Conference Proceedings

2nd Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH),
15-16 October 2019

15-16 October 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

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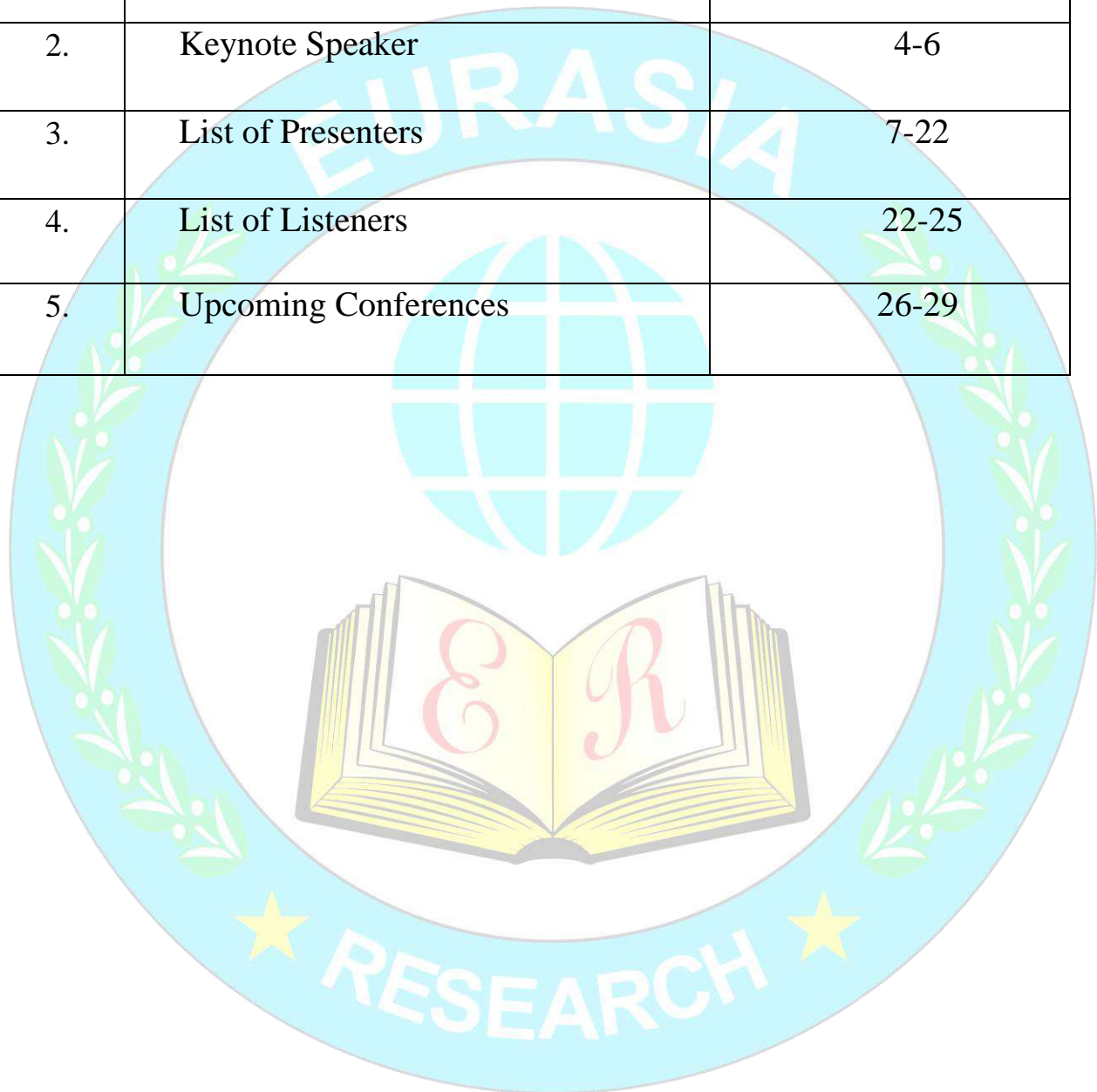Masarykova Kolej, Prague, Czech Republic

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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Marek Matejun

Associate professor, Vice-Dean of Science and International Cooperation, Faculty of Management and Production Engineering, Lodz University of Technology, Poland

Topic: Technology entrepreneurship as the factor for small business innovativeness development

Marek Matejun is an Associate Professor in the Department of Management and also holds the position of Vice-Dean of Science and International Cooperation at the Faculty of Management and Production Engineering, Lodz University of Technology, Poland. He received his Ph.D. from Lodz University of Technology (2006) and D.Sc. (Habilitation) from University of Lodz, Poland (2016), both scientific degrees in management sciences. His research interests focus on entrepreneurship and small business management, modern concepts and methods of management, strategic management as well as research methodology in management sciences. He specializes in exploiting the entrepreneurial opportunities and potential of the environment in managing the development of SME sector companies, taking up business activity and entrepreneurial education. Currently he is the supervisor of research project "Opportunity based approach to innovation management in small and medium-sized enterprises", financed from National Science Center, Poland and conducted in scientific cooperation with the College of Entrepreneurship and Law (Czech Republic). He is the author or co-author of over 170 scientific publications. He has participated in many research projects and also in research fellowships at universities in China (2017), the United Kingdom (2016), Belgium (2013) and the Czech Republic (2013). He is an associate editor in the World Journal of Management (Australia), PEOPLE: International Journal of Social Sciences (India) and Economic Sciences Review (Poland). He closely cooperates with Eurasia Research and holds the position of the Honorary President of Social Science and Humanities Research Association (SSHRA). He is also a member of the Academy of Management (USA) and the Polish Economic Society (Poland). He gave keynote speeches at international conferences in Paris (2017) and London (2018). He lectures and holds academic tutorials on the fundamentals of management, small business management and research methodology at Lodz University of Technology, Poland. He is also the supervisor of the "People – Business – Technologies" students' research society. For his research activity he has earned many Polish and international scientific awards.

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<u>KEYNOTE SPEAKER</u>

Ana Sofia Saldanha

Translator (English and Spanish into Portuguese), Lecturer, Mentor (Member of the EMCC and Associate Board Member IMA), Lisbon, Portugal

Topic: Mentoring: The (possible) Future of Higher Education

Ana Sofia Saldanha, Portuguese, Professional Translator, University Lecturer in Translation and Mentor. Associate Board Member of the IMA (International Mentoring Assocation) and Part of the Board of Directors of APTRAD (Portuguese Translators`Assocation). Interested in Mentoring, Mentoring as a Pedagogical Tool for Higher Education, Mentoring for Translators and Mentoring to Close the Gap between Universities and Future Professionals.

