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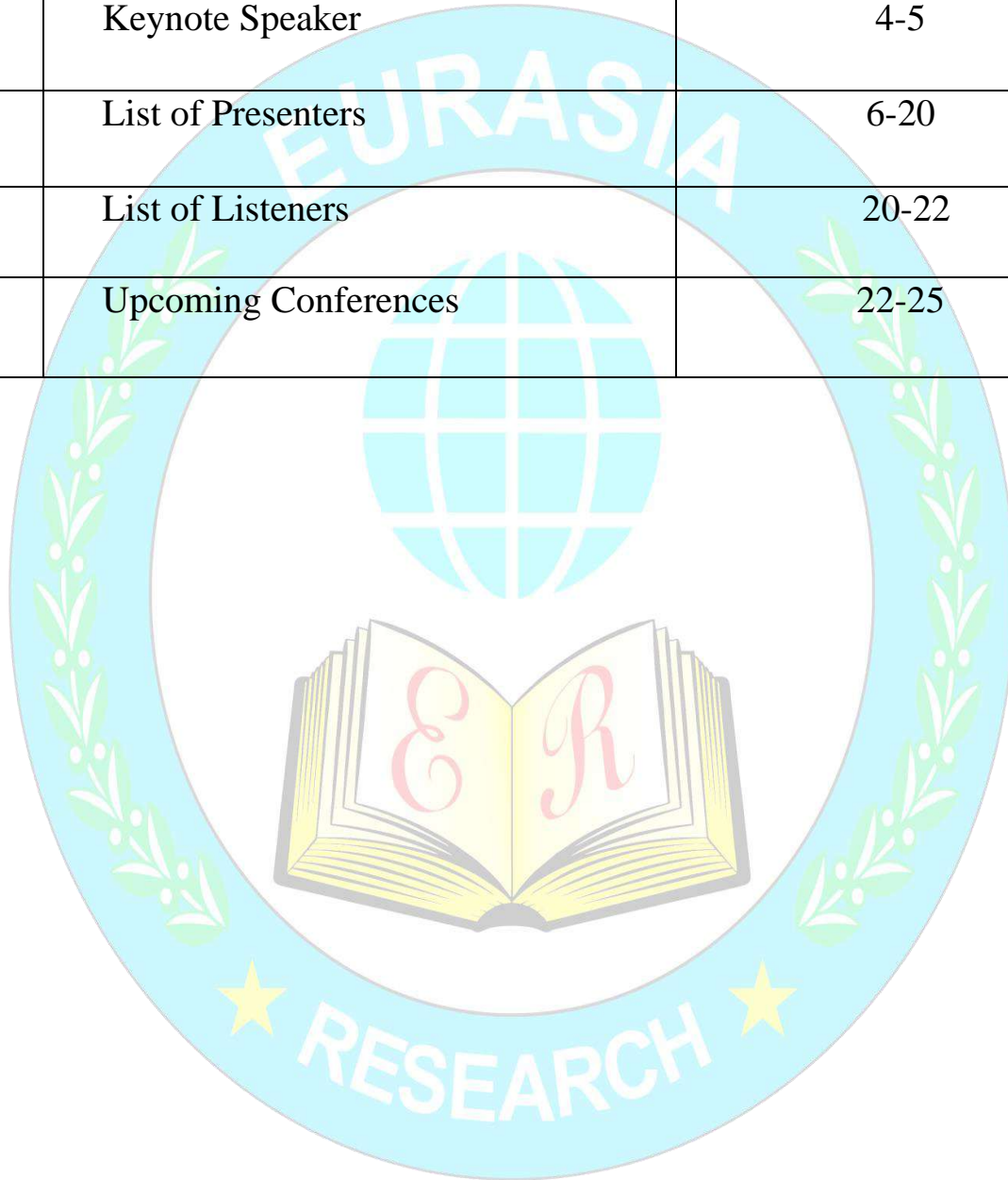Email: convener@eurasiaresearch.info

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Preface:

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<u>KEYNOTE SPEAKER</u>

Jérome Chan

Senior Lecturer in Law, Programme Leader for LLB Commercial, LLB Extended and LLB Extended (UGIC), The School of Law & the Centre for Criminology, University of Greenwich, London, England

Topic: Mentimeter – Ideal Software Enhancement to the Traditional Face-to-Face Teaching

He is a senior lecturer in law at the University of Greenwich. His main area of interest is to harness the use of blended learning to teach law students for the past ten years. He is also very keen in Corporate law, Business law, Company law, Employment Law and Information Technology. He is currently doing a project which looks at the benefit of using blended learning to maximise the learning capabilities of law students in the UK and Malaysia.

