



Conference Proceedings

**Bali – International Conference on Research in Social
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Asst. Prof. Rommel V. Tabula
TESOL Specialist, Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna Tak, Thailand

Asst. Prof. Rommel V. Tabula is a TESOL Specialist at Rajamangala University of Technology LannaTak, Thailand and a candidate of Ph.D. in Rhetoric and Linguistics from St. Paul University Philippines. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Educators of the Royal Institute of Singapore. He obtained his MA in Teaching English at the University of Northern Philippines. Prior to his present designation, he was assigned as Research Coordinator of the Department of Languages and Literature of Mariano Marcos State University, Philippines. Various professional organizations recognized his scholarly works and vested him the following awards: Award of Excellence in Research (2017), Outstanding Research Leader (2017), Outstanding Asian Research Leader (2016), Outstanding Filipino Research Leader (2013), Outstanding Scholarly Editor (2013), Outstanding Scholarly Peer Reviewer (2013), and Asian Research Journal and Editor Award (2011). His research interests focus on Sociolinguistics, Contrastive Analysis, Stylistics, Multilingualism, Literary Criticism and Language Assessment. Many of his publications revolve around Ilokano linguistics, and other Philippine languages. His recent publication in Advance Research Journal of Multidisciplinary Discoveries was conferred Best Paper Award (in the category of Language).

Topic: Utilization of Online Learning Tool to Calibrate the English Proficiency of EFL Learners

<p>Jaweria Fida ERCICRSSH1902051</p>	<p>Advantages and Disadvantages of Tourism in Northern Pakistan</p> <p>Nawal Saqib Fast School of Management, Fast Nuces, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Mamoon Ahmed Cheema Fast School of Management, Fast Nuces, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Jaweria Fida Fast School of Management, Fast Nuces, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>It was an exploratory study where we conducted interviews of 18 local residents from Hunza valley of Gilgit Baltistan, which is one of the attractive tourists' destinations of Pakistan. We conducted content analysis and identified the relevant themes regarding the advantages and disadvantages of tourism. The results of the interviews revealed that people had a positive view of the development that was taking place especially because of CPEC. Population of Gilgit Baltistan also realized the growing opportunities in tourism sector and how this development will positively impact education and their financial status. The locals also believed that government should take more actions to preserve their culture. We provide policy implications for relevant stakeholders at the end.</p> <p>Keywords: excursion; sightseeing; tourism; advantages; disadvantages; benefits; profit; loss</p>
 <p>Rukmini Kakoty ERCICRSSH1902052</p>	<p>Bodies at Protest and Power of the Image: IromSharmila as an Icon</p> <p>Rukmini Kakoty PhD Candidate, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Deemed as one of the longest political fasts in the world, IromSharmila also known as the 'iron lady' of Manipur, India, has fasted for 16 long years supported and sustained through forced nasal feeding. Her struggle is against the rule of emergency law in her land through the mechanism of Armed Forces Special Powers Act. Her struggle has gained media attention along with her images circulating widely in regional, national and international media gradually transforming into an icon. Her image of determined protester has been epitomized to the point of putting her up on a pedestal transforming her into nothing less than a goddess with unmatched traits of sacrifice, courage and determination. Her fast and her body became the tool on which people's demand and resistance against the state was marked. Duly epitomized her body was raised to an image of the political body where power between her people and the state was played out.</p> <p>In this whole process of making her an icon and political figure her images have played a significant role. This paper attempts to understand the trajectory of this transformation. Giving attention to the nuances of her image-making this paper tries to argue the powerfulness in the violence of her image. Dealing with different forms of image production like paintings and news images the paper will examine the gradual transformation of the structure of framing her as a political body.</p> <p>Keywords: icon, image, violence, affect, power, resistance, body.</p>
<p>Umoru AdejoYakubu ERCICRSSH1902054</p>	<p>An Assesment of Nigeria's Security Challenges</p> <p>Umoru AdejoYakubu The Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda Zamfara State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Nigeria as a country is yet to take her rightful place among comity of nations for so many reasons. One of this is (in) security. The place of security in the live of any country cannot be over emphasised, this is because without security of lives and property there is a risk of a country becoming a failed state. Meaning for the country to be in position to take any</p>

	<p>reasonable step towards development, it must first be secured. The activities of Boko Haram, kidnapping and Herder/ farmer conflict in the country in recent years has pushed the country to the brink. For this reason the focus of this paper is on the Boko Haram, Herder/Farmer conflict and kidnapping. Secondary source of data was utilized. Related Literature was reviewed to provide the background that would put the work in proper perspective. The causes of these security challenges in Nigeria were x-rayed, their implication on the general security of the country also received attention. The Government strategies in handling these security challenges equally came under investigation.</p> <p>Key words: Assessment, Security, Challenges, Nigeria</p>
<p>Krishna Tamuli ERCICRSSH1902055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Importance of Dance towards Society and for Education</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Krishna Tamuli Research Scholar, Dept of Cultural Studies, Visva Bharati University, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Dance has been an important part of ceremony, rituals, celebrations and entertainment since before the birth of the earliest human civilizations. Archaeology delivers traces of dance from prehistoric times such as the 30,000-year-old Bhimbetka rock shelters paintings in India and Egyptian tomb paintings depicting dancing figures from c. 3300 BC. Many contemporary dance forms can be traced back to historical, traditional, ceremonial, and ethnic dances of the ancient period.</p> <p>Some important points of dance are as follows-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dancing allows one to express oneself. 2. A sense of unity is found within the dance. 3. Dancing provides physical/mental refreshment and relaxation. 4. Laughter and fun — dancing can provide a lot of entertainment. 5. Dancing is a form of exercise. 6. Dancers find inspiration and motivation as they become lost in the dance. 7. Dancing allows professional dancers to form affiliations. <p>Objectives of the study-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why dance is important with education 2. Why dance is important towards society 3. Region wise its importance (with some particular regions) 4. Evolution of dance with time. (with the reference of some particular places)
<p>Hamdan Aziz ERCICRSSH1902056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">No Need to Be Poor: A Land Development Scheme in Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hamdan Aziz Centre for Fundamental and Liberal Education, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT), Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Syahrin Said Centre for Fundamental and Liberal Education, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT), Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hailan Salamun Asyraf Abdul Rahman Centre for Fundamental and Liberal Education, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT), Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Razi Yaakob Centre for Fundamental and Liberal Education, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT), Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper attempts to explain the efforts made by the federal government of Malaysia within five years before independence to help the residents out of poverty. Using archival records, library resources, and interviews, this paper attempts to examine the government's</p>

