



EURASIA
CONFERENCES



4th World Conference on

**ARTS,
HUMANITIES,
SOCIAL
SCIENCES
AND
EDUCATION**



NOVEMBER 16-17, 2023
BANGKOK, THAILAND

Hosting Organization:

Eurasia Conferences, 124 City Road, London, EC1V 2NX.

08:55- 09:00 @ **Introduction,
Welcome note and Conference
Inauguration**
Conference Room: "Pailin 2"

DAY 1
November 16, 2023

Keynote Sessions

Title: 'Sportainment': A New Era for Sport, Entertainment & Business

09:00-09:30

Prof. André Richelieu, Marketing Department, School of Business, UQAM University, Montreal, Canada

Title: Exercises for Developing Civil-Military Collaboration Capability: A Constructive Alignment Analysis

09:30-10:00

Prof. Erik Hedlund, Associate Professor, Senior Lecturer, Leadership and Command & Control, Swedish Defence University, Sweden

Title: Cultural diversity management – a catalyst for gender-based violence post COVID-19 pandemic in African

10:00-10:30

Dr. Lawrence Abiwu, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa

Title: Financial markets are not efficient: Financial literacy as an effective risk management tool

10:30-11:00

Prof. Costas Siriopoulos, College of Business, Zayed University, Abu Dhabi, Khalifa City B, United Arab Emirates

Tea and Refreshments Break 11:00-11:30

Speaker Sessions

Chair: Dr. Lawrence Abiwu, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa

Co-Chair: Prof. André Richelieu, Marketing Department, School of Business, UQAM University, Montreal, Canada

Title: Leveraging the Combined Power of the Lewin Change Model and Kubler Change Curve in Navigating the Transition of a Local University from Private to Public Status

11:30-11:50

Dr. Chiam Chiah Sern Jason, SR Nathan School of Human Development, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore

Title: First Generation Students, Freedom, Equity, and Justice in Education: Applied to the Advising, Tutoring and Mentoring (ATM) Processes

11:50-12:10

Dr. James D. Sellmann, Dean and Professor of Philosophy, College of Liberal Arts & Social Sciences, University of Guam, USA

Title: Reflective Course Evaluations: Impact on Teaching and Learning

12:10-12:30 Sara Fier and Mary Risacher, Social Sciences and Humanities, Northwestern Health Sciences University, Bloomington, Minnesota, USA
School of Education, Southwest Minnesota State University, Marshall, Minnesota, USA

Title: How Project-based Learning Fosters Creative Thinking Skills in Tertiary Arts Management Education – A case study in Hong Kong

12:30-12:50 Dr. HE Yang Sunnie, Department of Culture and Creative Arts, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Session Wrap

Lunch Break 13:00- 14:00

Speaker Sessions

Title: Live Coding for Flexible Stage Production of Real & Virtual Spaces and Musical Expression

14:00-14:20 Dr. Noriki Amano, Department of Informatics and Methodology , Mukogawa Women's University, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan

Title: Informal street economy and ethnic enclaves: Examining precarity of Pakistani waste laborers in Hong Kong

14:20-14:40 Terence Chun Tat Shum, School of Arts and Social Sciences, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong , China

Title: The Influence of Online Audience Response on Journalists in Africa

14:40-15:00 Raja Arslan Ahmad Khan, PHD Scholar, Faculty of Applied Communication, Multimedia University, Malaysia

Tea and Refreshments Break 15:00-15:30

Title: The Power of Media in Shaping Political Confidence: Unraveling the Roles of Mass Discernment and Patriotism

15:30-15:50 Chenkai Niu, School of Economics, Minzu University of China, Beijing, China

Title: Navigating Learning Challenges in the Post-Pandemic Era: Insights from Indonesian Teachers

15:50-16:10 Sari Puspita Dewi, School of Humanities and Languages, UNSW Sydney, Australia

Title: A Buddhist Approach to Ecology

16:10-16:30

Biplob Sraman, M.A(Religion & Philosophy) Maha Makut Buddhist University, Thailand

Title: Follow-up of education graduates. The case of ECALFOR project

16:30-16:50

Dr. Oswaldo Lorenzo, Associate Professor and Vice-Dean of Research, International Projects and Transference at University of Granada, Spain

Session Wrap and Conference Closing

DAY 2

November 17, 2023

(Virtual Session via Zoom) November 17, 2023
(Thailand, Bangkok Time)

Keynote Sessions

Title: Strong Women, Weak Men – Strong Men, Weak Women: The Ambivalence of the Gender Discourse in Late Medieval Literature

09:30-10:00

Prof. Albrecht Classen, German Studies, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA

Title: Welfare Discourses in Global South

10:00-10:30

Prof. Prakash C. Sarangi, Former Vice-Chancellor, Ravenshaw University, Former Professor of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, India

Speaker Sessions

Title: Design of Community-Based Handling of Vulnerable Groups in Rural Areas

10:30-10:50

Hani Ulfah Pohan, Applied Master of Social Work Study Program, Bandung Social Welfare Polytechnic, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia

Title: Convergence Model for Community-Based Education in Preventing and Responding to Child Marriage

10:50-11:10

Anisa Dewi Setyowati, Department of Social Work, Bandung Polytechnic of Social Welfare, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia

Tea and Refreshments Break 11:10-11:30

Title: Adaptif Social Protection for Earthquake Disaster Victims in Cianjur District

11:30-11:50

Bayed Izwah Hurin Ien, Applied Master of Social Work, Bandung Social Welfare Polytechnic, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia

Title: Self-Concept of Children Living In Social Welfare Institutions In Indonesia

11:50-12:10

Aprilia Putri Milenia, Master of Applied Social Work, Polytechnic of Social Welfare, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia

Title: Moving Towards Reasonable-mind: Appraisal and Flexibility related Change in Borderline Personality Disorder following Dialectical Behaviour Therapy

12:10-12:30

Vijayapriya C.V., Department of Psychology, Christ University. Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560029, India

Title: The use of Digital Technologies in Uncovering Doha's Architectural Past

12:30-12:50

Dr. Issa M. Al-Mohannadi, Qatar Museums Authority, Doha, Qatar

Session Wrap

Lunch Break 13:00- 14:00

Speaker Sessions

Title: A Pedagogy of Emancipation and Transformation in the Asian Context

14:00-14:20

Johnson Thomaskutty, Department of Christian Studies, The United Theological College/Senate of Serampore University, Bengaluru, Karnataka State, India

Title: Sex workers, dignity and survival divide – A status study of Nepal

14:20-14:40

Sujeet Karn, Adjunct faculty in Social Work Department at Tribhuvan University, Nepal

Title: Domestic Workers in the Arabian Gulf on TikTok: Discursive Aesthetics and Bodies in Motion

14:40-15:00

Marion Breteau, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, American University of Kuwait, Associate researcher, CEFREPA Kuwait

Tea and Refreshments Break 15:00-15:20

Keynote Sessions

Title: The true pathway to gender equality and diversity in leadership

15:20-15:50

Dr. Sonja Hollerbach, Dr. Sonja Hollerbach Coaching, Villingen-Schwenningen, Germany

Speaker Sessions

Title: Complementary currencies and their importance for the economy in the 21st century

15:50-16:10

Nina Stępnicka, Department of Economic and Finance, Faculty of Law and Social Science, Jan Kochanowski, University in Kielce, Kielce, Poland

Title: Crowdfunding as a sharing economy model

16:10-16:30

Paulina Wiączek, Poland

Session Wrap and Conference Day-2 Closing







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KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS | DAY 1

4th World Conference on

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November 16-17, 2023 | Bangkok, Thailand



André Richelieu

Marketing Department, School of Business, UQAM University, Montreal, Canada

‘Sportainment’: A New Era for Sport, Entertainment & Business

The purpose of this presentation is to highlight the transformation of the sport industry into sportainment. In this regard, how does the latter represent a new era, not only for sport, but also for entertainment and business?

