



# Conference Proceedings

3rd Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities  
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## CONFERENCE VENUE

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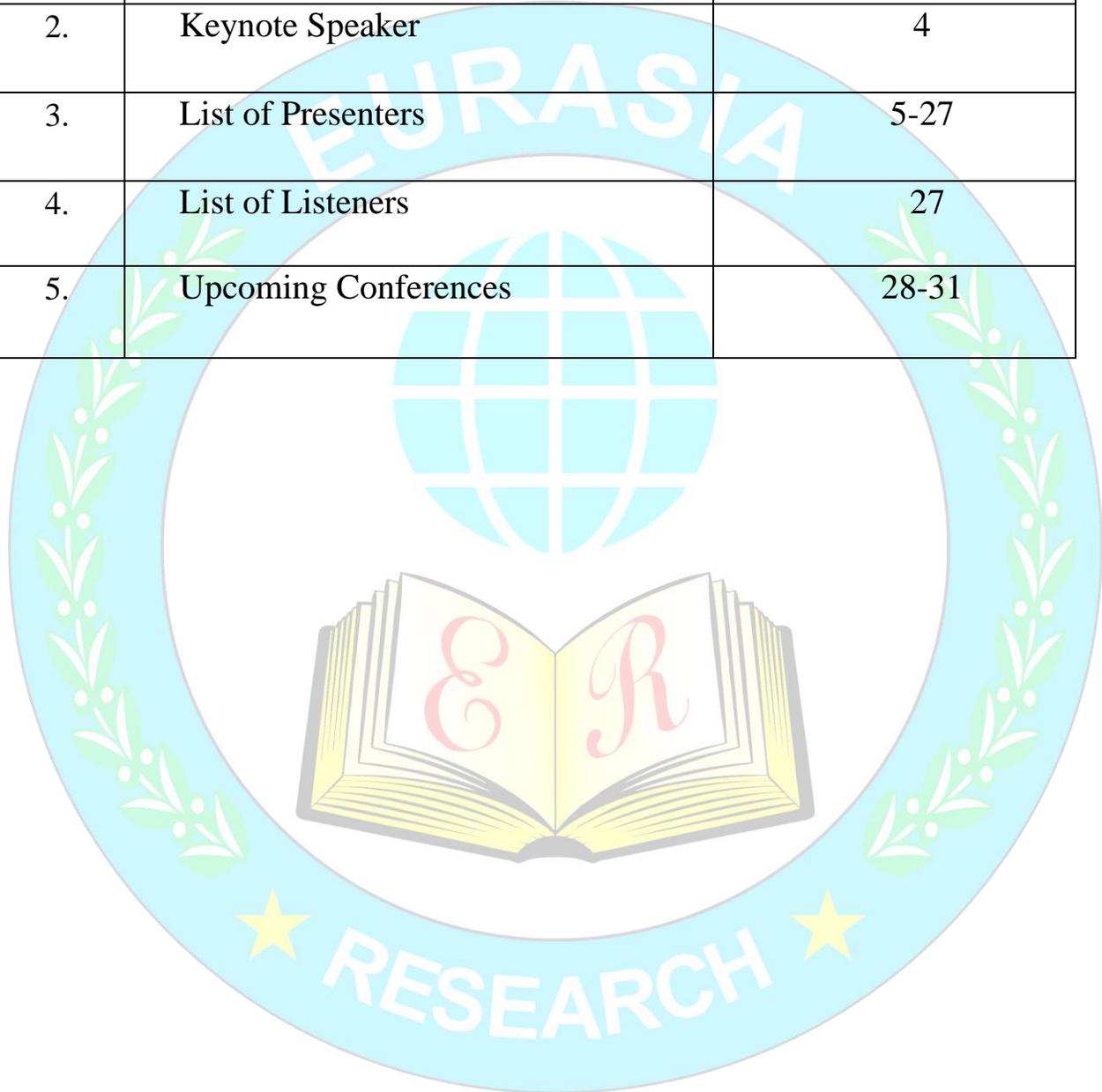
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**Preface:**

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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Dr. Eiman M. Negm**

**Assistant Professor, Marketing and Media Management, Arab Academy for  
Science, Technology & Maritime Transport, Egypt, Alexandria**



## List of Presenters

<p><b>Dr. Manish Sharma</b> ERCICSSH1910051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gandhi's Approach to the Resolution of Conflicts</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Manish Sharma</b> Assistant Professor, Department of Gandhian and Peace Studies, Punjab University, Chandigarh, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi is remembered as the most popular and prominent leader amongst the leaders who made extraordinary contributions towards attaining India's independence. He became actively involved in Indian politics at a time when the country needed proper guidance and the national movement was on the brink of losing its ground and direction. Displaying a remarkable leadership quality during the independence movement, Gandhi successfully guided the nation to achieve its long desired goal. He was the one who transformed the freedom movement from an elite movement into a movement of the masses and associated the common people to effectively oppose the colonial rule and was also successful in attaining peace at many times. Besides, he enthused the common man to correlate himself to the national ethos and made him a part of the freedom struggle, Appropriately, he is called "Father of the Nation" because he acted as the guardian of the nation at its hour of crisis. The objective of the present paper would be to highlight that how through Non-co-operation methods, the conflicts can be solved and how the peacekeeping process at the international level can be fulfilled while keeping in mind the circumstances in which he took the leadership of the crusade to free India and the strategy he adopted during the independence movement to confront the British rulers in India and how the same can be applied today.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Gandhi, Conflict Resolution, Peace, Nonviolence, Freedom</b></p>
<p><b>Adeyemi Adebayo</b> ERCICSSH1910052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises: A Comparative Analysis</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Adeyemi Adebayo</b> Accounting, University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper comparatively analyses corporate governance of SOEs in South Africa and Singapore in the context of the World Bank's Framework for Corporate Governance of SOEs. This framework ensured that the analysis holistically covered key aspects of corporate governance of SOEs in these states. In order to ground our understanding on the paths taken by SOEs in the states, the paper presents the evolution and reforms of SOEs in the states before analyzing key aspects of their corporate governance. The analysis shows that even though SOEs in South Africa and Singapore are comparable in a number of ways, there are notable differences. In this context, this paper finds that the main difference between corporate governance of SOEs in South Africa and Singapore is their organizing model. Further, the analysis, among other findings, shows that SOEs Boards in Singapore are better remunerated. Further finding reveals that, even though some Board members are politically connected, Singaporean SOEs Boards are better constituted based on skills and experience compared to SOEs Boards in South Africa. Overall, the analysis opens up new debates and as such concludes by providing avenues for further research.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Corporate Governance; Comparative Corporate Governance; Corporate Governance Framework, Government Business Enterprises; Government Linked Companies; Organizing Models; Ownership Models; State-Owned Companies; State-Owned Enterprises</b></p>
<p><b>Jehanne Faith M. Ignas</b> ERCICSSH1910053</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Framework of Governance Accentuating Tacadang, Kibungan, Benguet</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jehanne Faith M. Ignas</b> Institute of Public Administration, Benguet State University, Baguio City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Slydel D. Bay-an</b> Institute of Public Administration, Benguet State University, Baguio City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jennifer M. Lucio</b></p>

Institute of Public Administration, Benguet State University, Baguio City, Philippines

Mark Joseph V. Osing  
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**Abstract**

No road access. No means of transportation. Barefoot hiking for eight to nine hours, trekking mountains to another is the only way to reach an existing barangay called Tacadang referred to as “a left behind community”. Where is Barangay Tacadang in terms of development and sustainability? Some local government units are now discussing “sustainability” yet others are still fighting for its “development”. Where is governance in Tacadang? Anchored on this is a study on the framework of governance accentuating Tacadang; one of the seven (7) Barangays of the fourth class Municipality of Kibungan, Benguet, Philippines. This case study using thematic approach aimed to answer the following: (1) what are the resources available in Tacadang, Kibungan, Benguet; (2) what are the governance interferences of the local government of Tacadang along these resources; and (3) what are the issues and concerns confronting governance in Tacadang. Based on the gathered data, a framework of governance accentuating Tacadang was crafted and presented. The crafted framework may be used by the (1) Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and or the Local Government Units (LGUs) concerned as a baseline data in crafting policies, ordinances and in planning activities towards development of Barangay Tacadang; (2) non-government sector particularly those volunteer organizations with an aim of helping the needy in a community as their basis for their activities; (3) the Province of Benguet in updating their website specifically under Tacadang, Kibungan Benguet. Through this, people would be able to know Tacadang more. The natural resources of Tacadang should be highlighted in the Facebook account or website of Benguet as it is a good avenue to promote the place for tourism activities while the government should also solve problems pertaining to the budding tourism in Tacadang. This study could also be a baseline in conducting studies to similar places of the country in the future.



