



## **Conference Proceedings**

4th Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities  
(ICSSH), 15-16 October 2019

15-16 October 2019

## **CONFERENCE VENUE**

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand

### **Email:**

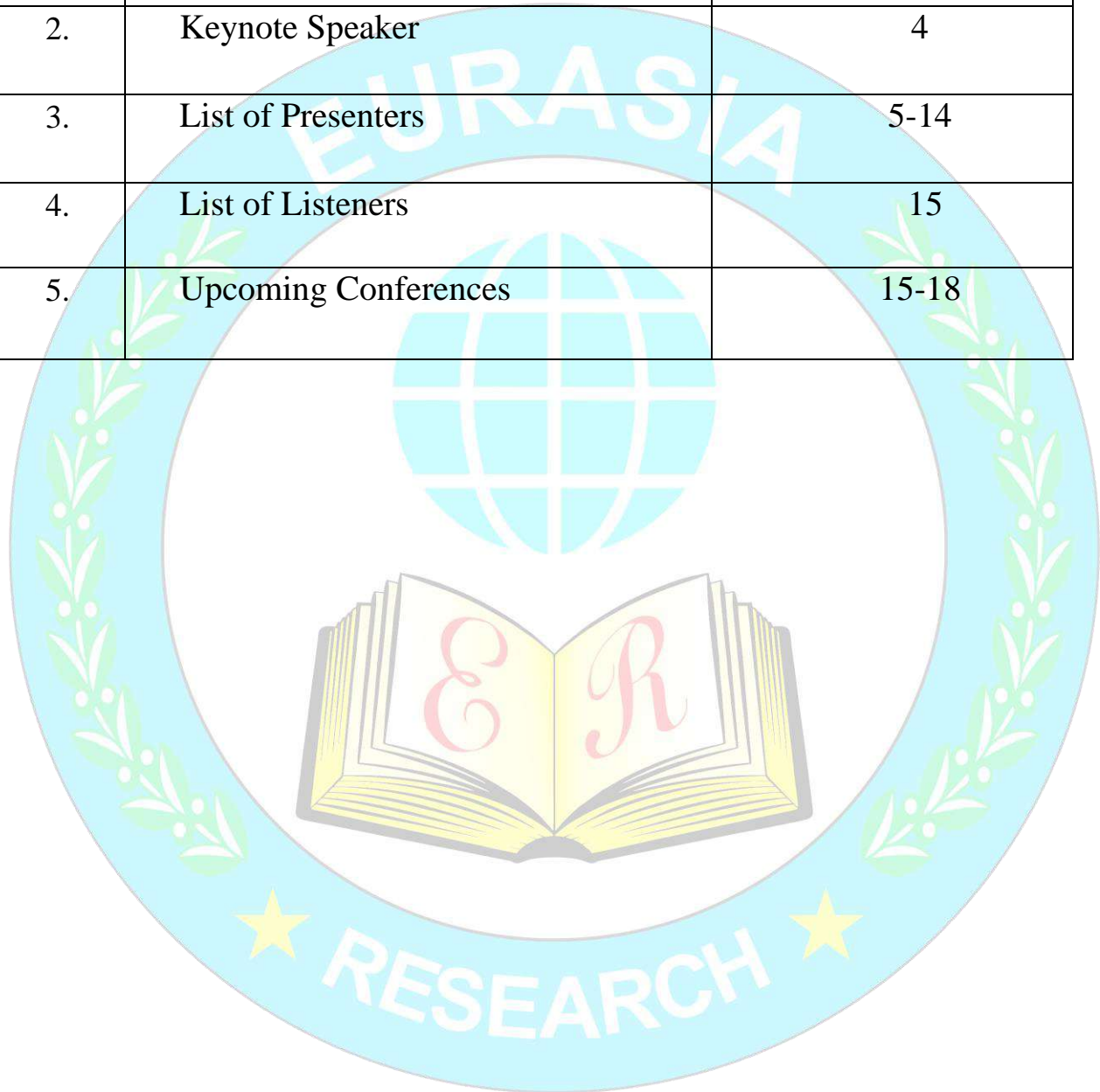
[convener@eurasiaresearch.info](mailto:convener@eurasiaresearch.info)

<https://eurasiaresearch.org>

<https://sshraweb.org>

**Table of Content:**

S. No.	Particulars	Page Numbers
1.	Preface	3
2.	Keynote Speaker	4
3.	List of Presenters	5-14
4.	List of Listeners	15
5.	Upcoming Conferences	15-18



**Preface:**

Social Science And Humanities Research Association (SSHRA) is a global group of scholars, academicians and professionals from the field of Humanities and Social Sciences for encouraging intellectual development and providing opportunities for networking and collaboration. This association achieves its objective through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships. The association is driven by the guidance of the advisory board members. Scholars, Academicians, Professionals are encouraged to freely join SSHRA and become a part of this association, working for benefit of academia and society through research and innovation.

For this conference around 100 Participants from around 17 different countries have submitted their entries for review and presentation.

SSHRA has now grown to 3173 followers and 3539 members from 45 countries.

Membership in our scholarly association SSHRA is completely free of cost.

