



Conference Proceedings

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CONFERENCE VENUE

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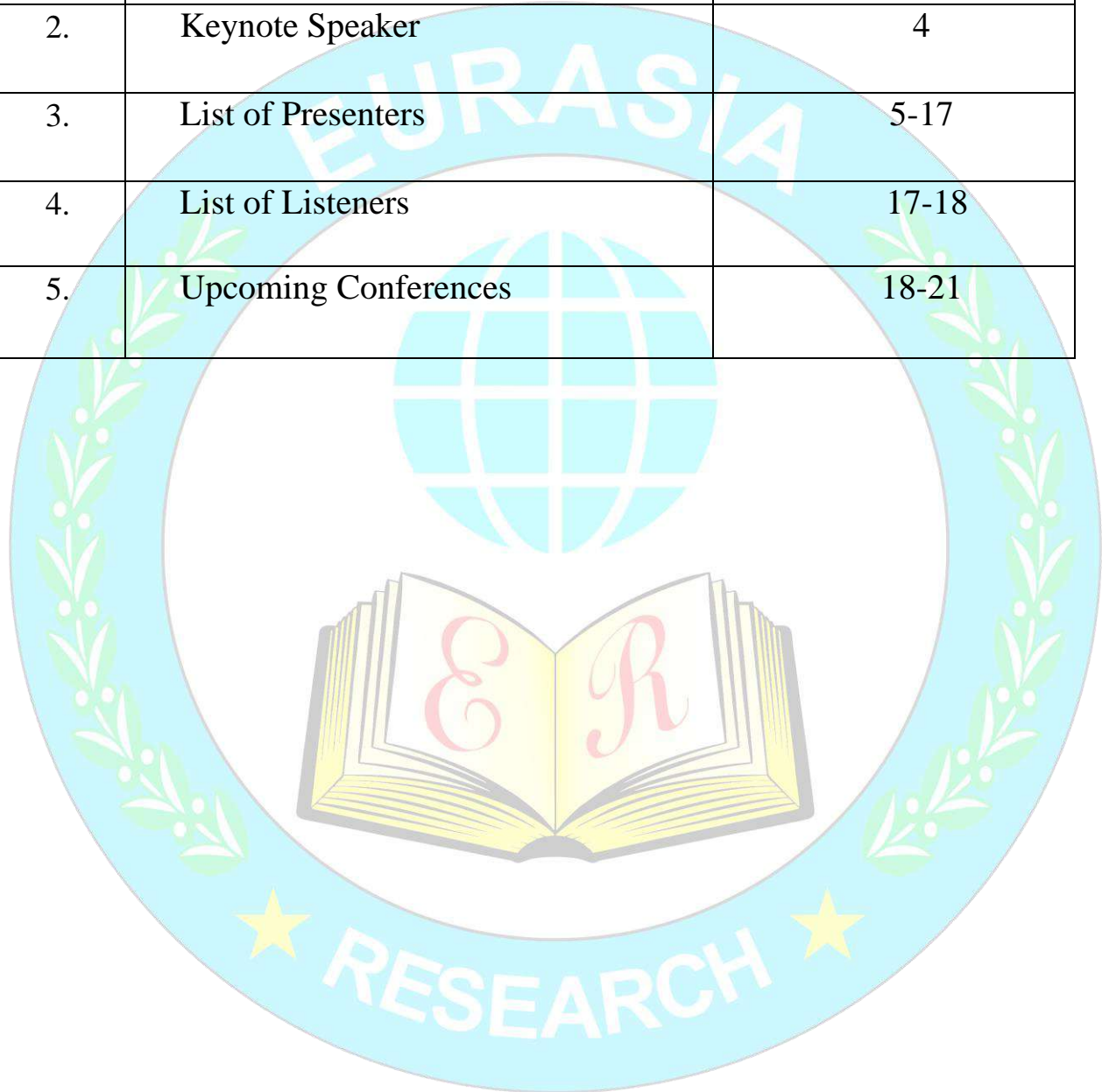
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Preface:

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Our mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative ideas.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Magdalena Matulewicz
Co-Founder / President, Natural Born Leaders, United Kingdom

Experienced Teacher Trainer, Early Years Professional and Assessor-Evaluator in Early Years Education, and Child Care, Learning, Development and Play (UK-certified A1 National Vocational Qualifications Assessor in CCLD and Play work, and the Early Years Professional Status Assessor) responsible for assessing the quality of Early Years and Early Childhood provisions in the UK and training Early Years Professionals. Specialises in Positive Pedagogy, Child-Led and Self-Directed Learning, Multi-Sensory Learning, Cross-Curricular Education, Multicultural Learning, Entrepreneurial Education and Multilingualism. He had worked hands-on with hundreds of children of all ages all over the world, taught at universities and colleges (Kingston University, Canterbury Christ Church University, The Tribal Education Group, The JGA Group), managed own schools and early years provision in the UK, designed curricula and teaching resources for renowned international educational institutions. With more than 20 years of hands-on experience she has delivered high quality teacher training sessions, recruited passionate teachers and childcare practitioners, organized numerous empowering workshops and hosted support groups for parents and worked with them to plan personalized learning journeys for their children. Author of numerous educational publications on early year's education, parenting and mobile applications for children promoting early literacy and cultural heritage.