Raul Roland Sebastian  
ERCICSSH1910055

Strongman Leaders and the Catholic Church: A Preliminary Comparative View of Church Engagement with Marcos and Duterte through the Lens of Skowronek-Teehankee’s Political Time

Raul Roland Sebastian  
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**Abstract**

A resurgence of strongman leaders has been one of the current trends in international scene, as evident in the rise of Donald Trump, Kim Jong-un, and Vladimir Putin. The Philippines has its own share of this phenomenon in the case of what the sociologist Randolf David calls “Dutertismo.” The dawn of Duterte’s presidency has arguably transformed (for better or for worse) the political and social landscape of the country. His presidency brought radical changes which has unavoidably posed several challenges to some institutions, not least the Catholic Church which has been outspoken of its opposition to the administration even at the outset of the Duterte presidency. Yet some have supposed that the present function of the Catholic Church as a political opposition is utterly incomparable to the crucial role that it played during the time of Cardinal Sin when it was having its clash with another strongman president, Ferdinand Marcos. This study attempts to account for these seemingly two discrepant roles that the Catholic Church played against Marcos and Duterte. Utilizing Stephen Skowronek’s concept of political time as applied by Julio Teehankee in the Philippine setting, the paper will show that the Catholic Church in the Philippines has been consistent of its social mandate as a vanguard of democratic space vis-à-vis authoritarian politics, and constant of its “critical collaboration” stance. The difference of the Catholic Church’s engagement between the two strongmen lies neither in the present “cowardice” of the Duterte-era Church nor in the “bravery” of the Marcos-era Church, but in the respective political times that confronts them. Contrary to the successful struggle of the Church when the Marcos regime is already in its disintegrating state, the contemporary Church is currently dealing with a political structure, what Teehankee calls “Post-Edsa Regime,” that is still at the peak of its power. The study will seek to substantiate these assumptions by gathering sources such as

	<p>newspapers, which will enable the researchers to view comparatively the engagement of the Catholic Church with Marcos and Duterte.</p>
<p><b>Millicent Nwamaka Ogenyi</b> ERCICSSH1910056</p>	<p><b>Political Development and the Use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) for Peaceful Election</b></p> <p><b>Millicent Nwamaka Ogenyi</b> Department of Political Science, Federal College of Education, Eha-Amufu, Enugu State, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Political development dwells on the emergence of national sovereignty and the integrity of the state, demanding respect and upholding commitments in the international system. The domestic attribute of the political stability attained through the formation of a settled framework of government, reliable procedures for leadership succession and a consolidation of the territorial administrative reach of government institution which can only be attained with the help of ICT; otherwise the nation shall be at a standstill. The researcher critically pinpointed the importance of ICT in political development of which any government that fails to recognize it wallows in shamble. The promotion of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the area of exercising franchise (E – voting) for credible election and also good governance was not left out, the paper stressed more on the value of ICT in the development of any nation as it will boost the economy, provide employment, restore peace and above all eradicate youth political violence, cyber crime, terrorism, poverty eradication which had become a menace in the developing countries.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Political Development, ICT, Political Violence, Cyber Crime, Terrorism, Poverty Eradication</p>
<p><b>Danielle Solancho</b> ERCICSSH1910057</p>	<p><b>ASEAN and the Rule of Law: The Theory and Practice of Human Rights in the 21st Century</b></p> <p><b>Danielle Solancho</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>From lack of free speech to forcing out refugees to ordering extrajudicial executions of political enemies to a persevering culture of impunity, Southeast Asia has witnessed varying degrees of human rights violations that go against the ASEAN's commitment to human rights and the rule of law. In 2007, the ASEAN Charter was established to assert accountability and compliance amongst its ten member states whilst institutionalizing the triple pillar of the organization - Political-Security, Economic and Socio-Cultural Communities. The Charter paved the way to the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, a commitment to protecting the inherent, fundamental rights of individuals, a factor of the rule of law. However, according to the Rule of Law Index, the ASEAN countries' performances have declined, instead of its expected surge. This paper investigates and discusses the gaps between the theory and practice of each ASEAN Member State vis-a-vis human rights in the 21st century.</p> <p><b>Keywords—</b> ASEAN, Human Rights, Rule of Law, Theory and Practice</p>
<p><b>J. Gayathri</b> ERCICSSH1910059</p>	<p><b>Dismal Decline in the Habit of Reading Books Among Students in India - A Brief Study</b></p> <p><b>J. Gayathri</b> History, Education, Tiruvalluvar University, Tamil Nadu, India, Vellore, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The development of modern technology has totally changed the life style of people. In particular, the recent developments in various field has significantly changed attitude of students in the world. Mobile games, social media, obsession of various channels of television etc are visible threat of diminishing the habit of reading books. Reading books is the threshold to an individual to understand about the world, society and even himself. I have been witnessing such kind of changes among the students in Tamil Nadu while it is prevalent all over the country. Therefore, I would like to present the paper on this title. Through this paper, I try to bring out the actual ratio of habit of reading books which has been continuously declining during the last three decades. This paper will also analyse (1) the factors which are developed recently like mobile games, online games and video games (2) increased number of television channels and the visualization of the same hampering the habit of reading books (3) the attitude of the students being changed due to mobile games, tv</p>

channels (4) scientific findings of impact due to the involvement of the student in video games, watching unwanted visuals through electronic media (5) things to be done to increase the habit of reading books. I hope my paper would bring the attention of the concerned governance not only in India but also other countries so as to make our children efficient in study.



Amy L. Fletcher  
ERCICSSH1910060

**Navigating the Future of Food: Insights for Bio-Governance and Transformation from New Zealand and Australia**

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**Abstract**

Disruption is a key theme of the current era. As advanced bio- and info- technologies converge and artificial intelligence and machine learning enter a dynamic period of rapid advancement, the pace and depth of technological change disrupts firms, organizations and entire industrial sectors. Industries ranging from education to health are being reconfigured, as new competitors, products and possibilities emerge and collide. In the midst of systemic change and global disruption, the food industry, traditionally known for being risk-averse and slow to change, has become a key focus for Silicon Valley venture capital and for Governments seeking to leverage competitive advantage in established and emerging markets. This research focuses on Australia and New Zealand, two highly developed economies in the Pacific region that have global reach and international standing in traditional/industrial agriculture, as they navigate the possibilities and challenges of the emerging bio-economy. It focuses specifically on the nascent debate about cellular agriculture and the implications of “synthetic meat” for both economic and environmental sustainability. The promises of cellular agriculture include a significant reduction in the culling of livestock, new patterns of work and investment, a reduced climate footprint, and potential improvement of protein taste, quality and availability. However, cellular agriculture is also just entering the “hype cycle,” in which overinflated promises can lead to visible failures, public backlash and misdirected investment. This paper compares New Zealand and Australia and the policy tools each is using to develop new forms of anticipatory governance that can mitigate agricultural risk while also responding to opportunities and market openings. The data for this paper includes expert interviews, analysis of media representations of cellular agriculture, and participant-observation of various foresight activities being undertaken by relevant firms, stakeholders, and Government agencies to envision the future of food. The initial results suggest that while it is not yet time to declare the end of industrial agriculture, cellular agriculture does pose new governance challenges and opportunities and indicates a significant shift towards new and adaptive bio-governance regimes.

Samhita Chaudhuri  
ERCICSSH1910061

**Cultural Landscape: Signifying Heritage and Identity**

Samhita Chaudhuri  
Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Bijoy Krishna Girls’ College, Howrah, West Bengal, India

**Abstract**

Cultural landscape is the modification of natural landscape by human cultures and activities. The concept was used by Carl O. Sauer of the Berkeley School of Geography in 1925. In 1992, the term ‘Cultural Landscape’ was incorporated in the World Heritage List and some such landscapes confirmed their position in the World Heritage list since then. Cultural landscape signifies, however, the cultural heritage of a place, its uniqueness in human settlements, human behaviours, natural features and above all the human way of life. These characteristics of a region make other people to identify the place with its uniqueness and create an identity of that area. Singapore, as for example, has created its identity as a cityscape with amalgamation of multi-ethnic-racial-lingual-cultural people located in a strategic gateway within a broader Asian region. Varanasi in India, in similar case, the ancient living city with its uniqueness in characteristics in about 88 ghats (river banks where people perform varieties of activities) which help to create the city an identity before the whole world.

The research paper deals with the significance of cultural landscape as a manifestation of cultural heritage and creating an identity of that place through identifying its uniqueness. Several issues have been coming out regarding the concept in recent days. The paper reveals the unique identity of some

ancient cities and some modern cities in India and outside India making a close relationship between these two. The paper stresses on the objective of categorizing the cultural landscape and find out the problems facing by them. Identification of these contemporary issues regarding cultural landscape and solving them comes under the purview of the future research scope on this theme.

**Keywords:** Cultural Landscape, Nature, Culture, Cultural heritage, Identity, Cities



**Maria Rebecca A.  
ERCICSSH1910063**

**Environmental Adaptation of Upland Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines: Basis for Local Resilience to Climate Change**

**Maria Rebecca A.**

**Faculty of Management and Development Studies, University of the Philippines Open University,  
Los Banos, Laguna, Philippines**

**Abstract**

The study dealt with the literary works of indigenous peoples in the Philippines to describe their environmental adaptation as basis for local resilience to climate change. It focused on their beliefs, traits and values; their approach and prevailing practices to environment with its strengths and weaknesses; their adaptive management in response to environmental conditions; and from the findings the local resilience strategy framework to climate change was established.

The study used qualitative descriptive method which was narrative in nature using literary analysis. The Ifugao, Bontoc, Kalinga, Isneg, Kanakana-ey, Tinggian and Mangyan were the selected upland indigenous peoples as the participants/subject of the study.

