everyday conversations as well as in the media. The status of rulers is an issue that appears in discussions dealing with various different perspectives, political, religious, economic and ethical.
Arabic thought in the Middle Ages took these various aspects into consideration and discussed them all rather extensively. Political polemics were used as a way to enter into a discussion of rulers and their image, leading subsequently to the adoption of Islamic law as the framework in which political and ethical issues were to be determined.
In the present paper we shed light on the intellectual framework in which the characteristics of rulers were discussed in the context of the Muslim caliphate. Our purpose is to determine the image of the ruler in medieval Arab thought from the religious-juridical and the political aspects as well as how this was reflected in actual practice.

Alabi Yinusa
ERCICRSSH1810055

Public Administrative Theory and Its Relevance To The Nigerian Ecology

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ABSTRACT
Concept of Public Administration is put into perspective in this paper. Here I traced its genealogy, its theoretical provision as well as the implications challenges of these provisional at each stage of its development. I specifically zeroed in on the practical applicants of Nigeria. As prominence was given to the features (Political Neutrality, Anonymity and Permanence) of the Nigeria civil service and their attendant practicability or otherwise within the context of the nation's ecological factors, slippery administrative terrains and cultural pluralism. Within this same context, the issues of representative

	bureaucracy and its accompanying principles of quota system, federal character, and inherent prevalence of conflict of interest and political patronage engendered in the process. Consequent on these efforts, we conclusively argued that there is need for a re-orientation by the Nigerian citizenry and public Bureaucrats' vis-à-vis the principles of meritocracy and non-partisanship in dealing with Socio-economic, cultural and political issues within the nation's Administrative landscape.
Leia Erica Serrano **ERCICRSSH1810056**	**Teenage Mothers: Ensuring Health and Well-being Through Equal Access to Services Through Online Platform** **Leia Erica Serrano** **Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Philippines** **Abstract** **The third Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) which is to " Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. " states that by the year 2030 every human on the planet has an access to healthy lives not only in good mental and physical health but also maternal health for it also proposes to end preventable maternal mortality. The target for universal maternal health access has been elevated. Although suggested targets may change as a result of the consultation process, they give us a good sense of the specific areas in which public and private investment will need to be channeled. According to Philippine Statistics Authority, while under-five mortality has declined slightly in recent years from 54 deaths per 1,000 births in 1988-92 to 48 deaths for the period 1993-1997, infant mortality rates have remained unchanged at about 35 deaths per 1,000 births. This study aimed to solve the problems: a) What are the existing programs and services that caters the health and well-being of teenage moms?, b) How do teenage moms acquire information and services from their locale?, and c)How can an online platform help teenage moms in ensuring good health and well-being? This action research made use of interview to the teenage moms of San Juan, La Union. As a result, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the third SDG that focuses on the health and well-being of teenage moms. With the said program, the teenage moms will be able acquire the necessary information and support with the aid of technology. Teenage moms requires a huge amount of support from the society in order to stay away from the stigma and allow them to explore further opportunities and raise their own children**
Ajlal Maqsood Mughal **ERCICRSSH1810058**	**The Effects of Technology Usage on Privileged and Underprivileged Children. An Explanation** **Ajlal Maqsood Mughal** **Fast School of Management, National University of Computer & Emerging Sciences (NUCES), Islamabad, Pakistan** **ABSTRACT** **An experiment conducted on group of 80 children, was used to detect the effect of technology on the health, height, weight, and run time of children. Variables which were used to differentiate between these two study groups of 40 children each were whether they belong to privileged households or underprivileged. Underprivileged children girls lagged behind in race time while privileged girls did well. Whereas, underprivileged boys did better than privileged boys. Contributing variables are discussed in detail in the article. With the objective of defining how the impact of technology use varies between the privileged and under-privileged, this study contributes to the literature significantly.**
	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the Hotel and Lodge Sector in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

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Abstract

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has gained in prominence in the tourism and hospitality sector. Despite the increasing focus of CSR as promoting and enhancing sustainable and responsible environmental management practices, there is limited research that examines CSR in the hospitality sector and in relation to accommodation establishments in particular. The literature also highlights that where research exists, there tends to be a focus on developed contexts rather than developing countries such as South Africa. Thus, this study contributes to this growing and important area of research by focusing on in hotels and lodges in KwaZulu-Natal to address limited knowledge in this area, especially in the South African developing context, drawing on primary data collected using a case study approach. This article presents the results of an online survey conducted with 60 hotel and lodge managers targeting all 141 hotels and lodges located in KwaZulu-Natal. The structured questionnaire sought information on the profile of the accommodation issues and CSR aspects. The structured questionnaire was complemented with key informant interviews to solicit qualitative information and probe further results emanating from the quantitative data. The results indicate that hotels and lodges in KwaZulu-Natal support CSR activities. Hotels and lodges use local labour, bought goods and services from the local community, donated to local charities and purchased fair trade products. CSR is often done in partnership with other stakeholders. Despite widespread support of CSR, concerns were raised about quality issues.

Key words: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), accommodation establishments, hotels, lodges, KwaZulu-Natal

Reshma Sucheran
ERCICRSSH1810059

Anthropogenic Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Sustainable Development in Russia

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Abstract

Russia inherited environmental problems from the Soviet Union. Soviet's preference on industrial growth and blatant ignorance regarding the environment has left Russia struggling with environmental crisis, especially carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions. Also, the Soviets bequeathed to Russia an emission intensive military-industrial complex based economic system. Post-Soviet disintegration, Russia's transition to a market-based economy strongly favored economic growth over environmental protection. In 2015, Russia was the fifth highest CO_2 emitting country in the world by contributing 4.88 per cent of global CO_2 emissions. It can be assumed that Russia would always be a major CO_2 emitting country due to its heavy dependency on energy intensive technologies. In this backdrop, this study aims to find out the major sources and determinants of CO_2 emissions in Russia from 1992 to 2014. Following David P. Knight (2013), this study employs multiple regression method to find out the chief anthropogenic factors of CO_2 emissions in Russia. The outcome will enable policy makers and analysts to identify the sources of anthropogenic CO_2 emissions and deal with those issues for the sake of sustainable environmental management. Concluding section of this study offers some practicable policy measures that would substantially reduce CO_2 emissions and ensure sustainable development

Sutandra Singha
ERCICRSSH1810063

both at regional and global platform.

Keywords: Environmental problems, Carbon Dioxide, Energy, Multiple regression, Sustainable development

The Effectiveness of Lapor Sleman Mobile Aplication Socialization for Establishing Smart Regency in Sleman

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Helen Dian Fridayani
ERCICRSSH1810066

Abstract
The purpose of this study is to describe the socialization of Lapor Sleman application. First, as a complaint service system the citizen should known well about the application. Second, the impact of the socialization towards utility of application. The third, indentification the recommendation for Lapor Sleman application.The method used in the study is qualitative method with descriptive analysis technic. The data gathering by documentation study and in-depth interview.The result of this study shows that the socialization of Lapor Sleman is still few and has not yet spread to the general public. However, in scope of government itself the most employees already know and use an application of Lapor Sleman. This condition creates a gap between the community and the government. Whereas all know that the application is for the wider community not just the government. There are some recommendation for futher optimize the socialization of Lapor Sleman application such as through the social media, provide socialization directly which is wider scope and spread to sleman society.

Keywords: Technology Information and Communication, e-government, complaint service, socialization, smart regency.

Komsi Koranti
ERCICRSSH1810067

The Development of Tourism Facilities Based on Preference Tourists in Kalipancur, Semarang, Indonesia

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Abstract
Preferences one factor in choosing something that prefers other options. The decision of the consumer to choose a tourist attraction by preference. KaliPancur is a tourist attraction in Semarang, in the form of a beautiful waterfall with a natural panorama. The purpose of the study is to analyze tourist preferences on KaliPancur tourism objects based on travel and socio demographic patterns.

Primary data from the management and secondary data from responses of respondent questionnaires. Accidental sampling was carried out by distributing questionnaires to 100 tourists. This method aims to be more accurate, can represent visitor feedback, desires, and expectations. Quantitative descriptive method is based on facts about tourist perceptions of KaliPancur.

Based on socio demographic characteristics, most are local tourists (99.20%), turnover time (12-40 years), men (71.15%), high school education (60.73%), from Central Java (33 , 45%), unmarried (67,54%), student (46,86%), and income level less 1 million rupiah (54,31%). Based on the characteristics of travel patterns, most of the destinations for vacation (62.15%), motivation to see the beauty of nature (72.34%),

information from friends / relatives and the internet (61.78%), tourism independently (75.67 %), came with friends / relatives (62.47%), one day tour duration (91.21%), one trip (54.48%), less than 100 thousand (50.62%) costs / day, use private vehicles (43.41%), and wish to visit again (91.94%).

Tourists who have different interests of KaliPancur tourist attraction. There is a significant problem, between: the choice of accommodation with old, old shopping options, dining options with friends, places, and destinations, old dining options, There is no problem, between the choice of accommodation and the length of travel.

For KaliPancur businesses to complete tourist facilities, especially the playground facilities. Promotion also needs to be improved through mass media and print media, tourism object KaliPancur better known by the public.