Profile weblink – (LinkedIn) –https://www.linkedin.com/in/ana-saldanha-9617b234/

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Plenary Speaker

Chong Ho Yu

Psychology, Azusa Pacific University, Azusa, USA

Topic: Improving science and math education: Lessons from Asia

Chong Ho (Alex) Yu has a PhD in educational psychology (Arizona State University, ASU) with a concentration on measurement, statistics, and methodological studies, as well as a PhD in philosophy (ASU) with a specialization in history and philosophy of science. Currently, he is an Associate Professor of Psychology and Adjunct Professor of Math at Azusa Pacific University, USA. His research interests include, but are not limited to, alternate and emerging research methods (e.g. exploratory data analysis, data visualization, resampling, and data mining), philosophical aspects of research methodologies (e.g. causal inferences), cross-cultural comparison (e.g. PISA, TIMSS), and the relationships between Christian faith and science

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PRESENTERS

Milano Carlitos Magsaysay **ERCICSSH1922052**	**Diverse Attachment between Humans and Robots** **Althea Casilla** **Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, San Juan, La Union, Philippines** **Sophia Gamboa** **Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, San Juan, La Union, Philippines** **Matthew Gois** **Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, San Juan, La Union, Philippines** **Bryan Macalanda** **Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, San Juan, La Union, Philippines** **Milano Magsaysay** **Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, San Juan, La Union, Philippines** **Cristen Tolentino** **Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, San Juan, La Union, Philippines** **Abstract** **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, Thematization and Triangulation.With the data gathered by the researchers, functions and applications of robotics 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.**
Yifei Chen **ERCICSSH1922053**	**Predicting Risk of Being Victims of Bullying for High School Students using Artificial Neural Network** **Yifei Chen** **Saint Mary's School, NC, 900 Hillsborough St, Raleigh, NC 27603** **Abstract** **Objective: This study aims to 1) examine the predictors of the victims of bullying at high school 2) build a predictive model for victims of bullying using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.** **Methods: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) 2015 data were used for this study. The YRBSS was developed in 1990 to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute markedly to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States.** **All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and**

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testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of being victims of bullying in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability and a curve using predicted probability versus observed probability was plotted to demonstrate the calibration measure for these two models.

Results: About 26.9% of 6771 students were victims of bully at high school, about 33.5% among the female and 20.1% among the male.

According to the logistic regression, female were more likely to be a victim of bullying than male. Students in 10th, 11th, or 12th grades were less likely to be a victim than those in 9th. Hispanic or Latino students were more likely to be a victim than those not. African American students were the one least likely to be a victim of bullying. Students who weighted more were more likely to be a victim. Students who smoked or drank were more likely to be victims than those not. Bisexual students were more likely to be a victim than heterosexual. Students who played video games for 4 hours or more were likely to be a victim than those not playing video games.

According to this neural network, the top 5 most important predictors were Q85 (Have you ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS), Q41 (During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol), Q47 (During your life, how many times have you used marijuana), Q31 (Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs), Q68 (sexual orientation) the most important predictor.

For training sample, the ROC was 0.67 for the Logistic regression and 0.75 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better clearly. However in testing sample, the ROC was 0.66 for the Logistic regression and 0.61 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had worse performance.

Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for being a victim of bullying at high school e.g., sex orientation, smoking, drinking, or being Hispanic or Latino. This provided important information for educators as well as parents provide timely intervention. We built a predictive model using artificial neural network as well as logistic regression to provide a tool for early detection. As to performance of these two models, logistic regression had a better discriminating capability.

Wellness and Lifestyle: A sociological study of white collar employees in Jaipur city

Dr Anupama Gaur

Working at RUHS-CODS (Govt Dental College) Jaipur as Assistant professor in the Department of Public Health Dentistry, researcher is registered Phd candidate at Dept of Sociology, Rajasthan University, and Jaipur

**Dr Anupama Gaur
ERCICSSH1922055**

Abstact

Research Objectives:
1. To explore correlation between socio-cultural factors and lifestyle risk factors.
2 To examine the gender difference in lifestyle risk factors among study population.
3 To assess lifestyle risk factors and diseases among study population.
4. To study association between risk factors and perceived illness.
5To suggest measures for the prevention and control of lifestyle diseases.

Methodology: Study Design: A cross sectional study.Study Procedure : 1. Baseline survey of the study subjects

2. Scheduled Interviews and Pre tested semi structured Questionaire on socio-demographic profile and lifestyle related risk factors.

3. Clinical examination includes assessment of BMI, waist hip ratio, systolic and dystolic BP, random blood sugar level.

Study Population: Bank employees of all sectors will be covered including Government, Private and Co operative sectors.

Study Area: Government, Private and Cooperative banks of jaipur city.

Future Scope: This is found at the micro-level where 'the greatest threats to the health and well being of individuals stem largely from unhealthy life-styles and high risk behaviour. whereas at macrolevel immense disparities in health is affected by social factors and structures such as class, race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and immigration status.. Therefore, to assess modifiable

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	and non modifiable behavioural risk factors and control them in order to halter the process of Metabolic risk factors and lay down stratergies in the prevention and control of lifestyle diseases. Keywords: Lifestyle Diseases, Bank Employees, Medical Sociology
Chibuzo Nwoko ERCICSSH1922057	**Breaking Linguistic and Communicative Barriers in an Esl Classroom Through Nonverbal Communication** **Chibuzo Nwoko** **Department of Language, Faculty of Humanities,Yusuf Maitama Sule University, Kano, Nigeria** **Abstract** Communication has always been a problem between interlocutors, especially in a setting where a second or foreign language is the medium of instruction. Consequent upon this, this work identifies the mode of nonverbal communication in an English as a Second Language (ESL) classroom as one strategy that can overcome communication barriers between the language teacher and his students. In this paper, it is observed that nonverbal mode, being multicultural hence transcends cultural and linguistic boundaries, resolves the quagmire of comprehension and clarity by reinforcing messages words are incapable of delivering successfully to the language learner, as a popular maxim has it that actions speak louder and even clearer than words. Therefore, our presentation principally examines the roles such non verbal cues as body language and paralinguistic accompaniments pl ay in an English Language teaching and learning environment in Nigeria. To justify the use of non verbal form of communication to bridge linguistic and communication gaps in a Second Language (L2) class, this delivery is premised on the theoretical frameworks of Hargie (2011), Oster, et al (1992) and Kibrik (1992) who unanimously uphold that nonverbal communication makes the art effective. In conclusion, it is suggested to language teachers and instructors to perfect the use of gestures and extralinguistic modes as alternatives to communicate meaning to their non-English audience. Keywords: ESL, Communication, Nonverbal Communication, Paralinguistics, ESL Classroom
Yingke Mao ERCICSSH1922058	**Modern North Korea: A Product of War. How the Korean War influenced North Korea** **Yingke Mao** **Garrison Forest School, 300 Garrison Forest Road, Owings Mills, MD, 21117, USA** **Abstract** Modern day North Korea is considered to be a secluded, impulsive, and unpredictable country. In addition, it is often blamed for creating tension, not only on the Korean Peninsula but also on a global scale. North Korea's policies are also under constant watch by the major world powers. However, North Korea's current situation is an accumulation of its history. Today's North Korea is a product of the Korean War, because the conflict and its effects has influenced much of its foreign and domestic policy decision-making. The war was the start of years of tension between North and South Korea; it brought poverty to the country, and it is also the reason for North Korea's controversial nuclear program. The division on the Korean Peninsula first appeared after the Second World War. For the first half of the twentieth century, the area was under Japanese rule. Later at the end of the Second World War, with the defeat of Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union temporarily gained control over the Korean Peninsula. However, both sides failed to help unify the peninsula, and as a result, a border line on the 38th parallel was initiated. The United States took up the southern of the borderline, and the Soviet Union gained control of the north. This division left the area in chaos for decades to come. The Soviet Union organized a socialist regime under the Communist Party in the north, and in 1948, the country officially became the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Soviets favored Kim Il-Sung as the leader of North Korea, because he was trained in a military in Moscow and had experience in resisting Japanese rule in Manchuria, China. On the other side of the borderline, under US influence, the ones who fought for the leader position were mostly capitalists and nationalists. Eventually, Rhee Syng-Man, an independence advocate who had received his education in the United States and was also an intense anti-communist, came into office. Due to their differences, tension quickly built up between the two leaders, as both were very determined and ambitious to unify the peninsula
Yiming Tang	**An Ethical Discussion of the Shawshank Redemption**

