



## **CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

Hong Kong– International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH),

24-25 September 2019

24-25 September 2019

## **CONFERENCE VENUE**

Grand View Hotel, 88 Chun Yeung St, North Point, Hong Kong

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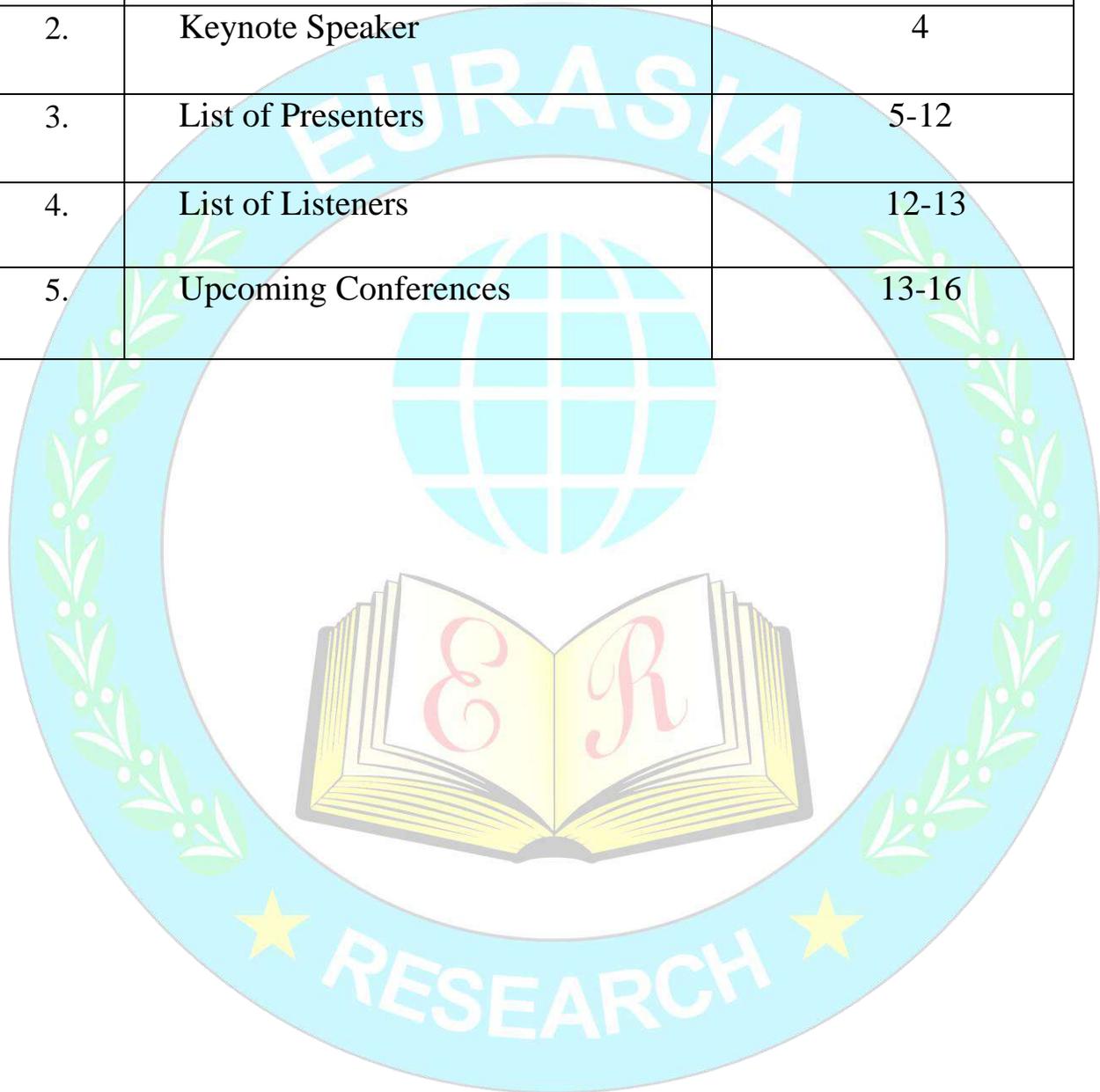
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**Table of Content:**

S. No.	Particulars	Page Numbers
1.	Preface	3
2.	Keynote Speaker	4
3.	List of Presenters	5-12
4.	List of Listeners	12-13
5.	Upcoming Conferences	13-16



