



## **Conference Proceedings**

Sydney – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities  
(ICSSH), 10-11 December 2019

10-11 December 2019

## **CONFERENCE VENUE**

Holiday Inn Potts Point, Sydney, Australia

### **Email:**

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

<https://eurasiaresearch.org>

<https://sshraevents.org/>

**Table of Content:**

S. No.	Particulars	Page Numbers
1.	Preface	3
2.	Keynote Speaker	4
3.	List of Presenters	5-16
4.	List of Listeners	16-20
5.	Upcoming Conferences	20



**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 78 Participants from around 13 different countries have submitted their entries for review and presentation.

SSHRA has now grown to 3365 followers and 8400 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: <http://sshraevents.org/membership?association=sshra>

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/eurasiaresearch/>

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.



## **PLENARY SPEAKER**



**Terrelle Hegarty**

**PhD Candidate, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand**

**Terrelle Hegarty has grown up in Mount Maunganui New Zealand, Terrelle later attended the University of Auckland to complete a Bachelor of Arts degree majoring in geography. With this, she spent ten years enjoying teaching geography and history in secondary education. In 1999, Terrelle, her husband Peter and their two children Shannon and Patrick moved to Christchurch to be close to family. Around this time, she has completed her master's degree through Massey University, studying organisational culture. Terrelle's thesis topic explored the impact of an international unit on school culture. Soon after this. She moved into the construction industry to project manage residential building projects. Following the 2010 Canterbury earthquake, she was heavily involved in earthquake response and recovery work. It was the post-disaster work experiences that have spurred Terrelle's curiosity to learn more about women and other minority groups working in the construction industry. Further to this, the ingrained images of many tireless people contributing towards the rebuild of Christchurch city, and the limited availability of research on women working in this sector had heightened Terrelle's enthusiasm to pursue a PhD research project at the University of Canterbury. Now in the write up stage of her research, her key motivations to complete this project include: highlighting women's work in an environment often overlooked; contributing to an evolving body of knowledge that aims to improve the recruitment, progression and retention processes of minority groups in this industry; to encourage members of this sector to embrace diversity in the workplace; and to mentor others to help them enjoy their work and stay in this industry.**

## **PLENARY SPEAKER**




**Dr. Muhammad Awais**

**Assistant Professor (Finance), Management Sciences,  
Foundation University Islamabad, Pakistan**

**Topic: Human Biases and Investment Decisions**

**PhD (Behavior Finance) - Iqra University Islamabad, Pakistan (One of the Youngest Doctors of Pakistan in the Field of Finance) MS (Behavior Finance) Mohammad Ali Jinnah University, Islamabad, Pakistan BBA (Honors) (Finance) National University of Modern Languages Islamabad, Pakistan Assistant Professor (Finance), Economics & Finance Department, Foundation University Islamabad, Pakistan (University of Pakistan's Army) Editor and Secretary of "Foundation University Journal of Business and Economics (FUJBE)" Having more than 5 years of Academic and more than 3 years of Corporate experience.**

## PRESENTERS

 <p>Stephen Boakye Ansah ERCICSSH1926052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bridging the Gap of Economic and Security threats in Africa</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Stephen Boakye Ansah</b> School of Management AND Public Administration, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Africa, the Continent with rich natural mineral resources leave in shambles and disintegration due to poor leadership and ineffective management skills. There is a vast gap among the individual countries that form the AU in terms of Security, Economy and personal development as compared to the EU countries. This study points out the Economic and Security Gap that exist among Africa Countries and suggest positive responses in bridging this economic gap. The data used in this study was obtained from various social welfare departments of the selected countries in the course of the study.</p> <p>The results of the study show that, political power, democracy, brain drain, colonial alliance and over reliance on foreign aid have brought about these gaps among the Africa countries. Economics in the past was based on a national, and to a large extent self-sufficient model, which naturally excluded the possibilities of significant external cooperation. Protection against external competition was considered to be one of the tools of state economic policy. Security now depends to a larger extent than ever before on internal rather than external factors. The lack of an external enemy can even be considered in specific conditions as one of its features, which on its own can be regarded as destabilizing. Many changes in the international community which affect the content of traditional national security concepts have occurred in recent years.</p>
<p>Jia Niu ERCICSSH1926054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Analysis of the Risk Factors of Campus Bully</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jia Niu</b> Bellevue High School WA, Bellevue High School WA, Bellevue, WA, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Bully has been a increasingly overwhelming problem among American teenagers. According to stopbullying.gov, bullying behaviors must be aggressive and include “An Imbalance of Power, and Repetition. 3In 2016, more than 20% of students in the country report being bullied. Due to the rising awareness about bullying, the federal government started to collect data about bullying among students since 2005. 2</p> <p>Bullying can come in a various of shapes and forms. In general, it can be categorized into direct (bullying that took place while the victim is present) and indirect (bullying that took place when the victim is absent from the scene). Alternatively, bullying can also be categorized into physical, verbal, relational (efforts to harm the reputation or relationship of the victim), and damage to property.</p> <p>Bullying can cause devastating consequences towards the victim. Studies have found that bullying victimization has a strong positive correlation with mental disorders, such as anxiety and depression. Socially, bullying victim are more likely to experience reduced academic performance, loneliness, and suicidal ideation. Needless to say, majority of bullying victim will also experience sever physical injury.</p> <p>In this study, we aim to examine bullying data collect among high school students and build a logistic model to investigate the risk factors.</p>
<p>Yiming Tang ERCICSSH1926055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>An Ethical Discussion of the Shawshank Redemption</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tang Yiming</b> The Stony Brook School, New York</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>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.</p>