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ERCICSSH1922059	**Yiming Tang** **The Stony Brook School, NY, Address: 1 Chapman Pkwy, Stony Brook, NY 11790, USA** **Abstract** **When it comes to the Shawshank Redemption, many people consider it to be a fabulous movie. In this paper, I will go deeper than mere appreciation. I will investigate why Andy made a specific ethical decision and discuss how to evaluate his decision ethically.** **Andy was mistaken for the suspect who murdered his wife and convicted of his wife's murder Afterward, he was sent to Shawshank Prison, where he eventually made a decision that altered his life. He agreed to help warden avoid taxes. In return, he was protected from all the harm in jail. My project in this paper is to evaluate this decision from an ethical perspective.** **Many ethicists would argue that his decision was not fundamentally virtuous based on Kant's categorical imperative. After entering the jail, Andy suffered much bullying from the witched buggery and guards. It was not until he encountered that precious opportunity that he was free from bullying. In addition, the benefits this decision brought him were enormous. It not only provided him a shelter from all the potential harm and bullying but also helped him secure the trust from all the guards, which would ensured the later possibility of escaping from the jail**
Kabaso Kabwe **ERCICSSH1922060**	**Assessing the Utility of Kingdon's Multiple Streams Framework for Studying Policy Implementation: A Case of Mobile Hospitals, Zambia** **Kabaso Kabwe** **Stellenbosch University/Department of Political Science, South Africa** **Abstract** **The question of whether the multiple streams framework can be applied to analyse other stages of the policy process beyond agenda-setting such as implementation has been widely debated in the field of policy studies. Most of the studies have applied the framework to study policy implementation have mainly used it to analyse implementation from the perspective of policy implementation gap. This research, on the other hand, aimed to apply the framework to assess its utility for furthering our understanding of policy implementation, using mobile hospitals in Lusaka Province, Zambia as a case. Access to health care services for all is one of the main challenges facing the Zambian health system. Mobile hospitals were thus introduced in 2011 to help address inequities to accessing health care. Through qualitative methodology and using observation, key informant in-depth interviews and a review of several secondary sources, the study sought to answer the main question "what is the value of Kingdon's multiple streams framework for studying policy implementation?" The study found that the framework helps to further our understanding of policy implementation by helping us to see what implementation looks like in a developing country context characterised by centralised authority. It shows how a top policy maker like the president affects implementation by being able to use institutions to further his ideas, despite resistance from various non-state actors whose influence is constrained by the politics and power dynamics. The study concludes that the framework brings valuable insights for implementation studies as well as contributes to highlighting the role that institutions play in facilitating implementation.** **Keywords: Health Policy; Institutions; Lusaka**
Dr Kevin Barker **ERCICSSH1922066**	**Prison Cells, Human Dignity and Postcolonial Penal Justice** **Dr Kevin Barker** **School of Law, Social and Behavioural Sciences, Kingston University, London United Kingdom** **Abstract** **Prison spaces frame the conditions experienced by inmates and in turn ground a matrix of legal and political obligations. More broadly, prisons loom large in the public imagination of state power and, for much of the Global South, in the legacies of the colonial state. With specific reference to islands in the Caribbean, this paper situates the litigation of prison cells beyond national courts in that colonial legacy as artefacts of enduring technologies of governance that may be mapped across jurisdictions in which court cases from Britain's former colonies do more than determine the**

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specific human rights of inmates. Prison cells offer a constant point of reference for a (postcolonial) penal state's resistance to her obligations to prisoners, and as evidence for the (re) negotiation of the contours of human dignity. The argument in this paper confronts the prison cell as a site in which: a) the penal state acts on the bodies of the incarcerated, and against constraints imposed by [universal] human rights norms, especially as enabled in the concept of human dignity, and b) the reception of the concept of human dignity is necessarily contestable in order to mark new ground in postcolonial penal justice.

India and Russia Strategic Partnership: Emerging Challenges and Prospects in the 21st Century

Arpita Biswas
Doctoral Scholar, Centre for Russian and Central Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Arpita Biswas
ERCICSSH1922085

Abstract
Economic clout, military might and national interests dictate the terms of a global order dominated by realism. Despite such a context, India-Russia share a special partnership based on trust, mutual respect and cooperation. Of late, however, the seemingly impregnable partnership has undergone turbulence, most prominently due to a changing geopolitical order. Also, with new opportunities emerging for each, the strategic space for bilateral cooperation and manoeuvre is seemingly shrinking. In this regard, four major pillars of Indo-Russia relationship namely, defence, energy, economy and trade have been analysed vis-à-vis their significance in Moscow-New Delhi relations. The article is conceptualized by qualitative method of social science, while using both theoretical and empirical analysis to understand the subject that involves descriptive and casual method of inference. The analysis includes review of journals, news articles, government reports, interviews of ambassadors and Foreign Policy experts. Findings suggest that closer cooperation between intergovernmental organizations and joint bodies can deepen their strategic partnership. Additionally, present realities require both nations incorporate their private sectors in a renewed bilateral regime. Such a paradigm, synergising public-private strengths shall revitalize the strategic partnership and add to salience of both nations in the global arena. In conclusion, Russia has always been an important ally of India, not out of ideological realities but by considerations of strategic interests and autonomy, which at present too should guide our diplomatic engagement. Further, it is argued that India's foreign policy imperative of a multipolar world is served well by sustained engagement with like-minded nation states, more so with Russia, being a permanent member of UNSC. An assertive China also calls for a stronger Indo-Russia partnership amid a changing regional and global security environment. Lastly, while putting forth new prospects of bi-lateral integration and engagement, the paper wishes to generate interest among scholars for further research on issues as discussed.
Keywords: Strategic Partnership, Geopolitical, Defence, Energy, Bilateral