**Preface:**

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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Dr WANG Lixun**

**Associate Dean, Faculty of Humanities, Education  
University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong**

**Topic: Trilingual Education in Hong Kong: Issues and  
Implications**

Dr WANG Lixun is Associate Dean of the Faculty of Humanities in the Education University of Hong Kong. His research interests include corpus linguistics, computer-assisted language learning, multilingual education, and English-Chinese translation studies. He has published 4 books, over 40 journal articles/book chapters, and also a translated novel. His recent book ‘Trilingual Education in Hong Kong Primary Schools’ was published by Springer in 2019. He and his colleagues won Silver Medal at the 47th International Exhibition of Inventions Geneva in 2019, for the excellence of the project “Educational Linguistics 2.0 – The use of Corpora in Language Teaching”.

## **PRESENTERS**



**Soham Das**  
ERCICSSH1920051

**Europe: A lesson on cultural inclusivity for the world?**

**Soham Das**  
Presidency University, Kolkata

### **Abstract**

Europe has immigrants from various parts of the world and of different ethnicities coming and settling there. Europe survived the huge Syrian crisis refugee influx in spite of some initial hiccups. It handled the culture shock and assimilated to a large extent the refugees into the mainstream life at least socially. Countries like Germany took huge number of refugees and handled it fairly well. Europe has risen above the hatred and irrational vengeance for the minorities. They have conflict and hatred in order to keep everything peaceful and on check. The football teams of leading European nations like France, Belgium or Italy have a large number of players from the racial minorities. There is presently a lot of cultural diversity in Europe. In art and sports, ethnicity is not a barrier anymore. To some extent the mixed bag inclusive culture has become the prevalent culture of Europe. This may not be, however, any inclusivity at all but a mere legacy of the colonial past, seasoned with repentance. The inclusivity portrayed in Europe is highly superficial. The sensitivity has not percolated to all sections of the European society. Equal opportunities for racial and ethnic minorities should be provided. Language plays a major role in the integration and assimilation of people from Africa, Asia or Latin America in Europe. This is due to the colonial history of the lands or nations from which these people come. This paper shall study the contemporary notions and manifestations of cultural inclusivity in Europe. It shall also examine the nuances and latent realities of racial inclusivity in Europe.

**Keywords: Europe, Cultural Inclusivity, Cultural Diversity, Society, Migration**

**Victor Sherwin  
Galangam**  
ERCICSSH1920052

**Level of Awareness on Academic Freedom and The  
Performance of Faculty**

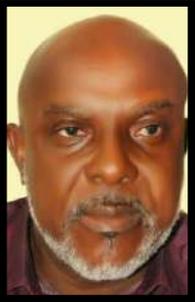
**Victor Sherwin G. Galangam**  
Pangasinan State University, Philippines

**Roderick L. Calaguio**  
Pangasinan State University, Philippines

**Emmerson A. Canuel**  
Pangasinan State University, Philippines

### **Abstract**

Academic freedom as an idea and training has experienced some advancement in the course of the only remaining century through an assortment of occasions and court cases in which the expression has been articulated and goals unfurled, and this frequently has including court activity at the exceptionally most abnormal amount. Through the majority of that what is clear is that Academic Freedom exists, as one would think, inside the scholarly setting and as a feature of the benefit of all and to facilitate the benefit of everyone. It exists as a privilege dependent on the high esteem put by society on the requirement for learning and truth and for the dispersal and transmission of that information and truth. Ordinarily, residency is related with scholarly opportunity however residency is basically and only an instrument to accommodate what is of essential esteem, and that is for the creation and dispersal of learning and truth. Descriptive method of research was utilized in the study. Simple random sampling was used, so that size n is produced by a scheme which ensures that each subgroup of the population of size n has an equal probability of being chosen as the sample. It is the most appropriate method to use to answer the specific problems in this study. With such characteristics, this method of research is the most appropriate to use in this study since it intends to determine the faculty's level of awareness of their academic freedom and its relationship to their performance. It is scoped and delimited in Pangasinan State University, Urdaneta Campus which is situated at Urdaneta City, Pangasinan for the academic year 2018-2019.