Indeed, sport, music, performing and visual arts, video gaming, social media, TV, streaming, betting, cryptographic assets and other forms of entertainment are competing for consumers’ time and disposable income. Even more so since the world of entertainment is becoming a hybrid combination of the virtual and physical in how an organization can deliver its brand promise, as well as its brand experience through spectacle and technology.

Borrowing from Schumpeter’s ‘creative destruction’ theory enables us to understand the reshaping of the sport industry boundaries into sportainment. This theory is complemented by Debord’s society of the spectacle, Gabriel’s age of entertainment and Derrida’s epoch of desire and enjoyment.

Besides, the Covid-19 pandemic has acted as an accelerator for innovation (‘tech-celeration’). An illustration is the implementation of Artificial Intelligence for delivering immersive added-value brand experiences. This is in line with ‘gamification’ which incorporates gaming techniques and game-style rewards to increase customer engagement and loyalty. In other words, traditional and non-traditional sport stakeholders can leverage sportainment to deliver an added-value brand experience to their fans.

What is more, sportainment can be integrated into the place branding strategy and the development of a ‘soft power’ for Asian cities and countries. Consequently, Asia could become the next sportainment hub in a world that appears increasingly volatile.

Biography:

André Richelieu has been a university professor for over twenty years now and has taught in universities dating back to 1992. His career spans thirty years. Since 2002, he has specialized in brand management and sport marketing in the context of ‘SPORTAINMENT’.

In addition to his extensive contribution to research, he has recently launched his series of videos entitled ‘the ‘sportainment’ news’ (<https://www.andrerichelieu.com/videos>). He has lived in and travelled to over sixty countries and territories in the Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia, for both leisure and professional purposes. He speaks five languages.

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Prof. Erik Hedlund

Associate Professor, Senior Lecturer, Leadership and Command & Control, Swedish Defence University, Sweden

Exercises for Developing Civil-Military Collaboration Capability A Constructive Alignment Analysis

Following the end of the Cold War, Sweden, along with many other countries, developed a belief in eternal peace. Consequently, military defense in Sweden was greatly reduced and civil defense was completely dismantled. However, after Russia's invasion of Georgia in 2008 and the annexation of Crimea in 2014, the Swedish government changed its view on the security-political situation and decided in 2015 to start rebuilding Sweden's total defense, consisting of both military and civil defense. The aim of total defense is to develop readiness and capability for crisis management and civil defense in times of war through collaboration between civilian actors and the armed forces. Civil-military exercises are seen as the main tool for developing effective civil-military collaboration. Therefore, it is important that exercises have the intended effect of increasing civil-military collaboration capabilities. Against this background, this research project aims to follow some civil-military exercises to see if they have a pedagogical design that can develop the capability for effective civil-military collaboration. The study's theoretical framework is constructive alignment, and it includes participatory observations and interviews.

Keywords: constructive alignment, civil-military collaboration, effects, exercises, team learning

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Dr. Lawrence Abiwu

University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa

Cultural diversity management – a catalyst for gender-based violence post COVID-19 pandemic

Orientation: The COVID-19 pandemic and other complex emergencies have exacerbated the challenges facing women and girls, increasing their vulnerability to gender-based violence. Evidence suggests that gender-based violence in African countries, including Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, and South Africa, worsens because of government restrictive measures intended to contain the spread of COVID-19.

Purpose: This paper aims to understand how cultural diversity management could be used as an intervention to reduce gender-based violence post-COVID-19 pandemic in Africa. Moreover, the paper aims to develop a conceptual model to educate policy-makers, governments, industries and higher education institutions on managing and preventing gender-based violence.

Methods: A cross-sectional study will be conducted in African higher education institutions and industries. A mixed-method research will be conducted to enhance the validity of the research findings. The descriptive and exploratory research method will be adopted to accurately describe and provide an in-depth description of the subject matter under investigation. The study will be conducted in some selected African higher education institutions and industries. The target population of the study is estimated at 200,000, including students, academics and non-academic staff, employers and employees. The 95% confidence level and the margin of error at 5% will be applied to determine the sample size. Therefore, a sample size of 384 will be appropriate for this study. The data will be collected using structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. The data quality in the quantitative study will be determined through reliability (Cronbach's alpha coefficient) and validity (factor analysis). On the other hand, data quality in the quality study will be determined through trustworthiness (credibility, transferability, dependability and conformability). Quantitative data will be analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (version 27.0) and Analysis of Moment Structures (version 27.0). In contrast, the qualitative data will be analysed using NVivo (version 12.0). Thematic analysis will be employed to identify, analyse, and report patterns in the dataset.

Findings: The study envisaged a statistically significant relationship between cultural diversity management and gender-based violence post-COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, a statistically significant relationship exists between COVID-19 and gender-based violence prevalence in Africa.

Originality: The study expands on the limited knowledge of cultural diversity management and gender-based violence prevalence in Africa.

Practical implication: The research findings will help better understand the management and prevention of gender-based violence prevalence in Africa and beyond.

Keywords: Africa, COVID-19, cultural diversity, gender-based violence, women

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Costas Siriopoulos

College of Business, Zayed University, Abu Dhabi, Khalifa City B, United Arab Emirates

Financial markets are not efficient: Financial literacy as an effective risk management tool

This paper advances the view that the deep confidence of market regulators in the assumptions and premises of the Efficient Market Hypothesis has led to the underestimation of market risks, thus inactivating the training of existing and future investors, i.e. they have not responded to financial illiteracy, which exacerbated the recent financial crisis. Therefore, investor education may be considered as a systemic risk management tool for future financial crises and, especially, financial literacy can drive a wedge between the regulation and the prevention of severe financial crises based on expected benefits versus losses. This also will help to regain investors' trust in the market after the crisis and instil investors with more confidence. This approach has not yet received the attention it deserves.

Biography:

Professor of Finance. Co-Editor, Journal of Economic Asymmetries (Scopus, Q1 in "Economics, Econometrics, Finance", Elsevier); Associate Editor, International Journal of Economics and Finance (Scopus, Q2, ABS_3*, Wiley). An excerpt of his published work at: <http://scholar.google.gr/citations?user=B-by4F8AAAAJ&hl=el&oi=ao>.





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SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS | DAY 1

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Leveraging the Combined Power of the Lewin Change Model and Kubler Change Curve in Navigating the Transition of a Local University from Private to Public Status

Chiam Chiah Sern Jason

SR Nathan School of Human Development, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore

Change within an organization is not just a natural part of its evolution, but it's also a crucial catalyst for growth and development. Typically, organizational change can be driven by various factors, including shifts in leadership, structural adjustments within teams, the introduction of new technology or systems, or the adoption of new business models (Stobierski, 2020).

However, change management extends beyond the process itself. It encompasses the management of human emotions triggered by these changes. As Malik (2022) points out, change often disrupts the established status quo, leading to negative emotional responses. Despite change being seen as a positive force for future organizational improvement, limited research focuses on managing these negative emotions during the change management process (Brundin et al., 2021).