Keywords: Tourism, KaliPancur, Preferences

Rise of Civic Tech and Smart Cities

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Satoshi Ishida
ERCICRSSH1810070

Abstract

This article focuses on the rise of civic tech and the growth of the field. Civic tech has a new medium and it is taking shape in smart cities. Recently "smart cities" are defined as developed urban areas that use digital technologies or information technologies to improve the city life and services as well as engaged community members. As the growth of civic tech to continue to create gradually efficient process, the public sector can benefit from new technology for better governance. Another important aspect is to build robust citizen engagement is to increase govern-ment transparency. As of today a cloud-based software and open civic data can build trust be-tween the government and local citizens. By using civic tech, business, non-profits and civil society organizations are transforming government in the context of smart cities. This article have explored the recent trend of civic tech and its practices. For example, the OpenGov is a web-based tool that allow governments to track financial data and put it online in visualizations people can easily understand. Another case SeeClickFix allows residents to post pictures and maintenance request for the city government to track. These civic tech platforms could play a role in showing what issues citizens or government want to know or improve. Recently, there is a growing interest in smart cities, however, many communities and cities face issues associated with financial limitation, and an inability to provide critical public services. They also face the inability to deal with larger interests from national government and big private businesses. For addressing them, civic tech can play a role as potential solutions that enable greater participation in government or assist government in providing critical services and strengthening the relationship between the public and government. In recent years, many businesses, nonprofit organizations and citizen groups have applied modern ICT technology to build their communities and improve government in delivering public services. Some use the term "civic tech" in order to explain all technologies related to the public sector and civic life. Civic tech is where the public lends its talents, usually voluntarily, to help government do better services. This article will focus on the interaction between the civic tech and smart city, and then briefly overview recent trend of civic tech as a conceptual bridge and its practices between smart cities and traditional public administration.

Edward Benrick Salonga
ERCICRSSH1810071

Heritage Administration, Preservation and Conservation in Alta-Pampanga City and Municipalities

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Ella M. Roque
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Abstract
 In 1858, seven towns in Upper Pampanga were subjected to Commandancia Militar, these are: Capas, Concepcion, Bamban, Mabalacat, Magalang, Porac, Floridablanca, Victoria and Tarlac. These towns called Alta- Pampanga. The creation of a Commandancia- Militar submits to the fact that a given place although already a prosperous settlement is not yet too pacified because of warlike tribes, mostly the Negritos, and bandits or tulisanes still prevail in these areas. Historically, the mentioned towns are rich in heritage because they were the last settlements to be pacified by the Spanish government.

This study analyzed the heritage management, preservation and conservation of Alta- Pampanga City and Municipalities by mapping its heritage interests, identifying the plans and programs of the city and municipal governments on heritage management, preservation and conservation, identifying the issues and problems experienced by the city and municipal governments on heritage management, preservation and conservation, and suggesting inputs based from plans, programs, issues and problems of the city and municipal government to improve heritage management, conservation and preservation.

Based on the findings of this study these conclusions were drawn: the Alta- Pampanga city and municipalities are very rich in historical, cultural and natural heritage; the LGUs have plans and strategies on heritage management, preservation and conservation but focuses more on tourism in general and in eco- tourism; there are numerous problems confronting heritage management, preservation and conservation in the Alta- Pampanga city and municipalities; and there is a need for preservation and conservation of heritage in Alta- Pampanga city and municipalities.

Keywords: Heritage, Management, Preservation, Conservation, Alta- Pampanga

Ali Dilangalen ERCICRSSH1810072	**Economic Viability and Ecological Friendliness of Madrasah Institution in Region XII, Philippines**

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Zainudin M. Adam
OIC President, CFCST, Doroluman, Arakan, Cotabato, Philippines

Abstract
This study covered a total of 434 respondents from selected Madaris in the

provinces of Cotabato and Maguindanao, Philippines, broken down as follows: 350 students, 70 Asatids, and 14 administrators.

The general objective of the study was to investigate the economic viability and ecological friendliness of Madrasah educational institution operating in Mindanao Muslim communities. Specifically, it sought to determine the profiles of the Asatids, level of adequacy of existing resource capabilities of Madrasah, level of Madrasahs' economic viability and ecological friendliness, influence of the level of adequacy of existing resource capabilities on the economic viability and ecological friendliness of Madrasah educational institution in Region XII, Philippines.

Important findings of the study revealed that 90% of the Asatids were college graduate in Arabic education, receiving an honorarium of 1,000 pesos a month, high school graduate in Western education, and with a monthly net income of 7,800 – 8,800.

Madrasah resource capabilities like physical, instructional, and financial aspect were found to be adequate while manpower capabilities were moderately adequate.

Selected Madaris were assessed to have highly sustained their ecological friendliness and economic viability.

The factors which had significantly influence the Madrasah economic viability were manpower capabilities and financial aspect of the Madrasah institution. However, ecological friendliness of the Madrasah institution in Southern Philippines was influence by Madrasahs' resource capabilities like physical facilities, manpower capabilities, and financial aspect.

In order to sustain the Madrasah educational system in Mindanao, it is recommended that more funds shall be provided both from local and foreign sources.

Keywords: Sustainability, Educational System, Madrasah/Madaris, Asatids, Philippines

Identity,Myth of Home-Workers, and Gender Driscrimination in Modern Economy: The Case of Home-Workers in Batik and Weaving Industries in Indonesia

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Arianti Ina Restiani Hunga
ERCICRSSH1810073

Abstract
The presence of HW and POS is undeniable fact due to its spreading use. They do exist but they are not accepted due to the domination of certain outlooks such as the domination of women,limited number,less important,just to get extra money, just to "buy salt" (Sulilastuti, 1999), part-time, works that do not require skill. Such false views dominate the public, which makes them deemed as unworthy and underpaid. Other belief is that the commodity produced in POS-based industry is not important or strategic commodity; the type of work that is assigned or done in POS is not important or strategic; the process happens within workers' housing or around housing. This view strengthens the myths of POS and HW, which influence the factor of "hiddenness or deliberate hiddenness" of this reality. As the result, HW and POS has not garnered attention, accepted, and received access within the empowerment and protection program as formal workers. The domination of paradoxical standpoints and the increasing number of POS-based industries and HW within the industry of commodity production are relatively varied and numerous, integrated within wide market (export), and strategic. Similar facts could be seen in Indonesia, with some arguments as presented in the following paragraphs (Hunga, 2014). Therefore, the aforementioned explanation shows that HW and POS suffer from terms and discourses that make them as "myth" and they are concurrently treated as not

	important, "hidden" and marginalized, especially female HW. The term creates a discourse and reality that HW are mostly women or housewives who have the role as mere supporter or helper. A house becomes a working space, and it could also be a symbol of female domestication to fulfil their domestic role as housewives (Hunga, 2005; 2011).
Fath Nadizti **ERCICRSSH1810074**	**Exploring Urban Park Characteristic as the Space of Adolescences Self-Expression in Social Media** **Fath Nadizti** **School of Architecture, Planning and Policy Development, Bandung Institute of Technology, Bandung, Indonesia** **Abstract** **Urban park is utilized differently by adolescence group. Its accessibility, flexibility and activity-support elements can be explored at its most for their self-expression. While urban park has been being designed for enclosed activities, adolescences self-expression is now stretching into social media. Thus, how urban park is framed for current adolescences self-expression remains obscure. This paper explores the characteristic of two urban parks in Bandung that used for self-expression by adolescences group in social media. The data was gathered from Instagram, which was filtered with specified criteria, and then analyzed qualitatively. The result illustrates more solid physical and non-physical spatial characteristic.** **Keywords** **Adolescences, Social media, Urban park**
Teresa Mili **ERCICRSSH1810075**	**Culture as an intervening variable while assessing Japanese influence on Vietnam: 1991-2018** **Teresa Mili** **Japanese Division, Centre for East Asian Studies,Jawaharlal Nehru University,New Delhi, India** **Abstract** **The significance of political and economic factors have barely been neglected while assessing bilateral relations, but the significance of culture as a soft power in Japan-Vietnam relations has largely been understated. While the close ties had their birth ever since the 14th century, this paper sets out with an inductive lens to analyze the role of culture as a variable in bilateral relations. Vietnam, which then had a history of war devastation had taken refuge in Japan and later sought inspiration from Japan's economy with the simultaneous influence of culture since Japan was a developed nation, and Vietnam a third world country. Evidencing facts with illustrations, the paper shows how the twenty first century has brought a growing bond as well as the onset of stronger ties between the two states based, primarily, on an emerging convergence of interests and culture. The cultural influence of Japan may be seen much in the Vietnamese cities, through evidences like the growing numbers of Japanese items on sale. The variety in cultural influence may be seen through the acceptance of Japanese fashion trends, mange comic, pop music, cuisine, tourism, Japanese studies and language, the translations of Japanese literature which are very much popular at Vietnam. Using secondary sources as well as assessing travel accounts and official websites, this research work will try to find out how much Japanese culture has influenced Vietnam and whether such influences will be strong enough to qualify culture as an intervening variable in the bilateral relations.**
	What Makes Makassar's Muslim and Christian Torajans Can Live Harmoniously in Makassar City? **Ichlas Afandi** **Doctoral Psychology Program, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Gadjah**

Mada,Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Makassar and Toraja are two ethnic groups that dominate the population of Makassar city, South Sulawesi. The Makassar is a tribe that is predominantly Muslim, while the Toraja is a tribe that is predominantly Christian. Although different in religion, the two tribes can live in harmony in the city of Makassar. The harmony of the relationships they show, is a positive precedent as well as being an anti-thesis of the relations of the religious groups which have always connoted to conflict. Some facts show that religious differences often become antecedents for prejudice, stereotyping, discrimination, and physical confrontation between groups.

This research is a qualitative research that tries to trace the conditions that make the Makassar tribe with the Toraja tribe can live in harmony in the city of Makassar. Open questionnaires and interviews are the methods used to collect data. A total of 500 informants (250 Makassar tribes and 250 Toraja tribes) living in the city of Makassar were included in this study. The data obtained is then analyzed using data coding techniques.

The results of the study illustrate that there are several conditions that determine Makassar ethnic harmony with the Toraja tribe in the city of Makassar, namely: mutual respect for differences, maintaining friendship between them, always trying to establish contacts both formally and informally, there is a feeling that they are same, and understand each other's position and status as majority and minority.

Keywords: Inter-group relations, ethnic and religion identitiy differences, conflict, and harmony.