List of Presenters

Esra Reis **ERCICSSH1912051**	**Representation Of Face And Identity In Social Media Era** **Esra Reis** **Department of Communication and Design, Media and Visual Studies, Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey** **Abstract** **This thesis examines the relation between 'creation of identity in virtual world' and 'YouTube faces' that consists of influencers, vloggers and etc. within the framework of transparency society, a term used by Byung Chul Han.** **Communication is a basic need of human beings. Associated with the entrance of technology to the lives of human beings, ways of communication are started to reconstruct. Communication began to shift from between human and human to human and machine and even machine to machine anymore. Internet is the most famous subject in this transformation. Internet has brought a term social media in last 10 years to the literature. YouTube is one of the very popular ones right now. This thesis examines the faces that are represented in the youtuber's videos. While it makes this analysis, it takes its basis from three important concepts; face, identity and transparency. The face in here is similar to 'mask' what Goffman mentions as our social identity which we show to the other people. Identity is important for the creation of social environment, it is the insider thing that provides to introduce people themselves to the others. Transparency is the key and leading term for both conceptualization of face and identity since the new virtual world offers much more transparent life.** **Social media blurs the boundaries between private and public. It is a new way to meet social needs of human beings. It is a tool to fulfill some of humanity's deepest cravings: relationships ("Sociology's Role in Social Media", 2017). To dig these deepest cravings, this thesis is based on the ideas of scholars like Erving Goffman as an important sociologist who made an analysis of self and the face as a mask that people wear every day to introduce themselves in his book 'The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life (1956)' , and Wendy Hui Kyong Chun who writes about the role of habits in new media in her book 'Updating to Remain the Same: Habitual New Media (2016)' and lastly Byung Chul Han who analyzes effects and attributions of virtual world to the transparency of today's societies in his book 'The Transparency Society (2012)'.** **In brief, this thesis tries to find out representation of self in social media with a specific case 'YouTube' in the framework of transparency society. The questions that are answered by this thesis are based on the virtualization of daily life. The main questions which this thesis aims to open up new perspectives in sociology of digital or sociology of technology are: How is the human being affected from this virtualized world and what is the milestones of virtualization of daily life? How exactly does our social media persona affect our personal identity and self? What are the effects of transparency to the creation of identity and vice versa?**
Dr Salma Umber **ERCICSSH1912053**	**Comparative Analysis of the Usage of Facebook by Formally Educated and Informally Educated Audience** **Dr Salma Umber** **Assistant Professor and Coordinator of Department of Mass Communication,Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan** **Muhammad Ilyas** **Abstract** **Researcher got the opportunity to present this study that has been carried out to analyze the usage of Facebook by formally and informally educated working class in Faisalabad. The study concludes with the fact that formally educated user of Facebook pass more time on Facebook than informally educated ones. It finds out that formally educated people use Facebook as the producer of contents, whereas informally educated people use Facebook as the forwarding agents. The findings of this research also suggest that formally educated people are more self-disclosed on Facebook than informally educated users. This study incorporates Uses and**

	Gratification approach for carry out current study and uses following theory as a theoretical framework. For the execution purposes, the researcher has used survey method, based on three pages questionnaire that is comprised as close-ended questions. The available sampling method was utilized for reaching to respondents. Here, the desired correspondents were the working class of different sector of civil society in Faisalabad, among which 200 respondents were approached and requested to fill in the questionnaire. The data collection corroborates the devised hypotheses. Frequency distribution of the data was calculated by using SPSS. The study reflects some interesting results and suggests formally educated users use Facebook for seeking information, whereas informally educated people use this social media platform just for recreational and entertainment purposes.
Dr. Mira Moshe **ERCICSSH1912055**	**Taking a Break vs. Breaking up Some Social and Cultural Aspects of the Break** **Dr. Mira Moshe** **Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ariel University, Israel** **Abstract** **This paper deals with the social and personal aspects of releasing pressure by taking a break, a time out, from romantic relationships. Time and physical space are significant components in designing and maintaining satisfactory romantic relationships. Each relationship, even a recently formed one, has its own past, present and future as well as its own spatial uniqueness. Meaning, romantic relationships time and space are inseparable and time perspective - as well as temporal and space orientations - constitutes the essence of interpersonal romantic relationships between partners.** **Taking a break from romantic relationships, on the other hand, is a technique used by couples to cope with tension and anger by taking a temporary step back from one another. The duration of the break from "couple time" for the purpose of self-exploration or coping with their romantic attachment is not fixed and is often not known in advance.** **The break space is a product of space and time connectivity. We base our spatial perceptions on our temporal perceptions, as spatial orientation becomes a cognitive anchor in relation to temporal orientation. Namely, individuals find themselves in specific locations (home, office, vehicle, etc.) at set times (morning, afternoon, evening, etc.), causing them to connect between spatial and temporal patterns. Taking a romantic break, constructing a break space, then, is a dynamic process in which spatial change is tied to temporal change and inversely.**
Joshua Abiezer Marayag **ERCICSSH1912070**	**Weaving the Culture of Digital Tourism in The Summer Capital of the Philippines** **Joshua Abiezer Marayag** **Junior HIgh School, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo San Juan La Union, Philippines** **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.** **Keywords: Tourism, Technology, Culture, Identity, Globalization**
Ma. Sophia Isabelle	**Weaving the Culture of Digital Tourism in the Context of the Summer Capital Of the**

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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.
Keywords: Tourism, Technology, Culture, Identity, Globalization

Institutional Boundaries and Political Ecology of Traditional Water Harvesting Structure: A Proto Type Analysis of the Water Management Problems in West Bengal, India

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ERCICSSH1912077

Abstract
The effective conservation strategy that empowers local users and successfully protect natural resources is yet to be emerged in developing world. The ineffective conservation outcomes and intrusive resource management strategies and planned development have forced policy makers and scholars to reconsider the role of community in conservation and sustainable use and management of natural resources. This article aims to identify and analyze the factors that are influencing sustainable management and use of traditional water harvesting system, and understand the conditions that counteract to socio-ecological local institutions to access basic ecosystem services from traditional water harvesting system in West Bengal, India. This study use the political ecology approaches by using primary data, gathered using both qualitative and

quantitative tools. It is observed that tank related benefits are distributed by patron relationship. The proletariat households are systematically alienated by the recent management system and it removed through the process of commercial fishing in the tank by local elite. Selective and biased enforcement of rules for resource uses are alienating poorer and marginal households from tanks. This study highlights the inadequacies of 'scientific' and 'single-use' tank management paradigm, which is being widely applied as dominant tank management strategies, depriving other users from accessing the resources. The studies also reveal that local or marginalized resource users and management collectives are actively challenging the distribution patterns, governance forms, and identities that are imposed on them. These findings reveal the fundamental, yet overlooked, function of rural institutions that have a critical development mandate in rural India.