<p><b>Muhammad Ala Uddin</b> ERCICSSH1920053</p>	<p><b>Keywords: Awareness of Academic Freedom, Performance of Faculty</b></p> <p><b>Slavery, Sex and Remittance: Exploring the Plight of the Bangladeshi Women Migrants in the Middle East</b></p> <p><b>Muhammad Ala Uddin</b> Anthropology, University of Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Since the 1980s, migration for overseas employment has been an effective livelihood strategy of the Bangladeshi people. Like their male counterparts, the women migrants have substantial contribution to the national economy and their families. With the increased opportunities in low-skilled and unskilled jobs, the women's migration has rapidly been increased recently in some Middle Eastern countries (e.g. KSA, UAE, Jordan, Yemen and Oman). Confined at workplaces like slaves, they, however, face various hostile situations, including violence and exploitation by their 'masters'. Given the dearth of proper research attention on the problem, this paper aims to shed light on the lives and working situations of the women migrants most of who encountered slavery and sexual violence in the Middle East. In order to explore the 'slave-master' relationship, by employing both qualitative and quantitative methods, I conducted empirical research in two districts of Bangladesh in 2017. It finds, the women migrants have largely been involved in unskilled jobs as domestic aide, cook, cleaner, and nanny. Apart from poverty as the main reason, there are cases evident where women migrate to escape the depressed social conditions (e.g. divorce, disputes, violence, and insecurity). Religious similarity (i.e. Islam) also plays a significant role in choosing the Middle Eastern countries. Conversely, they are often subjected to inhumane torture, sexual violence, and denied salaries by their employers. Faced several forms of harassment, most of the women migrants' further escape their host countries and continue disgraceful lives in Bangladesh. Thus, their plights never end with escaping and/or flying. Given the unchanged fate of the hapless women, to ensure the secured working environment in the overseas, this paper urges the necessity of legal safeguard, and life-skill training for the women migrants.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Women, Migrants, Poverty, Remittance, Slavery, Sex</b></p>
 <p><b>Victor Ukaogo</b> ERCICSSH1920054</p>	<p><b>Green Economy, Climate Change and Security: Analysis of Herdsmen-Farmer Crisis in Contemporary Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Professor Victor Ukaogo, PhD</b> Department of History and International Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Emmanuel Ugochukwu Ekemezie</b> Department of History and International Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>More than ever before, the dangers associated with climate change has become more evident and impactful in all societies across the globe in the contemporary era. The dilemma results from natural occurrences to human-induced manifestations; all pointers to the depth and impact on human lives. The present study examines the nexus between desertification of northern Nigeria that harbors 98% of herdsmen in the country and conflicts with farmers on account of the search for arable land for grazing. The continued pattern of migration of the Fulani herdsmen from the North to other parts of the South is a clear manifestation of the pervasive impact of climate change in the region. Thus, the clashes between herdsmen and farmers is presently threatening inter-group relations especially in the middle belt; aggravating ethnic, religious and political tensions across the country. The security conundrum into which this dilemma has put the country manifest as one sore thumb requiring surgical intervention before a possible conflagration that could unbundle the Lugardian architecture of 1914. This paper, contributing to the debate on climate change, green economy and security adopts a qualitative approach in methodology and with a historical narrative model for its analysis by utilizing both primary and secondary sources of data. It concludes that governments across the region especially sahelian West Africa must positively engage themselves to proffer a joint response to the malaise in the land. It specifically tasked the Nigerian state to be proactive in environmental policies that could curb rise in bloody conflicts in the land.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Green Economy, Climate Change, Herdsmen, Farmer, Security</b></p>



Anisa Dwi Istiningrum  
ERCICSSH1920055

**The Role of Jawi Wetan Christian Church (GKJW) on Handling Social Deviations in Sidoasri Village**

Anisa Dwi Istiningrum  
Departement of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Science, University of Gadjah Mada,  
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

**Abstract**

This research purposed to explain the role of Jawi Wetan Christian Church on handling the social deviations of GKJW congregation in Sidoasri Vilage, Sumbermanjing Wetan District, Malang Regency. Structural functionalism theory by Robert K Merton is applied to do this research. Structural functionalism explained that structure can not adapt functionally in the society in particular condition. Sometimes, the structure could be applied in the dysfunction condition, but it is still maintained by the society. There are five types of adaptation according to Merton that is conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, and rebellion. Dysfunction occurred due to incompatibility between the goal and the way to reach the goal. Furthermore, this type of research is qualitative with a case study approach. The results show that social deviations that occurred in Sidoasri Village are theft, gambling, free sex, drug and drunkenness. GKJW did an adaptation in order to handle this social deviations. The adaptation is applied by having care community for HIV/AIDS, doing a counter HIV AIDS march, biblical understanding, and special guidance. The ways carried out by the GKJW followed the way desired by the GKJW congregation, although this was contrary to the goal of GKJW that actually wanted to handle all cases of social deviations. In this case, GKJW seems to agree with cultural goal and way to achieve the goal desired by the GKJW congregation. This form of adaptation can be classified as a type of ritualism dysfunction. This is done so that GKJW is still accepted by the congregation, so that a harmonious relationship is still created.