involvement and the existence of the settler's difficulties at the early stage of land clearing. The government's efforts are to create a land development plan run by the Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA). For that purpose, 4,000 acres of forest land in Ayer Lanas, Kelantan was cleared at the end of 1956 as a pilot project for FELDA throughout the country. Subsequently, several land development plans opened include LurahBilut, Pahang, in 1958. The settlement of Ayer Lanas's first settler began on March 2, 1957 involving 357 participants. Each participant was given a 10-acre land ownership of 6 acres planted with rubber, 2 acres of paddy planted, 2 acres of fruit and 1/6 acres of land used as a home. Meanwhile, LurahBilut received the first group settlers on August 2, 1959 involving an area of 4,646 acres are planted with rubber while 337 acres for residential areas. Unlike Ayer Lanas, LurahBilut accepts the entry of multi-racial settlers throughout the country while Ayer Lanas accepts only the Kelantanese Malay population. Generally, land development plans at least helping people succeeded and out of the extreme poverty.
Keywords: Felda, Ayer Lanas, LurahBilut, poverty.

Hastini
ERCICRSSH1902060

Nurturing Banawa People Culture through Local Website Design

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Abstract

This article is based on the result of research "Insentif Reset Sistem Inovasi Nasional (INSINAS) funded by the ministry of research, technology, dan higher education of Indonesia. The objective of the study was to design a local website and to nurture Banawa people culture through local website design. The method used was Research and Development (R&D) with five D phases, define, design, develop, demonstrate, and delivery. The study was conducted at Banawa Selatan sub-district in Donggala. The result of study showed people intention of maintaining their local culture in their village by accessing the information and village profile was 86%. This percentage was derived from ten stakeholders of Banawa were interviewed during the study. This result of analysis was in line with the results of other local people intention who accessed the website through their mobile phone, there were 73% in average of twenty five local people responded positively to the content of website design. All subjects have responded through questionnaire with category "good" to "very good". In this summary, it is concluded that local website design was effectively used to nurture the Banawa people culture.



Maksimus Regus
ERCICRSSH1902062

Religion and Politics in the Age of Crisis: Examining the Future of Inter-religious Studies and Interfaith Dialogue in Indonesia's Context and Beyond

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Abstract

Indonesia in particular and Asia region in general recently are becoming the area of security threats. Some examples can be mentioned such as continuous terrorist attacks and religious radicalism in Indonesia, the Islamic State's (IS) invasion and drugs in Philippine, unstoppable violence against ethnic Rohingya in Myanmar, and the emergence of cyber-security threat. Thus, it is also important to look at various opinions that mentions this trend as 'nontraditional security threats'.

In this situation, religion and/or political religious forces have become potent influences in the domestic politics of many countries irrespective of geographical location, stages of economic growth, and systems of governance. The growing importance of religion as a marker of identity and a tool of political mobilization is reshaping the political landscape in an unprecedented manner, and South Asia, which contains the world's largest populations of Muslims and Hindus with significant number of Buddhists, is no exception to this fact. It is strongly clear that the interlinking between religion and politics produce inter-group tension and conflict both social, religious as well as political.

This research project attempts to elucidate the future of interreligious studies and interreligious dialogue in a critical time of religion and politics relationship in Asia. Nowadays Asia is moving in a dangerous track when religion involves strongly in the political contestation. The emergence of ethno-politics is defining Asia's trend. It is assumed that the crisis of religion and politics relationship in many Asian countries brings a crucial implication to the inter-group relationship mainly interreligious co-existence. By mentioning the interreligious studies in this continuous tendency, it argues that the interreligious studies are not solely academic activity. Thus, it is believed that the interreligious studies can produce tools and mechanism in challenging and reducing negative impacts of the crisis.
Keywords: Asia, Indonesia, Religion, Peace, Interreligious Studies, Interfaith Dialogue



Jovi Andrea Bachtiar
ERCICRSSH1902063

**The Constitutional Democracy Retrogression In Political Practice
(A Discourse of Indonesia Post Truth Era)**

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Abstract

The term of Post Truth has currency in political forum discussion since Donald Trump, the Republican candidate who won the presidential election of America in 2016. Public has been familiar about Trump's winning strategy with scapegoating Islam and vilifying Muslims. Professor Khaled Baydoun from University of Detroit said that it was far more than merely campaign messages. It belongs to the act of public conspiracy and such condition also currently occurs in Indonesia ahead of general election 2019. Since the court has decided the blasphemy case of BasukiThajajaPurnama (Ahok), the elite political game became worse and immoral. Moreover, identity is often used as a medium to obtain structures and strategies positions in the government. This research will explain about the current problems related to the political practice immaturity in the frame of Indonesian constitutional democracy. The researchers in conducting this writing use an empirical juridical approach to provide a comprehensive understanding of political moral degradation in the Post Truth era. Beside it, the writers also give further explanation about the topic related to reactionary political practice in legal-positivism perspectives. It likes the opinion put forward by Aristotle that democracy without any restrictions in regulations and ethics will be a toxic in the practice of nation and state. Since the decline of constitutional democracy is increasingly apparent in political practices, this writing made to provide intelligence for people so as not to fall and be trapped into political pragmatism in the Post Truth era.