<p><b>Dr. David D.Yongo</b> ERCICSSH1926057</p>	<p><b>The Failure of Western Model Democracy in Nigeria and a Case for an Alternative Indigenous Demowase</b></p> <p><b>Dr.David D.Yongo</b> Department of History and Strategic Studies, Federal University Dutsinma, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Miss Jennifer C. Ezeumenwa</b> Department of History and Strategic Studies, Federal University Dutsinma, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Although, punctuated for a couple of times, democratic governance has struggled to maintain itself in Nigeria since in 1960. Western Model Democracy, borrowed and practiced in Nigeria-first the British Parliamentary system and later American Presidentialism has been hailed or celebrated in Western developed polities and even other parts of the world as the best and most civilized form of human attempt at governance since human history. In the case of Nigeria however, this model of governance or administration has shown otherwise over the years. In the Nigerian case democracy has been employed to achieve judicial rascality and corruption, executive impunity and corruption; legislative brigandage and corruption. Such official connivance in the area of fragrant abuse has generally led to the pitiable and unenviable condition of Nigeria and the Nigerian people typified by abject poverty, monumental corruption, unemployment, kidnapping, insurgency, backwardness, underdevelopment and dependency. This can be said to signify the failure of Western democratic model at ensuring the goodies. Recently, Nigerians exhibited indignation at such near slave situation by voting out one of the most corrupt administrations in the country's checkered history with the hope that the incoming administration would bring about the desired change. The administration has expended its first tenure of four years and it is some months into its second tenure. The question to be asked is whether the new administration has lived up to the expectations of the Nigerian people. The view of this paper is that, it has not. Consequently, the paper disagrees with the wholesale importation of undiluted Western norms such as this and adhering dogmatically to them with a view to achieving our desirable goal. Consequently, this paper presents an alternative indigenous political model known as Demowase, which is aimed at guaranteeing the desired change, thereby bringing about a better Nigeria.</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Ladislaus Batinoluho</b> ERCICSSH1926062</p>	<p><b>Assessment of Leakages in Tourism Sector in Tanzania</b></p> <p><b>Ladislaus Batinoluho, PhD</b> The Open University of Tanzania, P.O. Box 79824, Dar Es Salaam-Tanzania</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Several scholars have written on leakages in tourism, but unfortunately not much has been studied about Tanzania. The aim of this study is to estimate leakages in tourism sector in Tanzania. More importantly, the study aims to examine the key sources of the tourists to Tanzania and to identify the triggers for leakages in tourism sector in the country. The study explores the challenges encountered by tour operators in the country. Also the study tries to find the distribution channel of the tourists arriving in Tanzania from source countries. Desk review of published materials was carried out in undertaking this study. Critical analysis of the tourism revenue in Tanzania was conducted. This technique is a common data analysis method in the social sciences (Berg, 2009). The findings reveal enormous leakage of the revenue generated by tourism sector. Inadequate capacity of the local tour operators are among the leading factors that trigger high leakages. Most tourist facilities in Tanzania are owned and operated by foreigners. Tourism in Tanzania is mainly wildlife safaris, whereby the direct charter inclusive tourists, mostly from Europe and USA dictate the tourism market. Most tourists buy pre-arranged tours to Tanzania. This study puts out the case for the need for more locally owned and operated tourist facilities and cooperation with foreign investors in the supply chain. The study suggests practical strategies to minimize leakages.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Leakages; Tourism; Revenue; Tour Operators</b></p>
<p><b>Beatrice Samson Umubyeyi</b> ERCICSSH1926068</p>	<p><b>Conceptualizing the Nexus between Migration and Marital Conflict</b></p> <p><b>Beatrice Samson Umubyeyi</b> Post Doctoral Research Fellow, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The central aim of this study is to explore and examine the relationship between migration and marital conflict. In order to achieve the above objectives this paper reviews existing studies which includes both qualitative and quantitative methods.</p> <p>Examining the existing literatures on the subject, it is evident that migration has the ability to shape and reshape family structures and relations hence leading to family and marital conflict if such transition is not sufficiently managed by the couple. Some scholars support the view that migration leads to marital conflict. They argue that the need to adapt to social and economic conditions in the host country, compounded by stress and isolation, has the potential of exerting pressure on the couple leading to conflict. Other scholars view migration as positive. They argue that migration can cause each member of the couple to see the other as one to rely on, fostering unity and solidarity between the partners. Where migrant couples are isolated from the extended family and other support networks, they compensate for this lack by increasing solidarity and interdependence within the nuclear family, according to a theory of substitutability of familial values and norms.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Migration, Marital conflict, Migration impacts, Family conflict</p>
<p><b>Ana Beatriz Martins</b> ERCICSSH1926069</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Why time matters? An analysis from A Giddens</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ana Beatriz Martins</b> Department of Sociology and Social Policy, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper explores the role of time in Anthony Giddens's Social Theory. It is well known that both his Structuration Theory and the authors directly impacted by it, think time no longer as just an element of social life, but instead as a basis for human understanding and social relations. It increased the number of works about time in Social Theory after the '80s. However: Why does time matter so deeply in Giddens's elaboration? Why, in proposing a synthesis between agency and structure, does the author systematically explore the temporal issue? This paper starts with this question and analyses two of Giddens's major works (Giddens, 1984; 1990). Through an original rereading, the paper proposes that time in Structural Theory has a synthesis role, being the author's point to consider both the agency and the structure in a balanced and appropriate manner through time.</p>
 <p><b>Muhammad Faraz</b> ERCICSSH1926083</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sources of Judicial Ideology and Behavior in Pakistan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Muhammad Faraz</b> Department of Political Science, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst MA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>How do judges make decisions in politically contested areas? What set of factors influence their values, strategies, and attitudes toward law in the context of Muslim politics? To date, no systematic study has analyzed the judicial vote in the Federal Shariat Court, Shariat Appellate Bench of Supreme Court and Peshawar High Court in Pakistan. Similarly, no major journal article explains the evolution and sources of judicial ideology in lower courts of Pakistan. In this paper, I will look at the influence of amicus, organizational support structures and institutional setups on judges' thinking and decisions. I will use the theoretical framework of Amanda Hollis-Brusky (2014) to argue that a political epistemic community of senior lawyers, 'Ulama and modern thinkers of Islamic Laws and Human Rights with roots in their shared personal, political or academic backgrounds have largely shaped the discourses, attitudes and strategies in both superior and lower judiciary of Pakistan. Judges in Pakistan verbatim borrow ideas and opinions of high-profile amicus, and try to make meanings of their decisions in terms of Islam and Human Rights in politically contentious cases because of institutional setup, ideological agreements with the amicus or because it expands their powers of judicial review.</p>