List of members: <https://sshraweb.org/membership/list-of-members/>

Membership Application form link: <https://sshraweb.org/membership/>

Proceedings is a book of abstracts, all the abstracts are published in our conference proceedings a day prior to the conference.

You can get our conference proceedings at: <https://sshraweb.org/conference/proceedings/>

We hope to have an everlasting and long term friendly relation with you in the future.

In this context we would like to share our social media web links:

<https://www.facebook.com/gahssr.org/>

You will be able to freely communicate your queries with us, collaborate and interact with our previous participants, share and browse the conference pictures on the above link.

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

## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



### **Patama Satawedin**

**Assistant Professor, Bangkok University, Thailand**

**Topic: From the West to the East: Health Communication in Asia**

**Patama Satawedin is currently an assistant professor and Director, Master of Communication Arts in Digital Marketing Communications, School of Communication Arts, Bangkok University, and Bangkok, Thailand. She received her doctoral and master's degrees in media and communication from the University of Leicester, United Kingdom. Likewise, she obtained her bachelor's degree in public relations (first class honours) from the Faculty of Communication Arts, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand. She has teaching experiences for over 10 years. Her research interests are health literacy, health communication, crisis communication and crisis management, marketing public relations, and communication studies.**



## **PRESENTERS**

<p><b>Yusriadi</b> <b>ERCICSSH1923051</b></p>	<p><b>Public and Private Partnerships in the Agriculture Sustainability Program towards Sustainable Cocoa in West Sulawesi Province</b></p> <p><b>Yusriadi</b> Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Hukum Pengayoman, Makassar, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Umi Farida</b> Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Amkop, Makassar, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The partnership is expected to be able to increase farmer productivity, and their income, to improve the living standards of cocoa farmers in West Sulawesi. This research is a descriptive analysis with a collection of observation and interview data, to support data and information collection also conducted Focus Group Discussion, data analysis techniques are carried out through reviewing evaluation of policy documents issued by the government. The results of the study show that government and private partnerships have contributed to the productivity of farmers in managing cocoa plantations. Judging from the economic, environmental and social aspects of the community, the partnership program has a positive impact on sustainable cocoa development, especially in providing knowledge management about cocoa cultivation in increasing the professionalism of cocoa farmers. <b>Keyword: Partnership, Government and Private Sector, Agriculture, Sustainable Cocoa</b></p>
<p><b>Milano Carlitos</b> <b>Magsaysay</b> <b>ERCICSSH1923052</b></p>	<p><b>Diverse Attachment Between Humans and Robots</b></p> <p><b>Althea Casilla</b> Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p><b>Sophia Gamboa</b> Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p><b>Matthew Gois</b> Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p><b>Bryan Macalanda</b> Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p><b>Milano Magsaysay</b> Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p><b>Cristen Tolentino</b> Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p><b>Fernando P. Oringo</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Robotics throughout the years, it has become a foundation that continues to opens doors to many opportunities that lead to a greater impact in our society. Therefore it is a must to understand the capabilities of both humans and robots creating a co-operative relationship between them that can strengthen the bond. The main goal of our study is to be able to spread awareness on how robots or automatons can give us an advantage in life, how it can assist us in the things we need to do, especially towards the minority: those who have special needs that can possibly be catered by robots. The theoretical framework is based on how a robot's behavior can be evaluated by comparing it to another entity which is also capable of social interaction, which, in this case, are PWDs. The process we used for Data Procedures are using Coding, Thematisation and Triangulation. With the data gathered by the researchers, functions and applications of robotics</p>

among people with disability were analyzed. The Human Robot Interaction among the perspective of PWD's such as its relationship and challenges of integration were also effective as it gives them a keen understanding that this could also benefit and help them whether, physically and mentally. We researchers conclude that the process of the interview conducted gave an opportunity to discover and understand the certain aspects concerning the PWD's. With this, it serves as a foundation that continues to develop and open doors to many opportunities that lead to a greater impact in our society.

Angga Brian Fernandi  
ERCICSSH1923056

Interpersonal Meaning on Greta Thunberg's Speech at the EU Parliament in Strasbourg, Germany

Angga Brian Fernandi

English Literature, English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts Universitas, Negeri,  
Semarang, Indonesia

**Abstract**

This paper analyzes the interpersonal meaning realized in the speech of Greta Thunberg at the EU Parliament in Strasbourg, Germany. The speech is about how ecological and climate crisis threatens the earth. The objectives of this research are to find out how interpersonal meaning realized in Ms. Thunberg's speech and to reveal the function of language use in it. The research focuses on subjects, mood type, modal auxiliary, personal pronoun, and tense shift as the elements to explore the interpersonal meaning. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research and the data is the clauses in the script of Greta Thunberg's speech. The data is analyzed by using descriptive method from the perspective of Functional Grammar. The finding shows that Thunberg's language use in her speech is to urge and warn the people about the current condition of the earth. It is shown through the use of subject, mood, modality, pronoun, and tenses.