Based on findings, the influence of gods, spirits and ancestors in the forms of either human, animals or plants in the natural environment; and being very superstitious, resourceful, self-reliant, courageous, skilled, artistic in temperament, hardworking, respectful, humble, simple, conservative, kind, graceful in stature, heavily ornamented, generous, carefree/cheerful, romantic, and kinship oriented were the traditional beliefs, traits and values of the indigenous peoples. The use of spiritual beliefs, rituals and ceremonies; ecological wisdom; forest protection; kinship orientation; sense of tribal awareness and peace pacts; artistic in temperament; and survival were the approach and prevailing practices to environment of the indigenous peoples. The adaptive management of indigenous peoples in response to environmental conditions were planning according to their subsistence or survival; organization according to their culture (beliefs, traits and values); direction and leadership according to their orientations and practices; and control according to their faith and beliefs. The strengths of indigenous peoples were found mostly in their faith and natural beliefs; self-reliance; resourcefulness; hard work, artistry, kinship; ecological wisdom; and being protectors of the forest, while their weaknesses were found mostly in their modes of subsistence; knowledge; superstitious beliefs; heavy dependence on physical environment; and conservatism and shyness. The strengths and weaknesses of their beliefs, traits, values, practices and subsistence; and the adaptation process of their adaptive management and community were the bases of local resilience strategy to climate change.

The following are recommended: the desirable and useful beliefs, traits, and values should be sustained for environmental adaptation and survival. The heritage of the indigenous peoples in terms of effective and efficient environmental adaptation should be preserved and dignified by all sectors of the society. Ecological wisdom, forest protection and resourcefulness should be practiced by all. These practices should be integrated in environmental awareness with public dissemination of information and documentation to be initiated by environmental agencies and educational institutions. The Philippine government and non-governmental organizations should enrich the strengths of the indigenous peoples in terms of environmental adaptation; and initiate projects that will improve the modes of subsistence and knowledge; and reduce the beliefs in super natural, heavy dependence on physical environment, conservatism and shyness of the indigenous peoples. The strategy framework to climate change for local resilience is proposed and highly recommended to all institutions and communities concerned for environmental adaptation to climate change. Another study related to this may be conducted with the use of statistical supports and additional data from other indigenous peoples in Visayas and Mindanao to complement the present study.

**Sohail Abdul Sattar  
ERCICSSH1910064**

**Developing Audio Instructional Model for Teaching Learning Process**

**Sohail Abdul Sattar**

**Gender Studies, Punjab University, Lahore, Pakistan**

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The major objective of the study was to develop an Audio Instructional Model in Distance Education. The population of the study consisted of 20 Course Development Coordinators working at AIOU, eight I.E.T producers and 214 tutors working at AIOU at intermediate level of Lahore and Faisalabad regions. All the population of the study was taken as sample. The data were collected through three structured questionnaires developed for Course Development Coordinators, I.E.T producers and tutors and interview schedules developed for I.E.T producers and Course Development Coordinators. The recommendations included ; (i) arrangements should be made for the tutors to record their lectures for audio ,(ii) the quality of the audio instruments should be upgraded ,(iii) course development coordinators should check the effectiveness of the audio material , and (iv) easy ,simple and understandable language should be used in script writing for audio material ,(v) need assessment is the basic components of audio instructional model in distance education ,(vi) objectives are based on need assessment,(vii) learning tasks are analyzed to develop audio instructional model,(viii) feedback is provided and evaluation helps to develop audio instructional model in distance education ,(ix) an audio instructional model in distance education was developed.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Developing, Audio, Instructional, Education</p>
 <p><b>Krishna Tamuli</b> ERCICSSH1910065</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Influence of Folk Culture on Sattriya Dance</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Krishna Tamuli</b> Research Scholar, Visva Bharati University, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Sattriya dance is one of the eight major Indian dance forms which is belong to Assam. It is the dance form created by Sankardeva and madhavdeva. Sankardeva created Ankiya Naat s to unite people in one Bhakti fold where lord Krishna has been worshipped. To attract all the classes of people he created these art form along with dance , songs. Some other independent dances were also created by Madhabdeva and other Vaishnavite Monks. The name sattriya is given in later periods by experts and scholars. In 15th November 2000, Sattriya dance has been recognized as the classical dance of India. It has been recognized lately due some lacks. Saint Srimanta Sankardeva created this dance by collecting some Margi elements and Desi elements and compiled with his innovative ideas. Margi is what gives us a definite path and related with god. And Desi is regional. In Ankiya Naat, characters entry , exit is dance based and also there other movements too. Some other dances like-geet, votima are also part of Ankiya Naat. Characters, dance in these parts. To perform dance, music, song all are essential.</p> <p>In this paper, we will study about the folk influences in Sattriya Dance. The main objectives are given below-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To study both the term desi and folk in terms of dance.</li> <li>2. To study the desi nature of the classical dance sattriya.</li> <li>3. To study the adoption and assimilation of desi and folk elements in sattriya dance</li> </ol> <p>In this paper, we will apply the secondary method and the descriptive method.</p>
<p><b>Md. Sadequle Islam</b> ERCICSSH1910071</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bangladeshi University Students' Perception about Using Google Classroom for Learning English</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Md. Sadequle Islam</b> Lecturer in English, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Md. Sadequle Islam completed his M.A. in ELT &amp; Applied Linguistics from the Department of English under the University of Dhaka. Currently he is working as a lecturer in English of the faculty of Social Sciences at University of Chittagong, Bangladesh. Starting his career as a Feature Writer, Mr. Islam had worked as Lecturer in English at University of Information technology &amp; Sciences (UITS) and Daffodil International University, Bangladesh. Technology in ELT, Phonetics, SLA and Code switching are his fields of interest. Md. Sadequle Islam is a member of Bangladesh English Language Teachers' Association (BELTA).</p>
<p><b>Kiran Rukhsana</b> ERCICSSH1910072</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Feminism, Islam and Pakistan: Trajectories and Paradoxes</b></p>

**Kiran Rukhsana**  
Riphah International University Islamabad, Pakistan

**Riaz Khan**  
AJK University, Muzaffarabad, Pakistan

**Abstract**

The present study pertains to highlight the connection between Feminism, Islam and Pakistan. In general approach, if we see this sort of intellectual discourse through a conservative prism, we may term it as an adaptation of western ideas. Whereas, contrary to this notion, the researcher finds it imperative of time to initiate and write to create her own oriental narrative to counter typically westernized ideas of feminism in Pakistan. Data has been collected through the recorded talks of the eminent speakers with their specialty either in Feminism, Feminism and Pakistan, Feminism and Pakistan. This paper highlights the genesis and evolution of Feminism as a movement in general. Then the role of gender politics and women rights debate in Pakistan is taken into consideration. Therefore, Trajectories and Paradoxes of feminism, Islam, and Pakistan are highlighted in the conclusion section.

**Keywords: Feminism, Islam, Gender Politics, Women Rights**

**Goldame Yapit**  
**ERCICSSH1910074**

**The Interplay Between Arts and Waste Management: A Phenomenological Study**

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**Abstract**

Many economically developing countries produced more waste for as a country develops, the level of consumption also increases which causes the diminution of proper waste control because of the continuous production of wastes. Waste management liabilities stated that waste management practices, knowledge and awareness differs by sex, class, and age of the students. In general, the cooperation of communities and government is really important to minimize the effects of poor waste management of our community which encouraged the government implementing rules which creates creating necessary institutional mechanisms and incentives, declaring certain acts prohibited and providing penalties and appropriating funds. Our main research problem is; What are the challenges in the implementation of proper waste management. This research is a phenomenological research. Our participants are the artists of the Iilikha Artist village. Baguio experienced waste management problems because some people did not cooperate with the laws because of use of technology and their level of participation. People can contribute in creating a sustainable environment by creating advocacies that can help minimize waste or by understanding the concept of upcycling. The artists of the said village recycled waste to create something more beautiful that could lessen wastes. Our research could serve as a basis for the future researches so that they would not have much trouble in understanding waste management. It could also give the future researchers a head start on what to do and serve as a convenient guide. It could give them a clearer comprehension of Waste Management.