Negative emotions, as mentioned by (Vuori et al., 2017), can act as proxies for human resistance, hindering the successful implementation of organizational change. Emotional experiences also play a significant role in how employees cope with change (Liu & Perrewé, 2005). Left unmanaged, these emotions can lead to difficulties in change management and prevent the realization of the intended outcomes of the changes.

Resistance to change can stem from various reasons, such as the threat to employees' self-perception or potential loss of status or quality of life (Schuler, 2003; Damawan & Azizah, 2020; Kanter, 2012). Therefore, it's crucial for change managers to incorporate effective strategies that consider these human elements (Kotter & Schlesinger, 2018). By doing so, organizations can reduce resistance, increase employee engagement, and enhance the overall success of the change initiative (Wiens & Rowell, 2018).

Your research focus on the emotions of fear and grief, as outlined by Kubler-Ross (1960), is particularly relevant. The fear of the unknown often leads to grief, stemming from a profound sense of loss of familiarity and importance. During major organizational changes, employees may indeed experience fear, which can evolve into grief.

While most studies on organizational change focus on assisting employees in managing the process by increasing positive emotions, understanding how negative emotions can lead to resistance is equally important. This is the core motivation behind your research—to examine how organizational change can trigger employees' fear and grief and develop strategies to address them effectively.

In practical terms, your research has several valuable implications for organizations. Firstly, it sheds light on the grievances expressed by faculty and administrative staff during changes, helping university administrations comprehend and address potential sources of resistance to future changes. Secondly, it aids change managers in understanding and effectively dealing with the emotional reactions and self-regulatory processes involved in managing change, thus facilitating a smoother transition.

The transition from a private university (SIM University) to a publicly funded university (Singapore University of Social Sciences) may appear as a merger and acquisition on the surface. Still, in reality, it involves changes in reporting structures and work processes for faculty and administrative staff. This transition has led to an initial drop in motivation due to a lack of communication and no choice given for the move, resulting in feelings of grief among the affected staff. Understanding and addressing such emotional responses are critical for successful change management in any organization.

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Biography:

Jason is a Senior Lecturer at the Singapore University of Social Sciences (SUSS) where he is also pursuing his DBA in Change Management. His research and teaching interests are Corporate & Organizational Change management, Singapore's social policy, Organizational Behaviour and Human Capital Management in the new normal. He also has interests in Comparative Policies between Singapore and Hong Kong where he has lived for some years. He has administrative responsibilities as Programme Lead for two Graduate programmes in Non-Profit Management and Community & Social Development. He obtained his undergraduate and postgraduate degrees from the National University of Singapore (NUS).

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First Generation Students, Freedom, Equity, and Justice in Education: Applied to the Advising, Tutoring and Mentoring (ATM) Processes

James D. Sellmann

Dean and Professor of Philosophy

College of Liberal Arts & Social Sciences, University of Guam, USA

Is there something about the way we understand our basic values of freedom, equity, justice, and individualism that hampers students' access in higher education? I proposed that the concept of "rugged individualism" that helped grow America is now dated. Educators and administrators need to awaken to the needs of our students. This paper analyzes core values and beliefs to show how they have been used to inadvertently restrict access. To educate the cultural, social, and economic diversity of peoples with differing abilities, talents, personalities, learning styles and so on, the institutions of education must overcome the shortcomings of the pervasive but simplistic theories of individualism, equality, freedom, and justice to work for the greater good by giving greater access to those who are least well-off.

Keywords: Advising, tutoring, mentoring, education, equity, justice.

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Reflective Course Evaluations: Impact on Teaching and Learning

Sara Fier¹ and Mary Risacher²

¹Social Sciences and Humanities, Northwestern Health Sciences University, Bloomington, Minnesota, USA

²School of Education, Southwest Minnesota State University, Marshall, Minnesota, USA

Student evaluation of teaching in higher education maintains its position as a time-honored end-of-semester ritual about which much research exists. The researchers desired to make meaningful changes in their online courses but found feedback from traditional evaluations too limited to do so. They decided to supplement traditional course evaluation with the use of a reflective student course evaluation in their quest to answer the following research question: Do mid-term and end-of-term reflective student course evaluations provide feedback that instructors and students can utilize to improve their teaching strategies and student approaches to learning? They hoped that reflective evaluations would elicit feedback of enhanced breadth and depth in comparison to the traditional evaluation, allowing for improvements to the teaching and learning process beyond those generated by the results of traditional evaluations.

The researchers incorporated reflective student course evaluation assignments into their four online courses. Analysis of the results then occurred, focusing on instructor strengths and opportunities for change related to teaching and learning.

The intended audience who will benefit from this presentation includes instructors at all levels within any discipline who are seeking an evaluation format to complement the traditional course evaluation ritual, with the goal of feedback that may lead to improvements to the teaching and learning process for their online courses. This presentation will introduce the reflective practice utilized by the researchers, providing the opportunity to consider implementation of this type of evaluation.

Biography:

Dr. Sara Fier is a Professor and Department Chair for Social Sciences and Humanities at Northwestern Health Sciences University in Bloomington, MN. Her background includes teaching psychology courses and provision of services as a licensed psychologist and certified mental performance consultant.

Dr. Mary Risacher is an Assistant Professor of Education for Southwest Minnesota State University in Marshall, Minnesota. Her background includes teaching Early Childhood, Kindergarten, and serving as the Director of an Early Childhood At-Risk Program, with an emphasis on pairing young children and families to needed resources. She currently teaches introductory educational and Early Childhood licensure courses for the School of Education at SMSU.

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How Project-based Learning Fosters Creative Thinking Skills in Tertiary Arts Management Education – A case study in Hong Kong

Dr. HE Yang Sunnie

Department of Culture and Creative Arts, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

The potential impact of creative thinking and its contribution to successful arts practice has been argued over the last decade. Meanwhile, creative thinking has also been identified as making valuable contributions to arts and management. Cetinkaya (2014) and Kuo, Chen, and Hwang (2014) indicated that applying creative thinking to management education is highly recommended, which needs to be developed through the learning process and still is a teaching challenge to date. This study implemented the project-based learning (PBL) approach as a treatment for tertiary arts education students over one academic year to examine its effect on their creative thinking disposition. Two theoretical frameworks were applied in this study: 1) the Creative Thinking Skills Development Framework of the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER, 2020) and 2) the Essential Project Design Elements of PBLWorks (2015). Given this context, this study aimed to determine the improvement of creative thinking skills of art students through PBL in the arts management discipline. Consequently, the research question addressing the three dimensions is proposed and analyzed as to how they interact: creative thinking, project-based learning, and arts management education. The subjects were 52 art students from the Cultural and Creative Arts department at the Education University of Hong Kong. A qualitative approach was employed, while the data on students' creative thinking skills were obtained from observations, interviews, and reflective journals. The results indicated that integrating creative thinking and PBL could significantly uplift students' learning outcomes in arts management education as they are in a complementary relationship.

Biography:

1Dr. HE Yang Sunnie, a proficient interdisciplinary researcher, and lecturer, is currently teaching at the Department of Cultural and Creative Arts, the Education University of Hong Kong. Her research and publication focus on tertiary art education, arts entrepreneurship and management, curriculum development, and creativity in arts education.