**Keywords :** Social Deviations, GKJW Role, Ritualism Dysfunction

Temitope Yetunde  
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ERCICSSH1920056

**Beyond the Failing Justice System: The Emerging Confluence of Mob Justice and the Social Media In Nigeria**

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**Abstract**

The phenomenal frequency of mob attacks on suspects of varying offences in Nigeria has progressed from being local concerns among the justice dispensation stakeholders and within the Nigeria communities. The social media is evolving as instrumental triggers of jungle justice and have consequently situated jungle justice as not only a global issue but that which requires critical academic attention. The essence of this research is to expound the evolving journalistic functions of the social media as projectors of actions and reactions of the mob and extra-judicial activities. The paper examines the social news channel, the nature of the news agents, the contents (mob attacks) and the effects of these contents on the users. (Social) Media Effect theory was employed to justify the relationship between media and mob justice. The cognitive process model of the media effect theory provides elaborate bases that define the accessibility principles. These are the principles that focus on the social media effects on users and how the media have evolved as propagators of mob outbreaks. Netnography is used to obtain information by sending unstructured questions to social media users on online platforms and the data obtained were qualitatively analysed. Findings from the research establish that the social media is an extension of the street mob and enabler of mob justice.

**Word count:** 209

**Key word:** Mob Justice, Mob, Social Media, Justice System

Moira Sales  
ERCICSSH1920058

**ABC's of Online Dating**

Danielle Marie Peralta  
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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Xian Nicole Baguitan</b> Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, San Juan La union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Moira Sales</b> Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, San Juan La union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Martin Mari Salas</b> Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, San Juan La union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Karl Mikhail Delavin</b> Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, San Juan La union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Daniel Martin Obong</b> Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, San Juan La union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The main focus of this research named “the ABC’s of Online Dating” was pertained towards the teenagers’ views and relationship with online dating. For answering the statement of the problem, the dimensions of online dating had included love, time, accessibility and communication. The concept of love was defined as a fun influence of support and trust, time was a struggle for long-distanced partners yet they found time to manage and prioritize, and accessibility and communication were related to online dating from the apps technology had given them that led to a growing communication between many lovers. The impacts of online dating towards teens were comprised of how aware they had become with the challenges of dating online, and how they were benefited with the support through difficulties. The lived experiences of the participants involved in online dating specified how they went through many labors of building trust and opening up to people, as well their conflicts and their opinions on how they felt towards this topic. In conclusion, the dimensions of online dating were love, time, accessibility, and communication. The impacts of online dating towards the teens interviewed are how they had become more aware of difficulties in relationship building and how they had been benefited with support and comfort, and the lived experiences of the said teens vary from being fun, hard, useful, or opposed. A recommendation for teenagers involved in online dating was to balance one’s focus in their online relationship and personal priorities like studies, and etc.</p>
<p>Melanio Leal ERCICSSH1920061</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Contextualizing Laudato si in the Philippines: Environmental Problem in Purok 1A, Hapay na Mangga, Barangay Dolores, Taytay, Rizal</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Melanio Leal</b> Theology and Religious Education Department, Theology Department, De La Salle University, San Beda, University, Manila, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Pope Francis’ encyclical Laudato Si’ comes at a time of re-thinking the global development. The United Nations’ (UN) Millennium Development Goals have now run their course, achieving moderate success. With the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UN has established the development path for the next 15 years. Today, the world’s people are facing complex and interrelated problems: long-term problems never resolved and mounting, such as the rise of new threats connected to biotechnologies, genetics, Internet and modern communication devices; and old and new health threats that often catch us unaware and inadequately prepared. As Pope Francis explains, everything is deeply interrelated. It underlines that every one can do something for our common home. In response to this call, each diocese of the church in the Philippines, in collaboration with other faiths and civil society organizations like the Non-governmental Organization (NGO), the Institutional Community Involvement Center (ICIC) of different Colleges</p>

and Universities, can plan to educate and mobilize communities to protect the environment and the threatened resources and species in the area.