The Perceptual Gaps Constructed by the Chinese and the Western Media in the East China Sea

Weijin Wang
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Weijin Wang
ERCICSSH1922089

Abstract
The geopolitics in the East China Sea is a scholarly hotspot. But the Western and Chinese scholars differ greatly in perceiving the situation. Many Western scholars argue that China is claiming the resources of other countries, expanding its military activities or even building up hegemony in this area, while the Chinese scholars believe that China's rights and interests are being undermined by the USA and its allies. Nonetheless, to study the geopolitical dynamics in the East China Sea, scholars have to heavily rely on the media reports. Since media can influence people's perception of an event and thus construct the realities, this paper examines the extent to which Chinese and Western media's construction of realities differ. By employing the analytical framework of media package and looking into the narrative structures of news reports, this paper argues that the framing and reasoning devices implemented by the Chinese and Western media are completely different. This leads to the mistrust between China and the Western countries led by the USA. Hence, the building of peace and security in the East China Sea is often hampered.

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An Analysis of Musical Scenes in Indian Film based on Deleuze's Dream-Image

Kang Mingu
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Kim Hyungrae
Department of Global Cultural Contents, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul, South Korea

Mingu Kang
ERCICSSH1922095

Abstract

The musical scenes play various roles in films. In addition to the scenes in which the characters sing and dance, there are many kinds of musical scenes used in films that feel like a 'Dream'. French philosopher Gilles Deleuze describes "Dream-image" that "Dream-Image" is cinematic image which could be expressed as hallucinations, nightmares, dreams, and imaginations. It describes the whole world as if it were a dream. The musical scenes in films are closely related to the "Dream-image". Deleuze says musical scenes are scenes where the dreamy world begins through dance. The image of the dream and the world as a dream describe two poles of "Dream-Image". The former one consists of two kinds "Rich" and "Restrained". The latter concerns "Movement of world". In Indian cinema, musical scenes, are rarely missed. In other words, the musical scene is the most important scene of Indian films, and it is the characteristic of Indian cinema, which has been sympathized with the Indian public for a long time. This study attempts to derive the characteristics by analyzing musical scenes from Indian film <Dangal> with the concept of Deleuze's "Dream-image". <Dangal> was released in India in 2016 by director, Nitish Tiwari, and it was a huge hit in India box office. By analyzing the musical scenes of <Dangal>, one of the most popular films in recent years, it is meaningful to find out some of the unique features of Indian cinema that are shared in Indian society at the same time.

Keywords: Indian film, Dream-Image, Gilles Deleuze, Musical Scenes

The Archetypes of Hindu Myths in the Indian Film <Bahubali>: An Analysis Based on the Theories of Campbell and Greimas

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Abstract

The meaning of religion in India is quite different from that of other countries. About 80 percent of India's population is Hindu. Hinduism apart from being a religion, is a big part of Indian people's life. In this context in India, cultural contents created in India such as films, music, dramas etc. are also greatly influenced by Hinduism. It means that a lot of things are based on Hindu mythologies. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to figure out what India's mythological structures are reflected in the film, <Bahubali>. <Bahubali> is one of the most successful films in Indian film history. It was recorded as one of the best-selling films on Indian box office ever and it has attracted so many audiences in India. <Bahubali> is the story of physically powerful male hero and the hero fights against enemies in the film. These kinds of narrative structures and characters of <Bahubali> are quietly similar with those of mythologies, especially Hindu mythologies. 'Hero's Journey' theory of Joseph Campbell, an American mythologist, and 'Discourse structure' of Algirdas Julien Greimas, a French semiotics scholar, are used to analyze the mythological narrative structures and characters of the film, <Bahubali>. The purpose of this study is basically to find links between <Bahubali> and Hindu mythologies, and further to analyze the implications of the narrative plots and characters in Indian society.Through the Hindu mythological archetype analysis reflected in India's most successful film, it will be meaningful to identify the features of cultural contents.

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Keywords: Indian film, Archetype, Hindu Myths, Joseph Campbell, Algirdas Julien Greimas

Raminder Kaur ERCICSSH1922099	Dirtying Politics: A Bird Eye View of Criminalization of Politics in India

Dirtying Politics: A Bird Eye View of Criminalization of Politics in India

Raminder Kaur

Political Science, Baba Farid Group of Institution Bathinda, Punjabi University Patiala, Punjab, India

Abstract

Criminalization of governmental issues is a crucial theme to be talked about in any equitable stage. This issue is on concentrate from time to time. The Government and the administration framework validity is addressed. Here and there the administration free its authenticity and credibility because of the contribution of people with criminal foundations. The Leaders with criminal foundation use legislative issues as a veil or shield to satisfy their odious additions. Ideological groups rival each other to pull in criminal components. People accused of grievous violations likewise challenge races and get chose. This makes the joke of majority rule government in light of the fact that abruptly the culprits become the administrators. On the off chance that you take a gander at any gathering race or even the Parliament of India, you will get a genuine image of our thriving reasonable vote based system. We have organizations of higher significance to give certain balanced governance. Be that as it may, it is possible that they are quiet or unimportant observers of current political situation. Everyone discusses the need of the stringent standards, guidelines and laws to control criminalization. At that point why the general public and the country is defenseless in making laws, which can unseat pioneers with criminal foundations.

Efficiency of Creatine, A Nutritional Perspective on Athletes

Jaswinder Singh Brar
Baba Farid Group of Institution Bathinda Punjab, India

Jaswinder Singh Brar ERCICSSH1922100

Abstract

Creatine has become a popular nutritional supplement among atheletes. Recent studies have shown a number of potential therapeutic use of creatine. Creatine is an amino acid, like building blocks that made up of proteins .creatine has been accepted as a safe and useful ergogenic aid. The creatinehas attracted market by proven significantly, in enhancing an athelete performance. Majority of studies have focused on efforts of creatine monohydrate on performance and health. A quantitative scientific summary and view of knowledge showed .the effect of creatine supplement entation in atheletesby international society of sports nutrition .more recent literature has provided greater insight in increasing and enhancing athelete performance by the use of creatine supplement.
Keywords: Creatine, Supplements, Monohydrate, Ergogenic

Tingrui Zhang ERCICSSH1922103	Pursuing Democracy: The Case for China

Pursuing Democracy: The Case for China

Tingrui Zhang
Zhangjiagang Foreign Language School, China

Abstract

Consider a country with the following attributes: broad economic power, ever-increasing Gross Domestic Product, strong military force, and great public security. Given the representation it receives globally, as well as the biases against the communist system that supports much of its stability, most people in the west would fail to associate that description to China, even though it applies accurately. As one of the most influential countries in the world, China's development has drawn the attention of international diplomacy through the ages. It has been a controversial nation insofar as it has managed to promote greater living quality for its people outside of recognized democratic practices. Yet, the country itself argues that its civilians enjoy a high level of human right, which contains the sphere of democracy and is protected by its constitution. What caused the difference? By investigate past cases the answer shall be revealed, together with the measures to develop China's recognition on the current acknowledged system of democracy.