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Live Coding for Flexible Stage Production of Real & Virtual Spaces and Musical Expression

Noriki Amano

Department of Informatics and Methodology , Mukogawa Women's University, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan

We aim to realize live coding that enables the comprehensive production of real space and virtual space. As part of this, we designed and developed a system that comprehensively controls stage lighting in real space and objects in virtual space, and made it possible to link with Sonic Pi, a musical live coding system. Then, we attempted to associate the representation of music by stage lighting in real space with the representation of objects in virtual space. We have also realized AR that superimposes objects in the virtual space in the real space. This research has a uniqueness that is not found in related research, such as the live coding of lighting equipment and its extension and fusion to virtual space. As a result of this research, musical live coders will be able to play music and at the same time produce real space production with stage lighting and virtual space production with objects by themselves. This not only makes it possible to directly reflect the performer's intentions in the performance of the stage and virtual space but also has the potential to greatly affect the way live music and concerts should be and their remote distribution.

Biography:

Noriki Amano has been a professor at Mukogawa Women's University in Japan since 2015. He had a Ph.D. in computer science in 1999. His current research area is Entertainment Computing including Media Art. He has interests in the visualization of music, the auralization of images, the stage performance based on live coding, etc.

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Informal street economy and ethnic enclaves: Examining precarity of Pakistani waste laborers in Hong Kong

Terence Chun Tat Shum

School of Arts and Social Sciences, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong, China

Informal street markets represent important space of opportunity for livelihood-making, intercultural encounter and for building familiarity among marginalized population in the society. However, the street markets are now under pressure due to the use of urban space driven by neo-liberal urban governance. While being considered as precarious sites of employment, informal street markets continue to maintain an attractiveness for marginalized people who buy and sell things. In Hong Kong, a subset of the Pakistani population—a dominant South Asian group in Hong Kong—has been appropriating an urban space in one of the low-income districts of the city, selling a wide range of discarded consumer goods in informal second-hand street markets during the late afternoons and evenings.

Drawing from in-depth interviews and participant observation with Pakistani informal waste laborers in the second-hand markets of Hong Kong, this research explores their everyday social interactions and exchanges with fellow Pakistanis and with different ethnic groups in the markets. Building upon the concepts of informal economy, urban space, ethnic enclaves, and precarity, this research explores how they engage in a place-making process of precarity, and how they constitute their class identities and the meaning of places while facing legal and spatial uncertainties on a daily basis. Rather than engaging in collective resistance against precarity, this research argues that the Pakistani informal waste laborers' develop distinctive everyday practices to adapt to social power structures in the context of urban spatial ordering.

Biography:

Terence Chun Tat Shum is Assistant Professor in the School of Arts and Social Sciences at Hong Kong Metropolitan University. His areas of research cover international migration and refugee studies, culture and identity, globalization and multiculturalism. He is the author of *Asylum-seeking Journeys in Asia: Refugees in Hong Kong and Bangkok* (Routledge 2019).

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The Influence of Online Audience Response on Journalists in Africa

Raja Arslan Ahmad Khan

PHD Scholar, Faculty of Applied Communication, Multimedia University, Malaysia

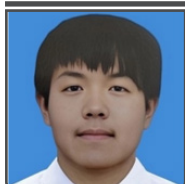
Audience feedback and data are increasingly important. The digital Media and the digitalization of news gave rise to new forms of audience feedback. The feedback coming from the online audiences is quite different from the Traditional audiences. The public's involvement of audiences challenges the traditional role of journalists. The audience can exert both direct and indirect influences. There is a struggle between the audience and the journalist can be seen in terms of how each contributes and relates. Media professional are facing derogatory remarks, hate speech, online harassment, audience hostility and Online attacks from audiences. Online audience's also influencing journalist daily routine and work practice. Therefore, this study is an attempt to analyze the influence of online audience's feedback on Journalists and routine level in African context. A Hierarchy of influence model as a theoretical framework will be used. A quantitative study, snow ball survey method will be used for this study. The finding of the study will help us to understand the online audiences influence on journalist and their work practice i.e. Journalists autonomy & integrity, impacting editorial Decision making , Journalist's performance & accountability, daily routine, work practice and psychological and emotional cost they are paying. This study has limitation as snow ball survey method has been used and findings grounded within the specific context of Africa. It is relatively small in scale.

Key Words: Online audiences, Feedback, Influence, Journalists, Africa.

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The Power of Media in Shaping Political Confidence: Unraveling the Roles of Mass Discernment and Patriotism

Chenkai Niu

School of Economics, Minzu University of China, Beijing, China

This study examines the relationship between Chinese political confidence and official media usage using 1,899 data from the 2017 Social Consciousness Survey. We found a strong direct link between media use and political confidence, especially when accounting for endogeneity. The empirical results further suggest that patriotism and mass discernment emerged as key mediators and moderators. Importantly, a threshold effect in patriotism shows that the impact of official media on political confidence changes depending on the level of patriotism. These insights show how politics and the media interact in China, and they have important impacts for boosting public confidence in the political system as media dynamics change.

Biography:

Chenkai Niu (1995-), graduate Student in School of Economics, Minzu University of China. Research interests: Theoretical Economics, Marxist Political Economy, Social Economics, Labor Labor Market and Public Policy, Development and Poverty studies.

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Navigating Learning Challenges in the Post-Pandemic Era: Insights from Indonesian Teachers

Sari Puspita Dewi

School of Humanities and Languages, UNSW Sydney, Australia

In response to the global shift toward resuming face-to-face learning in schools, this study investigates the proficiency of Indonesian teachers in effectively utilizing Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for online and blended learning. The research aims to describe the challenges encountered by teachers during the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent post-pandemic period. Employing both quantitative and qualitative research methods, we surveyed teachers from primary schools (39.4%), universities/ colleges (36.4%), and private educational institutions (24.2%). The primary challenges reported by participants include internet connectivity issues, inadequate ICT resources, and virtual class management. Additionally, this study examines teachers' motivation to continue implementing online and blended learning in the post-pandemic era.

Keywords: learning challenges, post-pandemic era, ICT

Biography:

Sari Puspita Dewi is currently working full time on her PhD in Humanities and Languages at UNSW Sydney Australia. She is also active in the Overseas Indonesian Students Association Alliance (PPI Dunia) and several social communities in Sydney. She is an Assistant Professor in the English Language at Politeknik Negeri Jakarta and has been teaching since 2004. Sari received a bachelor's degree and a Cum Laude Judicium in master's degree in English Language and Teacher Training from Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia. Her field research of interest is in education, English for Specific Purposes, translation studies and ICT.

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A Buddhist Approach to Ecology

Biplob Sraman

M.A(Religion & Philosophy) Maha Makut Buddhist University, Thailand.

The teachings of the Buddha, although foremost focused on the struggle with the human psychological features of greed, hatred and delusion, nevertheless pay attention to the preservation of nature and the ecological system by engaging in promoting and spreading a non-violent teaching for the preservation of the ecological system- the protection of nature, the forests, wild animals, the earth etc. Indeed, in the ecological sense, there is no any other suitable place than the Earth for beings to survive, at least no other such place has been found to this moment. Humankind faces a direct threat, once the living conditions on earth are damaged.

With regard to the protection and safeguarding of the ecological system and its animals the rule of non-harming or no-killing is the most observable precept for the Buddhist. In addition to the idea of non-harming, Buddhism proposes the philosophy of loving-kindness towards all living things visible and invisible, which should be protected as a mother protects her children. Ultimately, because of mercy and kindness towards living beings, Buddhism proposes a philanthropic attitude- the compassionate empathy for all forms of life- which undoubtedly qualifies the conservation of the ecology.