List of Presenters

<p>Ugi Ivan Triola ERCICSSH1911051</p>	<p>Religion and Media: Strategies of Adaptation and Legitimisation of New Religions in Japan.</p> <p>Ugi Ivan Triola Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Secularization theory argues that there is no space for religion in a modern, advanced society. Anti-secularization approaches emphasize that modernity was not able to jettison neither “religion” nor “enchantment.”</p> <p>Yet, Meyer argues that religion remains vital in a modern society for its ability to “transform by incorporating new media and addressing and linking people in new ways” (Meyer, 2009: 2). Academics have illustrated the significance of media in new religions in Japan as strategies of self-promotion (Baffelli, 2016) and the importance of mass media to maintain a strong leader-follower relationship (Inoue, 2012; Huang, 2009). However, it is imperative that we look at media as ways of legitimization as well, as strategies adopted by new religions to negotiate their role in a secularist society. Combining textual analysis with interviews, this paper explores mediatic legitimization strategies in four case studies, two established in prewar and two in postwar Japan, in order to look at time changes. Books, magazines and website contents are analysed with a Critical Language Studies approach, which emphasizes the relationship between language and power (Fairclough, 1989). Based on 10/per case semi-structured interviews with regular members and 2/per case semi-structured interviews with leaders, the reception of media by followers and the ideas on media and legitimization strategies of leaders are analysed. In terms of reception, the ideas of materiality and religion, body and conversion are explored through the investigation of art produced or exhibited by new religions and the sensations registered by their audiences.</p> <p>In this context, my research examines the question of how new religions negotiate and maintain their role in a modern society like Japan. Moreover, how do new religions legitimize their power to attract and retain followers? What is the role of media in this process? Do the methods of legitimization vary along with socio-political changes?</p>
<p>Ardi Kho ERCICSSH1911052</p>	<p>Empowering Knowledge Sharing Interaction Capability: The Secret to Enhance Innovativeness in Digital Industry</p> <p>Ardi Kho Department of Business, Faculty of Management, University of Pelita Harapan, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Effects of Leadership Styles on Organizational Performance are still arguable due to the inconsistencies. Many researchers analyzed the direct and indirect relationships with antecedents’ variables of organizational performance, but organizations sometimes fail to achieve organizational innovativeness and enhance organizational performance due to their limited understanding of the relationships between these antecedents’ variables.</p> <p>Current study constructed empowering knowledge sharing interaction capability to fill this research gap between leadership styles and organizational performance, and empowering knowledge sharing interaction capability as mediating. Through analyzing theoretically and empirically how the leader’s perceptions of different intermediate variables related to empowering knowledge sharing interaction capacity and organizational innovativeness influence the relation between transformational leadership and organizational performance.</p> <p>This research will deploy 300 digital firms’ Manager in Indonesia as samples. Data gathering through online questionnaire of Likert’ s Scales, data will be analyzing with partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS - SEM) and statistical software Amos version 18. The objective of this research is to answer research question: should firms consider the empowering knowledge sharing interaction capability to increase organizational performance? Other study are to analyze evidences such as 1) the significant impact of transformational leadership on organizational performance; 2) the significant impact of transactional leadership on organizational performance; 3)</p>

	<p>it is statistically proves that transformational leadership as the antecedents of empowering knowledge sharing interaction capability by showing a positive impact; 4) it is statistically proves that transactional leadership as the antecedents of empowering knowledge sharing interaction capability by showing a positive impact; 5) empowering knowledge sharing interaction capability has strong effect as mediator between leadership styles and organizational innovativeness; 6) organizational innovativeness has a positive impact on organizational performance. Keywords: Leadership styles, Transformational leadership, Transactional leadership, Empowering knowledge sharing interaction capability, Organizational innovativeness, Organizational performance.</p>
<p>Anisa Putri ERCICSSH1911053</p>	<p>Children Vulnerability On Indonesia Localization Area: Prostitution In Kediri, Lossing Education And Child Sex Trade Risk.</p> <p>Anisa Putri State Islmaic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract The localization environment is intended as a practical step to isolate prostitution activities in order not to have a negative impact on others. However, the existence of a localization environment actually creates a dilemma for people who live in it, especially children. A child is born with the right to get a healthy environment, legal protection and education. While some children who live in a localization environment lose their rights, such as a healthy environment and education. Those who live in the localization get exclusion and drop out of school which leads to the child sex trade. This study intends to examine more deeply the fate of children of commercial sex workers who live in a localization environment, by answering the question: what is the psychological state of children living in a localization environment? Why did they experience dropouts? What caused them to drop out of school and get involved in the children's sex trade? This study argues that the condition of children living in a localization environment gets exclusion from the community which leads to bullying. The state of the environment which suppresses and rejects their existence is a major factor in dropping out of school. In addition, economic factors also cause them to drop out of school. So they decided to follow their parents to become a commercial sex worker rather than go to school after get rumors and exclusion from the community. The functioning of resilience, social support and protection from the government should play an important role in helping children out of the plight of localization that impacts on the deprivation of their educational rights. Keywords :Children Vulnerability, Child Sex Trade</p>
<p>Dr Hadas Doron ERCICSSH1911057</p>	<p>Effect of Couple Relations and Social Support on Subjective Well-Being of Parents</p> <p>Dr Hadas Doron Department of Social Work, Tel-Hai Academic College, Israel</p> <p>Abstract Parenthood is considered one of the most meaningful roles in a person's life. Though experienced as enjoyable and rewarding, it involves an enduring commitment and is also one of the most stressful and challenging personal roles, precipitating a large range of psychological outcomes (Gerson, Berman, & Morris, 1991; Kenrick, Giskevicius, Neuberg, & Schaller, 2010). Parenthood shapes life experiences and significantly affects psychological and physical well-being, influencing multiple domains of parents' lives (Umberson, Pudrovska, & Reczek, 2010; Vanassche, Swicegood, & Matthijs, 2013). The present study addresses the gap in the literature with regard to the influence of parenthood on subjective well-being (SWB). The findings from current research are complex and contradictory, indicating that parenthood has both negative and positive effects on parental SWB. In order to deepen understanding of the effect of parenthood, this study examined two potential mediating factors – spousal relationships and perceived social support Methods. Participants were 611 parents, 489 women (80%) and 122 men (20%), between the ages of 20 and 69. Most were married or living with a partner for up to 42 years. Participants had up to 9 children with the oldest being an average of 14 years-old and the youngest an average of 10 years-old. Results</p>