Though *Laudato Si'* explicitly speaks of spirituality only in the last chapter, the whole encyclical is distinctively about an integrative eco-spirituality based on an integral ecology that links labor and technological and social development with care for creation and the diversity of life forms and cultures, and with a special concern for the poor and the vulnerable. However, missing from the literature are investigations designed to understand the relationship between *Laudato si'* and its concrete application to a specific community in the Philippines. The environmental pollution is a global issue and is causing widespread problems around the world, this study, with regard to current situation, intends to provide solutions to existing problems. For this purpose, the research has been carried out with the aim of investigating the care for the environment, particularly the water system (creek, river and falls) in Purok 1A, Hapay na Mangga, Barangay Dolores, Taytay, Rizal, Phillipines. This study will hopefully bring help to the residents in living out the spirit of proper environmental care.

*Laudato si* (2015) is a landmark encyclical in the teachings of the Catholic Church concerning the environment. While the Church has issued encyclicals before on social teaching, and briefly mentioned the environment in previous encyclicals, this is the first time that social teaching has been put deeply into the context of an encyclical devoted primarily to the environment. This calls for a reassessment of the peoples' perceptions on how they care for the environment in the Philippine context. A case study was conducted in a rural area near Metro Manila in the Province of Rizal. This paper reports the views of 47 respondents (N=47) from Purok 1A, Hapay na Mangga, Barangay Dolores, Taytay, Rizal, Philippines, aged from 18 to 60 years old. The Descriptive results of statistics and thematic analyses of respondents' responses were based on the Care for the Environment Scale (CES) developed by the researcher in this study. The CES revealed significant differences in the perceptions of the respondents about how they care for their environment. This case study illustrates how this research can be used to inform all the people to initiate programs based on the ethics of care and the encyclical *Laudato si*.

**Keywords:** *Laudato Si*, environment, care, CES.



**Pranab Barua**  
ERICSSH1920062

**“Citizen Without Frontiers”: The Deconstruction of Identity Through Political & Religious Context in Bangladesh**

**Pranab Barua**  
Mahaculalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Thailand

**Abstract**

The term “Citizen without Frontiers” was introduced by Engin F, Isin. This paper is an analysis of Engin F. Isin’s notion and its applicability between two country borders where struggle occurs over political and religious issues. I elected Bangladesh for these clarifications as it is currently experiencing a political issue on the Indian and Bangladesh borders, and a religious issue in Bangladesh. Isin presented the idea of “citizen without frontiers” as a pragmatic notion. It is a new approach in the definition of citizenship, particularly after universalism and cosmopolitanism, but how far is this idea pragmatic?

This paper will first attempt to clarify Isin’s notion of citizenship as political subjectivity in relationship to India and Bangladesh. Secondly, it will analyze Isin’s approach to citizenship regarding the Buddhist-Hindu-Muslim relationship at Sylhet in Bangladesh. Thirdly, a critique is provided regarding Isin’s concept of ‘citizen without frontiers’ using Derrida’s deconstruction approach. This examination is identical with the religious and secular schools of thought; therefore, two cases are presented representing secularism, I have selected a political case regarding TV reports on the Bangladesh and India border sides; representing the religious dimension, I have selected the case of the Sylhet Buddhist-Hindu-Muslim temple & mosque issue. In conclusion, I will argue that Isin’s theory “citizen without frontiers” is pragmatic in some aspects but as a whole it is theoretical and ideological.

**Keywords:** Citizen Without Frontiers, India-Bangladesh National Identity, the Buddhist-Hindu-Muslim Religious Identity, Deconstruction