**Keywords:** Interpersonal Meaning, Mood, Modality, Speech Function, Language Use



Istighotsatul Khoiriyah  
ERCICSSH1923057

The Implementation Effect of 'Komik Ratu' as Learning Media of Historical Study Focus on Understanding of Temporal Aspect

Istighotsatul Khoiriyah

Arabic Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia

Khaolil Mudlaafar

Historical Sciences, Faculty of Humanities, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia

Yukrimah Nur Rohhim

Arabic Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia

**Abstract**

Many countries have agreed with global goals in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). One of the points in this goal is to realize sustainable development in the field of quality education. Because it can't be denied that until now many problems that occur in the world of education, ranging from the curriculum, facilities, and the learning methods. The Indonesian government has been working to address the problem, one of them through a character-based education program, which includes 18 points such as discipline, curiosity, and communicative. But this program hasn't been carried out well. As is the case in historical learning, many learners have difficulty remembering time in historical events. In fact, time is an important part in history, even history has a character that is mostly related to time, namely diacronic, ideographic, and unique. The solution to this problem is to create a learning method in the form of Comic Ratu (Time History Comics). By demonstrating historical events in the form of comics, which implicitly shows the timing of events, noting that the memory of the image consistently has more value than the verbal memory (Standing, 1973). This research uses a method of study of libraries and field studies involving elementary school-age children as respondents, where some groups, learn history by reading the Comic Ratu, while others learn by reading books Text. This research aims to form learners to study history by observing the traits of history through the Ratu comics. From research gained results that Comic Ratu helps learners to understand history and time of occurrence, more communicative, make them feel curious about historical events so they want to read a lot. Finally, it can be concluded that comic Ratu is the right method of history learning to make a success of character



	<p>education. Keywords: Komik Ratu, Learning Method, Character Education, Sdgs</p>
<p>Trimanah Trimanah ERCICSSH1923058</p>	<p>Facebook as a Communication Media for Government Public Relations of Pekalongan Regency</p> <p>Trimanah M.Si, Department of Communication, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA), Semarang, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Facebook is the most widely social media used by the Indonesian people. They use it as a media for channeling inspiration and aspirations, becoming a media for updating information, and media to show their self-existence. The number of Facebook users is seen as an opportunity by the local government of Pekalongan in building good relationships with the public. Facebook was chosen as one of the official channels to deliver positive messages that can foster public understanding and support for the local government's choices of policies and programs. Facebook allows the delivery of this message to be done quickly and efficiently. This research was conducted to see how the use of Facebook as a two-way communication media, how to manage its account, its message, and its effects that felt by the government public relations through feedback from the public. The regent as the highest leader in the regional government and at the same time as one of the message objects became one of the key informants. The other informants are the Head of PR and the admin of Facebook. The primary data will be analyzed by using the PR excellence theory of James Grunig. This model prioritizes two-way communication between organizations and their public that focuses on efforts to build mutual relationship and understanding. Keywords: Government Public Relations, Communication Media, Facebook, Two-Way Communication, Excellent Communication</p>
<p>Andreas Totu ERCICSSH1923060</p>	<p><b>Kadazan-Dusun Consumerist Culture: Youths' Clothes and Fashion</b></p> <p>Andreas Totu Kadazan-Dusun Chair, Faculty of Humanities, Arts and Heritage, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia</p> <p>Romzi Ationg Centre for the Promotion of Knowledge and Language Learning, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia</p> <p>Halina Sendera Mohd Yakin Centre for the Promotion of Knowledge and Language Learning, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This paper attempts to find out the changes in the way the Kadazan-Dusun youths in Sabah, Malaysia choose clothes and how they dress. Country like Malaysia, though developing fast economically, people are still quite conservative when come to portraying themselves, particularly in style and fashion. Malaysian, especially the older generations are quite selective and prefer (their children) not to show or expose their body too much, mainly because of religious and cultural norms. Asian people in general are still strong in preserving 'face' therefore, they try to avoid doing or saying something that is detrimental to their dignity. This study investigates the extend to which the Kadazan-Dusun youths wear inappropriate clothes and dresses in their daily lives. These clothes and dresses are usually with popular brands and pricy. A simple Focus Group Discussions were performed to assess such inclination. Four group discussions were conducted with 6 participants in each group among Universiti Malaysia Sabah's students. The results show that youths are already inclined to wear 'inappropriate' clothes and dresses but they only do that in a suitable place and time. Some participants, especially from rural areas, have shown strong objections towards wearing 'inappropriate' clothes and dresses. Keywords: Kadazan-Dusun; Youths; Clothes; Dress; Consumerist; Culture</p>
<p>Patricia Garca</p>	<p>Gender and Asymmetries in a Mexican University</p>