	<p>Findings show that two-thirds of the participants were classified in the normative range of well-being and one-third below normal. Significant and meaningful differences for all subscales of couplehood and social support and for years of education and socioeconomic status were found between the two groups. Romantic love was found to differ by the number of children. The findings may be explained by Resource Theory, which suggests that spousal relationship, support of friends and family, education, and economic status are meaningful resources that enable parents to cope with the demands and challenges of parenthood.</p> <p>Key words: Parenthood, Subjective Well-Being, Social Support, Couplehood, Sternberg's Triangular Theory Of Love</p>
<p>Lowelly P. Cruz ERCICSSH1911059</p>	<p>Heritage Management, Preservation and Conservation in Alta- Pampanga City and Municipalities</p> <p>Lowelly P. Cruz Department of Arts, Languages and Humanities, College of Arts and Sciences, Pampanga State Agricultural Edward Benrick D. Salonga</p> <p>Abstract In 1858, seven towns in Upper Pampanga were subjected to Commandancia Militar, these are: Capas, Concepcion, Bamban, Mabalacat, Magalang, Porac, Floridablanca, Victoria and Tarlac. These towns called Alta- Pampanga. The creation of a Commandancia- Militar submits to the fact that a given place although already a prosperous settlement is not yet too pacified because of warlike tribes, mostly the Negritos, and bandits or tulisanes still prevail in these areas. Historically, the mentioned towns are rich in heritage because they were the last settlements to be pacified by the Spanish government. This study analyzed the heritage management, preservation and conservation of Alta- Pampanga City and Municipalities by mapping its heritage interests, identifying the plans and programs of the city and municipal governments on heritage management, preservation and conservation, identifying the issues and problems experienced by the city and municipal governments on heritage management, preservation and conservation, and suggesting inputs based from plans, programs, issues and problems of the city and municipal government to improve heritage management, conservation and preservation.</p> <p>Keywords: Heritage, Management, Preservation, Conservation, Alta- Pampanga</p>
<p>Sophia Gaspar ERCICSSH1911061</p>	<p>Weaving the Culture of Digital Tourism in the Summer Capital of the Philippines</p> <p>Sophia Gaspar Lorma Special Science High School, Lorma Basic Education Schools, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract As the time passes and culture is passed on to different generations, the elements of tourism diverse. With the prevalence of technology in our country, its citizens will have a better grasp of what tourism actually is. This paper tackled and delved deeper on how beneficially technology can affect and be the bridge to connect the gap between tourism and culture. In the modern era, technology is ever-evolving, and it can be a great enhancement or tool for boosting tourism especially through digital tourism. Whilst its social costs, both globalization and modernization cannot be ignored; digital tourism can transform the imagery and identity of a locality. The scholars used the method of semi-structured interviewing and analyzed their accumulated data through thematization for this phenomenological study. The researchers have identified the elements of Digital Tourism mainly focused on programs, technology and media. Meanwhile, the researchers also determined the implications of Digital Tourism to the locals, the tourists and the government. The following influences of Digital Tourism are also scrutinized by the researchers on culture and the development of the city. As a conclusion, the scholars have found out that Digital Tourism is firmly applicable to the City of Baguio and is adhered by tourists, locals and the government.</p>
<p>Moirra Sales ERCICSSH1911063</p>	<p>The ABC'S of Online Dating</p> <p>Moirra Sales Lorma Basic Education Schools, Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract The main focus of this research named “the ABC’s of Online Dating” was pertained towards the</p>

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.

Alonzo Rimando
ERCICSSH1911064

The Interplay Between Arts and Waste Management: A Phenomenological Study

Alonzo Rimando

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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 Ililikha 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.

Key Words: waste; education; liability; upcycling; utilization

Xiaoyu Stephanie Ren
ERCICSSH1911065

Religious Coercion as Means of Human Trafficking and Faith Communities Role in Ending Religious Exploitation

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Abstract

The United Nations defines human trafficking as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by improper means (such as force, abduction, fraud, or coercion) for an improper purpose including forced labor or sexual exploitation.[1] Human trafficking cases involving religious coercion can thus bring enormous challenges for prosecution in which the prosecutor bears the burden of proving that the victim acted, or not acted in a certain way due to the exploitation of his/her belief system: [1] Jurors who are nonbelievers tend not to be convinced that something of intangible nature can act as the force to get victim into trafficking situation; [2] Court

