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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Ibrahim

Associate Professor at Political Science Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Bangka Belitung University, Indonesia

Topic: Political Economy of Tin Resources in Indonesia

Ibrahim is an Associate Professor at Political Science Department. He is currently working as a Faculty of Social & Political Sciences at Bangka Belitung University, Indonesia. He has completed his education from Gadjah Mada University in the Field of Philosophy & Political Science. His skill & expertise is in Political-Sociology, Political participation, citizen participation, local governance, election studies & representations.

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PRESENTERS



**Muhammad Dian
Saputra Taher
ERCICSSH1919054**

Harmony in Diversity: Mapping Multiculturalism on the Dynamics of Chinese People Life in Ketandan Yogyakarta

**Muhammad Dian Saputra
Cultural Anthropology, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada**

**Rifqi Wahyu Falah
Tourism, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada**

**Jesica Riana
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Abstract

The Ketandan area in the city of Yogyakarta as "China Town" is expected to preserve Chinese culture. As time went on, the identity of the Chinatown in Ketandan faded. The culture in Ketandan is a form of appreciation for the culture of the ethnic Chinese who have added a variety of cultural riches in Yogyakarta. The conditions in the form of acceptance and dynamics of multiculturalism need to be explored more deeply to see the extent to which ethnic Chinese are positioned in the order of community life in Yogyakarta. This study discusses the implications of the conceptual model of multiculturalism mapping based on field data that has been collected so that it can be analyzed empirically by relating diversity as well as issues related to Javanese and Chinese culture in particular or even Nusantara culture in general. The aim of this research is to analyze and explore the form of acceptance of the review of social order, the dynamics of multicultural life, and understanding of Chinese identity in the Ketandan community of Yogyakarta. This study uses an ethnographic approach through data collection in the form of interviews, observations, literature study, and documentation. Data analysis techniques through data reduction, categorization, and drawing conclusions based on multiculturalism mapping, acculturation strategies, and Social Network Analysis (SNA). The results of this study are the acceptance of the community of Ketandan Village, both from ethnic Chinese and other ethnic groups, making the blurring of the exclusivity boundaries of each culture. Ketandan village can survive and is known as the Chinatown of Yogyakarta because the village of Ketandan has a high historical value. The persistence of Chinese culture is intensively carried out in an effort to ensure that their identity is not eroded by the increasingly rapid development of the world.

Keywords: Ketandan, Multiculturalism, Acculturation, Chinese People



**Fabiola Patrycja
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ERCICSSH1919055**

Displacement Crisis in Japan the Case of Fukushima Nuclear Evacuees

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Abstract

This study is looking at the nuclear evacuees displaced in Japan due to the triple disaster of March 11, 2011 as a case in which developed states fail to address adequately their own instances of internal displacement. Owing to the lack of accurate information on the levels of radiation, the citizens of Fukushima have on average moved 4.6 times. The nuclear accident triggered two types of displacement: mandatory evacuation under the government order and voluntarily evacuation of people living outside designated evacuation zones due to the fear of radiation. The crucial weakness of the system derives from the fact that the international framework for IDPs was created with developing countries in mind, based on the assumption that developed countries had sufficient resources to handle internal displacement challenges on their own.

The objective of this study is to understand the reasons and implications of Japanese government not recognizing those uprooted by the Fukushima accident as internally displaced persons (IDPs), although 20 years ago the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement acknowledged human-made disasters. The research theme is being approached through encompassing the nexus of international