<p><b>Guevara</b> <b>ERCICSSH1923062</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Patricia García Guevara</b> <b>Ma. Del Refugio Navarro Hernández, University of Guadalajara, University Autonoma of Nayarit, México</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In Mexico, state universities as social locations due to internal norms, formal or informal rules, history, it's context, etc., as much as structural factors – e. g. economy, public policies on education, socio-cultural factors, etc.-, conform different segments in terms of equality and/or inequality or asymmetrical locations, inside this institutions. Such conditions, will span or constrain some students' capacity to aspire a better future.</p> <p>The asymmetric panorama gets more complex if we take into account gender issues. New policies by the national government with a gender perspective are in “theory” compulsory by federal law. But, weak policies in higher education on equal treatment in the classroom, curriculum content not open to gender identities' knowledge, citizenship, lack of academic' women mentorship, parity for women in engineering, low percentages of girls in STEMS, zero tolerance to sexual harassment, job parity for women academics, equal representation in academic unions, etc.</p> <p>This study is a work in progress. The first stage aims to answer how female students build such capacity to aspire to a better future in asymmetrical environments. A sample of female undergraduate students in a state university will be surveyed. The population is a) in their first year of enrolment and b) in their last year of their university careers. The selected careers are: Management, Law and Computer Engineering. The questionnaire with 60 questions will be focusing on Future Aspirations: in work, social mobility and citizenship. Currently we have completed the pilot stage of the questionnaire and by April we will have our first results.</p>
<p><b>Rebecca Ninthoujam</b> <b>ERCICSSH1923063</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Parents Concern for the Children Education in the Midst of Unrest in Manipur, India</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>N. Rebecca Devi</b> <b>Foundation of His Sacred Majesty, India</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Over the last few decades, the state of Manipur is under the wrap of civil unrest situation which has dismantled the life of innocent civilians. The civil unrest resulting from the reported conflict between various armed organisation and government armed forced, ethnic conflict etc. has affects the everyday lives of the people and children are the most vulnerable section of the population who suffers the most. The most dramatic impact on children during armed conflict does to the health of children, psycho-social well-being, access to education, and their families' livelihood assets is frequently excessive. The purpose of the study was to understand parents concerns relating to issues such as consequences of armed conflict on school education, reasons affecting academic performance, and steps taken to lessen the academic stress.</p> <p>The study was conducted in districts namely Imphal West of Manipur and used multiple methods namely structure questionnaire, observation and focus group discussions. In total, randomly 54 parents were interviewed. The results show the negative impact of armed conflict on school education. Frequent conflict in the state has led to frequent bandh, strike, curfew etc, school remain closed for longer duration, class boycott, irregular classes, unable to cover syllabus, teachers and students absenteeism, students and teachers are compelled to participate in people protest movement, parents are sending the children for tuition or coaching classes etc.</p> <p><b>Keyword: Education, Child Rights, Children, School Education</b></p>
<p><b>Ahmed Ghazi</b> <b>ERCICSSH1923065</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Good and Evil are Two Sides of a Coin: A Study of Dantes's Character Transformation in Alexandre Dumas's Novel 'The Count of Monte Cristo'</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ahmed Ghazi</b> <b>Department of English, College of Education for Humanities, University of Anbar, Ramadi, Anbar, Iraq</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The aim of this paper is focus on the character transformations in Alexandre Dumas's novel, this character represented by the hero of the novel and his name is Dantes, namely in his novel The</p>



	<p>count of monte cristo. That is mainly emphasized all the circumstances which influenced the fables and the hero's behaviour, such as unexpected life events, deeds, psychical twists, victories and defeats. This paper shows how a character could change from good to evil to seek for his revenge and to get satisfied from his enemies. Dumas shades light on a transition of the hero and his behavior in order to search for justice and revenge, moreover, two different faces in one character can be seen in this work. That shows how humans are changeable and have two personalities in their life.</p>
<p><b>Kimberly Bacorro</b> ERCICSSH1923066</p>	<p><b>The Mediating Role of Emotion Regulation in the Relationship Between Childhood Physical Abuse and Drug and Alcohol Abuse among Young Adult Residents of DOH-TRC</b></p> <p><b>Kimberly Bacorro</b> RPM, University of Santo Tomas – Graduate School</p> <p><b>Clarissa Delariarte, PhD, RPsy, RGC, RPM</b> University of Santo Tomas – Graduate School St. Paul University Quezon City</p> <p><b>Far Eastern University – Graduate School</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Exposure to early physical abuse is common among individuals with Substance Use Disorder. However, little is known about how emotion regulation affects the relationship between childhood physical abuse and adult substance abuse. The primary goal of the study is to identify whether participants reporting experiences of childhood physical abuse were more likely to engage in drug and alcohol abuse and whether emotion regulation plays role in this relationship. In this study, mediation will be used as a research design to know if variables such as childhood physical abuse and emotion regulation will predict drug and alcohol abuse. Data for the study will be from the young adult residents of Department of Health – Treatment and Rehabilitation Center. The participants will complete the Filipino translated Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, Emotion Dysregulation Scale, Drug Abuse Screening Test, and Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test. The result of the study will be a basis for an enhancement of treatment program of drug and alcohol abuse problems in young adults. <b>Keywords: Alcohol Abuse, Childhood Physical Abuse, Drug Abuse, Emotion Regulation, Mediation</b></p>
<p><b>Dhanika Austine Garcia</b> ERCICSSH1923067</p>	<p><b>The Moderating Role of Emotional Intelligence Between Personality Traits and Attitude Towards Mental Health Among College Students</b></p> <p><b>Dhanika Austine K. Garcia</b> RPsy, The Graduate School, University of Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippines</p> <p><b>Prof. Marie Antonette Sunga-Vargas, PhD, RPM, RPsy</b> Department of Psychology, University of Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Attitude towards mental health (also known as “mental health stigmatization”) plays a major role as to why its awareness is promoted globally. Currently, in the Philippine setting, mental health advocates continue to explore the factors that influence stigmatization. However, even the Department of Health lacks empirical data on this phenomenon. Two of the prominent factors found to affect stigmatization are personality traits and emotional intelligence. This paper attempts to explore the significant relationship between: a) personality traits and attitude towards mental health; b) personality traits and emotional intelligence; c) emotional intelligence and attitude towards mental health; and lastly, d) the moderating role of emotional intelligence between personality traits and attitude towards mental health. A moderation design will be utilized to study any relationship. The present study will focus on college students as past studies have supported that they tend to be the most prejudicial when it comes to psychological issues. Metro Manila (National Capital Region), considered to be the pioneer of medical tourism in the country, will be the study locale as no report on attitude towards mental health has been done over the past years. Thus, the current study will contribute to the literature to provide a baseline for future researchers seeking to explore more on Filipino stigmatization.</p>