Buddhist monks who are dependent upon ecological conditions for the survival of their life-style, practice disciplinary rules to preserve the forests while living in the forests and provide good examples how to preserve nature while being with nature. In this sense, Buddhism and nature are inter-related and inter-dependent.

This paper attempts to show Buddhist engagement in ecological systems and how Buddhist thought and texts encourage followers to be with nature. Furthermore this paper will examine how Buddhist concepts of a simple but contented life with few belongings, expressing love towards all, caring and sharing, contemplative of inward and outward circumstances and developing a comprehensive understanding of oneself and the world in general- challenge and confront today's ecological challenges.

Explores the ecological and environmental teachings of Buddha, particularly Dhamma (nature) and their relationship with deep Ecology as well as with effective public participation. In the context of this book, dhamma (also known as Dhamma by many Buddhists) is nature, natural truth, natural law and the teachings of Buddha. The lack of effective communication and citizen participation in environmental affairs, especially between westerners and the people of Asian, has been the cause of needless environmental, societal and economic problems and costs. Buddhism, especially thought Dhamma and Deep Ecology offers a means to secure that participation in the decision making process in both Buddhism and Non- Buddhism nations.

Technical experts offer countless opinions, pros and cons, on the development that may change forever a stream, stand of rain forest, or other fragile ecological settings. But although technical comment abound, it is unfortunately, for sale or hire by highest bidder. Public opinion is scarcely heard over the cacophony chorus of vested interests. The author trusts the Buddhism and deep ecology will bring some harmony to the discordant voice of all those concerns with the life on this planet.

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Follow-up of education graduates. The case of ECALFOR project

Oswaldo Lorenzo Quiles and Ana Lendínez Turón

Facultad de Ciencias de la Educación y del Deporte de Melilla, University of Granada, Melilla, Melilla, Spain

This research try to assess the labour market integration of graduates in education, as well as to monitor them, paying attention to essential aspects such as their development in the labour market, training and transfer. Therefore, this study has the following objectives: "to understand the opinion of graduates and students on the training obtained in the degrees" and "to study the professional insertion of graduates in teaching degrees and the satisfaction of employers on the transfer of training". The methodology carried out was quantitative, through the use of questionnaires applied to an international sample of graduates in several universities of Latin America and the Caribbean. Some of the results obtained show interesting novelties to be taken into account in the improvement of education degrees in different countries and to improve the ways to get better job opportunities.

Biography:

Dr. Oswaldo Lorenzo is a tenured Associate Professor and Vice-Dean of Research, International Projects and Transference at University of Granada (Spain). He received the Extraordinary Doctorate Award in Education Sciences (UNED) and the third national prize for educational research 2004 (Ministry of Education and Science, Spain). General coordinator of the ECALFOR project -Evaluation of teacher education in Latin America and the Caribbean. Quality assurance of education degrees-. European Union. Reference: 618625-EPP-1-2020-1-ES-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP. 2021-2024 <https://ecalfor.eu/> He serves as Editor-in-Chief of the journal Publicaciones (UGR), indexed in JCR and SJR. <https://revistaseug.ugr.es/index.php/publicaciones>





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Prof. Albrecht Classen

German Studies, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA

Strong Women, Weak Men – Strong Men, Weak Women: The Ambivalence of the Gender Discourse in Late Medieval Literature

Students easily fall into a trap when reading late medieval verse or prose narratives dealing with love, marriage, and gender issues. Assuming that the medieval or early modern past must have been much worse for women than the modern age (nineteenth and twentieth centuries), they often read many of the texts by Boccaccio, Chaucer, Kaufringer, or Pauli as highly misogynist and patriarchal. At first sight, that might often be the case, but at a closer look, the situation quickly becomes much more problematic and complex. At the same time, female authors engaged in the gender discourse (Christine de Pizan, Argula von Grumbach, Marguerite de Navarre, etc.) and added their own perspective. This paper argues that we have to move away from a simplistic binary approach and acknowledge that the projection of women in much of fifteenth- and sixteenth-century literature was very diverse, giving much credit to them and maligning them at the same time.

Biography:

Dr. Albrecht Classen is University Distinguished Professor of German Studies at the University of Arizona and has published, currently, 119 scholarly books and ca. 820 articles. He is focused currently on topics of 'the secret in medieval lit.' (book to appear in Sept. 2022), on globalism in the pre-modern world (maybe June 2023), and has explored many other fundamental issues in his work. He is the editor of the journals *Mediaevistik* und *Humanities*. He holds the rank of knight since 2017.

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Prof. Prakash C. Sarangi

Former Vice-Chancellor, Ravenshaw University

Former Professor of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, India

Welfare Discourses in Global South

This presentation is a review of the ideas that influenced the formulation of a state's policy on social welfare in the Global South. The contextual and motivational factors guide these policies and cannot be analogous to the idea of a typical 'welfare state' in the industrialized democracies. Both normative and pragmatic considerations influence a state's provisions for the needy. Social protection of the deprived is expected to be the precursor to economic change and legitimization of a democratic state. Four overlapping discourses are outlined. The Modernization approach assumes that benefits would gradually trickle down and raise the living standard of people. The Power Resources approach banks on partisan politics to achieve electoral outcomes by extending welfare protection to specific sets of citizens. Basic Needs perspective assumes that greater welfare provisions would facilitate economic development. Democratic Responsiveness relies on the preference of the voters is the prime determinant of welfare policy. We conclude by taking note of the recent experiments where the beneficiary decides her strategy of spending, rather than the state deciding on her needs or wellbeing. Caring by sharing is no longer a political choice, but is a social necessity.

Biography:

Prof. Prakash C. Sarangi is an MA from Delhi University and a Ph.D. from the University of Rochester, NY. He was the Vice-Chancellor, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Professor of Political Science and Pro-Vice-Chancellor at the University of Hyderabad, an ICSSR Senior Fellow, Visiting Professor at the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Senior Academic Consultant at the ICSSR among other assignments. His awards include Fulbright Fellowship at University of Wisconsin-Madison, Linnaeus Palme Fellowship at University of Uppsala, Baden-Wurtemberg Fellowship at University of Heidelberg.

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Dr. Sonja Hollerbach

Dr. Sonja Hollerbach Coaching, Villingen-Schwenningen, Germany

The true pathway to gender equality and diversity in leadership

How to play the men's game was the first thing I've been taught as female high performer. It never seemed an option to play my innate game: The woman's game.

Nowadays, in research and business, female empowerment, gender diversity, equality in leadership positions and women's quota are familiar expressions. Equipped with willpower and assertiveness, women are expected to proudly fight for their place, to men up in the business world. Within this tendency, some aspects remain unquestioned:

Does this adaptation in thought and action really add to diversity? Isn't the need for women to men up still a clear sign of their perceived quality's inferiority? Isn't it alarming, that female leaders, in their will to fully embody masculine, agentic attributes, devote all their beautiful energy to neglect their innate communal, female attributes? Isn't the backlash of role-incongruent behavior enough to question those tendencies?

Today's leadership challenges such as high turnover rates, silent resignation and rising dissatisfaction cannot be solved by the leadership style that created them. Rather, those challenges crave for communal female qualities, such as appreciative cooperation, co-creation, compassion, and empathy. Past behavior has created existing data. We can either adapt our behavior to old data or take bold moves to create a new data basis. This keynote offers insights into the second option: an alternative, powerful, enabling moves, towards an encounter on eye-level, psychological safety, based on enablement rather than devaluation. A journey of female leaders towards inner greatness and pride instead of adaptation and fight.