	<p>more often than not rules in favor of human trafficking cases involving religious exploitation only when there is physical coercion in addition to religious coercion; [3] Victims are often reluctant to testify at court due to their godly fear and loyalty to trafficker. Using case study methodology, this paper examines the unique characteristics of religious coercion as means of human trafficking from a legal perspective, and proposes multiple ways based on communal beliefs that faith communities, as victims for such crime themselves, can act in order to help ending religious exploitation. The purpose of this paper is threefold: to improve acknowledgement for the role of religious coercion as sole force for human trafficking situation; to discuss legal hurdles in prosecuting human trafficking cases involving religious coercion; and to propose collaboration across borders among faith communities to end such exploitation.</p> <p>Keywords: human trafficking, religious exploitation, faith community, prosecution, law</p>
<p>Chaitali Mandal ERCICSSH1911068</p>	<p>Other Gender' in India: An Analysis of 2011 Census Data</p> <p>Chaitali Mandal International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai</p> <p>Abstract Background: In spite of a lot of human rights protection given to the “other-gender” population worldwide, they still face significant occupational challenges around the world because of their unique gender identity. The stigmatisation and segregation from the society have left them to compromise with the employment opportunities available. Data and Methods: This paper uses the data on other-gender published by Census of India for the first time in 2011. We compare the level of literacy and work participation to the general population of India. Results: The study found that there is around 4.9 lakh other-gender population in the country. The data reveal that other-gender have lower levels of literacy and labour force participation compared with the general population. Conclusion: Our attempt is here to conceptualise the findings along with some discussion of the data limitations. Keywords: Other-gender, general population, literacy, work participation</p>
<p>Huawen Shen ERCICSSH1911069</p>	<p>The Impact of e-WOM on Purchase Intention: Analysis of the Adoption of Online Reviews on Travel Decisions in China</p> <p>Huawen Shen International Tourism and Management, City University of Macao, Macao</p> <p>Abstract This research aims to establish a practical framework to assist the application of e-WOM as an effective tool for marketing communication. Especially considering the present conditions in China’s tourism and hospitality industry, in which the spread of Internet has greatly altered the ways in which travel products and services are introduced and delivered to their customers, this research focuses specifically on how e-WOM on online travel platforms may be utilized by marketers. More specifically, by looking at the intrinsic relation between e-WOM and consumer’s purchase intention, this research aim to explore the ways in which eWOM can be used by marketers to enhance their marketing communication strategies. In addition, the research also wish to further enrich the study of e-WOM, particularly in relation to its effectiveness as a marketing communication tool in different sociocultural settings. Key Words: Electronic word-of-mouth (e-WOM) , E-WOM adoption, Purchase intention, Social media</p>
<p>Ella Piscawen ERCICSSH1911071</p>	<p>A Bloody Battle: The Life Of A Person With Special Needs Dealing With Menstruation</p> <p>Ella Piscawen Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Student, Lorma Colleges, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract The menstrual cycle is hormonal monthly bleeding that prepares women for a possible pregnancy</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Challenges, Coping Mechanisms, Menstrual Hygiene, Menstruation, Special Needs</p>
<p>Eugene Andreas Muskananfolo ERCICSSH1911074</p>	<p>Poland's Refusal Towards Immigrant Quota Set By Euroepan Union (2015-2018)</p> <p>Eugene Andreas Muskananfolo European Studies, School of Strategic and Global Studies, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Poland was one of the countries that took part in the Warsaw Pact. During the post-communism era, Poland has made efforts to integrate the country into democracy in which process the country experiences significant accelerations. Any country registering to the EU is required to fulfil some basic criteria set up by EU, some of which are related to humanity aspects. In 2004, Poland officially became a country member of EU and was considered a prospective entity that will help secure the organization existence. The political dynamics, however, later changed some situations. The Poland government refused the refugees quota set by the EU. The crisis due to refugee booming in Europe peaked in 2015 and two years after there were a significant decrease in the number of refugees entering Europe. The present study aims at investigating why Poland refused the refugee quota set by the European Union in 2015-2018. The underlying concern is that the decision is not in consistency with the fundamental values which are the basic principles of the EU. This study adopted the constructivism paradigm. The national identity and national interest's theory by Alexandre Wendt are also reviewed as a literature argument.</p> <p>Keywords: Poland, Refugees, Government. European Union, Constructivism</p>
<p>Krithika Subramanian ERCICSSH1911075</p>	<p>Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation in Uganda</p> <p>Krithika Subramanian International Affairs, Lee Kuan Yew School, National University of Singapore, Singapore</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is the process of partial or total removal of the female external genitalia. Widely practiced in the African nations, this practice is implemented in unsanitary and unsterile conditions by non-medical, often religious practitioners. Protecting a girl's virginity and avoiding perceived uncleanliness are two of the main reasons why Female Genital Mutilation is practiced in the African subcontinent. Given that the problem of Female Genital Mutilation is such a widespread practice, the Government of Uganda has taken considerable efforts to eradicate this practice. The Prohibition of the Female Genital Mutilation Act of 2010 is one such effort by the Government which has yielded in a considerable reduction in the cases of FGM. Additionally, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund have extended their support in to the Government of Uganda in increasing awareness and eradicating FGM. The aim of this paper is to understand the prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation in Uganda, the implementation of the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act of 2010 and the success of this law in reducing the practice of FGM. This paper will use Synthetic Control Method to analyze how the practice of Female Genital Mutilation has significantly reduced after the implementation of the</p>