Keywords: Institutions, Tank Management, Political Ecology, Socio-Ecological, Governance, West Bengal

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Tania Eunice Tenorio Vidal
ERCICSSH1912078

Functioning And Hierarchies Of Bakhtin's Chronotope In The Film Remember (Egoyan, 2015)

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Abstract
The chronotope, according to its Greek etymology chronos and topos, meaning time and space respectively, indicates, according to Bakhtin (1981), the "inseparability of these two elements of the art work" (p. 84). This author describes the cronotope as a means to study the articulation of historical time and space, as well as the real people within different genres and eras. This concept will be applied to the analysis of the film Remember, by Atom Egoyan, whose plot originates in the 21st century from events that took place during the Second World War and the Jewish holocaust. This analysis will be applied from three main axes: The identification of chronotopes according to the presence in them of narrative events; chronotopic motifs that are the general framework on which events develop; and, finally, the hierarchy of chronotopes found in terms of their preponderance in the development of the plot and in the presence of other chronotopes within it. In this third axis, we seek to find the role played by the chronotopes of historical human events in the memory of both the characters and the spectators, who guide the unfolding of the plot.

Keywords: Chronotope, Chronotopic motifs. Hierarchy. Auschwitz. Narrative events.

Prince Adansie
ERCICSSH1912080

New Infinite Families of Congruence for the Number of Tagged Parts Over Partitions with Designated Summands

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Abstract
Recently, Lin introduced a new partition function PDt(n), which counts the total number of tagged parts over all partitions of n with designated summands. Lin also proved some congruences modulo 3 and 9 for PDt (n). In this paper, we shall present two new infinite families of congruences modulo 9 for PDt (n).

Keywords: Partition with Designated Summands, Tagged Part, Dissection Formula, Congruence

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Antwi Addai
ERCICSSH1912084

Journal on Humanities & Social Sciences Poverty Reduction in Ghana: The Role of Farm and Non-Farm Enterprises

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Abstract
Ghana has experienced a general decline in the levels of poverty. Despite this drop, there are patches of poverty in both rural and urban with the rural setting being the worst affected. This situation emerged possibly because the kind of livelihood strategies adopted did not ensure a

sustainable and complete reduction in the poverty levels across the entire country. On that account, this study examined how farm and non-farm livelihoods promote poverty reduction in Ghana. Data were from Ghana Statistical Service database. Analysis of data involved one-sample t-tests and independent sample t-tests. The study finds that, significant differences exist between rural and urban residents'' income earnings from farm activities, non-farm enterprises and the upper poverty line. The study concludes that both farm and non-farm activities are crucial to ending poverty in Ghana. It is recommended that agriculture and non-farm enterprises be developed in both rural and urban settings respectively.

Ghana in 1991/1992 had 51.7 percent of its population being poor, but this reduced to 24.2 percent in 2012/2013. Nevertheless, the reduction in poverty is at the aggregate level and not evenly spread [15]. The contribution to poverty incidence differs across various demographic categories. For the urban areas, in 2012/2013, they contributed 22 percent to the national poverty whereas the rural areas accounted for 78 percent of those in poverty. This nearly matches with the earlier poverty profile reports of 1998/1999 and 2005/2006 where over 80 percent of the entire population beneath the poverty line in Ghana were rural dwellers. Among rural areas where poverty is prominent, the poverty incidence is much higher among those in rural savannah, which accounts for more than 40 percent to the overall poverty in Ghana. The examination of the Ghanaian situation equally illustrates that poverty is largely a rural phenomenon.

Shu-Man Pan ERCICSSH1912091	HIV-related stigma and attitude in Taiwan

HIV-related stigma and attitude in Taiwan

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Abstract
Objectives: Fighting against HIV has become a global act in the 21 century; however, HIV-related stigma is still pervasive. Stigma toward people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) may cause oppression and discrimination, even influence the help-seeking behavior of PLWHA. In Taiwan, there are only few discussions on this issue, and largely come from public health area. In this study, the first year of a three-year research project, the intersectionality theory is applied to address the prevalence of HIV-related stigma, HIV knowledge, and attitude toward PLWHA.

Methods: Telephone survey with national probability samples of adults was conducted in the period Jan. 21, 2019 to Feb. 9, 2019 (N=1,096). Participants were 537 men and 556 women. The majority of participants were heterosexuals (96.5%), 67.4% were married, 58.4% completed college degree, and 54.2% with full-time job.

Results: Across all participants HIV knowledge was medium; mean score on the knowledge was 74%. Items that were most frequently answered incorrectly were "a person infected with HIV does not usually show any symptoms of the disease" (36%); "from infected mother to baby via breast milk" (48%);" the bite of a mosquito" (56%); and "There is a vaccine for AIDS" (20%)。 In bivariate analyses, socio-demographic variables (i.e. age, education, marital status, employment, religion) were associated with HIV knowledge, while gender and sexuality were not associated with HIV knowledge.

Attitude toward PLWHA was medium; mean score on the attitude toward PLWH was 74%. Of the participants, about one-fifth of participants believed "People who have AIDS should be ashamed" (21.6%); "Most people become HIV positive by being weak or foolish" (44.4%); "People who have AIDS have nothing to feel guilty about" (34.1%). About one fifth of participants endorsed policies of quarantine"; "People who have AIDS must have done something wrong and deserves to be punished" (18.5%) or "People who have HIV should be isolated" (22.9%). About one fourth of participants said that "I do not want to be friends with someone who has AIDS" (24.6%); 60% of participants did not consider that "It is safe for people who have AIDS to work with children" (60.6%). In bivariate analyses, socio-demographic variables (i.e. age, gender, education, marital status, employment, religion) were associated with attitude toward PLWHA. Women were more likely to show positive attitude toward PLWHA than men.