**Luhao Li**  
ERICSSH1920069

**The analysis of the contribution of luck in the uprising and downfall of Oda Nobunaga in Japanese Sengoku Jidai**

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Luhao Li</b> Student of History, Georgetown Preparatory School, North Bethesda, U.S.A</p> <p>Despite the attention that is given to the ways that actors intentionally try to shape world events luck has always played a substantial role in history. Many historical figures experienced victory or defeat as the result of incalculable events that either favor or subvert their intentions. Luck is immaterial to the development of history. At best, it is tangential. While one cannot dispute the intention of historical actors, the fact remains that history is often the product of circumstances that could neither be controlled nor predicted. For the purpose of this paper, which intends to show how marital prowess and strategic thinking alone are not always enough to stave off the debilitating hand of fortune, I will turn to Oda Nobunaga, one of the lords in the Warring States period in Japan. During this period, the struggle to unite Japan under the guidance of a single ruler was fought amidst a complex set of constantly realigning alliances. While these alone can tell us something about how history is made, the ungraspable element of luck that suffused this period speaks to the broader historical reality that forms that subject of this essay. Sengoku Jidai, or the Warring States Period in Japan (1467-1603) , marked the era during which great feudal lords fought each other for control of Japan. Many talented people, each of whom possessed the apparent abilities to unify the country, were born in this period. And yet, despite the almost surfeit of ability, most failed, some because of horrible betrayals, others because of sudden deaths or unforeseeable alterations of fortune. Among the gifted figures of this period, Tokugawa Ieyasu emerged as the winner. During Sengoku Jidai, the rise and fall of so many figures made the enterprise of acquiring and sustaining power extremely complicated</p>
<p><b>Dalmacito A. Cordero Jr.</b> ERCICSSH1920059</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Online Pornography Addiction among Millennials: Causes, Effects and Intervention</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dalmacito A. Cordero Jr.</b> De La Salle University, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The advancement in technology which gave genesis to the booming of various platforms of social media created not only positive effects but at the same time detrimental ones, such as the decline of values among the millennials. While it is true that there was indeed a very rapid transfer of information which made interconnectedness and collaboration easier, this same development also brought a quick downfall of moral values among the young ones, most especially, since many of them were immersed and got addicted with online pornography. Online pornography is considered as one of the evil causes of moral decline among youth at present. The task of this paper therefore, is to present the causes and effects of online pornography to our youth based on the testimonies of self-confessed porn addicts which were taken from selected blogs and other personal websites. From these confessions, substantial and relevant content of curriculum for educational institutions, through its humanities and social sciences fields, can be formulated or highlighted for an effective intervention. This recommendation benefits not only the problematic millennials and the school but the whole society in general. <b>Keywords:</b> Addiction, Liberal arts, Moral values, Online pornography, Social media</p>
<p><b>Kurnia Arofah</b> ERCICSSH1920067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Communication Culture of Sangiran World Heritage Site Society : An Ethnography Study</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kurnia Arofah</b> Department of Communication Studies, University of Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Basuki Agus Suparno</b> Department of Communication Studies, University of Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Sangiran site in Indonesia, is one of world conservation sites listed by Unesco in 1996 in which many scholars and students give an attention to study the human evolution there, or tourists come to get a unique experience in archeological site. Problem arise when the development of the site expected by residents, contradict over the conservation principle of an archaeological site. Current solutions on</p>

the site's conservation become grievance by the residents who feel that the conservation only concerns to fossils and sites, yet neglecting the existence of resident who has been living for long time in Sangiran area. This research use ethnography of communication methods to explore how communication culture in Sangiran site affecting the conservation effort. Result from the research shows: 1. There are two main themes of messages as narration that was shared an inside and an outside among group or community in Sangiran site. First narration was talking about Mythology vs Science perception related to Sangiran Site existence. Second, theme that was related to Economy vs Conservation perception in Sangiran; 2. There are communication gap activity between Sangiran residents and some institutions that involved and interested in Sangiran and vice-versa. Therefore, prejudice, rumors and issues emerge between both sides hinder the spirit of conservation of site for the prosperity for all party related to Sangiran. In a nutshell, communication forum such as focus group discussion or public hearing needed to unite all party in Sangiran so the communication gap could be bridged.