law.	
<p>Firat Oruc ERCICSSH1911076</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Translation and Identity: European Humanism in the Turkish Cultural Imaginary</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Firat Oruc School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University , Qatar,Doha, Qatar</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>With the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in the early twentieth century and the founding of the Republic in 1923, a new ruling class of military-civilian bureaucrats and official intellectuals came to power in Turkey. Under the leadership of Atatürk, they embarked on a series of cultural reforms aimed at leaving the country's Ottoman and Islamic past irrevocably behind. The driving force behind these reforms was the institution of an officially-sanctioned Turkish Renaissance that the elite believed was necessary to save Turkey from its state of purgatory between East and West, past and present, tradition and modernity. But the Turkish elite soon had to confront a tremendously vexing question: what would the content of this culture be? For them, the answer was the European humanist canon. The cultural elite believed that by translating and re-creating the humanist corpus of the Western thought and literature not simply in form but in spirit, understanding and worldview, Turkey would find its true cultural identity. Europe, they argued, was far from foreign to Turkey's national sense of self. To this end, they embraced the translation of the European canon as a dual-pronged strategy for modernization and nationalization, and also as a necessary apprenticeship in the course of fulfilling Turkey's ambitions of becoming the cradle of a new twentieth-century humanism.</p> <p>This paper examines the role of European humanism in the nation-building project of a secular elite aspiring to sovereignty but looking West for an image of self. Its central claim is that the Turkish intellectual elite of the 1930-40s adopted a regime of translating, reading, adopting, and circulating the European canonical works as "reference culture"; that is, a source culture that is recognized as a high authority and an iconic signifier by the recipient culture.</p> <p>Europe as Seen from its Eastern Neighbors</p>
<p>Charles Chen ERCICSSH1911077</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An Technology acceptance model of factory workshop workers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Charles Chen School of Computer Science and Engineering, Minnan Normal University, Zhangzhou City, Fujian Province, PRC</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>With the progress of information technology, some enterprises begin to implement Augmented Reality (AR) technology to improve the production efficiency and establish competitive advantage. However, the introduction of AR new technology has impacted on the original mode of production. What factors affect the perception and acceptance of AR new technology by workshop workers (here as equipment maintenance technician and production line operators) and their willingness to use AR new technology is what this research intends to explore. Based on Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), Social Cognitive Theory (SCT), Social Influence Theory (SIT) and Task-Technology Fit (TTF) theory, this paper proposes a research models and hypotheses to investigate factory workshop worker's perception and acceptance of AR technology.</p> <p>Keywords: Technology Acceptance Model, Social Cognitive Theory, Task-Technology Fit, Social Influence Theory, Augmented Reality.</p>
<p>Dinesh Elango ERCICSSH1911078</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Social Media Video Creators Monetization and Business on YouTube</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dinesh Elango Graduate School of Business, Assumption University of Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Today's Internet World Has Changed A Lot From The Previous Decades. Youtube Is One Of The Video Sharing And Streaming Platform In Social Media Which Plays A Vital Role In Internet Users. In This Paper Discuss, How Video Creators Will Earn Revenue From Youtube And What The Possible Ways To Generate Revenue From It. Are Also, It Explains How The Advertisers Will Select The Video And How The Earnings Will Distribute To The Video Creators On Youtube. This Review</p>

Paper Has Sourced With Many Secondary Data And Comparison. Also, This Paper Deals With The Revenue Generation Model On Youtube. It Describes The Types Of Ads On Youtube And The Possible Conversion Rates Of Views Into Revenue. This Article Is Helpful For Those Who Are Interested In Video Blogs, Online Business, E-Commerce, Etc To Generate More Income Revenue By Doing So.

Keywords: Business, Monetization, Social Media, Streaming Media, Video Blogs, Youtube

Bruce Bidgood
ERCICSSH1911054

Cultural Dissonance and the Up/Down Sides of Compassion in Canadian Palliative Care Workers: Contrasting Structural Models

Bruce Bidgood

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Abstract

Canada, like many industrialized western countries, is experiencing a rapidly aging citizenry with retirement aged residents (over 65 years) projected to represent an estimated 23% to 25% of the population by 2036. This has translated into an increased demand for Hospice and Palliative Care (PC), which necessitates the use of "compassion" as a cornerstone element of quality care. A growing body of literature exists on both the negative (downside) and positive (up-side) effects of the prolonged use of compassion and its impacts on both patients and professionals. There exists a paucity of research on the potential role of the workplace culture in mediating the impacts of the compassion demands of PC. The current research attempts to address this gap through an examination of how the evaluations of individual and organizational cultural beliefs, and any dissonance between the two, can be used to predict and potentially improve the compassion satisfaction while decreasing the compassion fatigue of the palliative healthcare professional.

Method: Palliative health care workers from the member organizations of the Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association were surveyed (n=504). Measured constructs included, workplace culture, compassion satisfaction, compassion fatigue, demographic data and practice experience information such as employment status and education. Three separate domains of cultural beliefs (individual, team and patient) were identified through content analysis of the Nursing Unit Cultural Assessment Test-3 (NUCAT-3). Cultural dissonance scores were calculated as the absolute value between the importance of the NUCAT item (e.g., importance of profession development) to the worker versus how important they perceived the item to be to the organization. Compassion satisfaction and compassion fatigue were operationalized through the Professional Quality of Life Scale (ProQOL). The validity of the scale items and domain structure was evaluated using confirmatory factor analysis. A conceptual model of the contributions of each domain score to the overall construct of cultural dissonance was constructed and the direct and indirect effects on compassion satisfaction and compassion fatigue was evaluated through the use of structural equation modeling.