	<p>human rights and human security frameworks, emphasizing the disparity in the way Japan perceives these concepts in relation to international and domestic issues. Primary data was collected by carrying out field research in Fukushima Prefecture and conducting semi-structured interviews with the relevant authorities and the nuclear evacuees.</p> <p>During 3/11 triple catastrophe, the breakdown of belief in the nuclear power plants safety and the failure to secure humans rights of the affected population was followed by a collapse of belief in the government. The comparative study of Fukushima and Chernobyl evacuation paths would be interesting to analyze the regional variations.</p> <p>Keywords: Idps, Nuclear Evacuees, Human Rights, Human Security, Japan 3/11 Catastrophe</p>
<p>Venice Krizzia Acain ERCICSSH1919059</p>	<p>Dynamics of Rural Domestic Water Governance: A Comparative Study on Barangay Water and Sanitation Association and Barangay Local Government Unit-Managed Level Iii Water System Provisioning In Jordan and San Lorenzo, Guimaras</p> <p>Venice Krizzia P. Acain University of the Philippines Visayas, Miagao, Iloilo, Philippines 5023</p> <p>Lalaine Mae D. Canales University of the Philippines Visayas, Miagao, Iloilo, Philippines 5023</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Oachieve universal access to safe water in rural areas, rural domestic water governance posits a community-management approach to promote a more participatory model through localization and ensuring the long-term sustainability of these water systems. This study seeks to contribute to the mapping of local domestic water governance by examining the interplay of the water actors involved in the provisioning of Level III water systems in Barangay Sta. Teresa, Jordan and Barangay Suclaran, San Lorenzo in the Province of Guimaras. One is a Barangay Water and Sanitation Association (BWSA)-managed and the other is Barangay Local Government Unit (BLGU)-managed water system. The collaboration and competition resulting from the interplay of these actors in terms of solicitation, committee elections, resource mobilization, and information sharing were probed and compared. Through a multi-method comparative study of the BWSA and BLGU-managed water systems in Guimaras, it is argued that community-based organizations are more collaborative and exhibit higher level of social capital. The data and findings reveal that the delivery of BWSA-managed water system did not depend on the change of leadership in barangay local government. The results also suggest that the local ability and community's willingness to commit resources from the planning through the maintenance phases, as well as the commitment of central governments to offering technical assistance and supervision to rural communities in order to make sure that decentralized water systems are meeting the needs of the beneficiaries are crucial to solve the problems of waterlessness and water-borne diseases in rural areas.</p> <p>Keywords: Rural Water Governance, Community-Based Water Organization, Barangay Local Government Unit, Water Actors, Collaboration, Competition, Social Capital</p>
<p>Ridwan Arifin ERCICSSH1919061</p>	<p>The Quality of Government of Immigration Control at Airports: Principles, Perspectives and Practices</p> <p>Ridwan Arifin College of Business, Government, and Law Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia</p> <p>Sri Kuncoro Bawono Immigration Administration Program, Politeknik Imigrasi, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The quality of government by Rothstein and Teorell refers to the term of impartiality in the exercise of public authority which comprises an equal conduct to public administration, public choice, multiculturalism, and feminism. This multidisciplinary study examines the quality of government in immigration control at airports in Indonesia from its perspectives, principles, and practices. The result shows it has not considered the quality of government and not designed a framework or model of QoG in immigration control at airports. We propose the QoG utilizes principles of the moral law of public authority which refers to Kantianism constructivism, formalism, positivism,</p>

and rule of law. The perspectives of QoG encompass human rights, sovereignty, border integrity, international law aspects, and information systems. In practice, QoG generates positive impacts on economy, socio-culture, politics, cooperation, and national security of a country.
Keywords: Quality Of Government, Immigration Control, Kantianism Constructivism, Sovereignty, Border Integrity



Syamsu Rijal
ERCICSSH1919062

Discourse Analysis of Kajaolaliddong Pappaseng in the Formation of Student Characters in Model School in Bone District

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Abstract

To organize and improve the quality of education in South Sulawesi, the South Sulawesi Education Quality Assurance Agency, since 2016 conducted a trial to establish a model school in all districts/cities in South Sulawesi. The education program in the model school aims to strengthen the local character of Bugis-Makassar culture, Toraja, Luwu, or Massenrengpulu through the harmonization of thought and behavior of students with the support of involving government, schools, families and communities as part of the National Mental Revolution Movement (NMRM). This educational program aims to provide and strengthen the character of student morality through harmonization of heart, feeling, thought and body through understanding the Bugis Makassar Local Values with the support of public involvement and cooperation between the Government, school, family and society.

This study uses discourse analysis methods to strengthen the local values of students in model schools in Bone district. Several simulation of character implementation models were tested to be applied. There are four simulation models applied, namely: habituation; study time; strengthening of values; and extra curricular. However, to apply the method of discourse analysis in strengthening character education, it was applied only to 2 simulation models, namely on habituation and extra-curricular activities.

In this habituation activity, Character Education Strengthening is carried out through Habit Activities, including: starting the day with the Flag Ceremony (Monday), Apple morning with National Songs, and praying together. Reading the local values of non-lesson books about Lontara is complemented by folklore about 15 minutes of learning. Whereas for the Character Strengthening Program extra-curricular activities fit the interests and talents of students under the guidance of the teacher/trainer by involving parents and the community. The forms of activity are in the form of Recitation/Religious Activities, Scouts, Youth Red Cross, Arts, Languages and Youth Scientific Work, Journalism, and Sports. In these 2 model simulations, stories about Kajaolaliddong as a character can present moral messages for students in model schools. This research is located in a model school in Bone district, namely SD Inpres 10/73 Bajoe, Tanete Riattang Timur District.