**Ichlas Afandi
ERCICRSSH1810076**

Hierarchy in Indian Christian Missionaries: A Case Study of Odisha

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ABSTRACT
Religion is the inevitable part of human life. There are thousands of religions practicing by the people of different parts of the world since long back. Each and every man closely connects with their faith and believes. Now peoples are known through their practicing religions. These religions have been developed and spread out by the hard efforts of certain group of peoples of the concerned religions. They are the bridge between religion and common people. Again these peoples are known to us as missionaries and the missionaries who are working for Christianity is known as Christian missionaries. There is a ladder system or hierarchical system among the Christian missionaries not only in Odisha but also in the world in general. In this paper an attempt has been made to focus the different level of Christian missionaries and their role for the spread and development and functioning of institutions who are working for the religion and believers.
Keywords: Hierarchy, Christian, Missionaries, Religion, Odisha

**Dr. Sadananda Nayak
ERCICRSSH1810077**

An Analysis of L1 Effects on the Learning of EFL: A Case Study of Undergraduate EFL Learners at Pakistani Universities

Nadir Ali Mugheri
Department of English, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan

Abstract
In multilingual societies like Pakistan, code-switching is commonly observed in different contexts. Mostly people use L1 and L2 for common communications and L3 (i.e. English, Urdu) in formal contexts and for

Nadir Ali Mugheri

ERCICRSSH1810078	academic writings. Such a frequent code-switching does affect EFL learners' acquisition of grammar and lexis of target language which in the long run result in different types of errors in their writings. Current study is to investigate and identify common elements of L1 and L2 (spoken by students of the Universities in Pakistan) which create hindrances for EFL learners. Case study method was used for this research. Formal writings of 400 EFL learners (as participants from various Universities of the country) were observed. Among 400 participants, 200 were female and 200 were male EFL learners having different academic backgrounds. Errors found were categorized into different types according to grammatical items, the difference in meanings, structure of sentences and identifiers of tenses of L1 or L2 in comparison with those of the target language. The findings showed that EFL learners in Pakistani varsities have serious problems in writings. They committed serious errors related to grammar and meanings of the target language. After analysis of the committed errors, the results were found in the affirmation of the hypothesis that L1 or L2 does affect EFL learners. This research suggests in the end to adopt natural ways in pedagogy like task-based learning or communicative methods using contextualized material so as to avoid impediments of L1 or L2 in acquisition of target language. Key words: L1 & L2, EFL, Language Learning and Language Acquisition, Internalization and Fossilization, Communicative Approaches vs. Conventional or Traditional approaches
William Zialciita Vickery **ERCICRSSH1810079**	**Toward a Psychedelic Buddhism in America: Tibetan Buddhism Meets Ayahuasca Shamanism** **William Zialciita Vickery** **East-West Psychology Department, School of Consciousness and Transformation, California Institute of Integral Studies, San Francisco, USA** **Abstract** **Historically, certain facets of Buddhism have changed as the tradition has taken root in different cultures. These changes are partly informed by novel cross-cultural dialogues such as, for example, that between Buddhism and Taoism in China or Buddhism and Shinto in Japan. As Buddhism continues to develop in American culture its form can be seen to be shifting in new ways, and this is influenced by such interactions as that between Buddhism and Christianity and Buddhism and New-Age spirituality. One controversial interaction that needs to be examined more thoroughly to better understand the development of Buddhism in America is that between Buddhism and psychedelics (i.e., psilocybin, LSD, mescaline, DMT). Although psychedelic substances have been shown to have valuable religious and spiritual applications, they are often considered dangerous to the Buddhist path. But existing literature in this area strongly suggests that psychedelics played a significant role in the growth of Buddhism in America during the 1960s and 1970s, some Buddhist practitioners are currently utilizing psychedelics as an allegedly beneficial adjunct to Buddhist practice, and several renowned Buddhist teachers are supportive of the potential value of psychedelics in a Buddhist context. To better discern how the use of psychedelics may assist or hinder Buddhist study and practice it is useful to place both Buddhism and psychedelics in their shamanic contexts by examining the shamanic and ritual aspects of Tibetan Buddhism alongside psychedelic shamanism in the form of ayahuasca shamanism, which are two traditions that are gaining popularity in America and are actually meeting currently. This paper utilizes a comparative analysis between the cosmologies and ritual practices of Tibetan Buddhism in the Nyingma school and ayahuasca shamanism as it manifests in vegetalismo and Santo Daime, as well as a

heuristic inquiry into the researcher's experiences with these rituals. Such an examination will serve to deepen the understanding of what constitutes beneficial and unfavorable applications of psychedelics in Buddhism, and what this phenomenon might indicate about the evolution of Buddhism in the modern Western world.

Redesign of Solo-Kawung Batik Motives Based on Symmetry Group Theory and Geometry Transformation as Strengthening Local Identity to Support Cultural Resilience

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ERCICRSSH1810081

Abstract

Indonesian batik by UNESCO was designated as a Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity since October 2009. The famous Indonesian batik from Solo is the Kawung batik motive. One type of batik is stamp batik. In making batik stamp there is always have repetition, so that the image appears repetitive with the same shape. The problem with making batik is the expensive batik stamp price. Generally one batik stamp can only produce one motive. Therefore, the main problem solved in this study is how to develop the design of the Solo - Kawung batik motif which has a uniqueness in one motif in a stamp that can produce many patterns of batik without losing the local identity. This problem will be solved by applying the concept of geometry analysis with symmetry group theory which will then be used for geometry transformation. The results of this study in the form of batik stamp with a modified kawung batik where one batik stamp can produce seven different motives (motives A, B, C, D, E, F, G) with aesthetic values and does not eliminate local identity. The acceptance and comparation level test (ethics, aesthetics, dynamics, logic, elegance) was conducted for 50 panelists consisting of mathematics students, academics, artists, batik craftsmen, and the general public. Based on the acceptance level test, the motives created can all be accepted with an acceptance rate motives A 75%, B 60%, C 70%, D 80%, E 80%, F 75%, G 65%. The most favored motives is E. The conclusion is redesigning this kawung batik motif can strengthen local identity to support the resilience of Indonesian culture.

Keywords
Batik, Kawung, Local Identity, Symmetry Group, Geometry Transformation

Seta Furqan
ERCICRSSH1810087

The Description of Psychological Well-Being in Jodipan Malang Community after Revitalization into 'Jodipan Tourism Village'

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Abstract

One of the goals of individual life is to achieve psychological well-being (Psychological Well-Being). Psychological Well-Being is a condition in which individuals have a positive attitude towards themselves and others, able to control behavior and make decisions towards themselves, able to create and manage a suitable environment, have a purpose in life, and have the desire to continue to develop self-potential. One aspect of psychological well-being is a person's ability to create and manage an environment that suits their needs. This study aims to determine the description of psychological well-being of the Jodipan Village community in Malang after the revitalization of 'Kampung Jodipan'. The research uses qualitative method and phenomenological approachment, with deep interview. This deep interview use to get informations excessively about

psychological well-being of the Jodipan Village community in Malang after the revitalization of 'Kampung Jodipan'. The result indicates that revitalization in Jodipan Village have a positive impact towards community well-being. In addition, the revitalization caused Jodipan Village has been dubbed as 'Jodipan Tourism Village' that makes positive impact on individual welfare, especially in the economic field.

Keywords: Psychological Well-Being, Revitalization, Jodipan, Malang

Making Visual Learning: Using Mindomo to Augment Critical Reading Comprehension

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ERCICRSSH1810088

Abstract
Teaching English reading skills in tertiary level is still have some problems. Thus, this research investigates the usage of Mindomo application to enlarge text comprehension and to advance critical reading. The instrument used was survey and documentation. The surevy consisted of 5 questions about students' problem in criticizing the texts, student's strategy in criticizing the texts, and students' respond. The result showed that the increasing percentage of strongly agree in question number one is 4,3% vs. 24,3%, the increasing percentage of strongly agree in question number two is 0% vs. 64,3%, the increasing percentage of strongly agree in question number three is 7,1% vs.28,6%, and the increasing percentage of strongly agree in question number four is 57.1% to 60%, and the increasing percentage of strongly agree in question number five is 34.3% and 45.8%. As a result of this research, Mindomo application is a potentially vigorous learning technique.
Keywords: Critical Reading, E-mapping, Mindomo, Visual Learning

Penguatan Karakter Peserta Didik Dalam Program Pembelajaran Pendidikan Pancasila Melalui Kegiatan Berbasis Kemanusiaan / Pendidikan Lasallian

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Abstract
Pembangunan sebuah bangsa tidak hanya ditentukan oleh sumber daya manusia yang memiliki pengetahuan serta keterampilan yang memadai, tapi juga ditentukan oleh karakter sumber daya tersebut. Mengacu pada berbagai persoalan bangsa yang terjadi diantaranya persoalan kemiskinan, pelanggaran moral/etika, serta pelanggaran hukum seperti tindak pidana korupsi, narkotika, terorisme dan tindakan pelanggaran hukum lainnya, mengisyaratkan bahwa terdapat persoalan serius dan mendasar yang dapat mengancam kelangsungan pembangunan sebuah bangsa. Penguatan karakter sumber daya manusia melalui program pembelajaran sangatlah penting dalam upaya mengatasi berbagai persoalan untuk mendorong pembangunan bangsa dalam berbagai aspek kehidupan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk-bentuk/ upaya penguatan karakter peserta didik pada jenjang pendidikan tinggi dalam program Pendidikan Pancasila melalui kegiatan berbasis kemanusiaan/lasallian education.

Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian empiris dengan mempraktikkan secara langsung tindakan penguatan karakter peserta didik melalui mata kuliah Pancasila. Mata kuliah Pendidikan Pancasila merupakan mata kuliah yang bertujuan untuk membentuk karakter

peserta didik agar peka terhadap persoalan-persoalan bangsa, mampu berpikir kritis, serta mampu memberikan solusi terhadap persoalan-persoalan bangsa. Penelitian ini berfungsi untuk melihat persoalan-persoalan bangsa yang disebabkan oleh kemerosotan karakter sumber daya manusia, serta meneliti pengaruh tindakan penguatan karakter melalui program pendidikan di jenjang perguruan tinggi terhadap upaya mengatasi persoalan-persoalan bangsa. Terjadinya berbagai persoalan bangsa seperti kemiskinan, pelanggaran hukum dan etika disebabkan oleh merosotnya karakter sumber daya manusia. Upaya mengatasi berbagai persoalan bangsa dilakukan oleh perguruan tinggi dengan cara menerapkan pendidikan lasallian yang menekankan penguatan karakter peserta didik melalui kegiatan-kegiatan sosial berbasis kemanusian, seperti pemberian bantuan makanan dan pakaian bagi masyarakat miskin yang bermukim di tempat pembuangan akhir sampah, memberikan/mengajarkan pendidikan etika dan hukum gratis bagi peserta didik dan masyarakat di pedesaan, serta pendidikan kesehatan dan lingkungan hidup.