Jingjie Lin ERCICSSH1922104	International Relation between the United States and China

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Jingjie Lin
Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School, Rabun Gap, GA, USA

Abstract

From both a military and economic perspective, the United States of America and the People's Republic of China represent two of the most powerful countries in the world. Since their initial interaction, the relationship between these two nations has been at times amicable and at other times confrontational. After the election of Donald Trump in 2016, the tension between the two has grown, especially with respect to Chinese economic policies, which the U.S. has long claim were unfairly organized. The present trade war between the U.S. and China is one of the most important but also controversial issues today. While it is still boiling, the international society is hopefully seeking ways to eliminate the tension and to restore peaceful economic relations. This paper will assess the present trade war from two perspectives. First, it will situate the disagreement between China and the U.S. in historical context, looking back to moments in history that have led up to the present engagement. Secondly, the paper will address potential strategies that the two nations can pursue as the attempt the negotiate their differences. This paper argues that the primary cause of the trade war is the shift in China from a purely manufacturing economy to a technological one. This shift has created enormous anxiety in America, specifically around the question of national security. The present trade war represents the American attempt to regain control of this sector.

Rongchen Nie
ERCICSSH1922106

Peer Victimization Among Middle and High School Students and Related Student Characteristics

Rongchen Nie
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Abstract

Bullying gradually plays a pivotal role in affecting students' mental health. This research aims to investigate what type of students is more likely to experience peer victimization than others and what characteristics (gender, age, race, school type etc.) result in peer victimization.

Methods: In this research, a survey with several questions regarding peer victimization is sent to students. Logistic regression is used to analyze the data and determine which variable results in peer victimization more possibly. This is conducted among male students and among female students, separately.

Results: 10% of girls and 6.9% of boys reported having experienced peer victimization, respectively. The result shows difference between girls, who experience social and verbal bully more, and boys, who instead experience physical bully more. Age, race, ethnicity, attending certain types of school or community are related with the likelihood of experiencing peer victimization.

Conclusion: There were a fair number of students experiencing peer victimization. Girls experience more verbal and social bully while boys are more prone to physical bully. Certain student characteristics such as age, race, ethnicity, engagement in school activities are related to peer victimization.

Keywords: Peer Victimization, School, Mental Health, Social Bully, Physical Bully

Ikuno Fujii
ERCICSSH1922109

A study on the influence of modifications to international programs in a region – focusing on the UNESCO Global Geopark program in international and Japanese contexts

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Hiromu Ito
Faculty of Art and design, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba city, Japan

Abstract

This study attempts to clarify how international discussions related UNESCO Global Geoparks were reflected in the geopark program in Japan by examining movements and discussions of international and regional organizations which took roles for the establishment of geopark initiatives, focusing up to 2015 when UNESCO officially launched the program. The process up to

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the establishment of UNESCO Global Geopark was divided into four stages including "geopark random activity period" which various international organizations committed its own "geopark activities", and followed to "geopark integration period" which those activities integrated as one geopark program under UNESCO and all of them happened in less than 20 years.

In Japan, geologists started domestic geopark program influenced by the international geopark movements. The time when they started and expanded geopark activities in Japan happened parallel to the "geopark random activity period" in international society. As a result, the geopark system in Japan resulted in emphasizing geological features compared to UNESCO Global Geoparks in terms of its evaluation and management even though Japan Geopark Committee take efforts to aim for the holistic geopark implementation in accordance with UNESCO Global Geoparks policy. This conclusion suggests a regional confusion due the fact that geopark as an international program changed its framework within a short period.

Keywords: Geopark, Uggs, Geological Heritage, Sdgs, International and Regional Organizations

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Marginalized In India: Hattee community in Sirmaur District of Himachal Pradesh

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Dr. Kashmir Chand Kashyap
ERCICSSH1922123

Abstract

As a third world country India represents the disparity in the sense that there are some states with all developmental facilities whereas some areas are still undeveloped and people are living in deplorable conditions with least basic amenities. This paper is an effort to map out one such marginalized community known as 'Hattee' which has remained out of the parameters of all-round development. The primitiveness, geographic isolation, educational and economical backwardness are some of the characteristics of this community. Hattee community of Sirmaur District of Himachal Pradesh is mainly settled in Trans- Giri area which includes Shilai, Renuka and Pachhad. This area is situated in proximity to Jaunsar -Bawar tribal belt of Uttrakhand State of India and they share similar primitive tribal traits and culture with them. But Hattees are deprived of the tribal status. Like any primitive community, evils such as child-marriage, polyandry, bride-price, caste-system and animal sacrifice are prevalent among Hattee people. Casteism is an inseparable part of the society and the lower castes like Kolis and other menial castes are subject to hatred and discrimination. There have been instances of sale and abduction of young girls in Shilai and surrounding areas which projects the insecure and unsafe life condition of women. In order to improve the economic and educational standard, the Hattees are demanding for Scheduled Tribe status, as is being enjoyed by their neighboring area of Jaunsar-Bawar. The research is based on Historical method. The paper will highlight the traditional socio- economic life styles of the community and distortions caused by the people with selfish motives. The topic answers the question as to why these people still are marginalized and undeveloped and it will also suggest the possible measurements to improve their status in future.

Keywords: Sirmaur District, Trans-Giri Area, Hattee, Jaunsar-Bawar, Tribal Status

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The Socio-economic Impetus behind the Hindu-Buddhist Tension in Contemporary India

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Jiten Roy
ERCICSSH1922124

Abstract

This presentation is about the socio-economic impetus of the growing tension between Hindu fundamentalists and Ambedkarite Buddhists. The former refers to Hindu extremists who claim that India is exclusively for Hindus; the latter refers to the followers of Ambedkar who rejected Hinduism and converted to Buddhism since 1956. Bhim Rao Ambedkar (1891–1956) theorized that Hindu orthodoxy, particularly the high-caste Brahmins, made the historical Indian Buddhists "outcastes" for socio-economic reasons. He argued that Buddhist anti-caste and humanistic doctrines helped India reach its "golden age," and more importantly, Buddhism also challenged the Hindu orthodoxy at its core. Pre-modern Hindu orthodox Brahmin intellectuals responded to the

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Buddhist challenge by extending the Hindu social classification (the four Varna system) mentioned in Hindu scriptures. According to Ambedkar, those who violated the Hindu scripture-sanctioned occupational, dietary, and marriage related restrictions were declared by the Hindu orthodoxy as the non-varna group or outcastes. In nutshell, Ambedkar argued that those who practiced the anti-caste Buddhist tradition were made outcaste by the Hindu orthodoxy. As a reparation to the historical injustice, Ambedkar, as the architect of independent India's constitution, ensured constitutional safeguards for the economically marginalized Dalit and other groups to improve their educational and economic conditions. These safeguards are called Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and other Backward Class (OBC) benefits. Due to these constitutional rights, the Dalit, as the Scheduled Caste, have indeed made significant gains in educational, economic and occupational sectors since India's Independence. Ambedkar also initiated mass Dalit conversion to Buddhism in the mid 1950s as a solution for the outcaste predicament. This mass conversion still continues today across India; it, however, has ignited an anti-Buddhist violence against the Ambedkarite Buddhists. This presentation argues that the growing Buddhist-Hindu tension in contemporary India is more about the socio-economic claims of the Scheduled Class or the SC, ST or OBC status than about Buddhism and Hinduism.