Results: The study demonstrated the reliability and validity of the ProQol, NUCAT-3 and dissonance scores (based on the proposed domain structure). The domain items, which manifested the greatest level of cultural dissonance, were identified. The conceptual model(s) linking constructs of the individual, team and patient domains, to that of cultural dissonance were assessed using SEM as well as the its direct and indirect effects on compassion measures. Individual models' goodness of fit and loadings were adequate and statically significant, respectively. The structural path relating disinnace and compassion satisfaction was significant whereas the path linking to compassion fatigue was not. The results clearly establish cultural dissonance as an important predictor of compassion satisfaction while the results for compassion fatigue were more conservative. Overall, the study establishes cultural values/dissonance as potential targets for intervention strategies designed to reduce the deleterious effects of the compassion demands of PC professional practice.

Conclusion:

This study established the reliability and validity of using the ProQol and NUCAT-3 to assess culture in PC workplaces as well as the domain structure of workplace culture items of the NUCAT-3. The proposed models between domain items, overall cultural dissonance and compassion measures were tested with SEM and found to reveal differing factor loadings and levels of goodness of fit for the data. These differential SEM statistics are discussed in terms of the different way in which compassion satisfaction and fatigue are operationalized in the ProQOL; the subscales may be seen to vary in chronicity (length of demand) and acuteness (situational intensity of demand). The study

	<p>demonstrates that efforts to reduce cultural dissonance in the workplace will help mitigate compassion satisfaction which is an important indicator of patient care. The results are discussed within an array of possible policy, practice and educational workplace initiatives which could be undertaken to reduce cultural dissonance and thereby promote patient and professionals' well-being</p>
<p>Svetlana Maximova ERCICSSH1911060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Structure of Migration Exchanges of Russian Regions With The CIS-Countries And Potential of Transit Movements</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Svetlana Maximova Department of Psychology of Communications And Psycho Technologies, Faculty of Sociology, Altai State University, Barnaul, Russia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Article presents results of statistical analysis about indexes of migration growth in a result of migration exchange of Russian regions with the CIS countries. Subjects of the Russian Federation were considered from the point of view of attractiveness to migrants. A special attention is paid to the distribution of the most popular migration roots from the CIS countries in the Russian Federation; possible transit regions were specified. Authors conclude about poor ability of Russian migration statistics to reflect real migration movements of migrants, because a part of migrants hide real purposes of their visit and wish to make easier the stay in the Russian Federation or sometimes plan to use illegal roots and resources of migration to the Western (or other) countries because the absence of opportunity of legal crossing through strictly protected or nontransparent borders. If the CIS transit occurs in Russia, the time of transit to the next stage of migration will probably be realized later, than 10 days (as it is determined in migration laws). Statistics of the transit covers only those migrants, who are sure in the final point of movement and legally move through the transit stages, or those, who are in temporary migration (tourism, education, work of private visits) and move in transit in the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Keywords—migration, transit migrants, movement, migration exchange, Russian regions, the CIS-countries, potential of transit.</p>
<p>Gavin Chau ERCICSSH1911062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Study on the Relationship among Perceived Value, Satisfaction and Behavior Intention of Home Stay Guests</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gavin Chau Faculty of International Tourism and Management, City University of Macau, Macau</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study examines the influence of educational, esthetic, entertainment and escape experience on perceptions of functional, emotional and social value as well as home-stay visitor satisfaction and behavioral intentions. A total of 472 respondents completed a survey conducted at forty-five homestays in The Chinese mainland. Using structural equation modeling (SEM) technique, the results of the study show esthetic and escape experiences are important predictors of functional, emotional and social values. Educational experience influences emotional value, whereas entertainment experience doesn't affects functional, emotional and social value. Functional, emotional and social value effect on homestay tourist satisfaction, Homestay tourist satisfaction had a significant effect on behavioral intention.</p> <p>Key words: Homestay; Experience; Perceived value; Satisfaction; Behavioral intention</p>
<p>Devin Pollitt ERCICSSH1911072</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cultural Dissonance and the Up/Down Sides of Compassion in Canadian Palliative Care Workers: Contrasting Structural Models</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Devin Pollitt School of Social Work, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, Canada</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Canada, like many industrialized western countries, is experiencing a rapidly aging citizenry with retirement aged residents (over 65 years) projected to represent an estimated 23% to 25% of the population by 2036. This has translated into an increased demand for Hospice and Palliative Care (PC) which is founded on the use of "compassion" as a cornerstone element of quality care. A growing body of literature exists on both the deleterious (down-side) and positive (up-side) effects of</p>

the prolonged use of compassion and its impacts on both patients and professionals. There exists a paucity of research on the potential role of the workplace culture in mediating the impacts of the compassion demands of PC. The current research attempts to address this gap through an examination of how the evaluations of individual and organizational cultural values, and the dissonance between the two, can be used to predict and potentially improve the compassion satisfaction while decreasing the compassion fatigue of the palliative healthcare professional.