**Keywords:** Communication culture, communication gap, conservation, cultural heritage

Basuki Agus Suparno  
ERCICSSH1920068

**Communication Culture of Sangiran World Heritage Site Society : an Ethnography Study**

**Kurnia Arofah**

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Yogyakarta, Indonesia

**Basuki Agus Suparno**

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**Abstract**

Sangiran site in Indonesia, is one of world conservation sites listed by Unesco in 1996 in which many scholars and students give an attention to study the human evolution there, or tourists come to get a unique experience in archeological site. Problem arise when the development of the site expected by residents, contradict over the conservation principle of an archaeological site. Current solutions on the site's conservation become grievance by the residents who feel that the conservation only concerns to fossils and sites, yet neglecting the existence of resident who has been living for long time in Sangiran area. This research use ethnography of communication methods to explore how communication culture in Sangiran site affecting the conservation effort. Result from the research shows: 1. There are two main themes of messages as narration that was shared an inside and an outside among group or community in Sangiran site. First narration was talking about Mythology vs Science perception related to Sangiran Site existence. Second, theme that was related to Economy vs Conservation perception in Sangiran; 2. There are communication gap activity between Sangiran residents and some institutions that involved and interested in Sangiran and vice-versa. Therefore, prejudice, rumors and issues emerge between both sides hinder the spirit of conservation of site for the prosperity for all party related to Sangiran. In a nutshell, communication forum such as focus group discussion or public hearing needed to unite all party in Sangiran so the communication gap could be bridged

**Keywords:** Communication Culture, Communication Gap, Conservation, Cultural Heritage

**Exception Clause of Sec. 375 Indian Penal Code, 1860 :- Prima Facie Violation of Human Rights**

**Anushka Miss**

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**Aniket Sahu**

Department of Legal Studies, University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun, India

**Abstract**

As per Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Sec.375) "Rape" is an offence whereby a man has sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent or when the consent is obtained through fraud, deceitful means or when the woman is of unsound mind or intoxicated. On one side where this section protects the women by providing strong punishment which would act as a deterrence, on the other hand the same section explicitly removes "Marital Rape" from the ambit of it and does not



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define it as rape, making women nothing but helpless sufferers at the hands of their spouses. Rape is a clear violation of human rights and the relationship between the sufferer and the perpetrator cannot be used as a defence in cases of rape under any circumstance. The argument that the Honorable Court puts forth is that criminalizing marital rape would destabilize the institution of marriage, this shows the presence of innate social misogyny present in our society which has led to exploitation of women at different stages of life. The exception clause of Sec. 375 is very evidently giving an upper hand to the husband and constant consent to sexual intercourse to which the wife has no option but to submit. This article is an attempt to expose the shortcomings and fallacies in the criminal justice system of India with regard to marital rape.



Frank Ka Ho Wong  
ERCICSSH1920075

**Russia's Turn to the East: Prospect of the Multipolar World?**

Frank Ka Ho Wong

Department of Social Science, Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

**Abstract**

Russia has long been an unnoticeable player in Asia until Putin's third presidential term as the Kremlin has shifted its foreign policy focus to Asia and had growing engagement with the Asia Pacific region. The Ukraine Crisis has accelerated Russia's turn to the East and had strengthened the Russian-Chinese ties, illustrated by their 30-year gas deal and the alignment between Eurasian Economic Union and the Belt and Road Initiative. The alignment remains symbolic and lacks concrete progress although the two leaders have repeatedly called for intensified cooperation. Critics suggest the growing power asymmetry among them indicates a breakup of the Russian-Chinese alliance in the long term. In preventing of overdependence to China, Russia seeks to develop relations with other Asian powers but the outcome is far from promising. Russia and Japan have made efforts in solving the Kuril Islands dispute but both sides fail to find a mutually acceptable solution. Although India is the main buyer of Russian arms, the Indian elites consider the U.S. as its most important global partner. Russian-ASEAN trade maintains at the relatively low level and Russia's commitments to the region remain rhetorical. With these developments, Russia's Asia pivot over-concentrates on China and loses independence in foreign policy. It signifies the creation of an anti-Western club that triggers a bipolar confrontation, instead of the multipolar world order advocated by the Russian Foreign Ministry.



**LISTENERS**

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## **Upcoming Conferences**

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra>

- 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
- 5th Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 March 2020
- 2020 – IIIrd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), March 26-27, Singapore
- Tokyo – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 01-02 April 2020
- 2020 – IVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), April 01-02, Tokyo
- 3rd London – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 14-15 April 2020
- 2020 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), April 15-16, London
- Berlin – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 12-13 May 2020
- 2020 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 13-14, Berlin
- 4th Kuala Lumpur – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 12-13 May 2020
- 2020 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 13-14, Kuala Lumpur
- Seoul – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 20-21 May 2020
- 2020 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 21-22, Seoul

- 3rd Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 02-03 June 2020
- 2020 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 03-04, Prague
- 6th Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 June 2020
- 2020 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 10-11, Singapore
- Paris – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 June 2020
- 2020 – XIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 09-10, Paris