<p><b>Meryem Ayan</b> ERCICSSH1910076</p>	<p><b>Keywords: Waste, Education, Liability, Upcycling, Utilization</b></p> <p><b>Slam the Door Softly of a Doll's House to Change and Challenge</b></p> <p><b>Meryem Ayan</b> Department of American Culture and Literature, Faculty of Science and Letters, Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Slam the Door Softly (1970) by Clare Boothe Luce is an adaptation from Henrik Ibsen's A Doll's House (1879). In Ibsen's play, the rules established by the husband (Torvald) govern the wife (Nora) from what she eats to what she wears and buys. Nora controlled and treated as "a doll" on the surface appears to be the ideal wife yielding to her husband's desires but at the end she leaves her husband and children in order to find her individuality and identity at any cost by slamming the door behind her. Luce from a feminist perspective emphasized the position of women who are still limited although they are able to work freely, get equal payment and question their place in the society. In both plays women struggle to free themselves from the social and gender boundaries. In A Doll's House, woman is trying to free herself from the socially imposed gender roles and male domination but in Slam the Door Softly, woman is trying to gain her economical freedom and desiring to be listened rather than to be the listener. Generally in both plays, marriage institution is criticized because woman is oppressed and seen in an inferior position. However, with the changing social norms and conditions women began to change and challenge their positions. Thus, in both plays the women protagonists decide to leave their doll's houses hoping to change and challenge their positions in a male dominated world. Aiming to discuss how women struggled to change and challenge the male dominated society, and socially constructed gender roles, Slam the Door Softly and A Doll's House will be compared and contrasted from a post-feminist perspective. <b>Keywords: Adaptation, Changing Gender Roles, Challenging Women, Slam the Door Softly and a Doll's House</b></p>
<p><b>Vikinta Rosinaite</b> ERCICSSH1910078</p>	<p><b>Professional Career Development in Migration</b></p> <p><b>Vikinta Rosinaite</b> Liberal Arts Department, American University of the Middle East, Kuwait</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> In this paper the professional career paths in migration are analyzed, pointing out the construction of professional career as the post-modern pattern of social behavior. The chosen theory of career construction provides the contextual approach to the analysis of career paths. The paper analyses transformations of the professional career path of immigrants in European countries. The analysis of the immigrants' career paths is performed based on the distribution, which indicates the diverse directions of career moves: (1) negative and positive vertical, (2) negative and positive horizontal, and (3) multidirectional movements of career paths (positive vertical-negative horizontal, positive vertical-positive horizontal, negative vertical-positive horizontal, negative vertical-negative horizontal). <b>Keyword: Migration, Career Development, Changes in Career Paths.</b></p>
 <p><b>Putri Hergianasari</b> ERCICSSH1910079</p>	<p><b>Brief Study of Analyzing Ideological Dimension of Islam Radical in Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Putri Hergianasari</b> Researcher at Satya Wacana Christian University-Indonesia and Researcher associate at Political Science of International Relation Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Terrorism is an ideology where the fulfillment of individual or group goals must be carried out even if it is carried out by acts of violence. One of fundamental aspect for human right clausal is the right of security. The act of terrorism, of course basically is violates basic human rights. As recently happened, a series of religious based of terrorism attacks has shaken Indonesia in May 13th-14th 2018. It was initially occurred in three churches in Surabaya. The bomb explode took place at Immaculate Saint Marry Catholic Church, Indonesia Christian Church, and Surabaya Central Pentecost Church. To terrorist, as Abraham Lincoln said in term "indispensable necessity". It is to</p>

	<p>describe about requirement of faith that cannot be negotiated because it involves their understanding on the basis of essential salvation. Many researcher, journalist and politician refuse to believe that this violence is happen because of the trigger of politic or religious ideology and prefer to explain it as a result of high economic disparity and social situation discrimination. However, terrorist feel that what they are doing is a truth. Thus, it is important to go beyond the concept that Jihadist is just a phenomenon because of insecurity based on internal disparity and discrimination problem, but it is a derivative of blind attraction of individual or group by big labels such as Daesh, ISIS or Al-Qaeda. Accordingly, this paper is written for explaining about the factors of violent extremism based Islamic religion, that flourishing recently by using three combination of theories as Primordialism, Constructivism, and Instrumentalism.</p> <p><b>Key words: Primordialism, Constructivism, and Instrumentalism, Radicalism</b></p>
<p><b>Moira Sales</b> <b>ERCICSSH1910080</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABC's of Online Dating</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Danielle Marie Peralta</b> Lorma Basic Education Schools, Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Xian Nicole Baguitan</b> Lorma Basic Education Schools, Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Moira Samantha Sales</b> Lorma Basic Education Schools, Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Martin Mari Salas</b> Lorma Basic Education Schools, Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Karl Mikhail Delavin</b> Lorma Basic Education Schools, Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Daniel Martin Obong</b> Lorma Basic Education Schools, Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The main focus of this research named “the ABC’s of Online Dating” was pertained towards the teenagers’ views and relationship with online dating. For answering the statement of the problem, the dimensions of online dating had included love, time, accessibility and communication. The concept of love was defined as a fun influence of support and trust, time was a struggle for long-distanced partners yet they found time to manage and prioritize, and accessibility and communication were related to online dating from the apps technology had given them that led to a growing communication between many lovers. The impacts of online dating towards teens were comprised of how aware they had become with the challenges of dating online, and how they were benefited with the support through difficulties. The lived experiences of the participants involved in online dating specified how they went through many labors of building trust and opening up to people, as well their conflicts and their opinions on how they felt towards this topic. In conclusion, the dimensions of online dating were love, time, accessibility, and communication. The impacts of online dating towards the teens interviewed are how they had become more aware of difficulties in relationship building and how they had been benefited with support and comfort, and the lived experiences of the said teens vary from being fun, hard, useful, or opposed. A recommendation for teenagers involved in online dating was to balance one’s focus in their online relationship and personal priorities like studies, and etc.</p>
<p><b>Dr. A. Muthu Meena</b> <b>Losini</b> <b>ERCICSSH1910081</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cell Phones Keep You in Cell</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. A. Muthu Meena Losini</b> Assistant Professor in English, Mother Teresa Women’s University, Kodaikanal</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Cell phones are as addictive as Drugs and Alcohol. “Cell keeps you in Cell”. In the present scenario, each one has his/her one’s own mobile of their own. It can’t be removed from anyone. They may part</p>

	<p>or separate their own near one or dear one but they cannot part their cell phone. Cell phone becomes a part and parcel of all people all around the world. They may forget to breathe a bit but they never forget to hold their mobile. It renders a mighty transformation in the world, in the country, society and in the family and within an individual. Mobile phones have revolutionized the lives of people in the past 15 years. The ability to communicate, compute and access content via mobile phones has redefined connectivity and communication. The high-end mobile phones have become so handy device for criminals, anti-social elements and even terrorists and it is a doll and one can tune according to one's own whims and fancies. It satisfies the requirements of mankind in all possible ways. It makes the essential communication possible and fast. The objective of the paper is to unfold the impacts of using mobile in the family and to project the way in which members of the family is secluded though they live together. The disintegrations in the family is a serious issue and it has to be annihilated for the welfare of the family that is one of the proponent unit of the society. In Tamil culture, the relationships are valued and esteemed but not under estimated. As the world is in your palm, the lethargic attitude creeps in everyone's mind and nothing is in camera. Every aspect of life is in limelight that is to let the cat out of the bag. The secret in everyone's life is a tender thread which holds the unity knot and tied it together. When the knot is released and removed which allows channels of problems and chaos into personal and an official life that have been disallowed so far in the world without mobile phone. Pigmy Mobile is an open book and it showcases the secrets of everyone's life. It is an open book reveals/show cases the secrets. While the secret is out, it spoils the relationship not only in the community but also in the family.</p>
<p>Siti Nazilah Mat Ali ERCICSSH1910082</p>	<p><b>Developing e-Psychological Instrument for an Effective Flood Victims' Mental Health Management</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Siti Nazilah Mat Ali School of Social Science &amp; Economic Development, University Malaysia Terengganu, Kuala Nerus, Terengganu, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Floods are classified among sudden onset phenomenon and the highest natural disasters happen in Malaysia. Floods have a negative impact on mental health. Measuring the psychopathology symptoms among flood victims is an important step for intervention and treatment. However, there is a gap of a valid, reliable and an efficient instrument to measure flood victims' mental health especially in Malaysia. This study aims to replicate the earlier studies of developing e-Psychological Instrument for Flood Victims (e-PIFV). The e-PIFV is a digital self-report inventory that has 84 items with 4 dimension scales namely stress, anxiety, depression and trauma. Two replicated studies have been done to validate the instrument using expert judgment method. Results showed that content coefficient validity for each sub-scale of the instrument ranging from moderate to very strong validity. In study I, coefficient values of stress was 0.7, anxiety was 0.9, depression was 1.0, trauma was 0.6 and overall was 0.8. In study II, the coefficient values for two subscales and overall scale were increased. The coefficient value of stress was 0.8, anxiety was 0.9, depression was 1.0, trauma was 0.8 and overall was 0.9. This study supports the theoretical framework and provides practical implication in the field of clinical psychology and flood management. <b>Keywords:</b> Developing e-Psychological Instrument, Content Validity, Instrument, Mental Health Management, Flood Victims, Psychopathology, Validity.</p>
<p>Rhini Fatmasari ERCICSSH1910083</p>	<p><b>Implementation of Character Education Model in Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak Indonesia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rhini Fatmasari Faculty of Education and Teacher Training Universitas Terbuka Jakarta</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Untung Laksana Budi Faculty of Education and Teacher Training Universitas Terbuka Jakarta</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ade Mardiana Faculty of Education and Teacher Training Universitas Terbuka Jakarta</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Character education is a mandate of Keputusan Presiden RI No. 87 Tahun 2017. Character education aims to strengthen the character of learners through harmonization of the heart, taste,</p>

thought, and sports with the involvement and cooperation between educational unit, family and community. Children who are in the Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (LPKA) caused by dealing with legal cases are children who need education especially character education which is more intensive compared to other children. UU No. 35 Tahun 2014 on Child Protection explains that every child are entitled to education and teaching in the framework of their personal development and level of intelligence according to interests and talents. So it is necessary to design a model of character education for children who are in the LPKA which aims to develop personality. The long-term goal of character education for children in LPKA is that these children have a better character after leaving the LPKA. Currently there is institutional change of LPKA. These changes affect some of LPKA's policies including education. This research was conducted in LPKA Bandung and aims to examine how LPKA implements character education for children dealing with legal cases. The results show that LPKA has attempted to apply character education in its educational process. This is especially evident from extracurricular activities, such as: reading alqur'an, music, religious coaching, football and hydroponics. These activities are conducted by teachers, staff and assisted by volunteers from the community. The problem of LPKA in character education is that there is no integrated character education curriculum that is used as reference by non-governmental organizations and volunteers so that character education can be implemented optimally and effectively

**Keywords:** Character Education, LPKA



Cécile Carra  
ERCICSSH1910084

**Violence in the Workplace: An International Comparison**

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**Abstract**

Issues raised by the research theme

The WHO views violence in the workplace as a global challenge. Understanding the issues surrounding workplace violence must be used as a lever for action at a governance level.