Method: Palliative health care workers from the member organizations of the Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association were surveyed (n=504). Measured constructs included, workplace culture, compassion satisfaction, compassion fatigue, demographic data and practice experience information such as employment status and education. Three separate domains of cultural values (individual, team and patient) were identified through content analysis of the Nursing Unit Cultural Assessment Test-3 (NUCAT-3) and a dissonance score between the imports of values to the worker versus the organization was computed. Compassion satisfaction and fatigue were operationalized through the Professional Quality of Life Scale (ProQOL). The validity of the scale items and domain structure was evaluated using confirmatory factor analysis. A conceptual model of the contributions of each domain score to the overall construct of cultural dissonance was constructed and the direct and indirect effects on compassion satisfaction and compassion fatigue evaluated through the use of structural equation modeling.

Results: The study demonstrated the validity of the NUCAT-3 and the proposed domain structure. The domain items which manifested the greatest level of cultural dissonance were identified. The conceptual model(s) linking individual, team and patient domain items to the construct of cultural dissonance and its direct and indirect impacts on compassion measures were assessed using SEM. The contrasts in factor loadings and the overall goodness of fit statistics between the two models were examined. The results clearly establish cultural dissonance as an important predictor of compassion satisfaction while the results for compassion fatigue were more conservative. Overall, the study establishes cultural values/dissonance as potential targets for intervention strategies designed to reduce the deleterious effects of the compassion demands of PC professional practice.

Conclusion: This study established the validity of using the NUCAT-3 to assess culture in PC workplaces and the domain structure of cultural value items. The proposed models between domain items, overall cultural dissonance and compassion measures were tested with SEM and found to reveal differing factor loadings and levels of goodness of fit for the data. These differential SEM statistics are discussed in terms of the different way in which compassion satisfaction and fatigue are operationalized in the ProQOL; the subscales may be seen to vary in chronicity (length of demand) and acuteness (situational intensity of demand). The study demonstrates that efforts to reduce cultural dissonance in the workplace will help mitigate compassion satisfaction which is an important indicator of patient care. The results are discussed within an array of possible policy, practice and educational workplace initiatives which could be undertaken to reduce cultural dissonance and thereby promote patient and professionals' well-being.

Margarita Maximova
ERCICSSH191172

Relation between civic attitudes, generalized and institutional trust in borders regions of the Russian Federation

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Abstract

The article presents an analysis of relationship between generalized and institutional trust indicators and manifestation of civic representations, attitudes and behaviour in borders Russian regions: Altai, Trans-Baikal, Kemerovo and Orenburg regions. The trust level to the institutions of civil society is average. The social institutions with the highest trust rate are the institution of presidency and the Russian army, the institutions with the lowest level are political parties. Among the studied regions, the highest levels of both interpersonal trust and confidence to social institutions were founded in the Region, the lowest trust levels for many government entities and non-profit organizations are in the Trans-Baikal Territory and the Kemerovo Region. The levels of civic participation are higher in regions with higher levels of trust. The paper concludes that trust, both interpersonal and institutional, is a factor in the development of civil society.

Type of Paper: Empirical

Keywords: Trust, generalized trust, institutional trust, civic attitudes, civic engagement, civic

	<p>responsibility, non-profit organizations, regions of Russian Federation</p>
<p>Eugene Andreas Muskananfolo ERCICSSH1911074</p>	<p>Poland's Refusal Towards Immigrant Quota Set by European Union (2015-2018)</p> <p>Eugene Andreas Muskananfolo European Studies, School of Strategic and Global Studies, University of Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Poland was one of the countries that took part in the Warsaw Pact. During the post-communism era, Poland has made efforts to integrate the country into democracy in which process the country experiences significant accelerations. Any country registering to the EU is required to fulfil some basic criteria set up by EU, some of which are related to humanity aspects. In 2004, Poland officially became a country member of EU and was considered a prospective entity that will help secure the organization existence. The political dynamics, however, later changed some situations. The Poland government refused the refugees quota set by the EU. The crisis due to refugee booming in Europe peaked in 2015 and two years after there were a significant decrease in the number of refugees entering Europe. The present study aims at investigating why Poland refused the refugee quota set by the European Union in 2015-2018. The underlying concern is that the decision is not in consistency with the fundamental values which are the basic principles of the EU. This study adopted the constructivism paradigm. The national identity and national interests theory by Alexandre Wendt are also reviewed as a literature argument.</p> <p>Keywords: Poland, Refugees, Government. European Union, Constructivism</p>
<p>Firat Oruc ERCICSSH1911076</p>	<p>Translation and Identity: European Humanism in the Turkish Cultural Imaginary</p> <p>Firat Oruc School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University , Qatar,Doha, Qatar</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>With the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in the early twentieth century and the founding of the Republic in 1923, a new ruling class of military-civilian bureaucrats and official intellectuals came to power in Turkey. Under the leadership of Atatürk, they embarked on a series of cultural reforms aimed at leaving the country's Ottoman and Islamic past irrevocably behind. The driving force behind these reforms was the institution of an officially-sanctioned Turkish Renaissance that the elite believed was necessary to save Turkey from its state of purgatory between East and West, past and present, tradition and modernity. But the Turkish elite soon had to confront a tremendously vexing question: what would the content of this culture be? For them, the answer was the European humanist canon. The cultural elite believed that by translating and re-creating the humanistic corpus of the Western thought and literature not simply in form but in spirit, understanding and worldview, Turkey would find its true cultural identity. Europe, they argued, was far from foreign to Turkey's national sense of self. To this end, they embraced the translation of the European canon as a dual-pronged strategy for modernization and nationalization, and also as a necessary apprenticeship in the course of fulfilling Turkey's ambitions of becoming the cradle of a new twentieth-century humanism.</p> <p>This paper examines the role of European humanism in the nation-building project of a secular elite aspiring to sovereignty but looking West for an image of self. Its central claim is that the Turkish intellectual elite of the 1930-40s adopted a regime of translating, reading, adopting, and circulating the European canonical works as "reference culture"; that is, a source culture that is recognized as a high authority and an iconic signifier by the recipient culture.</p> <p>Europe as Seen from its Eastern Neighbors</p>
<p>Charles Chen ERCICSSH1911077</p>	<p>An Ar Technology Acceptance Model of Factory Workshop Workers</p> <p>Charles Chen School of Computer Science and Engineering, Minnan Normal University No. 36 Xianqianzhi Street, Xiangcheng District, Zhangzhou City, Fujian Province, PRC</p> <p>Claire Y.J. Chen Rotman Commerec, University of Toronto Address125 St. George St., Toronto, Canada</p>