Dr. Fataneh Naghavi  
ERCICSSH1926088

**Exploratory Study on the Prevalence of Alexithymia in a Child Welfare Population Toronto ON, Canada**

**Dr. Fataneh Naghavi**  
Department of Psychology, University of Toronto, Totonto, Canada

**Abstract**

Alexithymia is a personality construct characterized by the subclinical inability to identify and describe emotions and the degree of severity differs among individuals (Taylor, Bagby & Parker, 1997). Research demonstrates that people with alexithymia have difficulty in distinguishing and appreciating the emotions of others, which is thought to lead to unempathetic, ineffective emotional responding, cognitive failure and high risk behaviors (Abbasi et al., 2014). To date there has been limited research of alexithymia in a child welfare population (Karukivi, 2011). This pilot study will test the use of the standardized TAS-20 tool in screening for alexithymia in a Canadian child welfare population of children/youth in care and in examining the prevalence of it in a child welfare population.

The sample of 50 -60 youth will be drawn on to test the TAS-20 tool and document the prevalence of alexithymia in the Crown Ward population of Children's Aid Society of Toronto served by its Health Clinic. CAST is an urban child welfare agency in Toronto where youth, ages 0-18, who have Crown Ward status, receive health, dental and psychological services. The Health Clinic is staffed by pediatricians, psychologists and dentists.

Participating youth, ages 12 -17, will be informed of the study and invited to participate. Upon receipt of their consent, the TAS-20 and demographic survey will be administered by either the study lead, Dr. Naghavi or one of the Clinic Pediatricians.

The risk to the youth is minimal. They can stop the process at any time, they can refuse to answer any question and there is no penalty regarding whether they participate or nor. Whether they participate or not - will not impact their service. The TAS-20 is 20 questions so respondent burden is light. This is not a diagnostic - intervention study but rather the purpose is testing the TAS-20 tool and an exploration of prevalence of alexithymia in a Canadian child welfare population.



Anisa Dwi Istiningrum  
ERCICSSH1926091

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

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

**Abstract**

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

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

Timothy Qiu

The US-China IP Dispute: How will the US respond to and address Chinas persistent violation of

<p>ERCICSSH1926092</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>International and US IP regulations?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Timothy Tackett Qiu</b> Shenzhen College of International Education, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Since they first began to interact with one another, relations between China and the US have been tremendously important. However, owing to the recent trade war that has broken out between the two countries, the relationship has taken on added global significance, influencing not only the internal economies of both nations, but also the shape of international markets. Most articles that address the trade war focus largely on tariffs, assessing how the political decisions of each country relates to both bargaining power and domestic economic effects. However, the problems regarding IP theft, a significant part of the ongoing tension between the countries, has not received enough attention. In this essay, I argue that the chief force driving the trade war, and the chief problem that needs to be resolved, is the technological relationship that the two countries will have going forward. The United States has traditionally accepted China as a manufacturing center and has been willing to allow China to produce a large percentage of manufactured goods. However, as China asserts itself as a technological power, driven in part through a sustained process of intellectual property theft, the United States has become worried. The trade war is a result of IP property disputes.</p>
 <p>Sereffina Yohanna Elisabeth Siahaan ERCICSSH1926102</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Strengthening Asean Centrality within the Indo-Pacific Region</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sereffina Y. E. Siahaan</b> Department of Defense Diplomacy, Indonesia Defense University, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Helda Risman</b> Department of Defense Diplomacy, Indonesia Defense University, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The emergence of the Indo-Pacific terminology brings about interesting route for cooperation among states in the arena. Characterized by the cross geographies of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the Indo- Pacific region is home to some of the most diverse peoples, international trade and global exports. The importance of this region has been contested with some states, such as United States, China, India, Japan, Australia, and Southeast Asian member states. There are several maritime areas that have been argued most across the Indo-Pacific were the South China Sea, the Indian Ocean throughout Malacca Strait. The geopolitical turmoil is a source of increasing maritime security risks. This paper will examine the challenges that exist in the Indo-Pacific region especially related to maritime conflict such as South China Sea dispute and non-traditional maritime threats such as piracy. The method used on this research is a qualitative method with a descriptive analysis approach. This article will discuss the ASEAN centrality in region as a form of maritime security cooperation without any country feeling left behind to accommodate all nations within the region. This new nomenclature reflects the view of the spirit of ASEAN as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality including in dealing with inclusive and connectivity way in the region. The article also argues that, the ASEAN's capacity needs to be addressed within the Indo-Pacific if there is increased institutionalization of the concept and increased cooperation among major powers. Keywords: Indo-Pacific, ASEAN, ASEAN Centrality, Maritime Security, Maritime Security Cooperation</p>
<p>Yewubdar Kassa ERCICSSH1926108</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Great Seer -Great Nation: - A Reading of Gedle Lalibela in Light of the Ethiopic Book of Enoch</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yewubdar Kassa</b> Department of Ethiopian Languages and Literature-Amharic,College of Social Science and Humanities, University of Gondar,Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Through the many centuries The Ethiopic Book of Enoch was safely preserved in Ethiopia, the book was read, interpreted and has influenced many indigenous writers to adopted several characteristics of this book in to their works. However, there hasn't been much research done to</p>