Keywords: Post Truth, presidential election, constitutional democracy, political practice immaturity



Wahidul Sheikh
ERCICRSSH1902065

Implementing Green HRM: Low Cost Strategies and Tools

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Abstract

All over the world, there has been a significant concern among the business leaders to adopt green strategies to reinforce sustainable practices and increase employee's commitment on the issue of environmental sustainability. As a result, the modern HR managers have been assigned with the responsibility of incorporating the green HR policies in the organizations along with the responsibility of playing a vital role in implementing the overall environmental strategy of the organizations. Now, HR managers are in the search of various tools and technologies which will help them implement the environmental strategies and sustainability.

This paper aims at suggesting some low cost tools and techniques for HR managers in implementing green HRM and sustainability. Through extensive review of literature on green HRM practices and collecting primary data through observational and experimental techniques, this paper proposed the tools and techniques which can be used in any organization without any major change in the existing infrastructure. Besides, various benefits of implementing green HRM, both monetary and non-monetary benefits, have been pointed out. Finally, the paper suggests some pragmatic initiatives for HR managers for going green and making the organization green.

Aniek Juliarini
ERCICRSSH1902067

Building Active, Creative, and Fun Learning By Using Information Technology

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Abstract

The participants of Basic Training for Civil Servants Candidates (CPNS) are mostly millennial and young generation. To create exciting learning that can help in achieving goals, it is necessary to create learning that is active, creative, fun and integrated by information technology. This action research was conducted at the Basic Training for Civil Servants Candidates (Latsar CPNS Period IV of 2018) Yogyakarta Financial Training Center (BDK) Class B and Class F. This study aims to uncover whether the information technology from the Kahoot! application and Google forms can help improving the learning outcomes. This research used a descriptive qualitative methods. The participants were given a pre-test and post-test presented with the Kahoot! application. At the end of the quiz, Kahoot! will give a score for each participant based on the answer and speed of answering questions. The experiment was conducted twice, in class B and class F. Furthermore, the participants were given google form to ask for suggestion about learning with Kahoot!. In the first class experiment, the increase of average score is 34.08%. In the second trial, the increase of average score is 26.06%. This value increase is because the number answered correctly is increasing and is answered faster. Based on participants' data and opinions, this study finds the conclusions that the Kahoot! application can improve training outcomes and interesting to the most participants. It is because this is a new (creative) learning method, fun (active), exciting, interesting. Furthermore, it can help to remember the material, it is also paperless, very interactive, and not boring. Meanwhile, the use of Google forms is interesting and effective.

Keywords: training, Kahoot!, creative learning

Mary Agnes C. Ratilla
ERCICRSSH1902068

The Virtual Social World: Understanding Social Interaction of Millennials In Social Media

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Abstract

This research delves into the understanding the social interaction of millennials in the virtual world. This inquiry is designed to describe and deeply understand their experience through mixed methods. The research respondents, Junior and Senior High School students of Visayas

State University, Leyte, Philippines, discoursed around their millennial identity in relation to social media, their social media use and their interaction in the interface. This study reveals that millennial-identification is ambiguous and a social construct. The term is merely created by the society and generation where it emerges. The study also shows that social media is a new virtual world, a system that creates a society of its own by making/breaking social relationships. It has its own rules at play, connecting (or disconnecting people). Data also shows that that social media use affects sleeping patterns, personal interaction with family and friends, and the time for other activities such as eating, doing sports and studying. Since social media has become part of everyday life, it can no longer be divorced from the way of life of the millennials. The challenge underpins optimizing its use and minimizing its detrimental effects.

Keywords Millennials, Virtual World, Social Media, Social Interaction, Social Research, Mixed Methods, High School

Forouzan Yazdanipour
ERCICRSSH1902072

How #MeToo was translated in Iran?

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Abstract

Sexual harassment is a problem that women face globally. In the late 2017, in the United States, a movement was established under the name of #MeToo in support of women's rights and quickly spread on a global scale, in which nearly 200 women joined this movement. With regard to Iran's cultural and social context, which disclosure about sexual harassment is still taboo, the issue of this study is how Iranian women encountered with the MeToo Movement. Has this movement been taken into consideration by Iranian women in virtual social media and networks? If the answer is Yes, what hashtags and contents are being addressed, and if the answer is No, why the advocates of women rights against sexual harassment, has not been participated in such movements in Iran and what is the social and cultural reasons behind it? And if the women disclosing her sexual harassments, then what consequences they confronted with and what is the social and political impacts?

The methodology of this research is a qualitative method with respect to virtual ethnography (netnography). The statistical sample of this study is the Twitter and Instagram pages of those who used this hashtag and due to the nature of the subject, targeted sampling will be used. Part of the data the we use comes from search engine tools such as google trend and some other websites, and the other part is the published texts that we study and analyze through content analysis and subject analysis discourse. To analyze the findings of this study, I will use Manuel Castells's approach in social and network movements and the concept of empowerment of women.

Keywords: Social Movements, Social Network, Cyberspace, MeToo, Hashtag, Network activist.



Prateek Srivastava
ERCICRSSH1902073

The Rohingya Crisis; Issue Brief

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Abstract

The movement of people has existed since the start of the time. The world has been seeing the movement of people since ever for a reason which is positive like jobs, education and also negative such as poverty, conflict and other factors. Migration can be safe, and empowering for migrants and can generate economic, social and cultural benefits for societies in countries. But currently, the world is experienced one of the most deadly and fastest growing refugee crisis. In the southeastern state of Myanmar or more widely known as Burma, Rohingya Muslims are fleeing for every breath of their lives, facing severe human rights violations in the country of origin and destination, especially along irregular migratory routes. Since August 25, 2017, hundreds of thousands of Rohingya Muslims have fled Rakhine province of

Myanmar to escape mass atrocities by the army. An estimated of 1.2 million Rohingya have crossed into the neighboring state of Bangladesh in recent weeks, while tens of thousands remain internally displaced inside Myanmar with no access to humanitarian aid. The Rohingya have faced decades of discrimination and under a successive democratic Myanmar. In September 2017 at the United Nations General Assembly session UN Member States strongly condemned migration due to such brutal acts in the home nation.