The results showed that the model school students were very enthusiastic about recognizing and exploring the values of local wisdom with the method of discourse analysis compared to other methods that had been applied before. Through the method of discourse analysis, teachers and students in the model school can find at least five character values, namely: Honesty; Work ethic; Mutual cooperation; Determination, and Courage.

The value of honesty is found in the conversation of Kajaolaliddong -Arumpone: Ajak muala waramparang narekko taniya waramparammu; Ajak muala aju ripasanré narekko tania iko pasanréi; Ajak muala aju riwetta wali narekko taniya iko mpettai (Don't take things that are not yours; Don't take wood that is propped up if you don't lean on it; Don't take the wood in the base if it's not you who put it down)

The work ethic values found in the example include: Pura babbara sompekku, Pura gucciri gulingku, Ulebbirenni tellenngé na towalié (My land has grown, my steering wheel has been installed, I chose to sink rather than return to the mainland)

The value of mutual cooperation appears in the example text *Rebba sipatokkong, maliq siparappé, malilu sipakaingeq* (Enforce each other, drift to one another, pulling up instead of pulling down, making mistakes warning each other, remind you of the truth until you realize the mistake)
The value of determination is obtained from an understanding of *Tellu riyala toddok: Getteng, Lempu, Ada tongeng* (There are three things that can be used as a benchmark, namely: Steadfastness, Honesty, and Correct Speech)
While the value of courage appears in *seppuloi wawangenna seuwana jana. Jajini asera decenna. Iyanaro nariyaseng maja seddi-é nasabak matei. Naé topellorenng-é maté muto.* (There are ten markers of courage, one that is less than perfect. Then nine goodness is born, while the coward will eventually die)
Keywords: Strengthening Character Education; Local Cultural Values; Discourse Analysis; Kajaolaliddong Philosophical Value



Syamsidar Murad
ERCICSSH1919063

The Next Generation Learning Model and the Formation of English Language Competency of State Office Vocational School Students in Makassar

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Abstract

Indonesia has become part of the ASEAN Economic Community (MEA), which opens up huge opportunities for workers to compete in Asian countries. To approve that, the Indonesian government has requested the Indonesian National Work Competency Standards (SKKNI) and fulfills the stipulation of the Indonesian National Qualification Framework (KKNI). For Vocational High School students, they are required to meet standards at Level 2. If vocational students are not given adequate skills and competencies, then if they do not continue their education to the next level, it is certain that the vocational high school alumni will not be accommodated in the world of work.

To ensure the management and development of students who will become workers in an organization can be carried out with rules that really require organizational capacity and capability in achieving an effective, it is necessary to have administrative and responsible office administrators who are competent in their fields. This standard of competence must be mastered by vocational school office students. If in accordance with the competency agreement, five elements of competence are needed, which are in accordance with stakeholder needs, namely community needs, workforce needs, professional needs, future generation needs (vision), and scientific needs.

One of the biggest capitals that must be approved by students in office high vocational schools is special competence. In observing and reviewing the documentation carried out, it was found data that contained many students who had to go through remedials in an effort to improve their English values. This research introduces the Next Generation Learning model to help learning English for Office Vocational School students in Makassar City.

The method used to examine the application of this model NGL is classroom action research, which is carried out collaboratively with teachers in the field of English studies. The design of Kemmis and Teggart which consists of several stages, namely: planning, implementation and observation, and reflection was used in this study.

Vocational high school students are expected to meet English learning competency standards, which is Communicating oral and written by using the appropriate, complete and accurate variety made in each lesson. To achieve this standard, students must be trained in listening, speaking, reading and writing.

In teaching materials used in State Vocational Schools in Makassar, the teacher has agreed to apply 5 competencies well, namely: 1) Competence in following the language that is realized in mastering four skills supported, namely listening, speaking, reading, and writing; 2) Linguistic competence (language) that is realized in the ability to apply and understand grammar, vocabulary,

pronunciation, and spelling in the text correctly; 3) Sociocultural competencies that are manifested in the ability to approve messages correctly and in accordance with socio-cultural activities related to communication; 4) Competency strategies to fit the needs and skills needed; and 5) Discourse competency that replaces the ability to apply no-no language, such as pronouns, conjunctions, organizes text so that it is easier to understand, and can support the structure of conversations, such as opening conversation, changing topics in conversation activities.
Keywords: Competency Policy, Work Competency Standard, Next Generational Learning Model, Second Language Acquisition