**Keywords:** Attitude Towards Mental Health, College Students, Emotional Intelligence, Metro Manila, National Capital Region, Personality Traits



**Farhan Mujahid Chak**  
ERCICSSH1923071

**Partition Industry and Kashmir: Confronting False Narratives for Peace**

**Farhan Mujahid Chak, PhD**

Associate Professor of International Affairs, Department of International Affairs, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar

**Abstract**

This article focuses on analysing the ways and means the concept of religious exceptionalism has been used to undermine peaceful rapprochements between India and Pakistan, which, also, deeply impacts Kashmir's quest for self-determination. It begins by deconstructing the various ways in which the serious assumptions form the very basis of the "partition industry" including falsification of history, 'othering' and 'demonizing,' hegemony and identity usurpation. Precisely, it is in these false narratives of 'oneness' exemplified implicitly in the discourses surrounding 'partition' in which contested identities, false narratives and seemingly 'humanitarian' discourses feed a war mentality. All of which prevent a durable and sustainable peace in the former British Raj in South Asia.

In fact, as controversial as it may seem, there was no partition, not in the way it is marketed as affecting all. India was not divided; the British Raj was. Undoubtedly, for millions – separation from loved ones, and neighborhoods, took place, largely in the provinces of Punjab and Bengal. However, for the vast majority of peoples, in both countries - several hundred million in fact, it simply did not register in that way. This massive smokescreen, behind the 'partition' myth, is utilized to perpetuate Indian hegemony, that includes highlighting the massive migration in a carefully constructed narrative for the purposes of empire and identity usurpation. It is, latent in that, where stereotypes are reinforced and hostility renewed.

However, what is shocking, is that the 'partition' and its implicit assumptions and corresponding ideology cannot withstand the most meagre of intellectual challenges. This article, then, wishes to expose those deeper assumptions and falsifications including on migration numbers, the reality of a –multi-nation empire with 562 independent principalities and dangers posed by ignoring a major consequence of these false narratives, which is the Kashmiri dispute. The conflict has led to three wars between India and Pakistan and nearly led both countries to a catastrophic fourth nuclear war. Hence, in order to save the region from descending into the chaos, brave decisions and false narratives must be exposed. Though, this can only come about by embracing a radical new thinking in regards to heterogeneous identities and diversity in South Asia. Moreover, 'partition' should be explored, and what new discourses emerged – both real and false, that feed acrimony.

**Jefri Andika Pakpahan**  
ERCICSSH1923072

**Challenges and Opportunities for Lombok-Indonesia as Halal Tourism Destination on the Momentum of Hosting MotoGP Race in 2021**

**Jefri Andika Pakpahan**

Departement of International Relations, Faculty of Social and political Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

**Abstract**

Lombok is one the priority tourism destination that is appointed to be Halal Tourism by The Indonesian Ministry of Tourism since 2012, and has achieved the award of World's Best Halal Tourism Destination consecutively in 2015 and 2016. The contribution of Lombok as a major Halal Tourism destination is adequate to bring more foreign tourists to Indonesia, which has been proven by the achievement of Indonesia to becoming the upmost destination of the Global Muslim Travel Index (GMTI) in 2019. However, Halal Tourism, which is currently developing, is still limited to the demand of foreign tourists who mostly come from fellow Muslim countries and neighbor countries. In January 2019, Indonesia Development Corporation (ITDC) has managed to endorse the promoters' contracts with Dorna Sports to hold the modern MotoGP 2021 series for the first time in Lombok. The execution of the Moto-GP series as a special event that only lasts for less than a week for one series per year can be utilized by the host country as a big momentum for boosting the national tourism. By keeping in mind that the fan base of Moto-GP is widespread throughout the world is contextually relevant for Indonesia to internationally promote the Halal Tourism in