Ozgul Birsen **ERCICSSH1922125**	**New Generation Radio: Podcast** **Ozgul Birsen** **Assoc. Prof. Faculty of Communication Sciences, Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey** **Abstract** **With digitalization, the media and its users have changed in a very different way from traditional media. The concepts of interactivity, hypermetallicity, multimedia features and content generation of users are among the most basic concepts of new media. Digital culture, which replaces written culture, is fed by visual and auditory elements.The visual culture transforms the screen and the audience, while the sound transforms the audience. Podcasts as audio storytelling first appeared in 2005 with the spread of digital voice recording and production. Audio is not intrusive like video. Sound allows deep emotions to be expressed. The camera can manipulate people's emotions, but the sound is a sincere transference of emotion. Audio also prevents speakers from being evaluated with their appearance. In this study, podcast producers who are experts in their fields were interviewed. Podcasts produced by people who are experts in different areas of the subject begin to see interest in Turkey. It was found that the interviewed podcast producers were well educated, middle income group and people who did not want to take part in the mainstream media. Podcast producers produce regular content and run it as a second job without generating revenue.** **Keywords: Digitalization, Podcast, Radio, Sound, Broadcasting**
Yerima Gimba Alhassan1 **ERCICSSH1922127**	**Institutional Quality, Economic Growth and Human Capital Development in Nigeria** **Yerima Gimba Alhassan** **Department of Economics and Development Studies, Federal University of Kashere, P.M.B. 0182, Gombe State- Nigeria** **Abstract** **This study sought to establish the short-run and long-run relationship among institutional quality, economic growth, and human capital development in Nigeria. The study employed the Auto-Regressive Distributed Lag technique of estimation. The time series data were sourced from World Development Indicators and World Wide Governance Indicators. Data on Real Gross Domestic Product was computed using data from World Development Indicators. The results from the study show that in the long-run, institutional quality and economic growth have significant impact on human capital development. The outcome in this study is the establishment of both short-run and long-run relationship among variables of interest. Thus, a sustainable economic growth, stable polity, and absence of terrorism and violence are required in order to achieve human capital development in the long-run. Future scope in related research should include control of corruption as an important institutional quality.** **Keywords: ARDL, Economic Growth, Human Capital Development, Institutional Quality, Nigeria**
Chenjie (Lily) Song	**How Does Different Experience with Tone Languages Affect First Language Mandarin Speakers'**

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ERCICSSH1922131	**Ability to Acquire the Tonal Aspects of Cantonese?**

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Abstract

With the acquisition of a new tone language, language learners would have to identify the different tones in order to fully interpret the meanings expressed in the new language. Though there have been prior research examining the effect of linguistic backgrounds on participants' acquisition of a new tonal language, there is little research examining the effect of the extent to which participants have been immersed and exposed to languages, as well as the age and fluency of acquisition, on their acquisition of tonal languages. Here we show that linguistic background in tonal languages and dialects can have a considerable influence on participants' acquisition of the tone of a new tonal language. Through examining the performance of 38 first language mandarin speaking participants in tests on Cantonese acquisition, we found that there is a positive correlation between the immersion time, extent of fluency, and order of acquisition of which participants are exposed to tonal languages and dialects. Our findings suggest that, the more time being immersed within a tonal environment, the better participants are able to learn the tones of a new language.

Miaohan Zhu ERCICSSH1922132	**A Tangled Relationship: The Consequences of China-Russia Alliance against the U.S.A.**

Miaohan Zhu
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Abstract

Many mathematicians agree that triangle is the most stable structure in architecture. They are not wrong. However, when discussing international relationships, a triangular structure might cause shifting alliances that can result in chaotic reactions. The complicated relationship between China, U.S.A, and Russia originates as early as the WWI, when the three nations were brought onto the world stage together. Though alliances between these countries shift rapidly and often generate unexpected outcomes, the main theme among these three countries is the alliance between Russia and China, which has been consistently entered into as a way to restrict the establishment of American dominance. The interactions of the three countries can all be explained by using the balancing of power theory, which originates as a way to ensure that no one nation can exceed all others in strength. While part of U.S.A's attitude toward China and Russia can be explained simply by the balancing of power theory, many of its actions will make better sense when being put into a realism structure.

Chong Ho Yu ERCICSSH1922054	**An Analysis of the Relationship Between Christian Faith and Mental Wellbeing Utilizing Item Response Theory**

Chong Ho Yu
Psychology, Azusa Pacific University, Azusa, USA

Abstract

The objective of this paper is to examine the relationship between Christian faith/church attendance and mental health based on the data collected from an American private university (n=438). In this study many survey questions were used to indicate mental health, which is a multi-faceted latent concept. It is a common practice to verify the psychometric attributes of the survey by factor analysis. If the survey is found to be uni-dimensional, all item scores are summed into a composite score. By doing so all items are treated equally, but this practice is questionable. Specifically, in this survey the respondents reported whether they experienced certain psychological problems, such as bipolar, depression, loneliness, and insomnia. Obviously, bipolar and depression are more severe than loneliness and insomnia, and thus it would be misleading to view two persons who have the same score as equally distressed. As a remedy, item response theory (IRT), which is capable of calibrating both item and person attributes simultaneously, was applied into this study. After calibration, an item characteristic curve was generated for each item and a theta score was assigned

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to each participant based on the severity of his/her symptoms. It was found that those students who attended church regularly and kept their faith had substantively fewer mental health issues; those who attended church regularly but doubted their faith, and also those who did not attend church and gave up their faith had equal amount of problems in mental wellbeing.

Keywords: Mental Health, Item Response Theory, Psychological Assessment, Religiosity

Alliance of Small Island States and its Role in Sustainable Energy Development in the Small Island Developing States

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Kankana Debnath
ERCICSSH1922061

Abstract
The small island developing states (SIDS) are among those nations which are the most underdeveloped and vulnerable in the world. The present climate change (CC) situation is at serious juncture. CC is making its presence more prominent with each passing year. The amount of carbon and other greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere are way past the industrial levels ascertained by the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC). It is proved that the developed nations like China, United Nations, Russia are responsible for the maximum emissions and the SIDS has little to no contribution in emissions but are the ones who are the worst affected by the negative effects of CC. As such these nations are very pro climate. They are repeatedly voicing their concerns and appealing the world community to wake up and take proper initiative to control the global warming. In this course of action AOSIS has been formed as a organizational tool which happens to be the mouthpiece for the united voice from all the SIDS. The clean energy mechanism is one of the initiatives of the AOSIS. This mechanismis expected to replace the carbon driven energy production and to sustain the states on their own clean energy. Initiative for Renewable Island Energy (IRIE) will be of special issue of discussion.