The main concerning issue here is the current situation of the Rohingya people who have resided in Bangladesh and some are still finding their ways to a living. The military has carried out killings, shelling, and widespread arson in an ongoing campaign of ethnic cleansing launched following a coordinated attack by a Rohingya armed group. This triggered the major migration. The current world issue is how to successfully handle fastest-growing refugee crisis and address the human rights of these people who are not only landless but are also slowly becoming lifeless.

KeyWords: Rohingya, Myanmar, Migration, Refugees.



Adil Zaman
ERCICRSSH1902074

Party Identification And Electoral Politics: A Study Of Peshwar Valley Of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan

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Abstract

Scholars have keen interest in investigated the complexities and intricacies of voting behavior throughout the world. The reason being is the heightened importance of elections for democracy and political processes. Democratic theory supports the prominence of elections for the continuation of democratic process in the society.

Party identification is one of the most important determinant of voting behavior. According to Campbell et all (Campbell, James E. Mary Munro, John R. Alford, 1986) Partisanship directly or indirectly, as an independent variable affect voter Turnout, vote choice, issue preferences and candidate image evaluations. It may rise general interest and involvement in Politics and create inclinations to vote by reducing the information costs that ultimately increase the net difference. Based on this argument this study aims to understand party identification, what it is constructed of, what social, political and psychological factors are responsible for Party identifications. The study further aims to quantify the impact of Party identifications on voting behavior. How and through what channels party identifications infuse and affect the voting behavior.

One of the prime reason for focusing on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province of Pakistan is the deviation that exists in their political attitudes. This deviation has been observed more in the last four elections result. Peshawar valley is one of the central region of KP. It is being regarded as the swing region of KP politics. Throughout the history Peshawar valley does have presented a mix picture of the political parties' positions and performances. The study argues that being one of the leading determinants of voting behavior, party identification is strongly relevant in electoral study of Pakistan. There is in need to understand the sources and bases of party Identification.

Key Words: Party Identification, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), voting behavior, Pakistan

Dr. Urmi Satyan
ERCICRSSH1902075

Ancient Scholarship of India: A Source of Inspiration for the Present Education System

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Abstract

The Sanskrit word Kanthstha meaning 'to learn by heart' is at the root of the Indian traditional way of teaching. May it be mathematical tables, grammatical rules, science equations or geometrical algorithms; students used to learn all formulas by heart. This method had wide scope for inventions and innovations. Learning by heart sharpened the

students' memory power. The ancient Indian education system believed in shruti and smruti – listening and remembering. The Sanskrit verb form upvisha means to 'sit nearby' a guru. The ancient education system was based more on discourses and dialogues. In short, subjective learning was more important than the objective way. With the passing of time and with the entry into the modern world, the education system started taking support of technological gazettes with facilitated students with over-simplified methodologies. Today, the learner is dependent more on such gazettes and is less interested in comprehending an elaborated system of understanding the problem. This habit has reduced a student's curiosity, the basic feature of a learner. The ancient education system showed a path to success whereas in modern times, the quick and ready availability of solutions reduce learner's curiosity level that further leads to reach solutions with haze in comprehension.

The present paper draws inspiration from the ancient education system that can present a model if appropriately synchronized with the modern day world of science and technology.

Key Words: traditional teaching, modern education system, curiosity, science and technology

Energy Security Risks Factors: Transitions and Nexus with Policy Issues

Zannatul Fardoush

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Abstract

Energy security, over the years, is becoming a major apprehension for the policymakers in most of the countries. Limitation of the key resources and commodities in the increasingly demanded globalized energy market pose greater challenges, especially for the growing economies. Comprehensive analyzing and quantifying of the dimensions of energy security risks and their nexus with other policy agendas like the economic growth and governance at the national, regional, and international level would be the key to formulate the strategies in this challenging scenario. Using the International Index of Energy Security Risk (IIESR), this paper attempts to analyze the challenges of energy security risk across the largest 75 energy-consuming countries over 1980-2013. Transition paths show that after a sustained period with lower risk throughout 1990s and early 2000s, global energy security risk has been mounting up following the global financial crisis. On average, high-income countries have been performing relatively well than others, while emerging middle-income countries are becoming highly exposed to these risks. Convergence among countries are more noticeable for price and market volatility risk, energy intensity risk, and electricity sector risk while divergence is explicit in case of environmental risk. Estimations depict that per capita GDP, political governance and regulatory quality have positive impact in reducing composite energy security risk.

JEL classifications: Q40, Q43, Q48, D81.

Keywords: Energy security, Energy security risk, Convergence of risk factors, Efficiency in risk management, International Index of Energy Security Risk.

The Impact of Religious Education and its Development among different Societies.

Thuktan Negi

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Abstract

In mainstream usage, religious education is the educating of a specific religion (in spite of the fact that in the United Kingdom the term religious guidance would allude to the instructing of a specific religion, with religious training alluding to instructing about religions by and large) and its differed viewpoints: its convictions, precepts, ceremonies, traditions, customs, and individual jobs. In Western and mainstream culture, religious instruction suggests a sort of training which is to a great extent isolate from the scholarly world, and which (by and large) sees religious conviction as an essential precept and working methodology, and in addition an