Conclusions: The results indicate that HIV-related stigma remains a serious problem in

Taiwan. It means that we need more social education and advocacy for HIV prevention knowledge. Although men had more HIV knowledge than women, women were more likely to accept PLWH than men. Why? This is worth exploring in the further study. It was supposed that sexuality was associated with attitude toward PLWHA. But not. Why? This is also worth exploring in the further study.
Keywords: HIV-related stigma, Intersectionality, HIV Knowledge, Attitude Toward PLWHA, Telephone Survey

Jung-Tsung Yang ERCICSSH1912092	How exactly does Pokemon Go move: Engagement with Movement and Walking

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Abstract
Game is not new. But new form of game does continuously evolve along with technological innovation and tends to be increasingly prevalent. Mobile phone, although relatively new, is no less powerful than game and has been ubiquitous to the extent that, without this gadget around, everyday life will be disrupted. Without surprise, game and mobile phone has been assembled to offer new way of playing game, i.e. mobile game. Pokemon, which has been undergoing transformation, is coupled with mobile phone to launch Pokemon Go. Since its release, Pokemon Go is surrounded with spectacular events such as traffic jam, noise, litters and wounded players, which become new and sensational sources of news report. Game studies has begun to investigate this new and conspicuous phenomenon of Pokemon Go.
This game is no doubt new bur still raises some already existing research issues not totally exclusive to game studies. For instance, the problem of reality has already been an interdisciplinary research topic. Since Pokemon Go could be anywhere, often out of expectation, dependent on how it is set up, but is invisible for non-player, who is nevertheless open to its impacts for its digital presence. So there is a question of what kinds of realty is created by Pokemon Go. The implication of the question of reality, involving how the virtual and the real get entangled, need to be further addressed.
The issue of movement, which has been talked about and deemed as an important niche of Pokemon Go, is worthy of further investigation not just for this issue is not confined to game studies but for this issue foregrounds pressing implication for interdisciplinary research to decipher. The paper thus argues that the issue of movement is undertheorized within game studies. To further theorize the issue of movement, which is propel by the in-built design by Pokemon Go, this paper contends that this issue needs to be scrutinized by the perspective from body studies and mobility studies.
Keywords: Pokemon Go, Video Game, Movement, Embodiment, Body Studies, Mobility Studies, Virtual Reality

Goldame Oblero. Yapit ERCICSSH1912093	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 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.
Keywords: Waste, Education, Liability, Upcycling, Utilization

Ceren Çetinkaya ERCICSSH1912095	Rising Neo-Ottomanism in Turkey: To be or not to be European, That is the Question

Ceren Çetinkaya
Central European University, Alumni of International Relations Department

Abstract
Turkey, as the dominant other of Europe has been experiencing contradictions in its relations with Europe throughout the history, especially after the beginning of the new millennium. Walking in the streets under EU and Turkish flags waving together and visiting Europe one day without a visa has been a dream for every Turkish citizen since more than twenty years. However, along with this dream fading away, a governmental narrative aiming to create a neo-Ottoman society rather than a European one is starkly on the rise. A day of an average student who takes additional religion classes besides Ottoman language courses at school and then goes home to watch his/her favorite soap opera about the wars between glorious Muslim Turks and infidel Europeans, sounds like an ordinary day of a Turkish student for the last five years. But for policy makers and international relations researchers, there is so much to discover in this daily routine.
This paper argues that the current tension between the EU and Turkey can be understood not only by looking at foreign policy choices of the actors but also by analyzing the domestic dynamics and collective identities, because these two dimensions keep influencing each other and drive Turkey's position away from the EU in the international area. Therefore, this research focuses on two dimensions; international and domestic, in the relations between the EU and Turkey to understand better the contemporary distance between them. While the former focuses on Turkey's everlasting membership process with an emphasis on the cultural differences in the discourses of both sides, utilizing the insights of critical constructivism, the latter focuses Gramsci's cultural hegemony concept to highlight the changes in domestic politics by analyzing the famous Turkish popular culture products: Soap operas.
Keywords: Cultural Hegemony, Europeanization, Identity, Popular Culture, Turkey

Maria Angelica Fontanilla ERCICSSH1912097	Occupational Stress Management among Police Officers

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Abstract

This research paper identified the stressors that are placed on police officers in Balaoan Municipal Police Office in Balaoan, La Union. This research explored some of the various stressors and the effects that they may have on the police officers. The purpose of this research paper is to determine the different occupational stress management strategies of the officers in police department of Balaoan Municipal Police Office. The research method used for this paper is descriptive qualitative research design. A semi structured questionnaire was used to gather data wherein it composes a list of questions to be answered by the selected police officers of the locality designed to get the facts that are needed for the study. The analyzation of the data gathered used thematization in which the collected information will be sorted into different themes depending on their categories. The findings of this paper revealed that the policing job is highly stressful. Based from the results gathered, the perceived police stress management strategies identified was Self-help technique. This paper concentrated on occupational stress as operational stress. The police officers of Balaoan Municipal Police Office viewed occupational stress as dealing with frequent changes at work in a professional way.
Keywords: Stress, Occupational Stress, Police Officers

| Seyed Hassan Hosseini ERCICSSH1912098 |

Egoism in US foreign policy over Donald Trump's tenure; The Results and the Implications

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Abstract

Two years has passed since the day Trump took office; In the course of this period, Washington has shown a less conventional foreign policy. Every new decision on foreign policy along with withdrawal announcement by Trump's administration astonishes scholars and experts. This process could be described by the term "Unforeseeable" due to its unconventionality. Therefore, this paper aim is to root out the fundamental cause. Then the main question is what are the leading factors in U.S foreign policy under Trump administration? In response to the point of view, by using the theory of "continuity" and the findings of two personality-characterization studies, it is argued as a hypothesis that psychological traits of Trump has promoted the status of individual factor on other influential resources of American foreign policy, namely, systemic, bureaucratic, social and role factors. Sub-questions are the following: What are the prominent personality traits of Tramp? What is the impact of Trump's

psychological traits on the bureaucratic resource? Third, what is the outcome of this new arrangement on US foreign policy and the world? "Authoritarianism", "Machiavellianism", "Narcissism" and" disagreeableness" are the most prominent characteristics of Trump's personality which lead U.S toward an Egoistic foreign policy. These individual characteristics of Trump outweighs the bureaucratic institutions of foreign policy, hence made the institutions completely in line with the views of the president. Challenging caused by withdrawing from international treaties and arrangements can be considered as result; To the extent that, according to some experts, the existing world order and its compounds are at stake.