Biography:

Dr. Sonja Hollerbach started her career in 2014 in renowned global management consultancies. Due to experienced dysfunctionalities in leadership, she traded her promising career for research. This switch of worlds led to a loss of identity that paved her way into personal development. The recognized results of her research supported this development from the scientific side.

Today, Dr. Sonja Hollerbach works as a respected coach for C-level executives. In her role as a German thought leader for female leadership and appreciative togetherness, she inspires thousands of people with her teachings and keynotes.



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Design of Community-Based Handling of Vulnerable Groups in Rural Areas

Hani Ulfah Pohan, Dwi Yuliani, Aprilia Putri Milenia

Applied Master of Social Work Study Program, Bandung Social Welfare Polytechnic, Bandung

This research aims to produce a design of community-based for handling the problems of vulnerable groups. Then this research is motivated by many people with social problems that are not handled quickly and most of them are vulnerable groups. A vulnerable group is a population that has some specific characteristics that make it at higher risk of falling into poverty. Vulnerable groups include the elderly, the mentally and physically disabled, at-risk children and youth, ex-combatants, internally displaced people and returning refugees, HIV/AIDS- affected individuals and households, religious and ethnic minorities and, in some societies, women. In addition, development of this design needs to be carried out as policy changes develop. Currently the service paradigm is changing to multi-service. In accordance with the research objectives, this research uses participatory action research. This research involves 15 community participants, including community leaders and vulnerable groups. The data collection techniques use observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and documentation studies. The data validity checking technique uses source triangulation techniques. The involvement of various sources and techniques is intended so that the data obtained valid and reliable. This research produces a design of community-based for handling of vulnerable groups. In this design, the involvement of community leaders in dealing with the problems of vulnerable groups is the main key. Furthermore, these community leaders will refer vulnerable groups to social service institutions according to their needs. Through this design, handling the problems of vulnerable groups can be resolved appropriately.

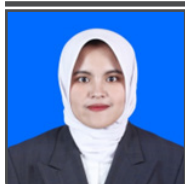
Biography:

The author is the first child of the couple Mr. Harmein Pohan and Mrs. Meliani. She was born in Padangsidimpuan, August 1st 1997. She works as a medical social worker at the National Eye Center Cicendo Eye Hospital Bandung. She is currently pursuing a master's degree in applied social work at the Bandung Social Welfare Polytechnic. She had joined Ki BS STKS Bandung student regiment.

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Convergence Model for Community-Based Education in Preventing and Responding to Child Marriage

Anisa Dewi Setyowati-Tuti Kartika-Susilawati

Department of Social Work, Bandung Polytechnic of Social Welfare, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia

Many policies guarantee child protection. However, children's problems are increasingly complex, one of which is child marriage. This research aims to produce a convergence model for preventing and handling child marriage. The convergence model is based on the ecological theory that children's lives are influenced by their social environment. The research method used is Participatory Action Research (PAR) with data collection techniques of focus group discussion (FGD), interviews, observation, and documentation studies. This research resulted in the "Konduksi Bakat Pena" model which stands for Community-Based Education Convergence in Preventing and Handling Child Marriage. This model is designed by various parties who will collaborate and integrate in preventing and handling child marriage. This model is a collaborative-integrative education movement at the village level by utilizing social capital and multi-stakeholder support to empower communities to prevent and reduce the risk of child marriage. This research has also successfully integrated child marriage prevention and response programs at the central, provincial, city and village levels. All parties involved in this research have committed to collaborate and contribute to the prevention and handling of child marriage. This model has given hope for a decrease in the number of child marriages, so that children are more protected, grow optimally, and prosper. The negative impact of child marriage is minimized, so that those who have already committed child marriage can build a harmonious and prosperous family.

Biography:

Anisa Dewi Setyowati was born in Magelang, Central Java, Indonesia, on June 19, 1999, and is currently 24 years old. After graduating from high school, I continued my undergraduate education at the Bandung Polytechnic of Social Welfare in the social work department and graduated with a very satisfying predicate in 2022. I received a campus scholarship to continue on master's education so I am currently an applied master's student at the Bandung Polytechnic of Social Welfare. During my undergraduate education, I was a campus language ambassador and currently as a master's student I am active as a research assistant.

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Adaptif Social Protection for Earthquake Disaster Victims in Cianjur District

Bayed Izwah Hurin len, Milly Mildawati, Aribowo, Dede Kuswanda

Applied Master of Social Work, Bandung Social Welfare Polytechnic, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia

On Monday, November 21, 2023, there was an earthquake with a magnitude of 5.6 that shook the Cianjur Region and its surroundings, the source of which is known to have originated from the Cugenang Fault. At least 169 villages were affected by the earthquake, 56,548 houses were damaged and more than 13,633 of them were severely damaged. To provide effective protection for people affected by earthquakes, adaptive social protection is needed. Adaptive social protection is an effort to integrate social protection, disaster risk reduction, and adaptation to climate change. The essence of adaptive social protection expected from this research is to prepare for a shock, cope with a shock, and adapt to a shock. This research uses a participatory action research method that aims to make changes to organizations and communities where these changes are directed at handling disaster risk in Cianjur Regency, especially Gasol Village which is the research location. The data collection techniques used were community meetings, structured and in-depth interviews, and participatory observation. The results of this research are that the community organizes activities for adaptive social protection in the form of disaster mitigation, the formation of a Disaster Preparedness Area (KSB) in Gasol Village, and making disaster preparedness savings where the person in charge of each activity arranged is from the community itself.

Biography:

The presenter's full name is Bayed Izwah Hurin len, born in Tangerang on August 08 1998. The Author's educational history is attending Muhammadiyah 12 Setiabudi Elementary School in Pamulang, Muhammadiyah 22 Setiabudi Junior High School in Pamulang, Diniyyah Puteri Padang Panjang High School, and continuing to the college level at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta with a major in Social Welfare. Currently, the presenter is pursuing a Master's Degree at the Bandung Social Welfare Polytechnic, West Java, majoring in Applied Master of Social Work.

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Self-Concept of Children Living In Social Welfare Institutions In Indonesia

Aprilia Putri Milenia and Dwi Yuliani

Master of Applied Social Work, Polytechnic of Social Welfare, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia

This study examines the self-concept of foster children in social welfare institutions in Indonesia. English self-concept refers to one's view and judgments. This study aims to attain a complete, deep, and holistic understanding of the self-concept of children regarding physical aspects, psychological aspects, and social and moral self-concepts. This research uses a qualitative approach in the form of case studies and research data collection using in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation studies. The source of data in this study was 10 informants consisting of five foster children, caregivers, and caretakers of social welfare institutions, as well as three parents of foster children living outside of social welfare institutions. Secondary data sources in this study are documentation studies, previous research, and library materials contained in books and literature. Journal related to the self-concept of children. Checking data validity using credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. Data analysis techniques are carried out by reducing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions. The results showed that the self-concept of children is different in each case in every aspect, both from the physical aspect, psychological aspect, social aspect, and moral aspect. Of the four aspects, the psychological aspect is the one that must receive attention. This study recommends efforts to improve children's self-concept, especially in relation to psychological aspects, through the power of self-change.