Kata Kunci: Karakter, Pendidikan, Pancasila, Lasallian, Kemanusiaan.

The Policy Review of Digitization of School Education in the Indian context

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Abstract
As the world economies are increasingly becoming knowledge economies, education system is rapidly transforming. No doubt, the school education system forms the base for the elementary economic processes and their specific relationship shape society and its progress. As the fourth industrial revolution began with almost all the sectors of the economy, the education system, especially the school education system figured as critical. In a developing society like India, these changes hold special relevance as its education system has made a detour into a unique phase of history from pre-colonial, to colonial, post-independence and then to neo-liberal era. The revolution that was undertaken in information communication technology, especially in digitization of the economy has restructured the other systems of society. The education system, as a result of it, has undergone changes internally with the onset of public policies to make its innovative function meaningful for the present economic process driven by the digital revolution.

Jagjit Kaur
ERCICRSSH1810090

DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVITY OF PAINTERS THROUGH PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTHENTICATION COUNSELING: RESULTS OF EN PLEIN AIRS (Vilnius, Lithuania, 2018)

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Abstract
The article is devoted to the problem of development of creativity of modern painters in Lithuania. Development of painter's personality is one of the most significant challenges of psychology of modern art. Psychologists conduct large number of studies, make publications on problems of visual communication, psychodynamic theories of personality, psychological characteristics of artists, but not enough attention is being paid to the development of a tool which would help to solve the problem of creative self-expression.

40 well-known Lithuanian painters took part in two En Plein Airs held in

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ERCICRSSH1810091

	Vilnius (Lithuania) in 2018. Two types of interactions took place in those En Plein Airs: painters received special knowledge about psychology of art and participated in the creative process in nature using technique of Live Painting. The article presents the works of painters, which reflects the influence of famous artists on their oeuvre, and the new paintings, where Live Painting took place. This method can be considered as psychological authentication counselling of the painters. Keywords: Authenticity, Creativity, Art
Xuemei Zhao ERCICRSSH1810094	**The Representation of The Unrepresentable: A Pluralistic Interpretation of Literary Trauma In The Post-Modern Context** **Xuemei Zhao** **Faculty of Humanities, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China** **Abstract** The statement that "trauma is unspeakable" is an important theory put forward by Cathy Caruth, the mother of the Theory of literary trauma. The close association between this theory and clinical psychology and psychiatry has gained consensus in the field of trauma research, which is the main reason for that the theory has long been attacked and challenged. In fact, postmodern theorists such as Jeffrey Hartman, Lyotard, Zizek, Lacan, Kristeva and Jean-Baudrillard have discussed the "unspeakableness of trauma".With Lyotard as the intermediary, the theory of "the unspeakableness of trauma" can be traced back to Kant's sublime theory, the commonality of the two is mainly manifested as the elimination of the subject; Lacan's description of the relationship between trauma and symbolic order endows the unspeakable nature of trauma with the ontological meaning, whose ultimate point is the limitation and incompleteness of language in meaning expression. Adorno and Jean Baudrillard and others show that the theory "the unspeakableness of Trauma" reveals the paradox of trauma's representation: on the one hand, the reappearance of trauma in the mass media has partly led to the disappearance of trauma, on the other hand, the trauma represented in the literature is bound to be halfway and incomplete, and it can only approach the reality of trauma.This paradox stems from the postmodern aesthetic context in which the trauma was born-the disintegration of the Heilslehre. Keywords:"Unspeakableness of Trauma"; Post-modernism; Literary Trauma; Trauma Reappearance; Sublime
Wang Xiteng ERCICRSSH1810095	**Post-colonial Interpretation of the Property in Jane Eyre** **Wang Xiteng** **Foreign Language Studies, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou, China** **Abstract** As a world-renowned book that influences long-lasting ambitions, Jane Eyre has been favored by Chinese literary theory critics since its birth. Along with the development of post-colonial theory, after the 1980s, the domestic academic circles conducted a related post-colonial interpretation of Jane Eyre from multiple dimensions, but few studies have carried out in-depth exploration of property issues in literary works. This paper is based on the analysis of the post-colonial meaning of the relevant property in the works, and exposes the postcolonial nature of the unclear property in many literary works of the 19th century.
	Implementation of Right to Education under International Law: An

Sunil Jawliya
ERCICRSSH1810096

Overview

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Abstract

The main thrust of this research Study is to understand whether, and to what extent, international legal provisions have proven to be sufficient in the implementation of the Right to Education (RTE), particularly in the third world countries. This shall be achieved by: (i) understanding the definitions and legal normative framework of RTE, (ii) addressing legal issues of conflicting laws through the analysis of state obligations, (iii) detailing the degree of responsibility and accountability of international institutions, and as well as its impact on provisions of international law.

The issue of implementation of RTE under international human rights law is deeply embedded in almost every part of the world, particularly developing countries and undeveloped countries. The issue itself has various dimensions: ranging from discrimination, to the issue of free and compulsory quality education for all, due to the nature of soft law, ambiguous language and fragmentation within provisions of international legal instruments.

The issue of implementation of RTE cannot be resolved without achieving its basic principle of non-discrimination, equal opportunities, inclusiveness as well as free and compulsory quality education for all through the essential features, Availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability (Tomasevski 1999 and CESCR G, C No: 13, 1999). This, in turn is also a violation of human rights under international human rights law within RTE. Keeping this in mind, the argument for the current research work is that implementation of RTE can be achieved only through fulfillment of these requirements in real practice. Moreover, one has to look into cases of fragmentation within laws. To deal with all the above factors, there is a need for a composite law which can assure the basic principles. Though there have been laws and policies to deal with issues of all the above principles, but they are present in a scattered manner.

Key words
Right to Education (RTE), International Law, Implementation

Min Seong Kim
ERCICRSSH1810103

Processes of Social Change in the Works of Badiou and Laclau

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Abstract

No theory of social change can circumvent the task of specifying the process that transforms the existent order into a different order, and determining that which accounts for the difference between those two orders. I suggest that the works of two theorists, the contemporary French philosopher Alain Badiou and the Argentinian political theorist Ernesto Laclau, represent two of the most innovative approaches to theorizing a socially transformative process, but also that the limitations in each approach attest to the persistence of the difficulty of theorizing social change.

Miranti Widiani
ERCICRSSH1810104

Securitization of Migrants in Hungary

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Abstract

Migration is an inevitable phenomenon caused by conflicts and wars that occur in several regions of the world. Drastic immigration flows over the past years could draw a serious migration problem for a country, in this case in Hungary. The increasing number of immigrants entering Hungary is causing humanitarian issue, because the majority is dominated by war victims of Middle East conflict areas such as Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan. Hungary considers the flow of immigrants into its territory as a threat which could jeopardize the safety of their country. Various incidents of terrorism occurring in Europe today, are always associated with a massive wave of immigrants coming from conflict countries. Therefore, securitization was carried out by the Hungarian government. Starting with labelling immigrants as a threat to the stability of the economy, culture and homogeneity of the country. This securitization of migrants in Hungary was consider as a success, because extraordinary measures were taken by the Prime Minister. All of these actions are accepted by the community, and the securitization process takes place. By using the securitization theory, this paper will be divided into five parts of analysis on the securitization process against immigrants, namely immigrants who are considered a threat, the Hungarian Prime Minister and his government which are the actors of securitization, homogeneity, economics, security which are the referent object, speech act and extraordinary measures taken by Orban. The last is the acceptance of the Hungarian community as an audience. After analyzing the elements of securitization, the authors conclude that Hungary has securitized immigrants to protect the homogeneity as well as the economy of the Hungarian people, and its people also support all actions carried out by Prime Minister Orban.

Keyword: Hungary, Victor Orban, Securitization, Migrants, Conflicts, Middle East

Analysis of Factors Affecting Compliance to Implementing Standard Precautions on Dental Clinical Students in Dental Hospital of South Sumatera Province

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ERCICRSSH1810105

Abstract
Background: Dentist as dental health professionals have the obligation, ethical responsibility, and moral duty to ensure that they must obey standard precaution procedures to prevent the transmission of infectious diseases. The aim of this study is to analyze associated factors affecting compliance to implementing standard precautions on dental clinical students in Dental Hospital of South Sumatera Province. Methods: This was a cross sectional study which was conducted on dental clinical students at the Dental Hospital in South Sumatra Province. All dental clinical students becoming samples who is taken by total sampling with a total sample of 113 dental clinical students. Compliance was analyzed by compliance questionnaire. Data were analyzed by chi-square test and binary logistic. Results: Based on the research the proportion of clinical students who was comply with standard precautions was found tobe 79.6%. Knowledge, attitude, work climate, management support, facilities, training, and obstacles were found tobe statistically significant in chi square test (p value <0,05). A significantly binary logistic test showed management support as dominant variable that affecting compliance in standard precautions (p-value = 0,0008) OR = 5,336 (95%CI: 1,561-18,242). Conclusion: Management support is the most significant predictor of compliance in standard precautions among clinical students

Determinant Analysis of Public Perception in the Pharmaceutical Industry Environment PT.X Palembang City

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ERCICRSSH1810106

Abstract
Background: The location and activities of the pharmaceutical industry which is near to the settlement of a negative impact on public health. The research objective to analyze public perception, especially related to public health nearest pharmaceutical industry PT.X in the Village 5 Ilir and Duku, District II East Ilir Palembang. **Methods:** The study was conducted in September 2018. The study population is 600 households. 128 sample households by means of random sampling is the people who live on the ring-I industry. Research used quantitative method with cross sectional design. Data collection instrument was a questionnaire based on the concept of health belief models, interviews and observations, the data were analyzed using multiple logistic regression. **Results:** The results showed that the public perception (55.5%) of the public health-related industries categorized as good. The results of multiple logistic regression showed that the variable length of stay (OR = 5.18); variable levels of education (OR = 3.16); knowledge variable (OR = 0.19); public health conditions (OR = 3.7) affect the public perception of the pharmaceutical industry. **Conclusions:** Multivariat analyzed showed that dominant risk factor of public perceptions is length of stay.
Keywords: Perception, Public Perception, Health Conditions, Pharmaceutical Industry

Building general perception for blind people as orientation system in the Bandung City train station through the pictogram design

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ERCICRSSH1810107

Abstract
Blindness is not a reason for blind people not to undergo daily activities. Not only is it a challenge for people who are perfectly born, but also the human aspect as one of the centrists in the 4.0 industry era demands that the blind can be productive by channeling their interests and talents outside their homes. The challenge is how to design a communicative media as an orientation system to support the mobility of the blind in the middle of an era that is now fast and instant.