Keywords: Trump's Psychology, Trump's Foreign policy, James N. Rosenau Continuity, HEXACO Personality Model, Authoritarian Populism

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Ajagba, Caleb Okezie
ERCICSSH1912106

Democratic Management of the Political Process and Governance in Nigeria's Fourth Republic

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Abstract
The problem of poor political leadership which has meant the inability to harness both human and material resources has been at the root of Nigeria's underdevelopment as a nation (Agbu, 2016). In every modern state, there is increasing global realization that the process of choosing leaders is through the instrumentality of democratic elections. This is because elections in democracies play the vital role of ensuring representation of popular will and, subsequently, help to secure the legitimacy of the political system (Frazer, 2007; Jinadu, 2011). However, in Nigeria since independence in 1960, the political, electoral and democratic processes have been fraught with abnormalities. These abnormalities span operational, technological and institutional factors among several others (Aderemi, 2015). This negative perception has done a lot to discourage meaningful political participation and worthy contribution the masses can make towards nation-building. The effect of this is a high level of political apathy to the political process and democratic participation. The overall objective of this study which adopts both qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis is to explore how a better management of the political process could enhance good governance in Nigeria. It concludes that except democratic structures and processes are put in place in line with international best practices, restoring the confidence of the masses in the political process in order to enhance good governance in Africa's largest democracy will be a difficult task.
Keywords: Democratic Management, Political Process, Political Apathy, Democratic Structures, Nigeria

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Eruvwu K. Ogheneyosivwia
ERCICSSH1912108

The Impact of Tourism Development on the Environment in Nigeria

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Abstract
Tourism is the largest industry in the world. As the tourism industry continues to develop,

	people are increasingly feeling the impact on the environment, including its negative and positive aspects. Tourism traffic, tourist attractions and tourist hotels have a negative impact on the environment, such as tourism traffic pollution, uncivilized behaviour of tourists, and high energy consumption in hotels. At the same time, the tourism industry has also improved infrastructure construction and increased environmental awareness of the positive impact on the environment. Ensuring coordinated development of the environment and tourism is critical to achieving sustainable development. By strengthening measures such as legislation and law enforcement, we will promote coordinated development of the environment and tourism, reduce energy consumption, strengthen environmental protection, increase financial contributions, raise awareness of environmental protection, and establish sound scientific and ecotourism planning. Keywords: Nigeria, Environment, Tourism, Environmental Protection, Tourism Impact
Dr Reshma Sucheran ERCICSSH1912110	**Hotel Guests Perceptions Towards Green Practices in Hotels in South Africa** **Dr Reshma Sucheran** **Hospitality and Tourism, Durban University of Technology, Durban, South Africa** **Abstract** Hotels provide resource intensive services with excessive consumption of non-durable goods such as electricity and water that has a permanent footprint on the environment. This large consumption of natural resources has induced the hotel sector to explore sustainable practices to protect the environment, since their existence is dependent on the environment. Increasingly, the hotel sector has begun to adopt environmentally friendly practices in their daily operations to gain positive public attention and more especially, to fulfill the needs of guests for an environmentally friendly product. Environmental concerns have also brought changes in consumer behavior with more environmental awareness, and preferences for greener or eco-friendly hotels, pressurizing hotels to adopt green principles. Although there have been numerous international studies that have examined individual travelling behavior related to the environment, very few have been undertaken in the African context on hotel environmental practices and guest preferences for green products. The aim of this paper is, therefore, to analyze guest perceptions towards environmental measures at hotels in a developing country context, South Africa. A simple random sample of twenty, star-graded hotels and a convenience sample of 20 guests from each hotel in KwaZulu-Natal, using a structured questionnaire to obtain primary quantitative and qualitative data, was implemented. Some of the main findings were that demographic characteristics of consumers are significant factors in understanding consumer behavior; a higher proportion of females were willing to pay more for environmentally sound hotels and most guests considered price was a key attribute when choosing hotels. Moreover, over half the guests gave preference to hotels that had environmental accreditations, and a large number believed that the current star grading should incorporate green issues and grading determined by environmental actions. Keywords: Hotels, Environmentally-Friendly Practices, Guest Perceptions, Environmental Management.
Muhammad Ali Malik ERCICSSH1912111	**Why Edhi became Edhi?** **Muhammad Ali Malik** **Fast School of Management, National University of Computer & Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan** **Abstract** This study seeks to understand whether Edhi was an Ethical Leader or a Servant Leader. We adopted the theory of Ethical leadership and servant leadership. To get better understanding of which leadership style he followed, we conducted interviews from the people who knew him personally. After the deduction of our data from the interviews, we came to know that he was the integration of both Ethical and Servant leader as he had the qualities and attributes of both the leadership styles. Through the findings, researchers may develop a deeper understanding of Edhi as a leader and the world could recognize him as one of the leaders who possess the qualities of not only one leadership style but the qualities of two.
Ali Hassan	**The constitution of Federal States and the Legal Rights of Minorities**