Workplace violence in the health sector, it is said, is increasingly becoming a political, institutional and professional concern. This is true in both France and Romania. However, are the specific cases covered by the phenomenon identical in the two countries? A comparative approach can be used to understand national variations in workplace violence. We avoid falling into the trap of ethnocentrism by constructing a definition of violence based on individual experience rather than pre-defined categories, i.e. based on the experience of health professionals, who are the focus of this comparative research. In line with our epistemological approach, we conducted a victimisation survey that asked respondents about their experiences of violence in the performance of their work. The database consists of 719 respondents.

The outcomes reflect the prevalence of victimisation in the two countries, with an over-representation in France. Data exploitation shows that the latter results from a lower tolerance threshold to manifestations of violence, with micro-violence influencing the reporting of victimisation in France, unlike in Romania. Furthermore, the forms of victimisation are not the same: although users and their families are implicated on a massive scale in both countries, victimisation lies at the heart of the care system in France, while in Romania it appears at the margin. Another salient outcome is this: manifestations of violence resulting from patients' pathologies are experienced in victimisation mode in France, whereas they are never mentioned by health professionals in Romania. On the other hand, the latter are over-represented in victimisations that assume the form of work conflicts. Our analysis, therefore, reveals a relation to violence, users and profession that is differentiated according to country.

**Keywords:** Violence at Work, Comparative French-Romanian Analysis, Sociological Approach, Health Professionals, Relationship To The Profession

Yanick Veà Mallare

**Unearthing Dilemmas: A Deliberative Conception of Firefighters' Experiences**

ERCICSSH1910087

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**Abstract**

Firefighters are responsible for the prevention and suppression of all destructive fires and have one of the most stressful occupations with firefighters being exposed to a range of demands and must be ready to respond to a broad range of emergencies. Firefighters are often exposed to critical situations where in they witness casualties that affect their psychological and physiological well-being. The study focuses on the lived experiences and the impact of these experiences to the lifestyle of a firefighter. Specifically, it is concentrated on the impacts of work to firefighters' lifestyle. The challenges they face during their work and coping mechanisms. The research method used for this paper is qualitative approach specifically the phenomenological research design. The researchers used a semi-structured interview making inference based on perspective wherein the researchers interviewed a group of individuals who have first-hand knowledge of the event, situation or experience. The analyzation of the data gathered used Thematization to analyze and interpret verbal data, or behavioral data. The findings of this paper revealed that firefighting does affect one's life in many ways; mostly the time for yourself, families and peers. The themes that emerged from the interview included the challenges, coping mechanisms needed and impact of firefighting. Firefighting isn't just suppressing fire, it's about saving someone's life, your life and the community. **Keywords: Firefighters, Coping Mechanisms, Lifestyle, Thematization, Experiences**

**Hermína Velasco**  
ERCICSSH1910090

**Social Roles and Responsibilities as Determinants of Fear Among Incarcerated Mothers**

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**Abstract**

A mother's role is one of the most criticised but respected identity in the society. They are known as someone who juggles multiple roles for them to shape individuals and prepare them for the future. Nowadays people go through great lengths just to act in accordance with their role and fulfill their responsibilities but at times the fear of not being able to adhere to these roles and responsibilities affect the way people think and act and worse may even drive people to commit crimes. This study mainly focuses on the lived experiences, implications and social roles and responsibilities that give off fear and drive mothers to commit a crime. With this, the researchers aimed to answer the following questions a.) What are the lived experiences of incarcerated mothers in terms of fear, crime and social roles and responsibilities? b.) What are the implications of crime to incarcerated mothers? The researchers utilized a semi-structured interview with the incarcerated

	<p>mothers of the Provincial Bureau of Jail, Management and Penology in San Fernando City, La Union. The coalition of findings shows that incarcerated mothers fear for their children and experience different things day by day. In addition to that, they noticed the implications and changes that affects their children's lives and their own lives. Their desire to adhere to their social role and responsibilities as a mother is what drove them to do the criminal act. Keywords: Mothers, Incarcerated, Crime, Roles, Responsibilities</p>
<p><b>Ella Piscawen</b> ERCICSSH1910091</p>	<p><b>A Bloody Battle: The Life of a Person with Special Needs Dealing with Menstruation</b></p> <p><b>Piscawen Ella Zairy</b> Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Student, Lorma Colleges, La Union, Philippines</p> <p><b>Borja Roselyn</b> Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Student, Lorma Colleges, La Union, Philippines</p> <p><b>Espiritu Michaela</b> Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Student, Lorma Colleges, La Union, Philippines</p> <p><b>Justin Kevin Nisperos</b> Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Student, Lorma Colleges, La Union, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The menstrual cycle is hormonal monthly bleeding that prepares women for a possible pregnancy every month. Women, with or without a disability, are encountering this at the same time but differ in their problems and experiences and they should be given equal access to Menstrual Hygiene. Consequently, the researchers attained to answer what are the challenges being faced by the Persons with Special Needs during menstruation, how do they practice menstrual health management and how do they cope with their menstrual problems. Descriptive research design was utilized in the study, the parents of the menstruating girls with special needs in San Fernando City, La Union were the participants, the instrument that was utilized is semi-structured interview to further ask follow-up questions, convenience sampling was used in selecting the participants and the data gathered was analyzed through thematization where the responses of the participants were categorized into relevant themes. In conclusion, the challenges that the girls with disabilities experience are a rejection of sanitary napkin, fear of blood, poor communication, inappropriate behavior, and mood changes, and physical discomfort. Furthermore, in managing their menstrual health, the researchers identified two ways. First, the use of sanitary pads that needs guidance from their mothers or caretakers. Second, through professional assistance. Thus, in coping on their menstrual problems, they have various strategies such as through emotional support and training. Keywords: Challenges, Coping Mechanisms, Menstrual Hygiene, Menstruation, Special Needs</p>
<p><b>Alyssandra Julienne Lumbad</b> ERCICSSH1910092</p>	<p><b>"Muscle Concern: Exploring the Effects of Bodybuilding on Self-Confidence"</b></p> <p><b>Alyssandra Julienne Lumbad</b> Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Student, Lorma Colleges, La Union, Philippines</p> <p><b>Rochel Ann Buenavista</b> Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Student, Lorma Colleges, La Union, Philippines</p> <p><b>Nyza Faustine Chan</b> Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Student, Lorma Colleges, La Union, Philippines</p> <p><b>Nikka Ella Mirador</b> Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Student, Lorma Colleges, La Union, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In today's modern society, a lot of people have been engaging themselves in bodybuilding. It is one of the activities most men and women engage themselves into, for improving their bodies as well as their confidence. This research also explored the elements that affect the overall confidence of an individual. It aimed to answer the problems regarding the different factors and reasons that pushed</p>

	<p>people to engage in bodybuilding. In addition, the research aimed to know the elements that affects the confidence of an individual and the effects of bodybuilding on the self-confidence of a person. The Qualitative-Phenomenological Research was conducted on 13 participants in which their experiences are relevant to the study. The data were collected by semi-structured interviews and questionnaires. To summarize, the information collected states that the main reason why the participants engaged themselves in bodybuilding was to have a nice figure, be fit and have a better lifestyle and improve their physical features. Moreover, the participants stated that bodybuilding affected their confidence when it comes to their body image because it helps them in maintaining a good figure. The findings indicated that bodybuilders as well as the non-bodybuilders who wanted to improve their self-confidence must engage themselves through various ways including bodybuilding. <b>Keywords:</b> Bodybuilding, Body Image, Effects, Elements, Lifestyle, Self-Confidence</p>
	<p><b>Effectiveness of Mathematics Intervention Program (Mip) Among Primary School Teachers</b></p> <p><b>Adora V. Leonano</b> Master Teacher, Calamba Elementary School, Philippines</p> <p><b>Alberto D. Yazon</b> Associate Professor, Laguna State Polytechnic University, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This one group pretest-posttest study examined the effectiveness of Mathematics Intervention Program (MIP) among 34 primary school teachers in Calamba Central School, Laguna, Philippines. The content of the MIP was based on the result of the assessment of teacher competencies in teaching Mathematics. Teacher's competency in teaching Mathematics was measured in terms of content knowledge, teaching skills, material organization and presentation, management of learning environment, and teaching attitude. Meanwhile, teacher's performance were gauged through pre-test, formative test, and post-test which contained the lessons on integers, decimals, fractions, power roots, algebraic expression and equation, measurement, and reasoning.</p> <p>The results showed that before the implementation of MIP, all teachers-participants were evaluated as less competent in teaching mathematics. Their performance based on pre-test results was also poor prior the MIP. During the conduct of this study, the primary school teachers obtained a satisfactory rating in their formative tests which advocated that the intervention program was helping them in improving their craft. The post-test result also marked an improvement in their competence and performance in teaching mathematics. Hence, at .01 significance level, the researchers concluded that the mathematics intervention program was effective in enhancing the pedagogical content knowledge among primary school teachers in mathematics.</p> <p>A more comprehensive study regarding teachers' competencies and classroom performance may be conducted in the light of professional development and qualification standards for Mathematics teachers.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Primary School Teachers, Mathematics Intervention Program, Competence</p>
<p>Siti Aulia Safirananda ERCICSSH1910094</p>	<p><b>The Impact of Motivation and Staffing on Employee Performance at Indonesia Central Bank branch Banten Province</b></p> <p><b>Siti Aulia Safirananda,</b> Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia.</p> <p><b>Sarfilianty Anggiani,</b> Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia.</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The objective of the empirical study is to examine and to analyse the impact of motivation and staffing on employe performance at Indonesia Central Bank branch Banten Province. Independent variable on this research is moral motives, material motives, social service and staffing, and also employee performance as depedent variable. This research uses field research by distributing questionnaires involving population of 50 employees in branch Banten Province. The analysis tools in this research is multiple regression with version SPSS 24.0 The results of this study showed that 1) there was no impact of moral motives on employee performance, 2) there was no impact material</p>