explain this influence with objective evidences drawn from the society's literature. Therefore, this paper is intended to make an effort of revealing the influence of The Ethiopic Book of Enoch on the narrative structure and thematic implications of one of Ethiopian Hagiographies, Gedle Lalibela. The main objective of the study is investigating how the myths in the Ethiopic Book of Enoch were used in the process of shaping the narrative structure and theme of Gedle Lalibela. In order to accomplish the aforementioned objective relevant literature in the area are reviewed. Moreover, archetypal literary theory, focusing on the insights of Frye, who argues that myths/archetypes are the underling narrative structures of literary works, is discussed. Then an attempt is made to go through the text of Gedle Lalibela in accordance with the reviewed literature and theoretical framework by focusing on its thematic aspects and narrative structure in relation to the mythical narrative patterns of The Ethiopic Book of Enoch. The findings reveal that The Ethiopic Book of Enoch with its central figure Enoch and his extraordinary wisdom, achievements and greatness has become a catch to the Ethiopian writer. Thus, he has heavily relied on Enochic myths while composing his Gedle while constructing the story of his great Seer Lalibela and create the image of his nation, Ehiopia, to be above all nations of the world.  
**Keywords:** The Ethiopic Book Of Enoch, Gedle Lalibela, Myth/Archetype, Narrative Structure, Thematic Implication



Gurpreet Singh  
ERCICSSH1926109  
+  
Sandeep Singh  
+  
Malkit Singh

### Similarities in Australian and Indian languages: An Analysis

Gurpreet Singh

Assistant Professor, Punjabipedia, Punjabi University Patiala, Punjab (India)

Sandeep Singh

Assistant Professor, Punjabipedia, Punjabi University Patiala, Punjab (India)

Malkit Singh

Assistant Professor, Punjabipedia, Punjabi University Patiala, Punjab (India)

### Abstract

Historically, The Australian Aboriginal languages consist of around 290–363 languages belonging to an estimated 28 language families and isolates, inland Australia and a few nearby islands. The relationships between these languages are not clear at present. Despite this uncertainty, the Indigenous Australian languages are collectively covered by the technical term "Australian languages", or the "Australian family. More than 250 Indigenous Australian languages including 800 dialectal varieties were spoken. Only 13 traditional Indigenous languages are still acquired by children. Approximately another 100 or so are spoken to various degrees by older generations, with many of these languages at risk as Elders pass away.

In the comparative study of languages or comparative linguistics structure and vocabulary of two languages can be made subject of study. Similarities and dissimilarities can be found in all the languages that are spoken in the world. Similarities have a theoretical basis as most of the languages are constructed around the same fundamental principles of language formation. Evidence of this can be found in the existence of language families where languages and dialects are interlinked and interdependent. Similarities among languages can be found in syntax, vocabulary and phonetics. The proposed paper aims to trace linguistic similarities between Australian languages and Indian languages. Although Australian languages and Indian languages belong to different languages families, yet similarities in syntax, vocabulary, formal elements and phonetics can be easily traced. A historical survey of the relations between India and Australia reveals that the two countries have very old relations in the areas of religion, politics and trade. Some religion was born in India but it has been embraced by a large number of people in Australia. On account of these cultural and social exchanges extensive give and take in terms if language and customs took place. Ancient Indian languages like Sanskrit have influenced cultural components of life in Australia. On account of such factors certain connections between the languages of the two countries in terms of etymology and morphology cannot be ruled out. Thus, the focus of the proposed paper will remain on the religious, cultural and social exchange leading to linguistic similarities studied from a purely linguistic perspective.

**Keywords:** Language, Linguistics, Syntax, Vocabulary, Formal Elements And Phonetics





Edward Renmaur  
ERCICSSH1926112

**The Strategy of Javanese Ethnic Transmigrants to Build Peace and Indonesian-ness in Bumi Wonorejo Nabire, Papua**

Edward Renmaur  
Faculty of National Security, Indonesia Defense University, Bogor, Indonesia

**Abstract**

Transmigration in Nabire, Papua in 1964 was one of Indonesia's government programs after the liberation of West Irian. The challenge faced by Javanese ethnic transmigrants is racial propaganda which designed by Dutch in order to influence the memories of local Papuans. This propaganda forms the response of the local population to be closed towards another people outside their group. This paper would like to analyze the strategy of Javanese ethnic transmigrants in dealing with Papuans who have racial, cultural and linguistic differences in order to build peace and Indonesian-ness in Desa Bumi Wonorejo, Nabire. The results of this study are expected to provide solutions to racial problems in Papua today. The research method was a qualitative research method with a phenomenological approach based on interviewee's life experiences of transmigrants in Bumi Wonorejo, Nabire. In addition, data was collected by researching some related documents and literature, such as scientific journals, books and online newspapers. The results of this research told that the strategy used by Javanese ethnic transmigrants was identity manipulation. This concept of identity manipulation is used as a communication strategy to deal with the basic needs of the local population in Bumi Wonorejo. With this strategy, Javanese ethnic transmigrants live with local residents to manage natural resources for public welfare. The manipulation of Javanese ethnic identity consists of values of tolerance and solidarity encourages the creation of peace of life between the two ethnic groups in the village of Bumi Wonorejo Nabire, Papua.