	<p>Lombok. This research will broadly examine opportunities and challenges for the development and promotion of Halal Tourism in Lombok through the momentum of hosting Moto-GP 2021 series. By using the conceptual framework of the impacts of special events for tourism development and multiplier effects on aggregate development, this research is expected to be a policy recommendation for the national and regional governments in order to maximize the momentum of Moto-GP execution in boosting the halal tourism in Lombok-Indonesia.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Halal Tourism, Special Event, Multiplier Effects, Tourism Development</b></p>
<p>Nurdiana Gaus ERCICSSH1923075</p>	<p><b>Regulating and Manipulating the Corporeal Functions Functions of Women Academics Through Political Rationality</b></p> <p>Nurdiana Gaus Social welfare studies,STIKS Tamalanrea Makassar,Makassar, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This article aims to examine the impacts of the politisation of women academics body in higher education reflected in the technology policy or political rationality concealed in the principles of audit culture of New Public Management (NPM), illustrated from the data drawn on the research conducted in Indonesian universities with interview with 20 women academics. The analysis of this issue is framed within the bipolar diagram of power that emphasis is on the political economic function of the body(bio-power), and the modern power as a transformation of sovereign power to regulate and manipulate the population(bio-politics) developed by Foucault (1984) in which aspects of truth, knowledge, power, technology, discourse, and practice are intertwined in the process of objectification and subjectification of women academics via disciplinary technologies that NPM entails in manipulating, shaping, managing, and controlling the work of women academics. It is expected that this examination can provide a better understanding about political and economic power acting upon the female academics body to regulate and boost its utility and function, creating docile or amenable bodies to achieve political objectives of state in higher education as a strategic economic investment. Thus, this would contribute to the theory of women and politics in higher education and the enactment of the policy.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Audit Culture, Biopower, Biopolitics, Higher Education, Knowledge, Power</b></p>
 <p>Reshma N C Shah ERCICSSH1923076</p>	<p><b>Learning Politeness through Teacher Pupil Interaction in a Budget Preschool</b></p> <p>Reshma N C Shah Linguist &amp; Educationist, Rivers Education Foundation, Guwahati, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In the budget preschool that caters to the lower middle class, most children come from a low level of proficiency in English. Their only exposure to English is in the preschool. The quality of teacher-pupil interaction determines the proficiency of the preschooler when learning polite linguistic behaviour.</p> <p>This paper studies teacher-pupil interaction patterns in a budget preschool in the suburbs of an Indian city. Day-to-day interactions both in and out of the classroom environment within the school hours were observed to identify interaction patterns with special reference to how preschoolers learn polite behaviour in English.</p> <p>Politeness in the classroom is usually taught through greeting, asking for permission or saying 'Please', 'Excuse Me', 'Sorry' or Thank you'. Polite linguistic behaviour in interactions was observed to understand how preschoolers pick up key polite terms.</p> <p>Observations show that children need to be prompted to use polite words as part of their proficiency in English. The language they communicate at home is different (first language) from the language in which they get their preschool education (second language). Preschoolers pick up polite words based on the frequency of interaction that uses these terms. Teachers should provide appropriate contexts for use in the classroom and outside. Teachers employ strategies such as code mixing and code switching to communicate instructions for activities and other tasks. Common day-to-day interactions such as greeting, following activity-related instructions, answering questions and providing feedback were observed to identify interaction strategies that encouraged politeness in English.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Classroom Discourse, Bilingual Kindergarten, Early Childhood Education, Code</b></p>



	<p>Switching, Code Mixing, Politeness Strategies, Second Language Acquisition, Interaction Patterns, Polite Behaviour</p>
 <p>Allain Fonte ERCICSSH1923077</p>	<p><b>Documenting the Undocumented: A Review on Thai-Philippine Labour Policies and the Impact to Undocumented Filipino Migrant Workers</b></p> <p>Allain Fonte School of Law and Governance, University of the Visayas, Cebu City, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is in the final stages of its planning for economic integration (Valente, 2013; see also Novio, 2012). Different issues arise on how the focus on economic development can affect social development and impact the human rights of ASEAN citizens (Valente, 2013). One of the issues that are discussed is on migrant workers. The Philippine government sees the integration as an opportunity for more jobs since there will be an increase of exchange on economic goods, yet other labour groups see it as a “further implementation of neo-liberal policies” (Labog in Valente 2013). The ASEAN Convention on Migrant Workers (ACMW) is focused on creating and implementing policies for skilled migrant ASEAN citizens, and the accreditation of their qualifications among ASEAN members, while there was very few mentioned on unskilled and undocumented workers (Chalamwong, 2012; Hall et. al., 2012; Valente, 2013). This research presents one of the flaws in the system as two members of ASEAN (Philippines and Thailand) have different existing laws, both countries lack laws in accordance with international conventions, and both countries have weak implementations on effective laws that may lead to the increase of abuses among undocumented Filipino workers in Thailand. The research will challenge both states as to accountability and their action plans to change the conditions of Filipino migrant workers, and then improve the policies on ACMW for the benefit of all undocumented workers in the region. This research will conduct in-depth interviews of undocumented Filipino workers in different areas in Thailand, and will record their common experiences and struggles with the system. From their responses, this research will draft the common issues that these undocumented workers face every day, and develop recommendations on what can both Philippines and Thailand do for the protection of these migrant workers.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Labour Rights, Labour Policies, Labour Migration, Migrant Rights</b></p>
<p>Elizabeth Kharkongor ERCICSSH1923078</p>	<p><b>Women Entrepreneurs in India: Issues and Challenges</b></p> <p>Dr Elizabeth Kharkongor Assistant Professor, Ri Bhoi College, Nongpoh, Meghalaya, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Entrepreneurs play a key role in the economy of a country. Strong entrepreneurs build a strong economy. Entrepreneurship involves risk taking, profit making, loss bearing, etc. Presently we witnessed a growing number of women who actively participated in diverse activities ranging from devoting to households activities to participating in political affairs and even engaging themselves in entrepreneurial responsibilities. The paper attempts to highlight the issues and challenges of women entrepreneurs in India particularly in East Khasi Hills and Ri Bhoi district in Meghalaya.</p> <p><b>Key words- Women, Entrepreneurs, Challenges, Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi</b></p>
<p>Syed S. Khan ERCICSSH1923080</p>	<p><b>Do we need Health Insurance for Asia and Africa for A Sustainable Future? Empirical Evidence of Family Health and Child Labor Relationship</b></p> <p>Syed S. Khan University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The research will examine if there exists any causal relationship between transitory parental health shock and child labor outcome, using a four-round panel World Bank DHS dataset of Kagera Region, Tanzania and another suitable Asia/Pacific region for which DHS data is available. The study particularly intends to find any long-term effect of health shock, an effect that endures over time. In addition, it will investigate whether household asset holding plays any role by acting as</p>