motives on employee performance, 3) there was a positive impact of social service on employee performance, 4) and there was a positive impact staffing on employee performance. The implication for managers is the need to increase motivation and staffing to improve employee performance.  
**Keywords:** Moral Motives, Material Motives, Social Service, Staffing, Employee Performance.



**Puti Jurai Ameh**  
ERCICSSH1910095

**The Influence of Workplace Ostracism, Private Demands, Normative Conflict to Cyberloafing at Bca Life Pluit Jakarta Utara**

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Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia

**Abstract**

This study aims to analyze the influence of workplace ostracism, private demands, normative conflict on cyberloafing. This study uses field research by means of a census which is distributing questionnaires to all employees of BCA Life Pluit, North Jakarta, as many as 70 people. The method of analysis of this study uses multiple regression analysis with SPSS software version 24. Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it found that there is a positive effect between workplace ostracism on cyberloafing of  $0,002 < 0,05$ ; negative effect of private demands on cyberloafing of  $0,066 > 0,05$ ; positive effect of normative conflict on cyberloafing of  $0,000 < 0,05$ ; and the last hypothesis found that normative conflict has strong influence on cyberloafing with statistic beta 0,495 is bigger than workplace ostracism with beta value 0,347 and private demands with beta value -0,224. From the results of this study it is recommended that managers give more flexible time to their employees so that employees can balance their roles beyond being employees.

**Keyword:** Workplace Ostracism, Private Demands, Normative Conflict, Cyberloafing.



**Rinta Az'zahrah**  
ERCICSSH1910096

**The Effect of Deep Acting, Surface Acting, Customer Orientation, and Emotional Exhaustion Towards Service Employee Creativity (Case Study at Harapan Kita Hospital in Jakarta)**

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**Sarfilianty Anggiani**  
Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia.

**Abstract**

This study explores the impact Deep Acting, Surface Acting, Customer Orientation and Emotional Exhaustion on Service Employee Creativity at Harapan Kita Hospital, Jakarta. Independent variable on this research is Deep Acting, Surface Acting, Customer Orientation, Emotional Exhaustion and Service Employee Creativity as depedent variable. This research uses field research by distributing questionnaires Non Random Purposive Sampling involving 100 employees of Harapn Kita Hospital, Jakarta. The analysis tools in this research is multiple regression with version SPSS 25.0. The results of this study there is impact of deep acting, surface acting, customer orientation and emotional exhaustion on service employee creativity. From the results of this study it is recommended that managers should give more freedom to employees in displaying a feeling of service that focuses on culture and the regulation is a habit that is still in a stage that is in accordance with the needs of patients and does not subscribe to company rules

**Keywords:** Deep Acting, Surface Acting, Customer Orientation, Emotional Exhaustion, and Service Employee Creativity.



Sam Rhoym Dela Cruz  
ERCICSSH1910097

**Coping with Modernization: A Phenomenological Study of Socially Excluded Indigenous People in the Philippines**

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**Abstract**

Nowadays, the drastic improvement in the society has been a great help to many. The unimaginable technology becomes a way to satisfy the needs and wants of the many. However, modernization is also catalyzing a huge gap between the social classes. In addition, in a fraction of population of the Philippines, there are more than five hundred lumads or Indigenous people communities. Indigenous Peoples in the world remain one of the poorest and most excluded and disadvantaged sectors of society and they are continuously facing different issues including poverty, discrimination, and human rights abuse. The research provides an overview on the life of socially excluded groups in the society especially the indigenous tribes—on how they live and perceived after the sudden development of the society. The study will also help to find the solution and to know what is lacking that may be the cause of this problem. With the use of stratified and voluntary sampling that mainly focused on different socially excluded groups in the society and with the linkage of the study to the other existing studies, the researchers managed to attain data and information to be studied. Consequently, based on the results, it concluded that different changes in a society may either affect every individual in a positive or negative way. These drastic changes will test their coping capacities. Thus, some of them fail to adapt prompting to social exclusion and excluded groups. These findings reflect the lack of awareness for the both sides—government and the said groups.

**Keywords: Lumads, Indigenous People, Modernization, Discrimination, Human Rights**

Suchet Kumar  
ERCICSSH1910099

**Call Centre Job Vis-À-Vis Health and Family Life**

**Suchet Kumar**

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**Abstract**

The present paper presents about the nature of call centre work in India and its impact on employees health and family life. The paper first traces the coming and staying of call centres in India amidst the wave of globalization. How call centres have attracted millions of graduates in India towards employment but on other hand there is a negative impact of its working life and culture. In such a scenario call centre organizations and family members of employees play a pertinent role in maintenance of work life balance. Whether the family members of employees are supportive towards handling of work pressure. The case becomes more severe especially in case of married female employees who have to cope with daily strains, pressures of night shift work with their family life. The paper attempts to discuss the role played by the family members of the both married and unmarried respondents in providing help to understand the nature of job and its related challenges.

	<p>The present study is based on 300 call centre employees working in six call centres of India. Using Quota sampling method 50 males and 50 females from each category of call centre were interviewed through an interview schedule. The research revealed that digestive disorders and backaches were the most common health problems. Employees reported stress due to the hectic nature of call centre work affecting their family life. Employees received support of their family members in management of their family and working life. Supportive role was played by one's spouse and in-laws easing the burden of extra familial responsibility. In case of married respondents the role of their spouses as well as parents and in-laws played a vital role in management of their work and family life. A major attraction for the unmarried respondents to work at call centre was the culture of drinking, a habit prevalent in 70-80 percent of call centre working force. For unmarried respondents call centres were fun frolic places with a friendly atmosphere. Unmarried respondents relied upon the company of their friends and female partners for their companionship and support. Call centre management also rendered support to maintain balance between work and family life. Respondents were highly satisfied with the leave policy of call centres revealing about the organizations support and cooperative stand towards respondents personal and family life. Flexible leave policies, maternity and paternity leaves, medical and life insurance aid and safe and secure transportation facility were some of the prominent facilities provided by the call centre authorities in helping the employees in maintaining balance between their work and family life.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Call Centres, Work-Life Balance, Work Pressure.</p>
<p><b>Tanya Singh</b> ERCICSSH1910100</p>	<p><b>A Cross-Cultural Dialogue: The Modernisms of India and Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Tanya Singh</b> MA Asian Art Histories, LASALLE College of the Arts, Singapore</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Modernism, as an aesthetic movement, has been a consistently contested subject in recent art historical discourses, especially with regards to the Asian region. Historically, the writing on the development of modernism has been embedded in the social, cultural and political contexts of Europe and America. However, recent scholarship has presented the possibility of multiple interpretations of modernism. Further pursuing this awareness of plurality and alterity, this paper explores a cross-cultural dialogue between the modernisms of India and Indonesia in order to locate a common ground for the comparative study of Asian alternate modernisms.</p> <p>This paper primarily focuses on the intersection of ideas that occurred in the early twentieth century with regards to parallel political, cultural and social developments in India and Indonesia, and in doing so establishes an intrinsic relationship between Asian alternate modernisms and nationalism. The paper explores an inter-Asian cultural dialogue between two regional educational movements in India and Indonesia – Santiniketan and the Taman Siswa schools – facilitated by Rabindranath Tagore and Ki Hadjar Dewantara respectively. Both Santiniketan and the Taman Siswa Schools birthed significant artistic developments prompted by the infiltration of modern ideas into the regional and the consequential nationalistic sentiments, which form the primary discussions in this paper.</p>
<p><b>Ajantha Niroshani</b> ERCICSSH1910101</p>	<p><b>The Impact of L1 on English as a Second Language Writings of the Undergraduates of the University of the Visual and Performing Arts</b></p> <p><b>B.A. Ajantha Niroshani</b> English Language Teaching Unit, University of the Visual and Performing Arts, Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Teachers in general would like to enhance flawless writings of their students. The same scenario is also applicable for ESL teachers with regard to his or her students. However correcting the same mistakes again and again and having to teach grammar rules taught to the students months back when doing a lesson have become a frustrating task for teachers.</p> <p>Thus the purpose of this study is to find whether the first language (L 1) or the mother tongue has any influences on the ESL writings of the undergraduates of the University of the Visual and Performing Arts (hereafter referred as UVPA).</p> <p>Learners in ESL context are confronted with difficult grammatical forms and in that situation they always try to compare L2 or the target language with L1 thus causing incorrect syntactic formation</p>