**Keyword:** Strategy, Peace Building, Identity Manipulation, Racism Issue



Nimesh Bimohan  
Shrestha  
ERCICSSH1926114

**Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation of Climate Change on Nepalese Agriculture**

Nimesh Bimohan Shrestha  
Lecturer, Tribhuvan University, Tri Chandra Multiple College, Kathmandu, Nepal

**Abstract**

There is increasing evidence that climate change, and the related rise in global temperature and erratic rainfall pattern, has brought about mixed impact in agricultural sector. While global temperature rise has brought in positive yields in certain crop types, rainfall patterns have negatively impacted. The impact of severe climate change has been imbalanced, with countries with fragile ecological system and diverse geographic topographies being more susceptible. Drawing on empirical research from Nepal, this paper argues that the impact of climate change further heightens the existing vulnerabilities of the Nepali farmers and the agricultural sector in general. The paper also highlights different coping mechanisms adopted by Nepali farmers including the use of hybrid seeds, use of fresh manure, as well as diversification of livelihoods, with farmers migrating or also moving to small enterprises such as tailoring, pot-making, beekeeping. It further underscores that while these impact has led Nepali farmer to adapt coping strategies, the limitations, inherent in Nepal's agricultural sector, including, lack of irrigation facilities and early warning system constrain the coping strategies further.

Dilhani Dissanayake  
ERCICSSH1926115

**Every Friday I Drink Well - Eat Well: The Lives of Contemporary Cinnamon Peelers of Sri Lanka**

Dilhani Dissanayake  
Department of Archaeology and History, Faculty of History, La Trobe University, Bendigo,  
Victoria, Australia

**Abstract**

Given the lack of historical sources detailing the everyday lives and experiences of cinnamon peelers, contemporary interviews constituted one of the few ways in which to understand the labour process from the point of view of the peelers themselves. Moreover, given the continued importance of cinnamon to the Sri Lankan economy, it is appropriate to bring the story of the peelers up to the present day. This paper mainly discusses how both men and women cinnamon peelers have been active agents in the cinnamon industry. In the interviews I encouraged them to reflect on what

peeling has meant to them, in order to understand how they construct their own identities within and outside the workplace. Peelers remain an important group who have recently been the target of attempts to modernise the industry. I argue that contemporary peelers are enjoying greater freedoms than their forebears did. They are free workers where peeling is an open access job regardless of caste and free of caste obligations.



Nila Febri Wilujeng  
ERCICSSH1926118

**Examining ASEAN Our Eyes Dealing With Regional Context**

**Nila Febri Wilujeng**  
Student, Defense Diplomacy, Faculty of Defense Strategic, Indonesia Defense University,  
Bogor, Indonesia

**Helda Risman**  
Head Department, Defense Diplomacy, Faculty of Defense Strategic, Indonesia Defense University,  
Bogor, Indonesia

**Abstract**

ASEAN currently contends with the global context emerging dynamically which brings about multidimensional challenges and threats such as terrorism, radicalism, armed rebellion, hijacking, and other non-traditional threats. Dealing with this circumstances, ASEAN member states strengthen its capacity by enhancing regional cooperation and strategic information exchange among ASEAN member states so-called ASEAN Our Eyes. ASEAN Our Eyes was adopted for the sake of forestalling any possible threat posed by violent extremism, radicalization, and terrorism through timely strategic information exchange among ASEAN member states. This study will be analyzed with Regional Security Complex and International Cooperation theories to examine ASEAN Our Eyes based on its terms of reference. By using a qualitative method, the result of this study portrays that ASEAN Our Eyes is able to undermine the gaps in the realm of strategic information exchange in monitoring the movement of violent extremism, radicalism, foreign terrorist fighters, and crime-terror nexus. However, it remains premature as a strategic measure to encounter those threats in the upcoming years.

**Keywords :** Regional Cooperation; Counter-terrorism; ASEAN Our Eyes; Strategic Information Exchange

Ting Huei Goh  
ERCICSSH1926061

**The Study of the Experience on Overseas Independent Travel from Malaysian Student Studying at The University of Taiwan**

**Ting Huei Goh**  
Graduate School of Leisure and Exercise Studies, National Yunlin University of Science & Technology, Taiwan

**Wei-Shan Su**  
Graduate School of Leisure and Exercise Studies, National Yunlin University of Science & Technology, Taiwan

**Abstract**

This particular study emphasizing on the impact, the perspective and the experience on overseas independent travel from Malaysian student studying at the University of Taiwan. Specific intentions of this study are as follows: first, analyzing the destination selection and the motives. Second, elaborate the problems and ways to overcome during the overseas independent travel. Third, the impact and values on work, live and perspective after undergoing overseas independent travel. Last, comparing the difference in perspective between Malaysian students studying in Taiwan and those who have never studies in Taiwan for the destination selection choices and their motives.

By conducting semi-structural in-depth interviews on eight participants using qualitative research methods and collecting relevant experiences gathered from overseas independent traveler provides by the participants, the study points out: first, overseas independent traveler's motives are curiosity, exploration, adventures, dreams and challenges. They could even decide and go on a trip on a whim. Second, preparations could be the key and the problem solver. Fully prepare gives the edge to overcome the hindrance that could occurs during overseas independent travel. Third, adjust and adapt for the new environment that they might've encounter. Overseas independent travelers



tend to more capable handling the new environment and situations due to the experiences that they had. The growth on one's inner self would be increased in self-confidence, more knowledgeable, and gain more experiences. Last, the difference between Malaysian students studying in Taiwan and those who never studies in Taiwan for the destination selection choices and motives are all depends on the environment, the surroundings, and the total flight time.  
Keywords: Malaysian Students Studying In Taiwan, Overseas Independent Travel, Independent Travel Experience



Terrelle Hegarty  
ERCICSSH1926075

**The Glass Scaffold: How Women in Construction Respond to Industry Conditions**

Terrelle Hegarty  
Department of Management, Marketing and Entrepreneurship, University of Canterbury, New Zealand

**Abstract**

**Introduction:** Existing research and theories do not adequately explain how women working in the construction industry experience, interpret, and respond to industry conditions. The nine-year post-disaster interval following the 2010 Canterbury New Zealand earthquake represents a unique interval in which rapid structural and social change to this industry gave women access and opportunity in this male-dominated domain. Christchurch provided an ideal context to investigate and document how women interpreted and responded to industry opportunity and tension.