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Motivation for The Involvement of Terrorist Group Members in Terrorist Organizations (Case Study: Former Member of the Terror Group)

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Abstract

This research was motivated by the phenomenon of the increasing number of members of terror groups, supporters of ISIS, the number of people who want to join the jihad in the land of Syam, those who approve the application Islamic law, and using violence or radical actions. The purpose of this study was to identify the motivation of the involvement of terror group members in terrorism organizations such as motivation to enter terror groups and the factors that influence terror group members so that they are loyal and willing to engage in terrorist organizations. In addition, this study also aimed to provide corrections and suggestions for the BNPT deradicalization program. This research used qualitative data analysis techniques that use motivational theories such as Maslow's need and ERG Alderfer's theory. Data sources used were primary and secondary data sources. Primary data obtained through direct interviews with four members of the terror group, while secondary data was obtained through literature study. The results showed that there were many motivations or factors of terror group members to be involved in terrorism organizations, namely defending Muslims, applying Islamic law, upholding the Islamic state, baiat (sacred promises), family or close friend factors, and indoctrination. So the relevant parties both government agencies, NGOs, the community, parents to play an active role in the development of children ranging from elementary school to go to college to prevent indoctrination with deviant notions and prevent entry into terror groups.

Keywords: Motivation, Terror Group, Terrorism, Deradicalization



Muhammad Bahar Akkase Teng
ERCICSSH1919065

Discourse Analysis of Kajaolaliddong Pappaseng in The Formation of Student Characters in Model School in Bone District

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Keywords: Strengthening Character Education; Local Cultural Values; Discourse Analysis; Kajaolaliddong Philosophical Value



**Ivoletti Merlina
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The Implementation of Marketing Strategy for Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs) of Coconut Furniture In the Regency of Tomohon, North Sulawesi, Indonesia

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Coconut timber based furniture in Tomohon, North Sulawesi is increasingly challenged by the presence of other types of furniture made up of plastic, rattan and various types of hardwood. In spite of its highly sophisticated material's quality where most timber from this region has a high density property, the coconut lumber furniture industry has been continuously flooded with the shifting of market demand to a more practical type of furniture. This has forced the SMEs for Coconut furniture to strategize not only to survive but at the same time to capture new markets. The research is a multi year study where the first year was focused on assessing the firm's internal environment of which its strengths and weaknesses were revealed and its external environment where the opportunities and threats were identified. This step was followed up by developing an 8 (eight) model of draft strategy to be implemented by the SMEs. Using the combination of IFE, EFE, Space Matrix, SWOT Matrix and QSPM (Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix) on 92 respondents, the proposed models are tested in the second year. By applying Confirmatory Factor Analysis, the measured models are significantly confirmed.</p> <p>Keywords: Small And Medium Enterprise, Competitive Strategy, Coconut Furniture</p>
<p>Yanuar Kartika Sari ERCICSSH1919068</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Clean, Effective and Democratic Governance to realize Sustainable Development in Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yanuar Kartika Sari Directorate General, Ministry of Home Affairs, Republic of Indonesia, Institute Government and Home Affairs, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Indonesia is a country in Southeast Asia which is the largest archipelagic country in the world consisting of 17,504 islands, a population of 270,054,853 million in 2018, Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world. Indonesia's economy in 2017 as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices reached Rp. 13,588.8 trillion and GDP per capita reached Rp. 51.89 million or US \$ 3,876.8. The form of Government of the Constitutional Republic applied in Indonesia has the character of government held by the President as head of government which is limited by the constitution as well as a democratic system of government. The government is committed to building clean, effective, democratic and trusted governance. The Government gives priority to restoring public confidence in democratic institutions by continuing the consolidation of democracy through the reform of party system, election and representative institutions. The Indonesian government must be able to realize transparency in governance, and open public participation. So that to realize this the Government must be present to provide public services in accordance with the minimum service standards for the community accordingly. Law Number 25 of 2009 to increase the trust of the community. The Regional Government must also be present to realize the service in accordance with Law Number 23 of 2014. Mandatory Government Affairs relating to basic services which subsequently become a type of minimum service standards consists of Health Education, Public Works and Spatial Planning, Public Housing and residential areas, order public and community protection, Social. Not only this but also services for the vulnerable must also be considered, because they have the same right to receive the service. If a clean, effective and democratic government can be done through Public Services according to Minimum Service Standards, SDGs will be achieved. As we know that Indonesia has supported the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The government has shown strong commitment and taken initial action, including linking most of the SDGs targets and indicators into the national medium-term development plan (RJPMN), following up strong convergence between the SDGs, the nine presidential priority agenda "Nawa Cita" and the Medium Term Development Plan National (RPJMN). Signing of Presidential Regulation no. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by President Jokowi in July 2017 is a major milestone, which sets out the structure and mechanisms of national SDGs governance for planning, budgeting, financing, monitoring and reporting. Given the national structure, Indonesia's success in achieving SDGs relies heavily on three main factors: Acceleration, Financing and Inclusion that should be a priority for 2018 and the coming years.</p> <p>Keywords: Government, Clean, Effective, Democratic, Public Service, SDGs</p>
<p>Shane Anneke Pangemanan</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Factors that influence Consumer Decisions in Purchasing Books at Gramedia Bookstore Manado</p>