Keywords: self-concept, children, social welfare institution

Biography:

The author is the daughter of Mr. Supardi and Mrs. Yanti, who was born in Pati on April 18, 2000. Now the author is carrying out a master's degree in applied social work at the Bandung Polytechnic of Social Welfare. The author has experience organizing student regiment, scout, and taekwondo activities.

Dwi Yuliani is the supervisor. She was born in Bandung on July 10, 1963. Now she works as a lecturer at the Bandung Polytechnic of Social Welfare.

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Moving Towards Reasonable-mind: Appraisal and Flexibility related Change in Borderline Personality Disorder following Dialectical Behaviour Therapy

Vijayapriya C.V

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Background: Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) can be commonly characterized by overwhelming emotional instability. Such highly intense emotional experiences have the tendency to hamper reasonable and rational thinking processes. Given the efficacy of Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), the present study aimed to investigate if Dialectical Behavior Therapy – Skills Training (DBT-ST) can enhance the capacity for reasonable-mind by improving the appraisal and flexibility of individuals with BPD, in the face of emotional triggers.

Method: This quasi-experimental research design comprised of 18 participants in the experimental group and 18 participants in the control group. Participants were diagnosed either with the presence of BPD or traits of BPD. The experimental group attended individual sessions of DBT-ST. Appraisal and flexibility were evaluated using the Cognitive Control and Flexibility Questionnaire. Data on treatment effectiveness was computed using the two-way repeated measures analysis of variance.

Results: Compared to the control group, participants in the experimental group showed greater improvements from pre-treatment to mid-treatment and pre-treatment to post-treatment, in their appraisal and flexibility scores, as evidenced by their abilities to consider multiple appropriate perspectives, use reframing or reappraisal strategies, and generate broad and flexible coping mechanisms, while handling stressful situations.

Conclusions: Frequent use of emotion-mind is one of the serious concerns faced by individuals with BPD. Considering this, the present study's findings suggest that DBT-ST has the potential to uplift their appraisal and coping flexibility during emotionally overwhelming situations, thereby helping them move furthermore towards reasonable-mind. Such improvements can possibly be ascribed to the emotion-cognition interactions.

Biography:

I am a licensed clinical psychologist, based in India. My educational qualifications include M.Sc. in Psychology (Clinical) and M.Phil. in Clinical Psychology. I am registered with the Rehabilitation Council of India as a Clinical Psychologist. I have around 3 years of experience working in psychiatric settings and research projects. After receiving a fellowship provided by the Government of India, I am currently pursuing my Ph.D. in the effectiveness of Dialectical Behavior Therapy. My interests involve the treatment of anxiety and personality disorders. I enjoy teaching psychology to graduate students and I am also actively engaged in research activities.

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The use of Digital Technologies in Uncovering Doha's Architectural Past

Issa M. Al-Mohannadi¹ and Fodil Fadli²

¹Qatar Museums Authority, Doha, Qatar

²Qatar University, College of Engineering, Architecture and Urban Planning, Doha, Qatar

The documentation and archival of lost and vanishing architectural heritage includes intensive data capture, de-noising, classification and digitization. The study of “Uncovering Doha’s Architectural Past” aims at finding the hidden early architectural origins, the city wall and built settlements of the historic city of Doha using high-tech advanced 3D scanning, GIS mapping and detection techniques.

Enabling digital documentation requires the collaboration of trans-disciplinary experts, precise data acquisition, filtering and well-defined classifier. Therefore, this unique and pioneering study aims to explain the design and development of a high-tech interactive digital database and platform to enable the interaction between users from diversified fields and disciplines, using interactive dynamic real-time digital tools to record, digitize and protect Qatar built heritage.

This built heritage is either standing or has vanished and adopts contemporary urban conservation methods and strategies enabled via the use of digital technologies such Building Information Modeling [BIM] and Artificial Intelligence [AI] in order to digitize record and archive. Enabling digitized solutions to expand the previously developed interactive flexible archival platform—the Qatar (Q-HBIM) platform (Fadli, 2019) will ineluctably present a much needed innovative advanced and unique interactive archiving tool in the context of Qatar and GCC/MENA regions in the form of “Uncovering Doha’s Architectural Past”.

Keywords: Lost Doha, Digital Technologies, Architectural Heritage, Scanning Techniques, BIM

Biography:

Seasoned professional with more than 25 years of industry experience in wide range of fields: Vice Chair of Qatar Museums Authority, Founder and CEO of Msheireb Properties; Chairman, Qatar Tourism Authority; Vice Chair & Managing Director Barwa Real Estate; Chairman of Qatar Racing and Equestrian Club; Board Member, Qatar Airways, Qatari Diar Real Estate; Trustees Board, Qatar Academy Al Khor; Vice Chair of Doha Film Institute (DFI); founder and Chair Qatar Green Building Council. He has a BS in Natural Gas Engineering, Texas A&M University, and several specialized training from Harvard Business School, INSEAD, Kellogg Business School and George Washington University, Washington D.C. He has received numerous recognitions, including the title of ‘Property Development CEO of the Year’ at the 7th Middle East CEO of the Year Awards organized by the Middle East Institute of Excellence in 2010.

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Domestic Workers in the Arabian Gulf on TikTok: Discursive Aesthetics and Bodies in Motion

Marion Breteau

Assistant Professor of Anthropology, American University of Kuwait
Associate researcher, CEFREPA Kuwait
Global research member, TikTok cultures research network

Several millions of women are employed as domestic workers in the Arabian Gulf. Originating from Africa and South Asia, they are recognized for suffering from precarious work conditions which can include a lack of respect for their labor rights, strong feelings of isolation, or physical and psychological abuse. The smartphone application TikTok has become a trend over the region for counting users from this job category. Sometimes recognizable by the hashtag #khaddama or the work uniforms they wear, the videos they post highlight the issue of in/visibility as a founding dimension of their status as marginalized migrants, whose work and daily lives are confined to the domestic space they leave only on rare occasions. This phenomenon is depicted in local newspapers as a threat to the country's well-being and the locals' privacy, a concern about which embassies of which the workers are nationals and local authorities have issued warnings. Other practices circulate on TikTok, such as illegal recruitment ads, all of which demonstrate the vulnerability to which these women are subjected, and how TikTok usage reflects wider structural contingencies related to labor migration in Gulf societies.

In my paper, I suggest examining TikTok as an agentic practice by means of creative procedures, and a sensory and bodily mode of existence for negotiating marginalization. By providing an overview of recurring TikTok trends among this community, and by focusing on their technical characteristics, metadata, and esthetic styles, I aim to resituate the bodily matter of such performances to nuance approaches that often depict this category of workers as silenced and powerless. For the level of technicality and stylization it implies, TikTok configures a way of being in the world and interacting with it that I address as an aesthetic experience, itself understood as an "experience of shared emotions" (Teyssot 2009). Performing choreographies (including their prior learning) and exposing oneself on TikTok is a way of appropriating one's body and anchoring it in the present, thus giving particular meaning to work migration. It is through their bodies in motion and their staging on TikTok that these women appropriate or reject their migratory and work conditions, as well as the socio-cultural codes with which they are expected to maintain the household. In that sense, this phenomenon is particularly representative of changing migration patterns in the contemporary Gulf.

My research is based on several hundred videos viewed in 2021-2023 located in Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the Arab United Emirates, and ethnographic fieldwork within a support association for domestic workers in Kuwait. There, I met women who are regular TikTok users and took part in the creation of videos with them. Research is ongoing and interviews will be conducted in the coming months.