buffer during illness, in determining this relationship. For a sustainable future, children needs to be kept out of child labor and rather be sent to schools. Therefore, we probably need effective health insurance schemes for many developing countries in Asia, Pacific and Africa for a sustainable future. In the spirit of Gertler and Gurber (2002), which indicates that disability insurance and government subsidies may be welfare improving, any significant finding in support of the hypothesis will have at least one very important policy implication. As the study intends to find some long-term effect of health shock on child labor, it will clearly appeal policy-makers dealing with child labor to consider improved health insurance for households at risk as a policy tool.



Isankhya Udani  
ERICSSH1923059

**Wipe away Sweat, Tears and the Fear; A Legal Analysis on the Workplace Sexual Harassment against Women in Sri Lanka**

G.I.D. Isankhya Udani

Lecturer, Department of Private and Comparative Law, University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka

**Abstract**

Realisation of gender equality, valuing human dignity, and guaranteeing the right to bodily and psychological integrity is indivisible elements of the foundation of freedom, justice and peace. Thus, sexual harassment against women in the workplace is not only a violation of her fundamental rights, but also a criminal offence. Moreover, workplace sexual harassment is one of the main obstacles in achieving the CEDAW principles of non-discrimination and substantive equality. Sexual harassment can take place in any form of unwelcome behaviour of a sexual nature, which is offensive, humiliating and frightening. In this era of modern technology, women in workplaces are more vulnerable of being targeted by online and electronic forms of sexual harassments including; circulation of offensive emails, display of pornographic materials, sending pornographic materials, blackmailing by threatening to post edited pictures, setting up hidden cameras in restrooms. This research will emphasise the gravity of the issue of workplace sexual harassment and its negative impact on employees, employers and on the country, at large. The main objective of this research is to critically examine the adequacy of the existing legal framework in Sri Lanka to prevent and eliminate sexual harassment against women in the workplace. This research will argue that domestic laws in Sri Lanka must be aligned with the international human rights and labour law standards. The methodology employed in this research involves a review of secondary data for in-depth qualitative research. The review involves a thorough assessment of existing literature, case law, legislation, international treaty law, electronic databases and research reports.

**Keywords:** Sexual Harassment, Workplace, Gender Equality, Labour Law, Women's Rights

Sri Herminingrum  
ERICSSH1923061

**Traditional Knowledge on Ecology in Javanese Childrens Literature**

Sri Herminingrum

Fakultas Ilmu Budaya - Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia

Sony Sukmawan

Fakultas Ilmu Budaya - Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia

**Abstract**

The purpose of this text-oriented study is to reveal traditional knowledge on ecology in children's literature and the possible use to introduce children about environment. Ecocriticism and functionalism are employed as an integrated approach to search for the teachings on environmental sustainability such as harmonious life in nature, environment preservation, and life cycle of plants and animals. The objects of the study are three Javanese children's stories: 'It's Better to be a Rabbit' (Luwih Becik Dadi Truwelu), 'Flower Butterfly, Caterpillar, and Leaf' (Kembang, Kupu, Uler, lan Godhong), 'The Arrogant Cecen' (Cecen Sing Gumedhe). These fables are examined intrinsically, therefore, content analysis becomes a theoretical anchor. Considering the sampled stories are originally tales, the values of local wisdom on how to protect ecosystem can be distilled as a directive tool for shaping children's moral-ethics and guiding them to live in harmony with their surrounding nature. Thus, traditional knowledge earned from those stories is not solely as a means of legitimating cultural traditions and educating children to love environment, but, supposedly, they serve as materials for storytelling because of the characteristics of tale itself – interesting and