Braille is currently used as a reading medium for blind people. Its function can be developed into a message in the form of communicative tactile with pictogram role function approach if it is analyzed from various research results about the use of Environmental Graphic Design (EGD) as an orientation system. The general perception that is built when interacting with the pictogram is directed to answer the needs of the visually impaired in understanding the motion instructions that are adjusted to the context of space navigation. Meanwhile, the tangible output is a simplified tactile image that is implemented on a braille system.

The final achievement of this study is to simplify the process of reading letters in braille to speed up reading contextual motion instructions. The output of this research can be an input for PT. Kereta Api Indonesia in facilitating the limited space for the blind at the train station in the city of Bandung.

Keyword: General Perception, Blind People, Orientation System, Train

Station, Pictogram

Determinants level of work stress on nurses at hospitals Ernaldi Bahar Palembang 2018

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ERCICRSSH1810109

Abstract

Background: Bahar Ernaldi Hospital is one and only specialized hospital that handles psychiatric problems that exist in the province of South Sumatra. The workload is also a problem for nurse at the Hospital Ernaldi Bahar because all nurses still are lacking. In addition, other factors can also cause stress among nurses working in routine jobs tend to be the same, career development is not clear, poor working environment, as well as the state of the organization that is not conducive. Based on these statements, the study to showed determinants of the level of stress in nurses in Ernaldi Bahar Hospital of South Sumatra province. This study purposed to analyze the determinants of the level of work stress on nurses in Ernaldi Bahar Hospital of South Sumatra province. Methods: This type of quantitative study using cross sectional design. Subject of the study were 96 respondents. The independent variables including age, sex, length of employment, marital status, work environment, workload, shift work, state of the organization, and career development. The dependent variable is job stress. The research instrument used occupational stress questionnaire and risk factor questionnaires. Data were analyzed using multiple logistic regression. Results: The results showed that as many as 11.5% of nurses are stressed about work. Multivariate analysis showed that the variables of age (OR =98.991), variable marital status (OR = 68.340), variable workloads (OR = 37.578) and the variable state of the organization (OR = 0.008) have a relationship and is a factor that most contributes to job stress in nurses in hospitals Ernaldi Bahar Palembang. Conclusions: Analyzed Multivariate dominant Showed that public perceptions of risk factor is age.

Keywords : Job Stress, Nurse

Analysis of The Marketing Mix At The Outpatient Clinic of RSK Dr. Rival Abdullah, Palembang

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ERCICRSSH1810110

Abstract

Background: Leprosy Hospital dr. Rival Abdullah Palembang is one of the hospitals vertical and is a specialty hospitals leprosy type A which has implemented the Financial Management of Public Service Agency (PPK BLU).. One of the marketing strategy is a marketing mix (marketing mix) which includes 7P is product (product), price (price), where (place), promotion (promotion), those (people), process (process) and physical evidence (physical evidence). This study aims to know influence patients' perceptions of the marketing mix to loyalty patient at Outpatient Clinic in Leprosy Hospital dr. Rival Abdullah Palembang. Methods: The research used quantitative with cross sectional design, the population in this study were all outpatients in 2017 and with a sample of 152 respondents which include the inclusion and exclusion criteria in RSK dr. Rival Abdullah Palembang. The data collection is done by a set of questions statement to the respondent to answer. The data analysis used chi-square and multiple logistic regression. Results: The results showed that a significant between

the marketing mix of products (P-value = 0.000, OR = 5.887), price (P-value = 0.003, OR = 3.080), promotion (P-value = 0.001, OR = 3.538), person (P value = 0.000, OR = 4.936), process (P-value = 0.000, OR = 4.179) and physical evidence (P-value = 0.000 OR value = 7.092) to the loyalty of patients, whereas no place marketing mix showed a significant association with P-value = 0.0125 OR value = 1.837. Conclusions: The most dominant variable related to loyalty outpatients at Leprosy Hospital dr. Rival Abdullah Palembang is variable physical evidence. Efforts to do is their policies of management in improving the quality of hospital care in accordance with the expected consumer society in which patients and users of health services in hospitals.

Keywords: Marketing mix, patient loyalty, marketing mix

Health Belief Analysis of Participation in Visual Acid Acetate (IVA) Inspection of Productive Women in Palembang City

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Selvi Fitriah
ERCICRSSH1810111

Abstract
Background: World Health Organization (WHO) showed two of the 10,000 women in Indonesia suffer from cervical cancer and an estimated 26 women die each day because cervical cancer. The low early detection performed by productive women lead to cervical cancer incidence is increasing each years. One of prevention cervical cancer is early detection through examination of visual inspection with Acetic Acid (IVA). This study aimed to analyze the health beliefs towards participation in the IVA inspection on productive women in the city of Palembang. Methods: The research method with cross-sectional design, a sample of 165 respondents which on the inclusion and exclusion criteria in Palembang. The data collection was done by using a questionnaire home visit CPC-28 Questionare. The data analysis using chi-square and multiple logistic regression. Results: Results showed the proportion of productive women who participated inspection IVA is only 7.9%. Based on the results obtained by multiple logistic regression analysis found a significant relationship between education (p value = 0.037; OR = 0.27) and perceived barriers (p value = 0.015; OR = 13) against participation in the IVA examination in productive women in Palembang. Multivariate analysis showed that the perception of barriers is the dominant factor affecting participation in the IVA examination in productive women in the city of Palembang. It is therefore necessary strategies to overcome the barriers of perception perceived by women as socialization. Conclusions: Multiple logistic regression analysis found a significant relationship between education and perceived barriers against participation in the IVA examination in productive women in Palembang.

Keywords: Health beliefs, Cervical cancer, IVA Inspection

Determinants Analysis of Public Perception on Industrial Sentra Jumputan Tuan Kentang Palembang

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Abstract
Background: The existence of fabrics industrial centers in Kertapati Tuan Kentang jumputan Palembang near to the settlement have a negative impact on public health. The research purpose to analyze the perception of the public, especially related public health in the location nearest industry

Depita Meriyani **ERCICRSSH1810112**	jumputan Tuan Kentang on Sub District of Jakabaring Palembang. The study was conducted in September 2018. Methods: The study population is 521 households. 105 sample households by way of a random sampling of the communities living around industrial centers jumputan. This study used a quantitative method with cross sectional desgn. Data collection instrument was a questionnaire based on the concept of health belief models, interviews and observations, the data were analyzed used multiple logistic regression. Results: The results showed that the perception of the public (53.3%) of the public health-related industries categorized as poor. The results of multiple logistic regression showed that the variable length of stay (OR = 0.267); variable gender (OR = 3.26); variable educational level (OR = 2.716); public knowledge variable (OR = 0.256); environmental sanitation (OR = 3.296) affect public perception of the industry center jumputan cloth. Conclusions: Multivariat analyzed showed that dominant risk factor of public perceptions is jumputan cloth. Keywords : Perception, Health Conditions, Sanitation, Industrial Sentra Jumputan
Nina Deslima **ERCICRSSH1810113**	**Analysis of Relationship Early Initiation of Breastfeeding to Exclusive Breastfeeding in Some Health Center Makrayu, Palembang** **Nina Deslima** **Department Health Policy Administration, Faculty of Public Health,University of Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia** **Abstract** **Background: Early initiation of breastfeeding (IMD) is one of the government's policy can reduce the neonatal mortality rate (AKN) and increase the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding. Scope IMD and exclusive breastfeeding is low based on the data contained within the Department of Health in Palembang. The purpose of this research to analyze the relationship between Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (IMD) on exclusive breastfeeding in some Health Center Makrayu, Palembang. This research was conducted in September 2018. Methods: The study population amounted to 1,177 mothers. The research sample as many as 110 people by using purposive sampling. This study using quantitative methods, with cross-sectional design. Data collection instruments such as questionnaires, interviews, and observations as well as data with multiple logistic regression analysis. Results: The results showed that there was a relationship Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (IMD) (p = 0.011); education (p = 0.023); knowledge (p = 0.000); attitude (p = 0.011); interest in the promotion of formula (p = 0.000); family support (p = 0.003); support from health care workers (p = 0.000) on exclusive breastfeeding. Conclusions: Multivariat analyzed showed that dominant risk factor of early initiation of breastfeeding is support from health care workers.** **Keywords: Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (IMD), Exclusive Breastfeeding**
	Analysis of Whole Body Vibration (WBV) Complaint Against Low Back Pain (LBP) on a Heavy Equipment Operator in PT. X **Halisa Kurniati** **Department of Occupational Health and Safety and Enviromental Health, Faculty of Public Health,University of Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia** **Abstract** **Background: One of the risk factors for low back pain (LBP) is a whole-body vibration (WBV). In addition, age, year, duration, BMI, education level, smoking habits and physical activity is also a risk factor for low back pain (LBP). Heavy equipment operators who are exposed to whole-body**

Halisa Kurniati
ERCICRSSH1810114

vibration (WBV) continuously for a long period can be at risk for experiencing low back pain (LBP). The research objective to analyze the whole body vibration (WBV) on the complaint of low back pain (LBP) in the Heavy Equipment Operator in PT. X. The study was conducted in September 2018. Methods: Samples were 70 operators by purposive sampling. This study uses a quantitative method with cross sectional design. Data collection instruments such as an accelerometer, a questionnaire. Results: The results showed that heavy equipment operators who had complaints of low back pain (LBP) of 64.3%. The results of multiple logistic regression showed that the variables of whole body vibration (WBV) (OR = 0.102); the variable age (OR = 49.445); variable working period (OR = 2.938); variable duration (OR = 3.090); physical activity (OR = 0.814) affects the occurrence of complaints of low back pain (LBP). Conclusions: Multivariat analyzed showed that dominant risk factor of Low Back Pain is age.