Zannatul Fardoush
ERCICRSSH1902076



<p>Thuktan Negi ERCICRSSH1902080</p>	<p>essential for participation. The mainstream idea is considerably unique in relation to social orders that hold fast to religious law, wherein “religious education” indicates the overwhelming scholastic investigation, and in normally religious terms, shows conventions which characterize social traditions as laws and the infringement thereof as violations or else offenses requiring reformatory rectification. There is different aspect and approaches in different of country.</p> <p>In the contemporary world of studying religious education in a secular society, this process the student ii made effort to individualization so that he/she get to learn from religion in an organized way. At school youth can learn in an efficient and gainful path from religion. In any case, we scarcely know how they are gaining ground regarding this matter and what the hugeness of their support in this subject truly is. As of now, religious instruction at elementary schools in Western Europe has advanced into a subject that tries to help understudies to build up their religious character. From a socio-cultural viewpoint, religious instruction means to help understudies to build up their religious personality by giving them the chance to take an interest at religious practices. Religious custom, for example, Christianity include religious practices, for example, asking, gathering, dealing with the kindred men, managing life and demise, or the elucidation of religious stories. In these practices the truth that encompasses us is identified with the extraordinary reality of God the main solid instrument that is use in their investigation is the holy book. Here religious individuals utilize ideas like God, creation, nature, redemption, or eternity, and strategies as interpretation, symbolization or imagination. From the perspective way the progress achieve in religious education is to refer in participation at religious practices is most expert way to learn. The basic aim of studying the religious education in primary school is to gathering all the evidence and to make use of better life of individuals and to bring to light factor to understand the significance of religious education</p>
<p>Aris Yaman ERCICRSSH1902083</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Identification of Technology Innovation for Mangostene (Garcinia Mangostana Linn.) Development Based on Patent Application in the World</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aris Yaman PusatInovasi Lipi/Center For Innovation Lipi</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AdiAnkafia PusatInovasi Lipi/Center For Innovation Lipi</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SilmiTsurayya PusatInovasi Lipi/Center For Innovation Lipi</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SyifaRatnaPujasari PusatInovasi Lipi/Center For Innovation Lipi</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this paper is to analyze the network structure of technology innovation for mangosteen, and the evolution of their relations. This paper analyzes the co-classification of International Patent Classification (IPC) among patents in functional food technology, particularly in mangosteen (Garcinia mangostana Linn), using the patent data in World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) database from 1994 to 2018. We devide the time span into five slice to analyze different levels of aggregation, and observe the changes happened in these 25 years: 1994-1998, 1999-2003, 2004-2008, 2009-2013, 2014-2018. The paper applies Girvan-Newman algorithm in the clustering process, and uses co-classification networks to unfold technology network structure. Therefore, formed technology clusters can be compared between time periods. The key of technological class field development trend are identified: Human Necessities, Chemistry, and Mettallurgy. The connections and integration between different technologicluster are found. Moreover, the dynamic evolution between networks in different time periods reveals that food and foodstuff; prep medical, dental, toilet purposes; are the center of technology development.</p> <p>Keywords: Mangostene, Data, Social Network Analysis. Girvan-Newman algorithm, Patent</p>

<p>Nurul Qalbi Awaliyah ERCICRSSH1902085</p>	<p>co-classification</p> <p>Adaptation Pattern of Shellfish Fishermen Against Losari Beach Reclamation in Mariso District, Makassar City</p> <p>Ida Ainul Mardia Universitas Negeri Makassar, LPM Penalaran UNM, Indonesia</p> <p>Nurul Qalbi Awaliyah Universitas Negeri Makassar, LPM Penalaran UNM, Indonesia</p> <p>Fitra Angraini Universitas Negeri Makassar, LPM Penalaran UNM, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research aims to find out the adaptation patterns of soul seekers in Mariso Subdistrict, Makassar City on reclamation at Losari Beach. The type of research used in this study is qualitative research with a case study approach. Data collection through observation, interviews and documentation. The unit of analysis used in the Mariso Subdistrict of Makassar City with sampling selection technique is purposive sampling. The sampling criteria are people who have done their profession before reclamation. The data collected is then analyzed using an interactive model of data reduction, data presentation and conclusion reduction / verification. Based on the results of the interviews found adaptation forms carried out by shellfish fishermen in Mariso Sub-district, namely (1) diversifying fishing gear, (2) diversifying income, (3) expanding fishing grounds, (4) mobilizing household members and (5) utilizing relationships social (6) use of sea transportation equipment.</p> <p>Keywords: Adaptation, fisherman shellfish, Reclamation, Mariso district</p>
<p>Mr Suprit Panigrahi ERCICRSSH1902087</p>	<p>Overcoming Barriers In Menstrual Hygiene Management: A Case Of Rural Women Of Odisha</p> <p>Mr Suprit Panigrahi Department of Gender Studies, Rama Devi Women's University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha</p> <p>Ms Nivedita Pathak Department of General Administration and Public Grievance, Government of Odisha</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Objective: Menstrual hygiene management (MHM) is an important aspect of women's health. Studies conducted in most developing countries show that women residing in rural areas do not manage menstruation hygienically. The objective of this study was to elicit perceptions about menstruation, knowledge about menstrual health and hygiene, cultural practices and choice of sanitary products to identify the key barriers to MHM.</p> <p>Methods: This study was conducted in rural Odisha and followed a qualitative study design. In-depth face-to-face interviews were held with 40 women between the age group of 15 to 49 years. The interviews were analysed and four major barriers were identified.</p> <p>Result: The identified barriers were knowledge gap, socio-cultural barriers, price vs. quality of sanitary napkins and privacy issues: lack of toilets, bathrooms, storage space and disposal facility. These barriers largely placed women in a disadvantaged position, restricting their lives and preventing them from managing menstruation hygienically.</p> <p>Conclusion: These findings have important implications for healthcare providers, researchers, policy developers and NGOs working on menstrual hygiene management in rural areas. Given the size and qualitative nature of this study, further large scale research is required to better understand the menstrual needs and problems of rural women.</p> <p>Keywords: Menstruation, Hygiene, Management, Odisha, Rural</p>
	<p>Forming Nationalism And Unity In Diversity In Life As A Nation, In Religions, To Encounter Terrorism</p>



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Abstract

Indonesia legislative assembly has legalizing Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of Law Number I of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes into Law. Even so, the practice has so far experienced many obstacles that haven't been effective in counter terrorism in Indonesia. Counter terrorism efforts cannot be viewed, conceptualized and carried out in a sectoral manner by legal institutions. Counter terrorism efforts need to be viewed and conceptualized as a counter terrorism system that all efforts need to be systematically designed as a single entity, integrated with various other relevant institutions, measured and sustained until their strategic objectives are achieved optimally.