ERCICSSH1912113

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Abstract
The study will be focused on the applicability of federal system as a legal and political means in providing Minorities Rights; the federal principle is realized through the establishment of federal constitution that defines the contribution of powers between federal government and constituent units. The main can be realized through careful analysis of the main factors and motivations behind the establishment of federal system. Ethnic and cultural factors are important in some federal countries (Canada, Quebec, Catalonia in Spain, Falonia in Belgium, Kurdistan in Iraq, Croat and Serbs in Bosnia H, Hungarian in Romania, Somali in Ethiopia). This idea aimed at smoothing away the differences and conflicts which are existed in multicultural society; the federal principle is closely associated with democracy, the injection of democratic principles into the constitutions of federal states is the main objective in establishing federal system which is manifested in the realization of democratic principles in governing the state affairs properly, where at once the powers divided and coordinated. The study shows how the federal system is workable and suitable in a country, which represents multiethnic, religious diversity in order to confront separatism movement and terrorism activities. Explaining how is in a democratic environment federalism is workable as a reliable solution by solving conflicts between ruling majority and suppressed minorities. In Iraq, we will investigate and analyze the internal conflicts that currently taken place in Iraqi society Internal war, conflicts, and terrorism as well. All these important issues shall be addressed in the coming study.

Rev. Saju Chowdhury
ERCICSSH1912115

The Philosophy

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Abstract
Philosophy (from Greek , philosophia, literally "love of wisdom") is the study of general and fundamental problems concerning matters such as existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language. The term was probably coined by Pythagoras (c. 570 – c. 495 BC). Philosophical methods include questioning, critical discussion, rational argument and systematic presentation. Classic philosophical questions include: Is it possible to know anything and to prove it? What is most real? However, philosophers might also pose more practical and concrete questions such as: Is there a best way to live? Is it better to be just or unjust (if one can get away with it)? Do humans have free will?
Historically, "philosophy" encompassed any body of knowledge. From the time of Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle to the 19th century, "natural philosophy" encompassed astronomy, medicine and physics. For example, Newton's 1687 Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy later became classified as a book of physics. In the 19th century, the growth of modern research universities led academic philosophy and other disciplines to professionalize and specialize. In the modern era, some investigations that were traditionally part of philosophy became separate academic disciplines, including psychology, sociology, linguistics and economics.
Other investigations closely related to art, science, politics, or other pursuits remained part of philosophy. For example, is beauty objective or subjective? Are there many scientific methods or just one? Is political utopia a hopeful dream or hopeless fantasy? Major sub-fields of academic philosophy include metaphysics ("concerned with the fundamental nature of reality and being"), epistemology (about the "nature and grounds of knowledge its limits and validity"), ethics, aesthetics, political philosophy, logic, philosophy of science and the history of Western philosophy.
Since the 20th century, professional philosophers contribute to society primarily as professors, researchers and writers. However, many of those who study philosophy in undergraduate or graduate programs contribute in the fields of law, journalism, politics, religion, science,

business and various art and entertainment activities.

Raymund G. Macanas ERCICSSH1912116	**Slum Tourism as a Catalyst for Poverty Alleviation among the Philippine Urban Poor: Government Policies Needed**

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Abstract
Slum Tourism is one of the fastest growing tourism practices. Media mileage and advertising are the primary contributors in slum tourism's rapid growth in popularity and practice. As such, more discussions on this controversial practice ascended. The expanded popularity of slum tourism also fueled debates about the practice. Arguments in favor and against the practice of slum tourism ascended. The tourists, the locals, and the tour companies have their own distinct motivations in engaging in Slum Tourism. Tourists are primarily motivated by their internal motives for social interaction, exploration, curiosity, and the desire to make an impact. This paper intends to propose policy measures that would provide safety net, including standards and regulations, with respect to the practice of slum tourism in the Philippines. This study adopts three theoretical foundations: (a) Maslow's (1943) Hierarchy of Needs, (b) Pearce's (1991) Travel Career Ladder, and (c) Lee's (1966) Push and Pull Model. Strictly considering the economic, social, environmental, and legal aspects of the practice of slum tourism and as a result of the analysis derived from existing literature and the Philippine setting, the author suggests certain policy measures that will provide safety net for the local community, the tourists, and the local economy. These include; (a) Policy for the creation of a Destination Management Team for slum sites; (b) Policy for the creation of Guidelines that enumerate the Do's and Don'ts in slum tourism; (c) Policy for data collection, monitoring, and Evaluation; And (D) Creation Of A Policy Framework For Slum Tourism.
Keyworks: Slum Tourism, Township Tourism, Tourism Policy, Hierarchy of Needs, Travel Career Ladder, Push and Pull Model

Farhan Mohammed ERCICSSH1912117	**Crisis of Identity in Mohammed Abdulwali's they Die Strangers**

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Abstract
Mohammed Abdul Wali was a distinguished Yemeni writer. He was born in Ethiopia as a half – Yemeni, being the son of a Yemeni father and an Ethiopian mother. He was sent to study in Aden at the age of 14. He studied at the Gorky Institute in Moscow and became a communist. He devoted a considerable part of his literary work to describe the plight of the Yemeni immigrants and the fate of children born of Yemeni –African marriages. Abdul-Wali died in a plane crash in 1973.
His novella They Die Strangers is filled with the nostalgia and bitterness of an exile. It deals with the common experiences of Yemenis like himself who are caught between different cultures due to displacements caused by civil wars and labor migration. His characters include women left behind, children raised without fathers, and men returning home after years of absence. He explores the universal human condition through the eyes of the oppressed and disenfranchised and is particularly sympathetic to the plight of women. In this novel, Abdu Saeed, a Yemeni, opens a shop in Addis Ababa and dreams of returning to his wife and children in his village home as a rich man. He is unconcerned about the fate of his many illegitimate children in Ethiopia as well as the political activities of his fellow Yemeni exiles who are bent on plotting the overthrow of the monarchy in northern Yemen. Shortly before his return home, he dies in his shop from carbon monoxide poisoning caused by a defect in the oven. For the author, Abdu Saeed's death marks the end of a senseless life of individualism and irresponsibility.
My study, "Crisis of Identity in Mohammed Abdul Wali's They Die Strangers" is a close study of the characters in the novel with view to expounding the problems of two different ethnic communities and cultures depicted in it. It is also a study of the stories included in this book.