Keywords : Whole Body Vibration, Low Back Pain, Heavy Equipment Operator

Muhammad Japar
ERCICRSSH1810115

Unity in Diversity Affirmation through Social Tolerance in Civic Education Learning

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Abstract
This study aims to describe unity in diversity affirmation through social tolerance in civic education learning. Indonesia has a motto "Bhineka Tunggal Ika" is mean unity in diversity. The globalization and technology development gave effect to tolerance in Indonesia. Many ways to keep unity in diversity in Indonesia. Education is one of step to provide it to instill social tolerance for students' who will become the next generation of the nation. This qualitative research conducted by observation in the class and interview towards two teacher and ten students' in senior high school. The results of the study is social tolerance plays an important role in instilling respect of diversity. In addition students' able to implementation of harmonious interaction, shown the attitude of brotherhood and unity in diversity affirmation in daily life. Meanwhile, through the sustainable of social tolerance will be able a tolerance citizenship, has an intellectual intelligent and active to build a country for good Indonesia in the future.
Keywords : social tolerance, affirmation, social tolerance, civic education

Analysis of Relationship Environmental Sanitation Facilities and Maternal Behavior of Incident Diarrhea Toddlers in The Village Karya Jaya Palembang

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Abstract
Background: Diarrheal disease is still a major problem in developing countries, including Indonesia mainly occurs in toddler. According to data from Palembang City Health Office, Village Karya Jaya has many patients with diarrhea toddler. The purpose of research to analyze the relationship between environmental sanitation facilities and maternal behavior on the incidence of diarrhea toddler in Village Karya Jaya Palembang. This research was conducted in August 2018. Methods: The population of study is all mothers who have children under five. A sample of 60 respondents using proportional random sampling. This research used quantitative method with cross sectional design. Data collection instruments such as

Rizcita Prilia Melvani
ERCICRSSH1810116

questionnaires, interviews, observations, and the data were analyzed with multiple logistic regression. Results: The results showed that there is a relationship of maternal education (p = 0.017), exclusive breastfeeding (p = 0.008), the hygiene and sanitation of food and drinks (p = 0.015), use of latrines (p = 0.000), and the quality of drinking water (p = 0.000) on the incidence of diarrhea toddler. Conclusions: The data showed that dominant risk factor of public perceptions is use of latrines and the quality of drinking water.

Keywords : Environmental Sanitation Facilities, Diarrhea Toddler

Post-Islamism in Indonesian Cinema

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ABSTRACT

Malaysian Cinema receives virtually very little international recognition since its establishment in the 1930s. Largely absent from Malaysian cinema are film narratives that deal with the social realism. Often the basis for international acclaim, film narratives that deal with human struggles revolving around inequalities, social and racial imbalance, poverty and religious reinterpretations to name a few, or in other words issues that serve as a political commentary, are largely absent from Malaysian cinema. I argue that this noticeable absence, as well as the lack of international recognition of Malaysian films, are directly linked to the influence of the Film Censorship Board of Malaysia, which closely controls the content and production in national cinema. The control of the Film Censorship Board is largely religious in scope – it is primarily concerned with the representation of Islam, the country's formally recognized religion. Indonesian Cinema, however, since its revolution during the Post-Suharto New Order era in 1998 has experienced positive recognition from international film critics, and either screened or won international film awards from festivals such as Cannes, Deauville, Locarno, Rotterdam, Seattle, Brisbane, and Singapore. Indonesian Cinema's success is directly linked to the spirit of freedom with a new breath under the New Order era. This paper draws a connection of the success of Indonesian Cinema with the elements of Post-Islamism that takes place in its country due to the impact of the revolution that promotes certain nuances of freedom of expression. Using Asef Bayat's sociologist definition on Post-Islamism and other Indonesian scholars such as Ariel Heryanto, Noorhaidi Hassan and Nurcholosh Madjid that study on this concept in the local context, this paper will analyze the possibility of relating Indonesian Cinema and its success between 1998 to 2008. The paper hypothesizes that its cinema revolutionary success is linked to the freedom of expression within its Islamic periphery exercised during the revolution era until its introduction of the Anti-Pornography Bill that was put into power in 2008, that acts as a mean to curb freedom of expression that stifles film narrative creativity.

Keywords: Post-Islamism, Indonesian Cinema, Freedom of Expression, Social Realism, Film as Social Catalyst

Is democracy compatible with economic growth? Special reference to economic development of asian countries

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Abstract
Most of the countries of Asia achieved independence from the colonial rulers during 1940's and 1950's. After the independence, most of these

Dasarathi Bhuiyan
ERCICRSSH1810061

countries adopted democratic system of government. However, Pakistan, Myanmar, Indonesia, Taiwan, Singapore, etc either turned into authoritarian rule, open dictatorships or military junta. For a new Independent country whatever may be the political regimes (authoritarian rule, open dictatorships or military junta) the question here is that what should come first? Democracy or growth?

Should the government give pre-eminence importance?

i. to civil-political rights, liberty, & freedom, get the consent of its citizens for government policies; or

ii. prefer to remove poverty, hunger, unemployment illiteracy, misery of the people and provide economic growth through an authoritarian regime.

Objective:

iii. Whether economic development affects the emergence and the survival of political regimes and

iv. Whether political regimes affect economic performance. These two questions are inextricably connected.

Political stability is a crucial for economic growth. Only democracy provides a better political stability compared to other forms of government. Stability means a predictable political environment, which in turn attracts investment, both internally and from outside. Amartya Sen classified the importance of democratic system in economic growth and development into three categories: (i) democracy has an intrinsic value, (ii) and an instrumental value and (iii) and plays an important role in the creation of value and norms.

On the other hand scholars who do not see any democratic values that support economic growth. This view is called as the 'Lee Thesis' after former Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew who was an ardent proponent of it. Second, if people are given a choice between political freedom and fulfilling economic needs, people will invariably choose growth to rid themselves of economic misery and deprivation. They would not care for democracy. Third, liberal political freedoms are a western cultural priority and obsession, and culturally it is not that important for some cultures like those to be formed in the middle-east and Asia. They have argued since collective goals are clear, principally of economic growth, the government job of delivering on them should not be hampered by democratic checks and balances. For instance Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore, China, Indonesia have had authoritarian governments that were able to take fast decisions and implement them that has lead to rapid growth in these countries.

Prasanta Kandapan
ERCICRSSH1810065

Good Governance: A Prerequisite for Development

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Abstract

This paper discusses the main constituents of the good governance. Good governance depends on a range of factors that include administrative capacity, country's stage of development, the external conditions that it faces, and the state of information and technology available to it, for taking decisions. But there are a number of challenges to good governance which assume significance for developed and the developing countries.

Findings:

Methodology:

An effort has been made to collect data pertaining to subject both from primary as well as secondary sources. Primary source includes the observation and the interview with officials and people. Secondary data was collected from various government records and the journals, newspapers, etc.

THE CHALLENGES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

The main constituents of the good governance are rule of law; honesty, or probity in public affairs; independence of judiciary and human rights; people's participation; equality of treatment; absence of discrimination on the basis of colour, creed, caste, race, language, sex, region, ability; administrative responsiveness; social sensitivity; ethical approach or conduct; willingness to learn, and an urge to improve, as well as to evolve the capability to anticipate the nature and direction of change; to cope with challenges as they arise, from time to time.

Findings:

Some other challenges which to be removed are: Corruption at various levels, Centralisation of power and authority, Criminalisation of politics; Violation of human rights; Weak legislators with criminal records, poor knowledge about development; issues and low level of education; Poor people's participation in development processes; Less active civil society; Poorly empowered grassroots democratic institutions; Poor coordination among the political, administrative and community level; organizations and institutions; Delay in delivery of judicial decisions and Poor participation of disadvantaged in decision making process.

Key words: good governance, democratic institutions, Criminalisation of politics, rule of law, caste, language, sex

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Green Ribbon Identity (Phenomenology Study about Muslim Women Involved in Caring Women Movement - Gerakan Perempuan Peduli in Ambon)

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ERCICRSSH1810085

Abstract

Based on classical interpretations of the Qur'an, women position is lower than men, or women are seen as inferior to men. Nevertheless, in a modern and contemporary (with different approaches and different methodology (such as hermeneutics), women are placed in equal positions with men. Ambon conflict in 1999 had an impact on all parties, including women. What often goes unnoticed during the conflict is that women have an important strategic roles to protect themselves and their families when men organizing the strategy or plunging into the arena of conflict. The Caring Women Movement (Indonesian shortly: GPP-Gerakan Perempuan Peduli) established much earlier than some other movements or groups that also sought peace on the horizontal conflict .