The love for Indonesia as our country must be embedded in the Indonesian people as a sense of nationalism. Nationalism is different from chauvinism and fascism. Nationalism which is inveterate in our soul is humanistic nationalism without considering other countries worse than us. This sense of nationalism must content a value of tolerance, which as we all know that Indonesia is a country which is rich in culture, religion and ethnicity so that it is very important to respect each other without considering themselves the most superior. This sense of nationalism has a characteristic "love that accepts all the differences that exist in this country". If the feeling of love for our country applies and still upholds the value of tolerance, then there is no society that feels as a minority, the terror efforts to form their own country will never exist, because they feel as one, as Indonesia. Appreciating differences without suspicion will make the spirit of nationalism high by not putting down others. Terrorism only occurs if the feeling of love with our country is not given space in our way of thinking, these way of thinking will cause a sense of disappointment, and as a form of disappointment sending a terror attack that makes this country frightened, and will cause mutual suspicion between each other. It would be better if this sense of nationalism is form within our generation so that the existing terrorism efforts would not happen again in Indonesia.

The idea of this study is to inspect how with nationalism in all tiers helps could encounter terrorism.

This study uses the normative method with Case Approach and Statue Approach. The purpose of this study is to analyze Nationalism as a way to prevent radicalism, where terrorism starts. The results of this study are expected to contribute constructively to fight terrorism.

Keywords: Nationalism, Indonesia, Terorism.

Mukhlisah Arif Hanubun
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Pro Ecology Behavior Reviewed from Instructional Leadership and Locus of Control

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the relationship between instructional leadership and locus of control of the teachers and their influence on pro-ecological behaviour of the students. The

	<p>research used samples of 100 students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 6 Jakarta. This study uses survey method by deploying research instrument of each variable. This quantitative research uses correlational design. The hypothesis is framed by descriptive statistical analytics. Descriptions of each variable are presented in average score, minimum score, maximum score, deviation standard, variances and frequency distribution. The result of descriptive statistical calculation of each variable shows: (1) there is relationship between instructional leadership toward pro-ecological behaviour, (2) there is relationship between locus of control toward pro-ecological behaviour, (3) there is a relationship between instructional leadership and locus of control simultaneously toward pro-ecological behaviour. Keywords: locus of control, instructional leadership, ecological behaviour</p>
<p>Tsung-chiung (Emily) Wu ERCICRSSH1902059</p>	<p>Rural Tourism – The Economic Drive for Rural Transformation.</p> <p>Tsung-chiung (Emily) Wu Professor, National Dong-Hwa University, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Tourism and recreation are important revitalization policies implemented to fight longtime recessions in rural regions. Rural communities and residents (especially farmers or landowners) are encouraged to become involved and invest in developmental projects and marketing programs. Commodifying farms and rural resources to meet the recreational needs of tourist market is the core revitalization strategy for rural economic development. Commercialization of tourism revitalization often triggers critiques for possible “commodification” consequences: with the countryside turned into a commodity that can be sold and bought (Little, & Austin, 1996). Ruality is commercially elucidated and constructed for tourism marketing and promoting purposes, and rural counties gradually loss their ability to define their own rural (Garrod, Wornell, & Youell, 2006). The commercialization of rural tourism cannot get away from these commodification critiques, while it adopts many creative innovations (upon traditions and rurality) to intensify tourism businesses. Changes in countryside and the transformation of traditional rural economics are inevitable. It is necessary to thoroughly decode the commodifying process to enhance its “effectiveness”, and to face with the possible consequences of rural tourism transformation. This study aims to understand rural transformation based on the tourism commercialization of rural development. A complex commodity chain is introduced to reveal processes of various rural-tourism supplies from raw material, production, sale, and marketing, to consumption. Study results illustrate the delineation of rural landscapes, distribution of economic gains and debts, and allocation of social-political powers throughout rural tourism development by deconstructing the main actors and actions separately from commercialization process. Famers, community organizations, local tourist businesses, travel agencies, other mediators, and government agents are able to serve as actors because of their various strengths in ways to influence manifestation of rural resources to service the commercialization of rural tourism products. Key Words: Tourism Development, Rural Transformation, Commodification.</p>
<p>Chih-Hao (Howard) Chen ERCICRSSH1902061</p>	<p>Exploration For Modes Of Decision-Making And Considerations On Infrastructure Investment- Examples Of Idle Space In Taiwan</p> <p>Chih-Hao (Howard) Chen Ph. D Candidate, Department of Architecture, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The present study aims to apply Regulation theory, Political Geography theory and the Relative theory of integrating infrastructure Idle Space cases, in line with the theory put forward to explain the significance and classification which forms of causation. By 1977-2016, The Public Construction Commission (Executive Yuan) cum-related cases reported in a total of 515 cases. The findings were (1)local infrastructure projects did not echo the actual demand at local, is the main cause of the formation of Idle Space; (2)the amount of larger projects, the lack of market assessment, and absolutely no relation to population size,</p>