Leung Kwok Prudence	**Art Deco Architecture in Hong Kong: Theatre buildings and modern cinema heritage**

Lau **ERCICSSH1912054**	**Leung Kwok Prudence Lau** **Assistant Professor, Department of Cultural and Creative Arts, The Education University of Hong Kong** **Abstract** In the 1930s-50s, numerous new theatres opened in different districts across Hong Kong. These buildings indicate a flourishing of entertainment businesses in Hong Kong and the high demand of this form of leisure from the local society. Interestingly, most of these theatre buildings were built in the Art Deco architectural style. Most of these theatre buildings are now demolished, but a socio-history of entertainment and theatre buildings in Hong Kong are missing in academia and there is a need of repositioning in the field. This paper argues that Art Deco, a modern architectural style, can be understood as a form of entertainment and demonstration of resistance of the colonized in early twentieth century Hong Kong. The paper also aims at demonstrating that these theatre buildings are not passive objects, but rather subjects that are able to consume the dominating culture to 'self-fashion' and 'self-represent', in using postcolonial theoretical terms. Previous research has been done on Chinese cinema operators and cinema business in Hong Kong but little research has been conducted to link the architecture or urban landscape to postcolonial theories. This paper will therefore perform a two-tiered methodology. First, it will reveal the ways in which the patron, architect and the audience of the theatre buildings interacted with each other in the laying the foundation of modern cinema and entertainment history in Hong Kong. Second, the research will adopt postcolonial theory to analyse and problematize the architectures, and investigate the ways that they 'self-fashion' and 'self-represent' different identities. The study will ultimately examine the reach of Art Deco into everyday life of Hong Kong in the form of architecture and cinema, critique the dynamics between the dominated-subjugated in colonial Hong Kong, and offers a new way to study architectural heritage by emphasizing its socio-political implications. Keywords: Cultural Heritage, Modern Architecture, Art Deco, Cinema, Hong Kong
Kubilay Aktulum **ERCICSSH1912058**	**Intersemioticity and Lyrics of Songs. Some Examples** **Kubilay Aktulum** **French Department, University Hacettepe, Ankara, Turkey** **Abstract** Intertextuality is a term that is transferred to several other fields of art (painting, cinema, music etc.), apart from literature. Indeed, intertextual processes (parody, quotation, pastiche, allusion, collage etc.) find their equivalence in other artistic domains. The lyrics of songs do not escape from phenomenon of intertextuality. The lyrics of the songs contain enormously the materials of literature, cinema, music. For example, references to Lowry and Beckett are found at Hubert-Félix Thiefaine's songs. In the songs of the rapper Abd al-Malik, we find the traces of Rene Char or Saint-Exupéry. References to mythology or the Bible are very common in the lyrics of Metallica or Iron Maidon's songs, especially in the Apocalypse. We can easily expand this list. The abundance of references to other domains gives to these songs an intersemiotic aspect, which is defined as "the circulation of meaning between the different systems of signs". We want to study, in an intertextual and intersemiotic perspective, the presence of references to the Bible in the words of some singers, especially in the "Apocalypse" of Metallica. Keywords: Intersemiotics, Intersemioticity, Intertextuality, Lyrics of songs, "Apocalypse of Metallica
  Anna Rudakowska **Anna Rudakowska** **ERCICSSH1912064**	**Taiwan Cities' Diplomacy: Human Security, Legal Competence and Power** **Anna Rudakowska** **Associate Professor, Tamkang University, Taiwan, Department of Global Politics and Economics** **Pao, Cheng-Hao** **Professor, Tamkang University, Taiwan, Department of Global Politics and Economics** **Abstract**

The greatest challenge to Taiwan's foreign policy is China's resolution to marginalize the island on the global stage. Due to the ensuing absence of formal diplomatic relations and limited participation in international organizations, Taipei looks for non-traditional solutions in conduct of its foreign affairs. In this context, the growing role of the cities in the globalizing world provides alternative opportunities for the nation's diplomacy. The cooperation between the subregional governments, which bypass the sovereignty constraints, can foster new networks of connection between localities and yield major economic and cultural benefits for those involved.

The paper prepared for the conference presents the findings from the analysis of the literature on Taiwan cities' diplomacy altogether with the practitioners' assessment of this type of diplomacy. It pays particular attention to the works examining the link between the city diplomacy and human security. With respect to the perspective of the practitioners it focuses on the power and capacity of cities to conduct diplomacy. This paper constitutes a part of a greater project – a two-year study of the island paradiplomacy, which asks how Taiwanese cities respond to the global changing order and how they constitute it. It takes the local as well as international perspective on global connections of Taiwanese cities paying particular attention to the attitudes of the city partners in the European Union.