The study will be based on a thorough analysis of the published works of climate experts and personal experience as a climate doctoral scholar.

Keywords – Climate Change, Environment, Sustainable Energy, Organizations, Global Warming

Sopio Kadagishvili
ERCICSSH1922068

Old Georgian Literature as Historical Source (Vitae, Martyrdoms), Georgian Case

Sopio Kadagishvili
Department of Medieval History of Georgia and Source Study, Institute of History and Ethnology, Ivane Javakhishvili, Tbilisi State University's, Independent Research Institute,Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract
Critical approach of history actively started in Georgia from 19th century. This trend also effected on hagiographic monuments. Some scholars were mistrustful for adopting them as historical sources because of miracles and unnatural motives. That is why philologists were more interested in hagiographies than historians. At the same time historians were publishing, identifying texts and editions, revealing historical people, comparing hagiographic texts. Thus, enormous informational possibility became clear for many researchers. Today there is now doubt that hagiographic monuments (Vitae, Martyrdom) contain significant information while revealing cultural, social, political and economic factors of certain nations.

Apart for solving many interesting issue from hagiographies, it is worth interesting to study Georgian hagiographies (with full of historism) in the context of history of mentality and identity.

Years ago I was interested to study ethnic perception. Texts with various ethnic terms provoke me to observe (authentic) hagiographies. Certain conclusions where made through ethnic criteria based on theory of ethnicity. For instance, what was the content of ethnic terms: Relative and Nation? Changes the concept of that terms; How Georgian unity is concerned through centuries; Creating of national heroes in hagiographies and what historical process is related to this issue; What was self-perception and perception towards others. According hagiographic sources ╱ monuments such researches are not novelty not only for Georgian historiography, but foreign historiography as well. Alongside to political history that approach will make history more alive and comprehensive.

In my paper I will pay attention to potency of Georgian hagiographies as historical sources, about

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their purpose and usefulness. I will show Georgian example, how direct and indirect information can become key concept of research.

Keywords: Saints, Georgian Hagiography, Cultural Identity, Ethnicity

Literary Fiction and Representation of History
Theorizing the Topic Through Georgian Case Study

Mariam Chkhartishvili
Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Faculty of Humanities, Institute of Georgian History, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University's Independent Research Institute of History and, Ethnology, Department of Medieval History of Georgia and Source –Study

Mariam Chkhartishvili
ERCICSSH1922069

Absrtact
In the nineteenth century the process of history professionalization took place. It was characterized by exclusive development of the discipline. The "founding fathers" tried to bold the borderlines between the history and other disciplines and sharpen the focus of historical researches. Just this view was reflected in fact of choosing archival data and official documents as only reliable type of sources and also the established view about the honest academic enabling to represent "what actually happened" −formula proposed by L.Ranke. In the twentieth century subject of history was conceptualized in a fundamentally new way. This was an epoch of so-called "New History" which had introduced interdisciplinary approach in historical research. The new generation of historians developed interest to the topics which in recent past might be treated as not relevant for the academics occupation. In this very context appeared necessity of use of literary sources. This search for new sources was favored by the coincidence in time with dispute about historicity of literature. The part of practitioners of history ignored it and preferred to make history in traditional way. This was case at least in Georgia and it continued to be the same in nowadays. The paper aims to fill (at least, partially) this gap in Georgian scholarship. It uses one monument of nineteenth century Georgian literary fiction for reconstructing of reality and elaborates on more general topic concerning the realistic prose as important source for history representation. The Georgian case provides additional data for the conclusion that literary sources are very valuable texts for investigation of many historical topics, for example they greatly help in identity studies as they reflect public perceptions and capture spirit of the epoch under the analysis .

Keywords: History Representation, Historical Sources, Georgian Literary Fiction, Georgian History, Nineteenth Century

The First Period of Anti-Government Activities in the Shida Kartli Highlands, Georgia

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Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia
Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts

Manuchar Guntsadze
YRSICRSSH1922051

Abstract
Research of the conflict is very sensitive issue but very actual in Georgian case. The aim of this paper is to discuss some moments of problem connected to so call "South Ossetia". More specifically, its initial period. This conflict emerged at the period of the First Democratic Republic of Georgia in 1918-1921. During this time there were 3 facts of Anti-governmental activities from Ossetian Bolsheviks (in 1918, 1919 and 1920). Studying of this conflict is getting more popularity from 90-ies of 20th century when conflict renewed and Georgia gained independence from Soviet Union. After this time huge number of scientific articles and books were published concerning that conflicts.

Keywords: Caucasus, Georgian Modern History, Conflicts, So Called "South Ossetia"

Carol Lu
ERCICSSH1922136

Trump's Trade War and the Effects on U.S. Strategic Policy

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Abstract
Following his election in 2016, U.S. president Donald Trump initiated a series of confrontational

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trade policies. The biggest target of his economic aggression is China. In 2018, Huawei—a leading Chinese technology company—issued an official statement regarding its attitude towards the trade war. From the start, Huawei has made it clear that it is going to fight back, claiming that the United States will eventually lose this war. By estimation, U.S. trade deficit with China reached $500 billion a year, which leads to unemployment and debt in the U.S. What agitated Trump more than the trade deficit, according to Huawei, is the theft of intellectual property from American corporations. According to Chinese law, foreign countries can only enter the Chinese market by establishing a joint venture with local counterparties. This arrangement enables Chinese companies access to the technologies of their U.S. partners, causing the U.S. $300 billion a year. Trump launched his first attacks on solar panels, washing machines, and the metallurgical industry, imposing higher import tariffs as an attempt to end "bad policies and unfair trade" for the U.S. Comparing the present economic situation to the Economic Depression of the 1930s, we can see that the downturn in the American economy today is, as it was in the previous century, the result of protectionist measures taken by U.S. As a result, the U.S. needs to modify its approach to China if it wants to avoid a severe depression that will result from a protracted trade war.