**Research Objective:** The aim of this inductive qualitative research was to build a substantive theory which captures and explains a specific response process phenomenon particular to women working in the Christchurch construction industry between 2010 and 2019.

**Methodology:** This qualitative study was conducted from a constructivist grounded theory perspective. Applying a grounded theory approach has shown that women's subjective experiences and interpretations of the industry conditions in this post-disaster setting are shaped through a core category and response process labelled 'deferential tailoring'.

**Findings:** The findings presented in this study define the protective properties and explain the relationships links of five overlapping response features relevant to the core category. The elements of this process include: personal skill-set integration, token tolerance, cautious consideration, knowledge banking, and securing sustainable support.

**Outcomes:** The deferential tailoring process highlights how women inject a range of personal capabilities, intentionally adjust their response actions to accommodate conditions, attempt to demonstrate a new norm, and enhance their response capabilities. Such response actions are centred on addressing industry norms, managing relationships, progressing and gaining a greater sense of inclusivity.

**Future Scope:** The theoretical resources and relationship knowledge built from this study can be integrated into recruitment and training programmes which can contribute to an evolving body of knowledge that aims to understand how entry, retention, and inclusivity can be improved for women and other minority groups in this industry.

Keywords: Grounded Theory, Inclusivity, Relationship Management, Response, Women

Dr. Muhammad Awais  
ERCICSSH1926093

+ Ahmad Sher  
+ Nazima Ellahi  
+ Abroo Murtaza  
+ Muhammad Mohsin

**Antecedents of Sexual Harassment: A case of Asian Firm's Financial Performance**

Dr. Muhammad Awais  
Assistant Professor (Finance), Management Sciences, Foundation University Islamabad, Pakistan

Ahmad Sher  
PhD Scholar, Iqra University Islamabad Campus, Pakistan

Nazima Ellahi  
Assistant Professor, Department of Management Sciences, Foundation University Islamabad, Pakistan

Abroo Murtaza  
MS (HRM), Riphah International University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

Muhammad Mohsin



MS (Finance), Riphah International University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

**Abstract**

A more friendly and relax working environment with lack of sexual harassment contributes toward achieving consistent financial performance based on smooth working. Existing trends in research best bit the importance of antecedents touching the environment of organization. This research goes to explore the antecedents of sexual harassment, which are essential for the efficient and relaxing work environment as well as sustainable financial growth of the firm in the context of Asia. By employing qualitative approach, the study discovered numerous antecedents in Asian context, from which, few of the antecedents are prominent due to some common features in responses of experts. Lastly, the research presents policy recommendations on the basis of findings.



**Sohela Rana**  
ERCICSSH1926107

Abstract for Education Underprivileged Street Children of Bangladesh

**Sohel Rana**

Founder President, A Voluntary Organization, Chayatal Bangladesh (NGO), Dhaka, Bangladesh

**Abstract**

Bangladesh is a poor country. Many children in this country live on the streets. It hurts to see these children living on the street. I find it difficult when someone calls their Pedestrian. Why would a child be called a pedestrian? Everyone is human in blood, but why they will be on the road?

My needs are limited. I am satisfied to have a few meals. I think, if I can survive by eating a handful of food, then what is the fault if I give a handful of food to those who cannot eat at once? I'm trying to get everyone involved in good work.

The social structures of Bangladesh have failed to give all the children a natural opportunity for growth. The age for admission to employment under different existing laws varies from 14 to 18 years under the new labor law, enacted in 2006. About 13 % of the children of Bangladesh are involved in child labors and they are deprived from education and other child rights. Sometimes the children are involving crimes of carrying arms, drugs and other illegal materials.

I started this work with children from March 2016. The start was from gratification. After a few days I realize that I have a social responsibility. At present, our goal and purpose is to educate and educate these children in self-education. As if all these children were not involved in any kind of misconduct.

I mean everyone in the family; I do not separate anyone as a human being.

I want to see Bangladesh more beautiful than before I died. In fact, I want to see beautiful change in the whole world, not just Bangladesh. I want to build a beautiful world by joining everyone on earth.



**Neneng Djuaeriah**  
ERCICSSH1926133

The Empirical Test of Capital Structure Theories on Indonesian Listed Firms

**Neneng Djuaeriah**

School of Accounting, Swiss German University, Tangerang, Indonesia, nenengd@gmail.com

**Bella Joy Winarta**

PriceWaterhouseCooper, Jakarta, Indonesia, bellajoywinarta@gmail.com

**Yosman Bustaman**

School of Accounting, Swiss German University, Tangerang, Indonesia,

**Abstract**

The pecking order theory and trade off of capital structure are two of the most influential theories of corporate finance. The purpose of this study is to explore the determinant of capital structure, consist of deficit (DF), profitability (PRF) and tangibility (TNG) and the influence of those variable on the use of short term debt (STD), long term debt (LTD), and total debt (TD). According to pecking order theory, a company has a certain order to choose their financing decision starting from internal to external financing. Because of that deficit has positive influence on the debts while profitability and tangibility has negative influence. While trade off theory, debts are able to provide advantage to offset the tax value. Thus, deficit, profitability and tangibility have positive influence on debts. The study examines the determinant of debt decision for 24 of LQ45 companies that

quoted on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2013-2017 processed by SPSS version 25. The results indicate financing deficit and profitability had a negative effect, while tangibility positively influence on STD but statistically not significant. The Financing deficit has a positive significant effect on LTD and TD at 99 percent confidence level. The tangibility has a positive significant effect on LTD while negative significant on TD at confidence level of 99 percent. Furthermore, the profitability has only negative and positive influence on LTD and TD respectively. Therefore, Indonesian firms does not follow the pecking order theory.  
Keywords: Pecking Order Theory, Trade Off Theory, Capital Structure, Deficit, Profitability, Tangibility