	<p>density, financial pressure etc; (3) regardless of 「Blue-Green party」, election policies are tied pile about equally to copy as well; (4) Idle Space projects, mostly concentrated in the provision of public land and construction investment in cash payment, make (Ribbon-cutting political) efficient; (5) Category analytical methods for complex classification of Idle Space provides visual two-dimensional image and explain causality, specific and feasible.</p> <p>Idle Space for the decision-making was: the central government announced the policy plan, the local government infrastructure projects proposed in response to applications for grants through the engineering contract to private constructions, shaped configuration of the 「Civil Engineering-Construction industrial complex」, in line with Regulation Theory and Political Geography exposition. Idle Space for the decision-making environment in terms of mobilization of political elections is the main interpretation. Those cases should be the central & local investment, governance characterization of promoting economic development and prosperity in local nature, the only current project investment of lacking on transparency, accountability and risk control on market assessments, resulting in central government deficit and local financial austerity. Recommendations are proposed assessment system of infrastructure and reduce political interference in the elections, and more public participation, otherwise Idle Space will be repeated in practice.</p> <p>Keywords: Infrastructure, Idle Space, Market Assessment, Regulation Regime, Financial Deficit</p>
<p>Kosim ERCICRSSH1902066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Law Politics In Sharia Perspective</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kosim Islamic Family Law Study Program, Institut Agama Islam Negeri (Iain) Syekh Nurjati, Cirebon, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Law politics is an attempt to create regulations in line with the circumstances and the situation at a time, becoming law politics is a step for the government to establish a legal system to achieve state goal. The scope of the political law can't be separated from other policies. The preparation of law politics must always be sought along with aspects of policies in the field of economy, politic, social, culture, technology and so on and political law as the direction of law development policy of a country and political law is defined as a relationship of mutual influence between law and politic. Political law in shariah perspective can be understood from the text of holy Al-Qur'an, An-Nisa (women) verse 58-59 namely trustworthy and ulilamri (government) namely ulilamri is responsible for the politics of law on its territory. In the development of siyasah Syar'iyah included in the law political science taqin al Ahkam namely knowledge about the ways Islamic sharia into law. In understanding the scholars that Islamic Sharia law in the political is permitted to benefit the people but still may not be contrary to the Islamic sharia.</p> <p>Keywords: Law, Politics, Sharia, and Islamic</p>
<p>Kholil ERCICRSSH1902077</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Study of The Application of Good Manufacturing Practice on Smoked Fish Home Industry A Case Study In Kendal Regency</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kholil Post Graduate Program of Sahid University, Jakarta</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Diny A Sandrasari Faculty of Food Technology Sahid University Jakarta</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Laksanto Utomo Faculty of Law Sahid University Jakarta</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Kendal Regency is one of the regions that have a home industry centre that produces smoked fish. Smoked fish is a food product that is processed by smoked have formed from the</p>

	<p>burning of coconut shell. This study was aimed to knowing the process of smoked fish processing and reviewing the application of GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice) in home industry that produce smoked fish. The method of this research was used a survey method in Tambak Sari village, Kendal District and qualitative analysis. The result of the study showed that smoked fish processing is still traditional and has not adopted GMP standards, all production processes are hand made with low skill level, and all of worker are family. Key word : Application, Smoked fish, GMP</p>
<p>Ahmad Dahlan Malik ERCICRSSH1902090</p>	<p>Comparative Analysis of Financial Performance of SOE Cement Companies in the Post-Entry of Massive Foreign Capital Companies of Cement Industry in Indonesia</p> <p>Ahmad Dahlan Malik Department of Sharia Economics, Universitas Internasional Semen Indonesia, Gresik, Indonesia</p> <p>Wahyu Agung Handono Department of Sharia Economics, Universitas Internasional Semen Indonesia, Gresik, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract In order to achieve the Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of the Indonesian Economic Development (MP3EI) program which has a significant impact on cement demand outside java, it is necessary to improve the performance of cement companies, especially state-owned cement companies consisting of PT Semen Indonesia Tbk (Persero) and PT Semen Batu Raja (Persero). In addition, competition in the globalization era in fulfilling domestic cement is a challenge for state-owned cement companies with Cement Foreign Investment (PMA) industries in Indonesia which are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. To increase attractiveness and strengthen performance, state-owned cement companies need to display an analysis of attractive financial performance along with the selection of independent variables in the discrimination function as a variable that explains precisely the performance of the company based on the Discriminant Stepwise Method. This is in accordance with the purpose of this research by analysing Du Pont System Analysis, Analysis of financial ratios in the form of liquidity ratios, solvability, profitability, activity, along with reference to the Decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 826/KMK.013/1992, and strengthened by the Decree of the Minister of BUMN No: KEP-100/MBU/2002 in financial aspects for the performance of state-owned enterprises. This study also provides additional analysis in the form of Economic Value Added (EVA), Tobin's q and Altman Z-Score as a complement to the comparison of the financial performance of state-owned cement companies and Cement PMA companies in the period 2013-2016. Keywords Du Pont System Analysis, Financial Ratio Analysis, Economic Value Added (EVA), Tobin's q, Altman Z-Score, and Discriminant Stepwise Method.</p>
<p>Afriantoni ERCICRSSH1902092</p>	<p>Financial Management of Free School in Indonesia</p> <p>Afriantoni Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang</p> <p>Bedjo Sujanto Universitas Negeri Jakarta</p> <p>Yeti Supriyati Universitas Negeri Jakarta</p> <p>Abstract The purpose of this study to describe the financial management of the school in the free school policy in improving the quality of schools. The study examined three schools (SMAN 3, SMAN 22, and MAN 3 Palembang) in South Sumatra Province using qualitative research approach multicasts method. The findings of this study: (1) The success of the free school</p>

policy is characterized by increasing participation in school, dropping out of school children, the adequacy of a number of funds, ease the burden of parents and improve Human Resource South Sumatra; (2) The principal important role in the financial management of the school to build a vision, plan budgets, leading the budget, and the strengthening of the coordination; (3) The Treasurer school as financial executive has run the school with professional accounting and creative, but also must have a personality that is honest, trustworthy, and open; (4) Monitoring the use of funds for free school has been running according to the rules and provide input errors in the financial statements free school funds; (5) Development of financial management free school focus to implement public sector accounting, implementation of online-based, and public services. In addition, efforts to increase sources of funding are also part of financial management which is emphasized in the management of school canteens and cooperatives. These findings suggest that public sector financial management practices implemented by the principal visionary and competent treasurer and personality.