	<p>particularly in their writing and morphological errors as well. This study aims at identifying whether there is an impact of L1 (i.e., Sinhala) on ESL writing of the undergraduates. <b>Keywords:</b> ESL, Writing, Language 1, Syntax, Morphology</p>
<p><b>Eiman Medhat Negm</b> ERCICSSH1910103</p>	<p><b>Measuring the Factors Impacting Consumers' Purchase Intentions of Fast Fashion: Theory of Planned Behavior and Desired Attributes</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Eiman Medhat Negm</b> Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport, College of Management and Technology, Egypt, Alexandria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Abstract: The aim of this study is to investigate what factors influence fast fashion purchase intentions. To effectively serve fashion consumers globally, it is necessary to recognize, comprehend, and explain the key factors influencing consumer behavior towards fashion products. The factors of focus in this study included: (1) hedonic and rational clothing attributes; (2) media exposure to the fashion world; and (3) attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control based on TPB. This study tries to answer the following research questions: Does hedonic and rational factors impact attitude formation towards fast fashion purchasing intentions? Do media communication trigger consumers' attitude formation, subjective norms and perceived behavior control? Do attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral impact consumers' fast fashion purchasing intentions? The quantitative approach was applied in this study. Administrated questionnaires were employed to collect data from consumers. 400 completed questionnaires were used in this study, with an overall response rate was 85%. This study used the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (version 20) to analyze the collected data. According to the results, there is a significant, positive, and strong relationship between hedonic shopping elements and attitude formation. However, the rational shopping elements proved to be insignificant when it comes to attitude formation towards fast fashion. This study indicated that purchase intentions for fashion apparel are supported by media communication. Media acts as a trigger or reference to human behavior. Individuals are reactors toward media stimuli. Thus, media communication impacts attitudes toward the behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control in a significant, positive and strong manner. Finally, the analysis showed that attitudes toward the behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control have a significant, positive and strong relationship with fast fashion purchasing intentions. <b>Keywords:</b> Consumer Behavior, Fast Fashion, Hedonic Values, Media Communication, Theory of Planned Behavior, Utilitarian Values</p>
 <p><b>Krester M. Diaz</b> ERCICSSH1910104</p>	<p><b>Agency, Urgency, And Thematic Progression In Global Green Talk: A Critical Eco-Discourse Analysis</b></p> <p><b>Krester M. Diaz</b> English and Literature Department, Negros Oriental State University, Dumaguete City, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This paper offers a new qualitative research method to deconstruct hidden ideological processes, power relations, and political influence in the discursive event and discursive-linguistic choices of the world environmental leaders. The international discussions during the 2016 Climate Change Conference through which these leaders addressed the issues on climate change have become increasingly important to enhance the well-being of society as a whole. Since the magnitude of climate change beyond the next few decades depends primarily on these leaders' intentions, commitments, role relations, and compelling visions, this paper, therefore, is dedicated to investigate their commitment speeches under the critical lenses of van Dijk's Sociocognitive theory (2016), Halliday's (1994) Systemic Functional Linguistics and Martin &amp; White's (2005) Appraisal theory, ultimately aimed at analyzing the 1) thematic organization of their proposals of actions; 2) the urgency of these actions; 3) the representations of roles of agents; and 4) the evaluations of these actions and agents. Findings revealed that these leaders strategically mobilized proposals of actions via five thematic progression patterns of which theme reiteration or constant theme pattern was found to occur dominantly with actions used as objects of the themes; expressed high degree of</p>

	<p>urgency of commitment to action as indicated in the profuse occurrences of high obligation of modulation; allocated six agentive roles of which ‘actor’ emerged predominantly; enhanced their interpersonal function through the constant use of personal pronoun we; and evaluated agents and actions favorably through frequent occurrences of heteroglossic voice, positive attitudinal resources, and upscale force and sharpen resources. All these are hoped to raise awareness of the power of linguistic constructivism and more so, develop critical consciousness of, and responsiveness to environmental issues affecting the global community.</p> <p><b>Keywords – Climate Change, Critical Eco-Discourse, Green Talk</b></p>
 <p><b>Donald S. Torres</b> ERCICSSH1910105</p>	<p><b>Syntactic Competence in Written English Discourse of the Basic Communication Arts I Students</b></p> <p><b>Donald S. Torres</b> Faculty, Negros Oriental State University</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>As basis for crafting learning activities, this study assessed the level of syntactic competence of the English 111 (Basic Communication Arts I) students in written English discourse. Particularly, this study looked into these content areas: fragments, parallelism, tenses, use of pronouns, use of prepositions, subject-verb agreement, articles and punctuations. The study further aimed to examine the significant difference of the mean scores of students across the syntactical categories specified. The tools used in analyzing and interpreting data were the following: Simple Percentage, Weighted Mean, ANOVA and Tukey Test. From the findings of the study, it is concluded that the respondents’ level of competence in the use of syntax was less competent. Upon the presentation of the output of the study, it is highly recommended that the crafted learning activities be implemented, be put into practice and be given thorough follow-up to assess the identified deficiencies of the students.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Syntax, Syntactic Competence, Written English Discourse, Deficiencies</b></p>
<p><b>Dr. Netty Mattar</b> ERCICSSH1910058</p>	<p><b>There Are No Words: Moral Injury, Disability and Violence in Duncan Jones’ Mute</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Netty Mattar</b> Department of English Language and Literature, International Islamic University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Never before have we been so aware of suffering. Atrocity and the infliction of pain—of relentless military conflict, humanitarian crises, the steady rise in nationalistic aggression, persistent racial oppression, environmental catastrophe—have become more ubiquitous through social media networks. Our brutal encounters with pain constitute a new reality, one marked by a sense of ethical catastrophe that disturbs the boundaries of the subject. The trauma of bearing witness to and failing to prevent an act that violates deeply held beliefs about right and wrong constitutes what some have called ‘moral injury.’ This disconnect from our understanding of who we are is an experience common in (and perhaps fundamental to) war. Yet it is an ‘invisible’ wound that forces us to reconsider the very notion of trauma and of how it can be represented. This paper investigates how science fiction (sf) can portray the profound and unseen trauma of moral injury. Predicated on an ‘absent paradigm,’ sf is able to evoke complex variations of invisible injury through the construction of imaginary signs only understood in relation to the opponents they imply, which are ‘absent.’ I will examine Duncan Jones’ 2018 film, Mute, as an example of how muteness is an embodied translation of trauma that cannot be spoken and the inexpressibility of pain. I will further suggest that in this technologically-enhanced future Berlin, muteness and the refusal to be ‘fixed’ signifies a resistance to the hegemonic absencing of moral pain. In this way, the film relocates moral injury onto a complex network of power relations, signaled through the pervasive references to ongoing US military aggression, its past incursions and their aftereffects. Focusing on the characters’ struggle to maintain tenuous moral bearings in an apathetic world, Mute effectively weaves together moral injury, disability, techno-science and military violence, drawing our attention to the terrible damages we do to each other.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Science Fiction, Disability, Moral Injury, Trauma</b></p>



Tri Wahyu Ari  
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ERCICSSH1910062

**Cultural Village as Halal Tourism Potential in Improving Regional Economy (Case Study: Riau)**

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**Abstract**

This study discusses halal tourism as an instrument of Indonesian cultural diplomacy. This study use qualitative research with the concept of cultural diplomatic and halal tourism approaches. The results of the study indicate that Indonesian cultural diplomacy is considered to be successful in attracting tourist and investment, so that it can be used to improve the regional economy, especially Riau as a cultural village destination.

**Keywords:** Cultural Diplomacy, Regional Economy, Cultural Village, Halal Tourism.



Muhammed Shahriar  
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ERCICSSH1910067

**Discursive (re/de)Construction of Objectivity-Subjectivity: Critiquing Rape/Flesh Trade Documentaries**

Muhammed Shahriar Haque

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**Abstract**

As an offshoot of journalistic discourse, the documentary should be objective in nature without harbouring any preconceived notion to foster ulterior motives. When it comes to a social issue like rape in South Asian countries, as media in recent times is inundated with this violent act in India, Pakistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, how does one document it in terms of objectivity and subjectivity? The objective of this study is twofold: to document the history of documentaries, and to critically analyze South Asian rape/flesh trade-documentaries. The overall goal is to trace the (re/de)construction of objectivity-subjectivity in documentaries. This paper adopts a qualitative approach to documentarist discourse through the lens of critical discourse analysis (CDA). Data was gathered for nine documentaries on the theme of rape and/or flesh trade from seven South Asian countries, predominantly the SAARC region. The documentaries were primarily categorised by using three frameworks based on six modes, six subgenres, and four basic approaches of documentary. Subsequently, the findings were critiqued from CDA perspective. Outcome suggests that there a two schools of thoughts regarding documentaries. According to journalistic ethics, news and/or documentaries should be objective in orientation and focus on informing the audience and/common people. The empirical findings tend to challenge ethical parameters of objectivity. At times, it seems that journalistic discourse is discursively (re)constructed to give an augmented simulation of objectivity. Based on the findings it may be recommended that if documentaries steer away from empirical facts and indulge in poetic naivety, their credibility could be questioned. A research of this nature is significant as it raises questions with regard to ethical and moral conscience of documentary filmmakers. Furthermore, it looks at whether they uphold journalistic integrity or succumb to their bias, and thereby depict subjective views, which could be tainted with political and/or propagandist ulterior motifs.