Nila Febri Wilujeng  
YRSICSSH1926051

**Examining ASEAN Our Eyes Dealing With Regional Context**

Nila Febri Wilujeng  
Student, Defense Diplomacy, Faculty of Defense Strategic, Indonesia Defense University,

Helda Risman  
Secretary of Graduate Program, Department of Defense Diplomacy, Faculty of Defense Strategic,  
Indonesia Defense University, Bogor, Indonesia

**Abstract**

ASEAN currently contends with the global context emerging dynamically which brings about multidimensional challenges and threats. Dealing with this circumstances, ASEAN member states strengthen its capacity by enhancing regional cooperation and strategic information exchange among ASEAN member states so-called ASEAN Our Eyes. This initiative adopted for the sake of forestalling any possible threat posed by terrorism, radicalism, and violent extremism through timely strategic information exchange among ASEAN member states. This study will be analyzed with Regional Security Complex and International Cooperation theories to examine ASEAN Our Eyes based on its Terms of Reference (TOR). By using a qualitative method, the result of this study portrays that ASEAN Our Eyes is able to undermine the gaps in the realm of strategic information exchange in monitoring the movement of foreign terrorist fighters, violent extremists, radicals, and crime-terror nexus. However, it remains premature as a strategic measure to encounter those threats in the upcoming years.

Keywords : Regional Cooperation; Counter-terrorism; ASEAN Our Eyes; Strategic Information Exchange

**LISTENERS**

Mafuta N'senge Jordan  
ERCICSSH1926050

Social, Matrix Real Ong, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Kavena Destin  
ERCICSSH1926050

Social, Matrix Real Ong, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Malombo M'nvulan Saray  
ERCICSSH1926050

Social, Matrix Real Ong, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Jean Carlos Poma Longo  
ERCICSSH1926050

Social, Matrix Real Ong, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Bila Mikandu Dolly  
ERCICSSH1926050

Social, Matrix Real Ong, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Dizeko Hornella Hornella



<p>ERCICSSH1926050 Social, Matrix Real Ong, Democratic Republic of the Congo</p>
<p>Bononga Bolele Hugo ERCICSSH1926050 Social, Matrix Real Ong, Democratic Republic of the Congo</p>
<p>Luntadila Belo Ruben ERCICSSH1926050 Social, Matrix Real Ong, Democratic Republic of the Congo</p>
<p>Ndubuisi Unachukwu Hentrack Nig Ltd, Royal International College, Nigeria ERCICSSH1926051</p>
<p>Olatunde Omotayo Abiodun Accountancy Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta ,Nigeria ERCICSSH1926058</p>
<p>Chinedu Christian Madu MD, CEO, Communication Hub Alliance Limited, Lekki, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSSH1926059</p>
<p>Bilegt Bat-Ulzii Social Science and Humanities, Citi University, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia ERCICSSH1926060</p>
<p>Shangit Barua Buddhism, Dr.Bhimrao Ambedkar Bhawan Tri-Ratan Buddha Vihar, East Gokolpur, New Delhi, India ERCICSSH1926064</p>
<p>Kelvin Ndudiri Anyiam Editorial Board, Announcer Express Newspapers,Owerri, Nigeria ERCICSSH1926065</p>
<p>Pradip Roy Bouddha Tapoban Vihar Sangstha, Bouddha Tapoban Vihar Sangstha, India ERCICSSH1926066</p>
<p>Henry Anyanwu Program, World Hope Foundation, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSSH1926067</p>
<p>Lalit Kumar Sharma Social Science Teacher, India ERCICSSH1926070</p>
<p>Ravindranath Dachehalli Sociology, Sri Sri Satyam Educational Society, India ERCICSSH1926071</p>
<p>Dennis Mawira Mbaabu Department of Infrastructure,Ministry Of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development, Nairobi, Kenya ERCICSSH1926072</p>
<p>Mohammed Muyidden Project Department, CR-Network Ghana, Accra, Ghana ERCICSSH1926073</p>
<p>Lovert Ngoe Elangwe Department of Social Science, University of Buea, Cameroon ERCICSSH1926074</p>
<p>Sabuj Barua Buddhism, Humanities, Bouddha Ratnankur Vihar, Bodhi Kanan Barua Para, Kolkata, India ERCICSSH1926076</p>
<p>Abdolghayoum Nematiniya Municipality of Saravan, Municipality of Saravan, Saravan, Sistan, Balochistan, Iran ERCICSSH1926077</p>
<p>Rev. Titu Das Buddhism, Humanity And Social Study, Ratnangkur Baudha Vihar, Tinsukia, Assam, India ERCICSSH1926078</p>