Keywords: Management, Financial, Free school

Wina Puspita Sari
ERCICRSSH1902093

**Information Technology In Management Of Strategic Public Relations
(in handling the issue of intolerance at the establishment of 212 MART)**

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Abstract

Issues that arise and spread have a potential impact on the company's trade or reputation. The use of the name and symbol 212 on retail 212 MART had an impact on the issue of intolerance. The issue of intolerance at the retail 212 MART found at online or social media. Addressing issues required an integrated communication approach. So that the contribution of strategic management public relations was needed which consists of research, planning, program implementation and evaluation that can help ensure the success and accountability of the organization. The use of communication and information technology couldnotbe avoided. The formulation of the problem in this study was how communication and information technology was used in the management of strategic public relations in handling the issue of intolerance at the establishment of 212 MART?

Public relations management is the application of basic management functions in public relations activities. The issue is a condition or event both internal and external to the organization which if it is sustainable will have an impact on the function or appearance of the organization or its interests in the future.

The approach and research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The key informant in this study was Mr. Abdussalam as the General Manager of Operations and Finance of the Cooperative 212 and Mr. Ibrahim Haji Communication Specialist AMPINDO. The informants in this study were Retail Managers 212 MART in Jabodetabek. In analyzing data, the method used in this research is descriptive analysis method

Based on interviews with key informants and informants, in reality, they as managers did not find any negative perceptions that said that 212 MART is intolerant, but rightly acknowledges there have been reports from the public regarding the issue. But it's not as aggressive as on social media. The strategic response taken by the cooperative management and communication consultants 212 is more focused as a vehicle for the 'economic revival of the people' as well as serving members and the community to complete information about the Syariah Cooperative, which is 212 and its product products. Communication to external parties is carried out following the existing development trends, namely using internet media, namely by using official websites and social networks. As for communication to internal

	<p>parties, they communicate and coordinate by using WhatsApp groups. The conclusion is that the issue of intolerance is not considered an issue that has the potential to adversely affect the existence and profitability of cooperatives and 212MART and is not found in the daily reality of 212 MART and there is no special communication program to counter the issue of intolerance but there is a policy to post related to politics. Communication is done not specifically to counter the issue but also to carry out communication activities to provide information services to the public regarding cooperatives 212 and its products and social activities. Internet communication technology is used as a communication medium including websites and several social networks such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and each message is tailored to existing media platforms. Key Word: Strategic PR Management, Social Media, Intolerance</p>
<p>John Charles Ryan ERCICRSSH1902094</p>	<p>“When People Sang a Pained Song:” Reading Environmental Change in Indonesia through the Poetry of Taufiq Ismail</p> <p>John Charles Ryan University of New England, Australia, and University of Western Australia</p> <p>Abstract This paper aims to illuminate Indonesian poet Taufiq Ismail’s narrativisation of late-twentieth-century environmental change in Indonesia, including pressing issues of deforestation, pollution and biodiversity loss. In many ways, a cross-section of Ismail’s poetry written during the 1970s and ‘80s heralds what is now known among scientists as the Anthropocene—a new geological era marked by the profound effects of consumption and capitalism on the biosphere. In particular, Ismail’s prescient verse foreshadows the global disruption of ecosystems triggered by climate change, or global warming. The methodology involved close reading (textual analysis) of three of Ismail’s poems in translation from Indonesian to English: “I Want To Write Poems That” (1975), “Reading the Signs” (1982) and “The Pained and Silent Song of a Branch” (1982). The findings suggest that Ismail’s work links ecological change, loss and catastrophe in Indonesia to the “imperial debris” of colonisation and globalisation (Stoler 2014). Ismail, moreover, predicates national identity on the interconnected health and well-being of land and people. His outlook is thus a biocultural one that places value on traditional relationships to land as well as emotional responses to ecological loss. Ismail’s poetry promotes environmental consciousness while inviting critical thinking about human impacts on the highly vulnerable island ecologies of Indonesia. Keywords: Environmentalism; Imperial debris; Indonesian literature; Island ecologies; Poetry</p>
 <p>Disha Singh YRSICSSH1902051</p>	<p>A Study of Skill Development In Informal It Sector In India</p> <p>Disha Singh Pursuing PhD, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi, India</p> <p>Abstract Introduction Skills and knowledge are key driving forces of economic growth and social development in any country, and the ability to sustain labor-intensive growth depends on whether a nation can expand the skills and capabilities of both its existing and future labor force. India has prioritized skills development to promote a more inclusive and sustainable growth path. A major challenge to achieve this goal is our large informal sector and the low level of skills development in the country. Currently India has advantage of demographic dividend as more than 50 per cent of the population is in the working age group which can make India the skill capital of the world. It is estimated that by 2020, the average Indian will be 29 years of age compared to average age of 37 years in China and US and 45 years in Europe and 48 years in Japan (Sanghi and Sensharma, 2014). However, skilling the youth constitutes a challenge predominantly when there is prevalence of informal/unorganized sector. The issue of skill building has been one of</p>

the key objectives of the policy makers. It has been realized that for India to make use of its youth it is necessary to equip its workforce with relevant skills to seize the opportunities both nationally and internationally.

The ILO's 15th International Conference of Labor Statisticians (ICLS, 1993 and 2003), defined the "informal sector" as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. The units operate at low level of organization, with little or no division between labor and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. Labor relations are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees. In India, the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS, 2009) has also made an important difference between organized or formal and unorganized or informal employment - "Unorganized workers consist of those working in the unorganized enterprises or households, excluding regular workers with social security benefits, and the workers in the formal sector without any employment/ social security benefits provided by the employers."

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- 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
- Lisbon – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 June 2019
- 2019 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 26-27, Lisbon
- 3rd Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019
- 2019 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Singapore
- 2nd Bali – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
- 2019 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Bali
- 2nd Budapest – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
- 2019 – XIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Budapest
- 2nd Mauritius – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 20-21 July 2019
- 2019 – XIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 20-21, Mauritius