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Abstract

With the progress of information technology, some enterprises begin to implement Augmented Reality (AR) technology to improve the production efficiency and establish competitive advantage. However, the introduction of AR new technology has impacted on the original mode of production. What factors affect the perception and acceptance of AR new technology by workshop workers (here as equipment maintenance technician and production line operators) and their willingness to use AR new technology is what this research intends to explore. Based on Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), Social Cognitive Theory (SCT), Social Influence Theory (SIT) and Task-Technology Fit (TTF) theory, this paper proposes a research models and hypotheses to investigate factory workshop worker's perception and acceptance of AR technology.

Keywords: Technology Acceptance Model, Social Cognitive Theory, Task-Technology Fit, Social Influence Theory, Augmented Reality.

Dinesh Elango
ERCICSSH1911078

Social Media Video Creators Monetization and Business on YouTube

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Abstract

Today's internet world has changed a lot from the previous decades. YouTube is one of the video sharing and streaming platform in social media which plays a vital role in internet users. In this paper discuss, how video creators will earn revenue from YouTube and what are the possible ways to generate revenue from it. Also, it explains how the advertisers will select the video and how the earnings will distribute to the video creators on YouTube. This review paper has sourced with many secondary data and comparison. Also, this paper deals with the revenue generation model on YouTube. It describes the types of ads on YouTube and the possible conversion rates of views into revenue. This article is helpful for those who are interested in video blogs, online business, e-commerce, etc to generate more income revenue by doing so.

Keywords: Business, Monetization, Social Media, Streaming Media, Video Blogs, YouTube



Siti Ilhami
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Solidaritas Sosial Besiru Dalam Daya Juang Masyarakat Desa Sembalun Bumbung Pasca Gempa

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Abstract

Indonesian society is well-known for its friendly, kinship and solidarity, enabling the birth of the principle of living together which is called mutual cooperation. This is a reinforcement of national character. Mutual cooperation lives in a dynamic society, then society has to pass the principle of life from generation to generation. However, the advancement of information technology has become an unavoidable thing, the rapid flow of globalization offers a lifestyle that tends to be pragmatic in

prioritizing individualist, materialist and consumptive. Slowly, the values are reduced in local wisdom. Shifting values due to globalization are not only can be a challenge but also can be a threat to changes in national character. Likewise, for the people in Lombok Island, the rapid development of global technology, the advancement of tourism and the proliferation of modern shopping centers have a very significant impact and tend to eliminate the local wisdom values such as helping culture or what is known as besiru by Lombok people. The purpose of this study was to find out how people define the besiru culture in facing the Lombok earthquake in Sembalun Bumbung Village with a qualitative research method and using descriptive analysis. The results of the study showed that the people in Sembalun Bumbung had very strong and close solidarity. In addition, there were fundamental changes in the religious attitude of the community. The community was more diligent in studying about religious activities. strong solidarity and sincerity in helping others so that Besiru's social solidarity is formed in the community of Sembalun Bumbung village which is shown in the form of petrified acts of victims of the Earthquake and Tsunami in Palu by selling crops to be donated to Palu.

Keywords: Mutual Cooperation, Globalization, Local Wisdom, Besiru Solidarity, Sembalun Bumbung

Karil Soral
ERCICSSH1911081

Krishna Bhakti and Mallayuddham: Defining Spiritualism, Wrestling and Space – A Case Study of Mallapurana

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Abstract

In this paper an attempt will be made to study Mallapurāṇa, a text attributed to the Jyēsthimallas, who claim to be professional wrestlers hailing from the region of Modhera in Northern Gujarat (Western India). This paper presentation will be divided into two sections. The initial step would straight away take us into the issue of contextualizing the text, for the editors of the text place it between the 15th-17th centuries, while the text in itself asserts its 'timelessness'. The second section of the text will be further divided into three sub-themes. The first sub-theme will attempt to analyze the aspect of 'body'- broadly dealing with the articulation of the regimen that informs the body of the mallas (wrestlers) as well as the martial body. It will be argued that the element of Krishna bhakti played a vital role in the articulation of this body of the Jyesthimalla wrestler. This will bring us to the second sub-theme, i.e. the aspect of Krishna bhakti. For this, this paper will further engage with the theme of Krishna bhakti and study its articulation or analyze how Krishna bhakti is defined or redefined throughout the text. Finally, this paper will attempt to establish a symbiotic relationship between the space of Modhera, Krishna bhakti and wrestling and argue that these three elements form the basis of the Jyēsthimalla community/identity in the period of study.

Keywords: Body, Sanskrit, Space, Spiritualism, Wrestling

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- Sydney – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 December 2019
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