**Keywords:** Documentaries, Rape/Flesh Trade, Journalistic Integrity, Discursive (Re/De)Construction

Dr. Eiman Medhat  
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ERCICSSH1910085

**Measuring the Factors Impacting Consumers' Purchase Intentions of Fast Fashion: Theory of Planned Behavior and Desired Attributes**

Dr. Eiman Medhat Negm

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**Abstract**

The aim of this study is to investigate what factors influence fast fashion purchase intentions. To effectively serve fashion consumers globally, it is necessary to recognize, comprehend, and explain the key factors influencing consumer behavior towards fashion products. The factors of focus in this study included: (1) hedonic and rational clothing attributes; (2) media exposure to the fashion world; and (3) attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control based on TPB. This study tries to answer the following research questions: Does hedonic and rational factors impact attitude formation towards fast fashion purchasing intentions? Do media communication trigger consumers' attitude formation, subjective norms and perceived behavior control? Do attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral impact consumers' fast fashion purchasing intentions? The quantitative approach was applied in this study. Administrated questionnaires were employed to collect data from consumers. 400 completed questionnaires were used in this study, with an overall response rate was 85%. This study used the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (version 20) to analyze the collected data. According to the results, there is a significant, positive, and strong relationship between hedonic shopping elements and attitude formation. However, the rational shopping elements proved to be insignificant when it comes to attitude formation towards fast fashion. This study indicated that purchase intentions for fashion apparel are supported by media communication. Media acts as a trigger or reference to human behavior. Individuals are reactors toward media stimuli. Thus, media communication impacts attitudes toward the behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control in a significant, positive and strong manner. Finally, the analysis showed that attitudes toward the behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control have a significant, positive and strong relationship with fast fashion purchasing intentions.  
Keywords: Consumer Behavior, Fast Fashion, Hedonic Values, Media Communication, Theory of Planned Behavior, Utilitarian Values

Kevin Robb  
ERCICSSH1910089

**Strategic Interests and Human Rights: Reassessing Carter's Policy Towards the Philippines Throughout the Amendment Process to the Military Bases Agreement**

Kevin Robb  
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**Abstract**

Much of the literature that addresses President Jimmy Carter's human rights policy towards the Philippines during the renegotiation phase of the Military Bases Agreement, from January 20, 1977 to January 7, 1979, does not adequately explain how the administration attempted to simultaneously pursue strategic interests and human rights goals. Many articles and books either failed to reference Carter's foundational human rights documents, Presidential Review Memorandum 28 and Presidential Directive 30, or were published prior to the declassification of relevant archival information, and therefore misunderstand the policy itself. Others cherry pick flashpoints in the bilateral relationship, ignoring context and explanation for policy motivation, or misunderstand the paradoxical nature of the security relationship as it relates to human rights. This demonstrates a significant gap in the understanding of how Carter's human rights policy operated in the Philippines while the U.S. was renegotiating the bases agreement. Using a database of archival material from the Digital National Security Archives called "The Philippines: U.S. Policy During the Marcos Years, 1965-1986" and Carter's foundational human rights documents, this article examines the aforementioned time period to analyze how Carter's foreign policy of human rights operated throughout the renegotiation of the bases agreement. In doing so, the following research questions were asked: how did the security relationship impact human rights policy; why were specific policy directions chosen and how were they justified; were human rights goals established and if so, were they achieved?

This article argues that the security relationship had both positive and negative implications for human rights. After a mere five days in office, U.S. officials acknowledged that the security relationship was the main element in the bilateral relationship and, counterintuitively, provided access and influence over human rights. This presented a paradox for the human rights policy in the Philippines: security assistance provided access and influence to the bases agreement and human rights, but it also supported a regime with human rights issues. The U.S. had to constantly address this paradox; keeping Marcos close enough to pursue human rights progress and conclude the renegotiation to the bases agreement, as it made little sense to push him away when he was needed to

facilitate developments in both. To complicate matters further, two additional factors impacted American policymaking and established strict limits to U.S. power and its ability to influence human rights in the Philippines. First, by December 1977, the U.S. determined that, at the time, there was no alternative to Marcos in the Philippines. He was the only person with enough power to facilitate progress on human rights and the bases agreement. Second, because of the power Marcos possessed, he dictated the pace of human rights progress and the boundaries that change could occur within, not the U.S. That said, this article argues that while Carter's policy was not transformative, and expecting it to be so is both unrealistic and at odds with the geopolitical realities of the bilateral relationship, it was persistent, active, and achieved many human rights goals the embassy had established at the time. In fact, seeing how the embassy wanted more than Marcos was willing to give, the aforementioned factors acted as a de facto check on U.S. human rights policy ambitions. That so, this article not only makes historical contributions to the literature on U.S.-Philippine relations under Jimmy Carter, but also serves as a platform to reassess other relationships of the era, and allows one to better understand and analyze the complexities of human rights in foreign policy generally.

**Keywords:** United States Foreign Policy, Human Rights, Security, Southeast Asia

**Jom Madan**  
ERCICSSH1910102

**An Investigation on Public Speaking Anxiety: Thai EFL Context**

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**Abstract**

Anxiety can be both good and bad and thus facilitating or debilitating, as a confidence booster or as a de-motivator. Anxiety is worthy of investigation because it is a factor that influences perceived competence. The present study investigated public speaking anxiety problems faced by Thai EFL students from their own and the researchers' perspectives. In order to achieve these objectives, three main data gathering and triangulating tools: (1) classroom observation, (2) semi-structured interview, and (3) questionnaire- were used. The results revealed that all of the factors presented in the questionnaire were responsible for creating learners' English speaking anxiety and as a result, their personal, social, and academic context have been negatively affected due to this speaking anxiety. These findings further the pedagogical understanding of anxiety-related public speaking in a foreign language, and may be useful in the context of enhancing the EFL learners' communication skills.

**Keywords—** Anxiety, ELT, EFL Learners , Public Speaking



**Amrita Bhattacharya**  
ERCICSSH1910110

**Impact of Demographic Factors on Investment Decision of Retail Investors in Three Major Cities of West Bengal, India**

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**Abstract**

Financial investments are associated with risk which varies from instrument to instrument. Individual retail investor's financial investment decisions on the type of investment instrument have been previously linked with various demographic profiles such as ethnicity, age group, monthly income, education, marital status, etc. of the individual. The objective of this study is to determine the dependence of the investment decisions made by the retail investor residing in the three major cities (Kolkata, Durgapur and Asansol) of the state of West Bengal in India on certain demographic factors. A structured questionnaire was used to collect primary data on four demographic factors such as age, gender, marital status and monthly income from 2000 respondents. Statistical analysis using Pearson's correlation and ANOVA was performed using SPSS software to show the

correlation between the aforesaid four demographic factors with the investment decisions of the respondents measured in terms of a parameter that we called financial risk tolerance (FRT). Age has been identified as having the highest impact on the FRT of a retail investor followed by monthly income and marital status whereas gender has been found to have insignificant through this analysis. These results can be very useful to the investment agencies in identifying their target clients in the above three cities.

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**3rd Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019**

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- 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
- 3rd Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 24-25 July 2019
- 2019 – XIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 25-26, Bangkok
- 2nd Barcelona – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 30-31 July 2019
- 2019 – XIVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 31 – Aug 01, Barcelona
- Istanbul – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 06-07 August 2019

**3rd Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019**

The National University of Singapore Society (NUSS) The Graduate Club, Suntec City Guild House, 3 Temasek Boulevard (Tower 5), #02- 401/402 Suntec City Mall, Singapore

- 2019 – XVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), August 07 – 08, Istanbul
- 2nd Rome – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 28-29 August 2019
- 2019 – XVIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), August 29 – 30, Rome
- 2nd London – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 September 2019
- 2019 – XVIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 11 – 12, London
- 2nd Jakarta – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 18-19 September 2019
- 2019 – XVIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 18 – 19, Jakarta
- Hong Kong – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 24-25 September 2019
- 2019 – XIXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 25 – 26, Hong Kong
- 4th Dubai – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 07-08 October 2019
- 2019 – XXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), October 08-09, Dubai
- 2nd Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 15-16 October 2019
- 2019 – XXIst International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 16-17, Prague

- 4th Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 15-16 October 2019
- 2019 – XXII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 16-17, Bangkok
- 4th Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 13-14 November 2019
- 2019 – XXIII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), November 14-15, Singapore
- 5th Dubai – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 December 2019
- 2019 – XXIV International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 10-11, Dubai
- Sydney – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 December 2019
- 2019 – XXV International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 11-12, Sydney
- 3rd Bali – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 19-20 December 2019
- 2019 – XXVI International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 20-21, Bali
- 5th Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 December 2019
- 2019 – XXVII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 22-23, Bangkok
- 3rd Malaysia – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 27-28 December 2019

**3rd Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019**

The National University of Singapore Society (NUSS) The Graduate Club, Suntec City Guild House, 3 Temasek Boulevard (Tower 5), #02- 401/402 Suntec City Mall, Singapore

- 2019 – XXVIII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 28-29, Kuala Lumpur