Jasmine Wang ERCICSSH1922137	**Financial Worries Among Adults Over Maintaining a Standard of Living 2017**

Jasmine Wang
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Abstract
This study aims to examine the predictors of adults' financial worries over maintaining a sustainable standard of living in 2017 and to build a predictive model for these financial worries by using an artificial neural network and comparing its performance to a logistic regression model.
Method: Data for the analysis was gathered from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) in 2017. All eligible participants from the survey were randomly assigned into 2 groups: the training sample and the testing sample. For both the training sample and testing sample, two models were built—one artificial neural network and one logistic regression for each. Finally, receiver operating characteristics (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models in order to gauge discrimination capability.
Results: From the data, it can gathered that about 35.8% of the 26,029 adults experienced financial worries over maintaining standard of living, about 38.2% among females and 32.9% among the male. According to the logistic regression, several variables contributed to likelihood of experiencing financial worries over standard of living. Males were 22.84% less likely than females to have financial worries over maintaining standard of living. The non-Hispanic adults were 39.51% less likely to have financial worries over maintaining standard of living than Hispanic adults. The married adults were 14.38% less likely to have financial worries over maintaining standard of living. The black population was 37.10% more likely to be worried. Compared to unemployed workers who were still looking for employment, people who were employed or unemployed but not looking were 29.62% and 48.80%, respectively, less worried. Similarly, according to the neural network, the most important predictors were age, working status, marital status, and race. For the training sample, the ROC was 0.58 for the logistic regression and 0.66 for the artificial neural network. In the testing sample, the ROC was 0.58 for the logistic regression and 0.65 for the artificial neural network.
Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for adults' financial worries over maintaining a standard of living in 2017. The most prominent factors were gender, race, marital status and working status. As a culmination of the project, we built a predictive model using both an artificial neural network and a logistic regression to serve as a potential tool for early detection.

Jeremy Cheng ERCICSSH1922139	**Influence of the Congos Leaders on its Education**

Jeremy Cheng
10th Grade, Hopkins School, New Haven Connecticut, USA

Abstract
The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is challenged by constant political violence, economic

instability, and a variety of humanitarian crises. This can be attributed in part to the ed-ucational system in the country, which has been adversely affected not only by colonial influence but by ongoing corruption and turbulent political change as well. As the parties controlling the DRC changed, so too did the nation's educational system. Prior to being overtaken by King Le-opold II in 1884–85 and then Belgium in 1908, King Afonso I provided his Kongo kingdom with a beneficial education system. The education system implemented by Leopold sought to reinforce his own economic interests rather than educate the people under his rule. Belgian colo-nial rule was slow to improve the state of education in the region. In 1960, the Congo's first na-tive leader, Patrice Lumumba, achieved independence for the nation. Lumumba's proposals left behind an educational legacy that flourished shortly after his death; however, the system was not maintained by subsequent puppet leaders such as Mobutu Sese Seko and Laurent-Désiré Kabila. Ultimately, the Congo's plagued educational system is not only invariably linked to its ever-changing political and economic states, but also to the historical impressions left by its leaders throughout history.

Qin Le **ERCICSSH1922140**	**Understanding U.S. Foreign Aid** **Qin Le** **Cate School, 1960 Cate Mesa Road, Carpinteria, USA** **Abstract** Modern foreign aid emerged out of the ashes of World War II. The Marshall Plan, introduced by the Truman administration, gave Europe over $12 billion dollars in direct economic aid and introduced the idea that the U.S. can—and should—assist in the economic development of other countries. This set the precedent of using foreign aid for developmental purposes. According to reports made by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (hereafter OECD), the U.S. contributes the most official developmental assistance by sector out of the thirty countries on the Development Assistance Committee. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of foreign aid, and to explain why countries give aid through neoliberal and constructivist lenses, I will present and examine a case study on post-Cold War Southeast Asia below.
Yawei Li **ERCICSSH1922141**	**The US-China Trade War and What About It** **Yawei Li** **Emma Willard** **285 Pawling Avenue, Troy, NY 12180, USA** **Abstract** The relationship between the United States and China dates back to the nineteenth century. In the more than one-hundred years they have been interacting with one another, their respective policies and strategies have undergone a variety of changes. Recently, one significant event has occurred between the two nations, the trade war. This economic conflict began in 2018 when the U.S. imposed tariffs on Chinese products. Still ongoing, the trade war has a negative impact on both nations. Although it is called the trade war, the conflict between the two nations is not restricted in the area of trading. In fact, at the center of the trade war, lies the matter of technological development, which represent a point of anxiety for the United States. As China continues to develop its ability to produce technological products, its importance in the world will shift from a manufacturing center to a center of strategic complexity. As the tension mounts, the there are many options available to both states to deescalate, each of which will come with a consequence. Because they are the two largest economies, the outcome of this war will not merely impact these two countries, but will reverberate worldwide.
Manuchar Guntsadze **ERCICBELLP1922050**	**The first period of anti-government activities in the Shida Kartli Highlands, Georgia** **Manuchar Guntsadze** **Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia** **Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Georgia** **Abstract**

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	Research of the conflict is very sensitive issue but very actual in Georgian case. The aim of this paper is to discuss some moments of problem connected to so called "South Ossetia". More specifically, its initial period. This conflict emerged at the period of the First Democratic Republic of Georgia in 1918-1921. During this time there were 3 facts of Anti-governmental activities from Ossetian Bolsheviks (in 1918, 1919 and 1920). Studying of this conflict is getting more popularity from 90-ies of 20th century when conflict renewed and Georgia gained independence from Soviet Union. After this time huge number of scientific articles and books were published concerning that conflicts. Keywords: Caucasus, Georgian Modern History, Conflicts, So Called "South Ossetia".
Michael Yu **ERCICSSH1922142**	**The United States in 1942: Scared, Racist, and Divided** **Michael Yu** **Forth Form, 11th Grade, The Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, USA** **Abstract** On December 7th, 1941, the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service launched a surprise attack on the naval base at Pearl Harbor, causing the deaths of 2,403 people. The attack ignited feelings of racism and fear that were already deeply rooted within the hearts of Americans. Following the attacks, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, which stripped away the rights of Japanese Americans. This enabled the military to forcibly relocate 110,000 Japanese Americans residing on the West Coast to the midwest. Upon their arrival, they were instantly ostracized and expelled from local communities, leaving them with no place to go. Their daily lives began to change before their eyes as they realized that American citizens had begun discriminating against them without hesitation. Following their immediate rejection from the midwest, the military ordered the Japanese Americans to move into temporary assembly centers, which eventually led to their transfer into internment camps. These camps were packed full of Japanese Americans who were interned for crimes they had never been convicted of. Although the U.S government's response to Pearl Harbor appears to be strategic on a surface level, in actuality, it represents and demonstrates the level of contemporary American racism.

LISTENERS

Adesuyi Sarah kikelomo   **Litigation Officer, Banjo Ayenakin & Co, Akure, Nigeria**   **ERCICSSH19220256**
Hassan Ali   **Pakistan International Human Rights Commission, Islamabad, Pakistan**   **ERCICSSH1922062**
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Saju Niloy Kumar   **Buddhist Monk,Triratna Buddha Bihar, Delhi, India**
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Oppong Fordjour   **Op Enterprise Ghana, Ghana**
ERCICSSH1922135
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Upcoming Conferences

https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra

- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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