ERCICSSH1919069

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Abstract

Today's development in a variety of businesses is very tight, including businesses in the form of bookstores where books are a long-term communication tool that is needed for many people and many circles. Seeing the increasingly fierce competition, the company is forced to have the right strategy so that the target sales volume can be met and can make new breakthroughs to attract consumers to shop in order to increase insight and knowledge.

This study aims to determine the factors related to book purchase decisions and to find out which factors are often chosen by consumers in determining book purchase decisions at Gramedia Manado stores. The method used is a qualitative method with a focus of research on factors that influence consumers in purchasing decisions with the object as a research location is the Gramedia Manado bookstore.

Factors that influence Consumer Decisions In the research informants as respondents are shop visitors consisting of students, students, housewives, private employees, civil servants, professionals, entrepreneurs, community leaders, and others as well as by collecting data with interview form.

Keywords: Purchasing, Bookstore, Consumer Decisions



Fitri Yanti
ERCICSSH1919070

False Awareness in the Hegemony of the Use of Prepaid Cards

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Abstract

The growth in the number of prepaid card users has increased from year to year so as to create loyal customers with prepaid card product, where currently telecommunications companies are competing to release their products on the market and begin to shift its focus to revenue growth and no longer focuses on growing the number of customers that have been the benchmark in determining market share and the result is that telecommunications companies can maintain their financial performance. This study aims to analyze the emergence of false consciousness and describe the forms of hegemony committed by telecommunications companies to consumers. The research approach used is qualitative with the phenomenological method. The results found that consumer false awareness occurs through a variety of products provided by telecommunications companies consisting of products with a parcel system, and giving a lot of package quotas (telephone and internet). Consumers are deluded by the many available quotas at affordable prices but limited in time. The forms of hegemony carried out by telecommunications companies are product commodification, product specialization, and packet activation interruptions (telephone, sms and internet) and quota delay.

Keywords: False Awareness, Consumers, Telecommunications Companies

LISTENERS

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<p>Darus Safingin Unsiq, Himapol, Indonesia ERCICSSH1919056</p>
<p>Ika Wahyu Priaryani International Republican Institute, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia ERCICSSH1919058</p>
<p>Lalaine Mae Canales Division of Social Sciences, University of the Philippines Visayas, Miagao, Iloilo, Philippines ERCICSSH1919060</p>
<p>Kang Ngha Nelson Social Department, African Development Association, Limbe, Cameroon ERCICSSH1919057</p>
<p>Putrida Sihombing Faculty of Law, University of Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia ERCICSSH1919067</p>
<p>Riton Barua Buddhism,M.B.A 1st class, B.Ed., National university of Bangladesh, Chittagong, Bangladesh ERCICSSH1919071</p>
<p>Risma Niswaty Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia ERCICSSH1919072</p>
<p>Indra Permana Pt Siva ltd, Jakarta, Indonesia ERCICSSH1919073</p>

Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra>

- 2019 – XVIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 18 – 19, Jakarta
- Hong Kong– International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 24-25 September 2019

- 2019 – XIXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 25 – 26, Hong Kong
- 4th Dubai – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 07-08 October 2019
- 2019 – XXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), October 08-09, Dubai
- 2nd Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 15-16 October 2019
- 2019 – XXIst International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 16-17, Prague
- 4th Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 15-16 October 2019
- 2019 – XXII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 16-17, Bangkok
- 4th Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 13-14 November 2019
- 2019 – XXIII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), November 14-15, Singapore
- 5th Dubai – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 December 2019
- 2019 – XXIV International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 10-11, Dubai
- Sydney – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 December 2019
- 2019 – XXV International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 11-12, Sydney

- 3rd Bali – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 19-20 December 2019
- 2019 – XXVI International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 20-21, Bali
- 5th Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 December 2019
- 2019 – XXVII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 22-23, Bangkok
- 3rd Malaysia – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 27-28 December 2019
- 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