Keywords: City Diplomacy, Taiwan Cities, Paradiplomacy, Human Security, Power

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

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Maria Rebecca A. Campos
ERCICSSH1912065

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.
Beris Artan Özoran **ERCICSSH1912068**	**A New Storytelling Way of Organizations: Manifesto- A Critical Study** **Beris Artan Özoran** **Ankara University, Faculty of Communication** **Abstract** We made up of stories. Since we were born, we were surrounded by stories. We grew up with fairy tales, we tell stories on buses, dinner tables, on the phone talking with our friends and also we listen to stories every day from different sources. It is really hard to think about our lives without stories. Stories disseminate emotions and helps to bound people. Brands also, recognize the power of storytelling. Because of the rising competition among brands, they started to use "storytelling" to differentiate from others. Scholars working on "postmodern culture" points out a shift in consumer-brand relations. They said the rational bound in consumption relations was untied. It means that people are no longer consuming based on rational thoughts instead, they are consuming by their emotions. They are buying a good based on its "meaning" formed by communication strategies of the brand. This makes "storytelling" more important than before. One can see the increase of stories spreading by brands. In addition to that, a new way of storytelling occurred. Some brands are using manifestos in their communication campaigns. A manifesto is "a written statement declaring publicly intentions, motives, or views of the issuer" (www.webster.com). Manifestos have revolutionist characteristics. Therefore, it is expected that brands which use manifesto storytelling have a statement and a revolutionary idea. The aim of this article is to analyze Dove's Real Strength and Real Beauty, Diesel's "be stupid", Axe's "Boys do Cry", Nike's "Find Your Greatness", Levi's "Go Forth" Manifestos by using critical discourse analysis. It is found that all the manifestos have common characteristics that point out "postmodern culture". The manifestos analyzed in this article has features of "postmodern culture" like spectacle, juxtaposition of opposites, individualisation, modular identity and fragmentation. Keywords: Storytelling, Manifesto, Brand, Postmodern Culture
Deniz Celiker **ERCICSSH1912089** **+** **Murat Celiker** **ERCICSSH1912089**	**Pictorial Borrowing in the Process of Poster Design** **Deniz Celiker** **Fine Arts Faculty, University of Suleyman Demirel, Isparta, Turkey** **Murat Celiker** **Fine Arts Faculty, University of Suleyman Demirel, Isparta, Turkey** **Abstract** Poster design involves using letters, writings and images in the form of a sign which contains meaningful messages. To put it another way, a poster is a fictional narrative. Thus, this fictionality essentially appeals to the eye. When we think of the direct relation between the ability to see and the perception, the pleasure aspect of a design, which contains many parameters such as culture, education, sex etc., is not of primary importance. A poster is designed by a certain creator for a certain audience at a certain time and space. Therefore, it may be assessed as a means of communication; In Saussure's words, every poster, is interpreted as something which conveys a message, it is seen a system of signs. In this way, a poster is transformed into a discourse.

A Comparative Study on the Support of Insurgency and Counterinsurgency on the People of Jammu and Kashmir its Origin and Development

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ERCICSSH1912103

Abstract
Kashmir the northern most provinces of the federal democratic India and during the partition of the land during AD 1947, the princely State of Jammu and Kashmir got a grave problem regarding it's joining to India or the new born Country Pakistan. Pakistan and the Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir both were and are Muslim populated and that was the main point, on which Jinnah emphasized. He demanded Jammu and Kashmir State to join to Pakistan but the ruler of then Jammu and Kashmir, Hari Singh wanted a free Kashmir or rather confused what to do. In the whirlwind of confusion, the situation became so volatile because rejecting the Standstill Agreement with Kashmir, Pakistan attacked Kashmir and the ruler of the Princely State asked the then Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru to help to save Kashmir from Pakistani invasion. Nehru helped instead of joining Kashmir to India.
That was the debut. Pakistan is still encouraging the people of Kashmir against India to become a part of Pakistan because both of their religion is same – Islamism. There was a separatist tendency among a part of the people of Kashmir who observed Jamaat-e-Ulema-e-Hind. The separatist mentality transformed into separatist terrorism to insurgency during the 1980s. The genesis and growth of terrorist groups is not a new one. However it became volatile from 1980s onwards. The government of India took the measure of counterinsurgency to dissolve insurgency. Situation became more volatile because the innocent people die in those measures taken by the government.
Some big question arise here that what the people of Kashmir want? They want freedom from India, joining with Pakistan or remain a state of India? Do they support terrorism or the government of India? What is the role of religion behind this? The essay tries to answer these questions with a new finding.
Keywords – Kashmir, Militancy, Counterinsurgency, Pakistan, Tibet, China

Duygu Celayir
ERCICSSH1912120

Capacity, Planning and Efficiency Variances in Organizations: A Model Suggestion

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Abstract
Changing business and market conditions, advances in information technology, and increased competitive pressure have now forced organizations to change. In an environment with competitive pressures, organizations are able to survive and use their limited resources more effectively. Today, organizations' sustainability in harsh competition environments is only possible with their usage of sources in an optimal way. Managers; In order to take necessary measures against rapidly changing environmental and economic conditions, to increase the success of their systems and to increase their efficiency by using their resources more efficiently, they have to implement different methods and approaches. Capacity and efficiency of organizations is evaluated as an indicator in determining the usage of sources as raw materials and supplies, work force, machinery and energy to what extent. However, while targeting efficiency, many organizations did not consider controls and assessments on productivity, and as the resulting deviations/variances could not be determined, the organizations faced incorrect planning decisions. The situation caused by the lack of supervision / control over capacity and efficiency forced organizations to be more effective in this regard. In this study, a model has been suggested for determining efficiency variances, the usage of capacity, energy and work force based upon machinery in organizations. The model contributes to more efficient planning of organizations by providing control in efficiency.
Keywords: Efficiency, Planning, Capacity

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- 2nd London – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 September 2019

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- 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

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- 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

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

- 6th Dubai – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17-18 February 2020

- 2020 – International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), February 18-19, Dubai

- Melbourne – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 03-04 March 2020

- 2020 – IInd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), March 04-05, Melbourne