Caring Women movement formed as soon as horizontal conflict occurred in Ambon in 1999, involved women from three different communities: Christian, Catholic and Islam. They using green ribbon as symbol of life, while white ribbon used by Moslem community and red ribbon used by Christian community. This research will focus more on Muslim women who are involved from the start, through various obstacles (maybe even including their faith beliefs that still see women in a lower position than men) to engage and inform their involvement for peace. They have an identity as a Muslim women with the shape of authority in their religion (women position in classic interpretation on Qur'an that put them as secondary), but they have to actualize it in strained situation like Ambon conflict (as the citizen of Ambon). Using phenomenology approach, this research will reveal how Muslim women experience in Caring Women Group to make peace happen in Ambon. They actualize their identity to make peace happen, however they have to facing constraint from themselves, their family, their neighbourhood, and their community. Muslim women in Caring Women Group indicate that their involvement establish the totality of identity that shaped them became the true Muslim in conflict area.

The importance of this research is to mapping the position of religion to being a moderate religion, with open space for equality between men and women and valuable in the eyes of God as them Creator. The involvement of Muslim women in the Caring Women Movement being important reference for a more moderate religious presence and placing equality between women and men, and women can make an important role in bringing peace.

Key words: Identity, Phenomenology, Muslim women, Caring Women Group.

Jaegyu Park **ERCICRSSH1810086**	**Cooperation between South Korea and ASEAN**

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Abstract
This study aims to analyze the cooperation between South Korea and ASEAN in the fields of culture, economy and security. According to the analysis of this study, we can find out that the cooperative relationship between South Korea and ASEAN has become much closer than before since The Meeting of Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1989. Specifically, in the field of security, this study will explain the history of cooperation in terror and international crime. In the economic field, it will explain the change of trade scale between South Korea and ASEAN after Korea - ASEAN Free Trade Agreement in 2006 and in the culture field, it will also explain the change in cooperation through Korean wave such as K-pop and movie films. In addition, this study has confirmed the blueprint for the future cooperative relationship between South Korea and ASEAN through the vision of South Korea and ASEAN. In other to achieve the rationale for the paper, we will look at interpretation of data findings of research.
Keywords
ASEAN, South Korea, Cooperation

Lady Beatriz Labuzon **ERCICRSSH1810092**	**National Literature as Value-Making**

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Abstract
Cadiente, in his introduction to "Philippine Literatures: Texts and Co(n)texts", states that "The Literature of the Philippines is one of the discourses that constitute the Philippine society. Our literature exists as a superstructure that arose from the base- the material conditions of living which, in the course of our history, informed (consciously or unconsciously) our literary production." Philippine Literatures is a "reconstruction of the historical, political, and cultural base of the nation which shaped and is shaped by our literary tradition (Cadiente, 2010)." Philippine (national) literature represents Filipino nationhood and is always entwined with Filipino identity. This paper therefore endeavours to explore how the concept of national literature is conceived and what constitutes national literature through examining the two anthologies of Bienvenido L. Lumbera and Cynthia Nograles Lumbera namely "Philippine Literature: A History and Anthology" and "Filipinos Writing: Philippine Literature from the Regions "in light of the work of the theorists Barbara Herrnstein Smith and Terry Eagleton.
This paper finds that anthologizing is also value-making. The notion of objectivity is smothered by the arbitrariness of value-making. Thus, the Lumberas' anthologies do not escape the arbitrariness of value-making

and value-judgements. The anthologies claimed as representations of national literature become double-edged. The anthologies do not lack value, its drive toward the development of a Filipino identity vis-a-vis a national literature. However, its value can at times be seen as somewhat limiting and subjective being products of a collective consciousness—that of the editors.

Keywords: value-making, national literature, anthology

DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVITY OF PAINTERS THROUGH PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTHENTICATION COUNSELING: RESULTS OF EN PLEIN AIRS (Vilnius, Lithuania, 2018)

Rasa Balte-Balciuniene of UAB Femina Bona
UAB FEMINA BONA

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ERCICRSSH1810097

Abstract
The article is devoted to the problem of development of creativity of modern painters in Lithuania. Development of painter's personality is one of the most significant challenges of psychology of modern art. Psychologists conduct large number of studies, make publications on problems of visual communication, psychodynamic theories of personality, psychological characteristics of artists, but not enough attention is being paid to the development of a tool which would help to solve the problem of creative self-expression.

40 well-known Lithuanian painters took part in two En Plein Airs held in Vilnius (Lithuania) in 2018. Two types of interactions took place in those En Plein Airs: painters received special knowledge about psychology of art and participated in the creative process in nature using technique of Live Painting.

The article presents the works of painters, which reflects the influence of famous artists on their oeuvre, and the new paintings, where Live Painting took place. This method can be considered as psychological authentication counselling of the painters.

Keywords:
Authenticity, Creativity, Art, Development of painter's personality

Masanori Kaneko
ERCICRSSH1810100

Let's Vacation in Japan!: A Study of Indonesian Images of Japan through Tourism

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Abstract
The number of outbound Indonesian travelers is rapidly increasing, especially in travel to long-haul destinations. For these travelers, Japan is considered a favorite and trendy destination. This is due not only to Indonesia's own push factors like its stable economy, but also structural changes in Japan. In 2011, the total number of foreign travelers to Japan dropped sharply after the horrible news of an earthquake and tsunami in the Tohoku area and the serious atomic power plant accident that followed in Fukushima. After these catastrophic disasters, the Japanese government intensely promoted inbound tourism to recover its damaged economy; this included waving visa requirements for short-term stays for visitors from countries like Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.

The Japan Tourism Agency and the Japan National Tourism Organization, as well as travel agents and aviation companies, are important actors in promoting inbound tourism to Japan. As a result, compared with 2011, the number of Indonesian travelers in 2017 increased

by approximately 5.7 times. Along with travelers' personal decisions, the roles of government bodies and private companies are very important for understanding the recent tourism dynamics.

Travelers do not always need a correct and holistic understanding of the culture, but something "authentic," "unique," or "exotic" for them to share with friends and family. This paper also shows how Indonesian travelers to Japan reflectively reconstruct and disseminate stereotypical images of the country through various channels including video sharing services like YouTube, or social network services like Instagram and Facebook. Although biased and limited, the accumulation and dissemination of Indonesians' personal experiences are now changing their images of Japan from monotonous to empirical and concrete.

Keywords
outbound/inbound tourism, promotion activities, tourist gaze

Analysis of the Moderating Effect of Media Literacy on Cervical Cancer Preventive Behaviors in Indonesia

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Arya Dharma Shinta
ERCICRSSH1810108

Abstract
Media literacy can be defined as the ability to access, assay, create, and interpret media messages which are therefore able to impact the beliefs and practices of their audience toward specific topics. In the field of health communications, the effects of media literacy can often be seen as the predisposing factor of health information acceptance towards the preventive behaviors. Meanwhile, there are several moderating factors which could act as the changing agents for media literacy so that it becomes the reinforcing factor and increases the resultant outcome of preventive behaviors. The initial focus of this study is to analyze the moderating factor of media literacy in regards to the cervical cancer preventive behavior model by using the PLS-SEM with smartPLS 3.0 statistical software. The analysis has been done within the 506 respondents with a formative research design, which explains that the indirect effect of media literacy towards preventive behaviors, (p value 0.038) with level of education as a moderating factor (R2 0.14), significantly influenced the interactions occurring in the whole constructs of the model. The result of the study is that the level of education is revealed to have a significant effect as the moderating factor towards the acceptance of health information and media literacy in general, which in turn enhances the preventive behaviors on cervical cancer issues. These findings confirm that higher education is associated with greater benefits, and one of which is in the understanding of health issues and the resulting better preventive behaviour outcomes.

Keywords
partial least square, structural equation modelling, moderating factor, health information, media literacy, cervical cancer, preventive behavior.

Prateek Srivastava
YRSICRSSH1810051

Religion and Influx, Indian Immigration Policies

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Abstract
Someone said " movement is a way towards a new world ", these movements are indeed a source of new infusion of power, energy and also a sense of world togetherness. But movement is not always of good kind, or

in a way originates from a good reason. What if a person's identity leads to his movement, this is not a very uncommon thing as this particular identity aspects is there since the birth of mankind, but what if the similar identity becomes the biggest hurdle in one's movement and also acceptance, to survival,to rights, to development. What may happen to these people who are moving from one place because of a traumatic reason and the hostland is as unsafe and unaccepting as the homeland. When this very identity is a person religion it is indeed a hard way to survive any movement as this mark of religion never leaves. This paper will discuss the effects of religion on Immigration and Immigration policies in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. How religion drives the initial movement from one nation to another and how does the host-nation reacts on accepting them. In this paper the main focus is to discuss religion related immigration from countries Bangladesh and Pakistan into India and how Indian Politics and Policies react upon the incoming people. The main aim of the discussion is to figure out the existence of religion and religious preference in Immigration Policies and Politics and can there be a solution drawn.