Entertaining.  
Keywords: Children's Literature, Environment, Content Analysis, Local Wisdom

A Study on the Early State Formation of Hima Myllem

Clara Bamon

Ph. D. Research Scholar, Department of History, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong,  
Meghalaya, India



Clara Bamon  
YRSICSSH1923051

Abstract

Khasis are an indigenous tribe of North-East India who dwells in the State of Meghalaya covering an area of approximately 300 kilometres in length and about 100 kilometres in breadth. Bounded by Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong districts on the north, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills districts on the east, and by Bangladesh on the south and west, the State covered a total area of 22,429 Square kilometres. Meghalaya which means "the abode of clouds" became a full-fledged state on January 21, 1972 with three administrative units called the Khasi Hills District, Jaintia Hills Districts and Garo Hills Districts. The State was carved out of the State of Assam originally comprising of two districts called the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills Districts. They were autonomous districts of Assam under paragraph I (I) of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Shillong was made the capital of Meghalaya located at an altitude of 1496 metres above sea level.

Khasi States have been in existence long before the advent of colonial rulers. The institution of Chieftainship called Syiemship among the Khasi tribes has become a common feature, which has attracted the attention of researchers of the present time. Prior to the Colonial Period, the Khasis were an independent tribe or community with their own boundaries. There is no definite information on the number of Khasi States that existed prior to the colonial period. However, according to Hamlet, it was said that the Khasi Hills was divided into 30 "Himas" or "Chieftainships" each under a titular head called Syiem.

Hima Myllem is one of the Chieftainships in Khasi Hills with a Syiem or Chief as its administrative head. It was carved out of Hima Shyllong, which is considered to be one of the oldest native states and was formed in the year 1853 after the British had established their power over the Khasi Hills. Like every other Khasi States, traditional institutions of Hima Myllem comprised of a three-tier system of administration. At the lowest level is the Dorbar Shnong or Village Council headed by a Tymmen Shnong or Village headman. In the middle, we have the Dorbar Raid or Territorial Tribal Council which was formed to strengthen the traditional political unit of the various shnong or village. The function of this council was to settle both civil and judicial matters; alongside to settle boundary disputes between villages, and; to look after the land and forest of the Raid. At the apex is the Dorbar Hima or State Council which is the biggest assembly of the entire Hima. This Dorbar has the power to legislate, adjudicate and execute the law. The leaders of the confederating raids became ki Bakhraw or the Elders and the Dorbar of the Bakhraw was the highest authority in the Hima whose order, even the Syiem is bound to obey. The Syiem is always selected from amongst the members of the jait Syiem i.e., the royal family according to the rule of succession of the State. Hence, the main objective of the paper is to examine the process of state formation of Hima Myllem such as the origin, role and evolution of the state. The paper will also make an attempt to highlight the various aspects or features which played a major role on development of the state formation of Hima Myllem.

This paper is based on an ongoing doctoral research and its content is extracted from actual chapters of the research.

Keywords - Chief (Syiem), Clan (Kur), Commune (Raid), Khasi, State (Hima), State Formation.



## **LISTENERS**

<p><b>Anaetoh Michael Chukwuemeka</b> Department of Computer Science, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka Anambra State, M.C Anaetoh Multiglobal Company Nigeria Limited, Nigeria ERCICSSH1923053</p>
<p><b>Mukasa Timothy</b> Department of English, Sritheprachasan School, Thailand ERCICSSH1923054</p>
<p><b>Kiryowa Nelson</b> Department of English, Phetchabun Garden Hill School, Beungsampan Phetchabun, Thailand ERCICSSH1923055</p>
<p><b>Bikash Pradhan</b> Dept. of History, M.G. Degree College, Bhukta Sambalpur University, India ERCICSSH1923064</p>
<p><b>Phonevilay Soukhy</b> Outreach Division, Northern Agriculture and Forestry College (NAFC), Laos ERCICSSH1923068</p>
<p><b>Aurel Borici</b> Municipality of Tirana, Public Relations Chief, Local Government, Tirana ERCICSSH1923069</p>
<p><b>Denis Dedej</b> Director of Information, Municipality of Tirana, Tirana ERCICSSH1923070</p>
<p><b>Alon Shalit</b> Independent, Independent Organizational Psychologist, Hod Hasharon, Israel ERCICSSH1923073</p>
<p><b>Hiba Raheel Hiba</b> Department of Criminology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan ERCICSSH1923079</p>
<p><b>Deokseok Seo</b> Department of Architecture, Halla University, South Korea ERCICSSH1923081</p>

## **Upcoming Conferences**

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra>

- 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
- 3rd Budapest – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 01-02 July 2020
- 6th Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 14-15 July 2020
- 2020 – XIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 15-16, Bangkok
- 4th Bali – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 July 2020
- 2020 – XIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 22-23, Bali
- 3rd Barcelona – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 01-02 September 2020
- 2020 – XVIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 02-03, Barcelona