<p><b>Onuchuchwu Chinedu Solomon</b> Social Science and Humanities, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia ERCICSSH1926079</p>
<p><b>Shambhu Sarkar</b> Buddhism and Humanities, Ajanta Buddha Vihar Trust, Mumbai, India ERCICSSH1926080</p>
<p><b>Rumon Barua</b> BBA, Buddhism, Jiangxi Normal University, Ziyang Ave, Nanchang, Jiangxi, China ERCICSSH1926081</p>
<p><b>Amit Barua</b> Buddhism, Samta Budh Vihar, Pocket 3, Paschim Puri, Paschim Vihar, Delhi- 110063, India ERCICSSH1926082</p>
<p><b>Shuvo Konok Mutsuddy</b> Buddhism, Dr. Ambedkar Buddha Vihar, JJ Colony, Nangloi, India ERCICSSH1926084</p>
<p><b>Moses B Fallah Jr</b> Humanity, Super Communication Incorporated, Monrovia Liberia ERCICSSH1926085</p>
<p><b>Mostafa Amin Hamza</b> Head of Social Affairs Unit, Ministry of Social Solidarity, EL Qanater ELKhayreya, Egypt ERCICSSH1926086</p>
<p><b>Anna Y Jallah</b> Business, African Methodist Episcopal University Monrovia, Liberia Camp Johnson Road, Monrovia, Liberia ERCICSSH1926087</p>
<p><b>Jugal Rijal</b> Mahendra-Ratna Campus, Tribhuvan University (TU), Kathmandu, Nepal ERCICSSH1926089</p>
<p><b>Prakash Barua</b> Buddhism, Buddha International Welfare Mission, Howrah, India ERCICSSH1926090</p>
<p><b>Hero Sumesh Talukdar</b> Buddhism, Dhammajyoti Buddha Vihar, Maharashtra, India ERCICSSH1926094</p>
<p><b>Begum Rahman Begum</b> Department of Social Science, Faculty of Islamic Studies, University of South Easternsri Lanka, Oluvil, Sri Lanka ERCICSSH1926095</p>
<p><b>Alhussine James Lahai Rogers</b> Administrative, Human Initiative Network, Freetown, Sierra Leone ERCICSSH1926096</p>
<p><b>Rajib Barua</b> Theology, Social science &amp; Humanities, Ajanta Buddha Vihar, Thane, Maharashtra, India ERCICSSH1926097</p>
<p><b>Ravshan Marajabov</b> Department of Pedagogy, Guncha-R LLC, Kanibadam, Tajikistan ERCICSSH1926099</p>
<p><b>Prodip Oraw</b> Buddhism and Humanities, Akra Buddha Bihar, Kolkata, India ERCICSSH1926100</p>
<p><b>Ven. K Sree Joytisen Bhikkhu</b> Buddhism, Humanities, Historical Rangkut Banasaram Pilgrimage Mahavihar, Ramu, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh ERCICSSH1926101</p>
<p><b>Gopal Mondal</b> Department of Pali, Faculty of Buddhism, Palyul Namdrooling Temple, Bodh Gaya, Bihar, India ERCICSSH1926103</p>
<p><b>Rev. Dipta Mutsuddy</b> Buddhism, Humanity And Social Science, Amarapali Mitra Mandal (Budha Vihar), Dr Ambedkar Smarak, Wadala,</p>

<p>Mumbai, Maharashtra, India ERCICSSH1926104</p>
<p>Dipon Roy Buddhism Humanities, Dhamma Jyoti Buddha Vihar, Harsh Vihar, New Delhi, India ERCICSSH1926105</p>
<p>Akash Roy Dr Ambedkar Buddha Vihar, New Delhi, India ERCICSSH1926110</p>
<p>Sherif Hamadah Press - Journalism Specializing in Law, Economics and Business Administration, Newspapers, Cairo, Egypt ERCICSSH1926111</p>
<p>Himel Baruah Chabuan Benuban Buddha Bihar, Amoroboti Bouddha Bihar Society, Dibrugarh, Shillong, Meghalaya, Dibrugarh, Assam, India ERCICSSH1926113</p>
<p>Toochukwu Nnadozie General Administration, University College Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria ERCICSSH1926116</p>
<p>Idris Mustapha Department of Anaesthesia, University College Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria ERCICSSH1926117</p>
<p>Raju Purno Talukder Buddhist Monk, Buddha Vihar, Managed By Baba Saheb Ambedkar Society, (REGD), New Delhi, India ERCICSSH1926119</p>
<p>Jeremie Nzarubara Education, Mutoto Asbl, Kinshasa, Republique Democratique du Congo ERCICSSH1926120</p>
<p>Chinedu Nelson Oriaku Managing Director, Kadisome Enterprises, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICSSH1926121</p>
<p>Bienvenu Matufueni Charroi Automobile, Mutoto Asbl, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo ERCICSSH1926122</p>
<p>Fortune Agbi Health Policy &amp; Management, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, China ERCICSSH1926124</p>
<p>Jonas Bawuah School of Finance and Economics, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, China ERCICSSH1926125</p>
<p>Joshua Adu Department of Economic and Finance, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, People's Republic of China ERCICSSH1926126</p>
<p>Mohan Ale Magar Tribhuban University Department of Art, Tribhuban University, Kathmandu, Nepal ERCICSSH1926127</p>
<p>Seidu Musah Department of Business Administration, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, China ERCICSSH1926128</p>
<p>Mian Dawood Shah Jaisak Poultry Commission Agent, Post Office Same, Swat, Pakistan ERCICSSH1926129</p>
<p>Amjad Ali Haji Muhammad Jamil and Sons, Gulshan Iqbal Colony Bhagtanwala Tehsil &amp; District Sargodha, Swat, Pakistan ERCICSSH1926130</p>
<p>Francisca Fongong Ndapang Communication and Media Studies, Faculty of Communication, Cyprus International University, Turkish Republic of North</p>



Cyprus  
ERICSSH1926131

Katamba David  
Humanities, Development studies, St. Lawrence University, Kampala, Uganda  
ERICSSH1926056

Bankole Micheal Olushola  
Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences ,University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria  
ERICSSH1926063

Muhammad Akram  
Deputy District Public Prosecutor Prosecution Department, Government of Punjab, Chiniot, Pakistan  
ERICSSH1926123

Hani Alsihli  
College of Education, Psychology and Social Work, Flinders University, Saudi Arabia  
ERICSSH1926132

## Upcoming Conferences

<https://sshraevents.org/sshra>