The Impact of Automation towards Female Labor Force in Indonesia and The Attempts to Establish Better Protection Mechanism

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YRSICRSSH1810052

Abstract
In the current era of disruption, automation is considered as the answer of the problem of the decreasing number of workforces which can't meet the demand of increased productivity for greater growth. Despite the benefit resulted from automation, rapid adaptation of automated technology in various sectors has put thousands of workers under threat on losing their jobs, without any guarantee of a definite substitute job once they have been replaced, especially female workers. The potential of female workers for economic advancement are currently being undermined with less attention given. This paper will discuss whether or not the enhancement of female labor force participation can contribute significantly to the increase of productivity and growth in the disruption era. This paper will also discuss whether or not the existing protection mechanism for female workers is adequate to optimize their potential and at the same time extenuate the adverse effects of automation from a legal and socio-cultural perspectives.
Keywords: Automation, Women, Workforce, Protection

Dilshod Muydinov
ERCICRSSH1810120

The Impact Of Migration Processes On The Stability Of Europe (In Germany's Case)

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Abstract
The paper concentrates on a description of the essentials of migration processes and their impact on the stability of Europe. Immigration may adversely affect political stability if conflict becomes endemic among heterogeneous groups of people living in close proximity due to the process of migration. The European migration crisis has gained worldwide attention with diverse policy positions from EU member states. With regard to its territorial size, economy and political power; Germany represents one of the most sustainable, competitive and economically developed Member States of the European Union. However, development of the knowledge-based economy on one hand and negative demographic trends on the other hand will force Germany to cover the growing demand for high-skilled labour force from non-EU countries in the coming years to

	keep this position. The article features an analysis of the main changes in migration movements in Germany presents contemporary tendencies. Keywords: migration policy, migration, political stability, European Union, Germany, refugees, labour migrants.
Rizka Primananda **ERCICRSSH1810129**	**Analysis Of Quality Of Life Part Of Work (Quality Of Work Life) The Performance Of Executive Nurse In Bari Hospital Palembang Year 2018** **Rizka Primananda** **Department of Health Policy Administration Master of Public Health of Sriwijaya University** **Misnaniarti** **Department of Health Policy Administration Master of Public Health of Sriwijaya University** **Haerawati Idris** **Department of Health Policy Administration Master of Public Health of Sriwijaya University** **Abstract** **Background: The role of human resources is the key to the success of hospital services. The quality of nursing work life is an important aspect that can affect the performance of nurses. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors of quality of work life what are affecting the performance of nurses in hospitals Palembang BARI. Methods: This research was conducted in September 2018 with a cross-sectional study design. Sample of 176 people. Results: The results showed that the respondents were of good performance as much as 136 respondents (77.3%). Good compensation as many as 119 people (67.6%). Based communication, good communication of respondents said that more that 120 people (68.2%) Distribution workplace safety as much as 108 people (61.4%) were categorized either. Good problem solving there are 118 respondents (67.0%). The involvement of many good nurses there were 123 respondents (69.9%). A total of 126 (71.6%) of respondents believe that the good of the available facilities. Career development on 111 respondents (63.1%) who expressed good career development. A total of 105 respondents (59.7%) feel proud of the institution. Based on the distribution of security 112 people (63.6%) had a good sense of security. Conclusion: As for the variables that most influence on the performance of nurses is a career development with p value of 0.005, OR value 3,267 times more likely to have a good career development compared with less career development after controlled by variable compensation, communication, workplace safety, completion issues, and the involvement of nurses. It is expected that the socialization of new career paths and develop test instruments nursing competency and career development is needed in the quality of work life of nurses.** **Keywords : Quality of work life, the performance of nurses.**
Ildefonso Rabang Fulgar **ERCICRSSH1810123**	**Policy Awareness, Availment, And Quality Of Privileges Of Persons With Disabilities In The Province Of Zambales: A Basis For A Proposed Policy Enhancement** **Ildefonso Rabang Fulgar III** **Far Eastern University** **This study assessed the policy awareness, availment, and quality of privileges of persons with disabilities (PWD's) in the province of Zambales in relation to the implementation of Republic Act No. 7277 as amended, as a basis for a proposed policy enhancement. Descriptive approach in the collection of data was used. The survey questionnaire was utilized as the**

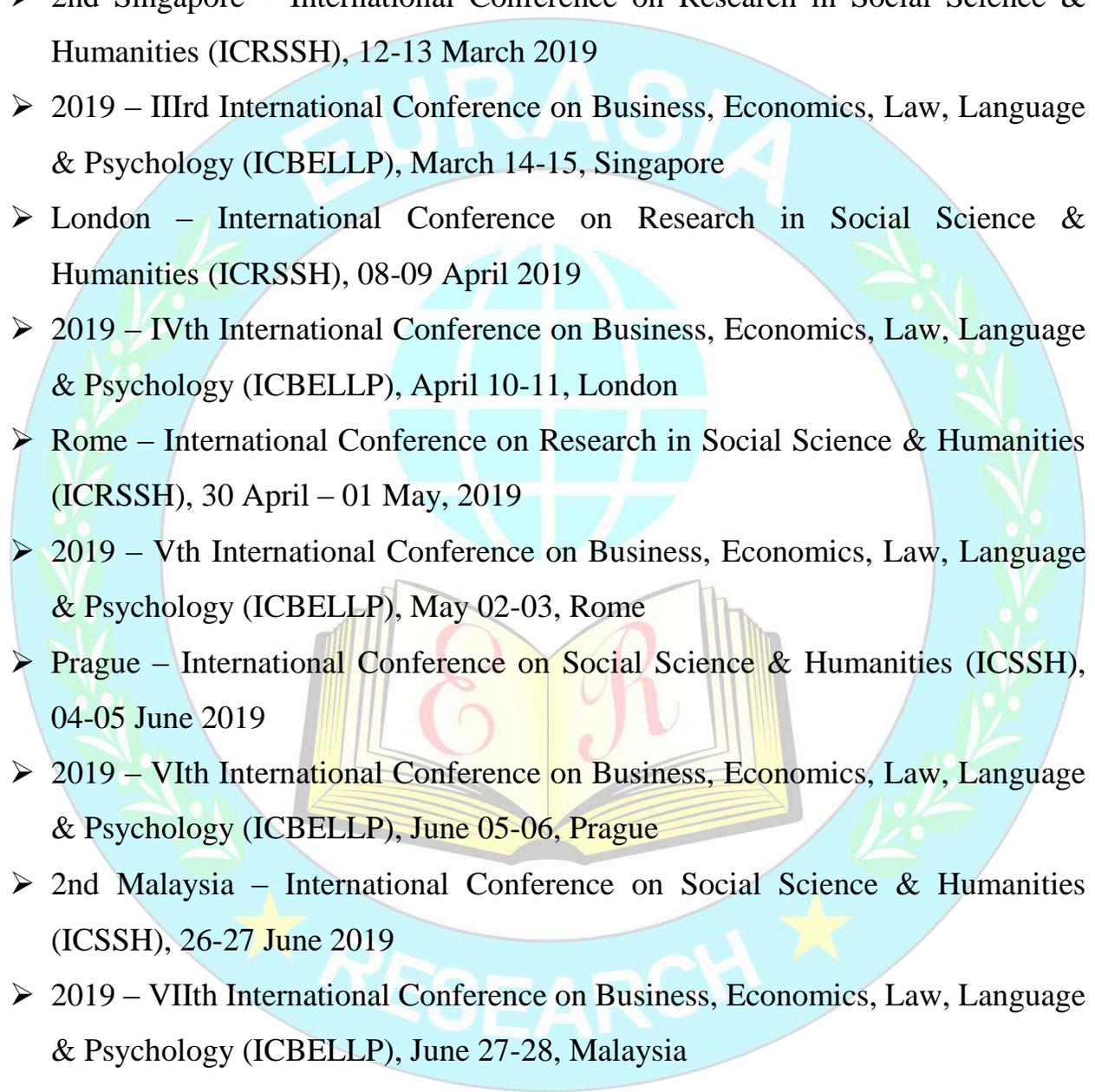|	
	main data-gathering instrument for the research work.
	The main findings of the study are: the PWD-respondents have poor understanding on equal opportunity for employment, auxiliary social services, health services, accessibility and special lanes. They were considerably aware of tax exemptions and special discounts on goods, services, transportation, and enjoyment. The PWD-respondents recognized that they occasionally avail services relevant to health and social services, accessibility, and mobility. Overall, both focal persons and PWD-respondents have the lowest perception of service delivery and improvement than MSWDO heads and CCGR's.
	On the basis of the findings generated from the study, the following conclusions are: awareness of the surveyed PWD's was based on the efforts of the concerned local government units; the PWD-respondents basically have inadequate knowledge of the privileges; the operations and services of the stakeholders are not adequate to accommodate and serve the beneficiaries. Lastly, it showed a low perception of the PWD-respondents on the role of the service providers and other stakeholders. The following recommended solutions are: sustainable livelihood programs, corrective measures on privileges on discounts, and safeguard the PWD from different forms of prejudice.
	Keywords: Persons with disabilities, PWDs, PWD, minority group
Siti Puryandani **ERCICRSSH1810126**	**Relationships Institutional Ownership, Board Independent, Board Size And Firm Performance : Evidence From Indonesia** **Harjum Muharam** **Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Darul Ulum Islamic Centre Sudirman University Ungaran - Semarang District, Central Java, Indonesia** **Wisnu Mawardi** **Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Darul Ulum Islamic Centre Sudirman University Ungaran - Semarang District, Central Java, Indonesia** **Siti Puryandani** **Management Department, Bank BPD Jateng School of Economic, Semarang District, Central Java, Indonesia** **Eka Handriani** **Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Darul Ulum Islamic Centre Sudirman University Ungaran - Semarang District, Central Java, Indonesia** **Abstract** **This research examines the effect of board of institutional, board independent and board size to firm performance. Using fixed effects data panel regression, this research investigates 293 firms listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange during 2010-2015. Firm performance is proxied by market measure (Tobin's Q). The findings of this research suggest that the board of institutional, board of Independence has positive impact only to Tobin's Q value, while the board size can increase both Tobin's Q. This research also finds that the board size has non-linear relationship with invesment as proxied by IOS. While the IOS variables are able to mediate the effect of board size to firm performance.** **Keywords: Board of Institutional, Board Independent, Board Size, and Firm Performance**

LISTENERS

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Upcoming Conferences

https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra

- Mauritius – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 14-15 Dec 2018

- 2018 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 14-15, Mauritius

- Bangkok – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 18-19 Dec 2018

- 2018 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 20-21, Bangkok

- 2nd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Dec 2018

- 2018 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 25-26, Dubai

- Bali – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 26-27 Dec 2018

- 2018 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 28-29, Bali

- 2nd Bangkok – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 04-05 Feb 2019

- 2019 – IInd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Feb 06-07, Bangkok

- 3rd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Feb 2019

- 2019 International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Feb 25-26, Dubai

- 2nd Singapore – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 12-13 March 2019

- 2019 – IIIrd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), March 14-15, Singapore

- London – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 08-09 April 2019

- 2019 – IVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), April 10-11, London

- Rome – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 30 April – 01 May, 2019

- 2019 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 02-03, Rome

- Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 04-05 June 2019

- 2019 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 05-06, Prague

- 2nd Malaysia – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019

- 2019 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Malaysia