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A Pedagogy of Emancipation and Transformation in the Asian Context

Johnson Thomaskutty

Department of Christian Studies, The United Theological College/Senate of Serampore University, Bengaluru, Karnataka State, India

During a postnormal and postmodern context of ours, a pedagogy that takes into account the relational and dialogical methods can persuade the students from varied backgrounds toward a transformative life and livelihood. In a context where education is the monopoly of the affluent and the privileged, a pedagogy that emancipates the oppressed and those who are in the periphery can be paradigmatic and contextually relevant. Rather than developing a hierarchical model, a platform of the equals can be facilitated between those who are at the learning end and the learned. As ancient schools such as Peripatetic Greek school, Confucius's Chinese school, and Indian Gurukula school developed an interactive and one-on-one method, the contemporary schools/universities can incorporate dialogic and interactive methods in their pedagogy. An interactive, dialogical, and demonstrative method of pedagogy can have the power of transformation in the contemporary Asian scenario. The paper shall outline some of the specific features required for developing a strategic pedagogy in the contemporary Asian context.

Biography:

Johnson Thomaskutty, PhD., Radboud University Nijmegen, was born in a South Indian village called Chakkuvarackal in Kerala. He earned his Bachelor of Arts in History from Kerala University, BD., and MTh from Serampore University, ThM from Princeton, and PhD from Radboud University Nijmegen, Holland. He is Professor of Christian Studies at The United Theological College, Bengaluru, India.

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Sex workers, dignity and survival divide – A status study of Nepal

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The Nepali people and representative governments have often considered sex work an embarrassment to society. The marginality and gender inequalities sex workers face are located within a broader structure of patriarchy. This raises questions especially to coined dignity associated with sex work and the compulsion to engage in and use it as a labour for survival measures. In Nepal locating the plight in which sex workers are pushed to survive is problematic but important to explore as sex work is increasingly discussed within a labour category.

This paper presents findings of the study conducted in Nepal in 2022 that explored the status of sex workers in Nepal, the divides that exist between dignity and survival dichotomy. A mixed-method approach was used to conduct the study. Both quantitative as well as qualitative data were collected from seven provinces of Nepal to discuss the status of sex workers in Nepal.

The findings of the study indicate that sex workers live a life of being untouchable/out-caste and always undignified and degraded. In fact, in society, they are hidden and isolated. Despite sex workers being visible publicly and the practices of sex work available in the district towns and Kathmandu they are considered outside of the social norm. Sex workers are mostly excluded from mainstream society.

It is evident, sex workers see their profession in the binaries of good and bad, average and simultaneously risky. Those who see the profession in these binaries are guided by the overarching value system of society. The ones who see the profession as good are aggressive and have chosen this profession without relating it much to the existing social norms. For this group of people, their livelihood is more important than anything else. Sex work allows them to manage their livelihoods. Of course, those who have experienced police harassment and torture see the profession as risky. Furthermore, those who have viewed this profession as a bad one argue that they are compelled to be in this work to manage their living and fulfil their family responsibilities. A majority of sex workers work in an uncomfortable working environment. Since sex workers and their informal establishments are visible and having the structured mechanism for sex work to continue is prohibited by law, as much as 29 percent of sex workers often go through various types of harassment both by the clients, and the police as well as vigilantes. This hinders sex workers right to exercise freedom and engage in work. An appropriate legal framework in which to continue sex work in Nepal is therefore argued important for the continuity of the work.

Biography:

Sujeet Karn has a PhD in Social Sciences from the University of Hull, UK, followed with a MA in Social policy Hull, and MA in Social Work, Mumbai University, India. Sujeet's continued research focuses on the Anthropology of Violence, Trauma, Death and Bereavement, Social Inclusion/Exclusion, Child Development, Migration, Gender, Human Trafficking and, reintegration and rehabilitation, WASH issues, Strengthening Education, Borderland Livelihoods and Security in South Asia, Water Governance and Gender, and Everyday Religion in the Himalayas.

As a researcher and academician, Sujeet contributes regularly to the field of Social Development. He has published articles in internationally acclaimed peer reviewed journals and in books as chapters. Sujeet has also published several research reports especially in the areas on social problems and policy interventions in Nepal. He contributes regularly to national newspapers, online portals and monthly Nepali magazine Himal. Currently Sujeet is editing two books for publication.

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- Sujeet Karn ed. (Edited Book forthcoming, final stage), 'Negotiating Political Spaces and Social Transformation in Contemporary Nepal – Narratives from the Margin'. Submitted to Routledge India and under review.

- Sujeet Karn. Death Consciousness and the East: A case of Political Violence, Death and Bereavement in the Maoists people's War in Nepal'. Initial. Manuscript prepared and looking for a publisher to submit the manuscript.

Sujeet contributes as an adjunct faculty in Social Work Department at Tribhuvan University, Nepal. He leads various social work practice courses including History and Philosophy of Social Work, Community Organization, and Group work for both MSW and Ph.D. students. Furthermore, Sujeet has worked as a development professional and research consultant for various National and International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs & INGOs) including, IMC, WaterAid, IWMI, DFID, ILO, International Alert, BSR UK, Winrock International and Save the Children, GSIF-N, FCDO UK, and UNDP Nepal etc.

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Complementary currencies and their importance for the economy in the 21st century

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Complementary (local) currencies are conducive to strengthening activities specific to the social economics and alternative economics. The functioning and mechanism of local money are independent of the situation in the national and international financial market, and above all in the banking sector and commodity exchanges. This dependence is due to the local scope of the complementary currency and its use in a specific area: city, district, region or province.

As a rule, complementary currencies operate in closed circulation, are non-convertible and are not listed on any stock exchange. Complementary currencies can contribute to economic stimulation and entrepreneurship in small communities and/or poor regions, but they should not be seen as a remedy for all/different economic dysfunctions, e.g.: high unemployment and inflation, decline in economic development.

The results of the research confirm that in times of crisis, as well as in other emergency situations (e.g. during the COVID-19 pandemic), the demand for complementary currencies decreases. This is because it is closely correlated with consumer purchasing capacity, investment demand, consumer demand for goods and services, the prevailing economic and social situation, etc. During the COVID-19 pandemic period, investment and consumption demand, as well as the economic situation, are shaken (decelerated). This therefore means that complementary currencies provide a limited boost to the economy during the COVID-19 period. Their effectiveness is much higher during a recovery or pandemic than in the middle of one.

Biography:

habilitated doctor of economic sciences, since 2016 university professor at Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce (Poland). She is the author and co-author of over a hundred scientific publications in the fields of, among others, economics and management, including institutional economics and its application in various areas of economic activity, economics of regional development, media economics, modern business and e-business models in the economy, digital economy, online finance and economic security. The supervisor of dozens of bachelor's and master's theses in finance and accounting, international relations and economic security. She has completed further training courses courses in finance and accounting, human resources and payroll, business financial analysis, information technology for teachers, and information systems in education management. Her scientific interests focus on issues related to, among others, contemporary business models, cooperation in the network environment and the Internet, as well as economic and sociological phenomena occurring in it (e.g. Web 1.0 - Web n.0, vicinomics, wikification, presumption, DIY current, eBayization), information security, security in the area of economic policy, online finance and phenomena affecting digital security.

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Crowdfunding as a sharing economy model

Dr. Paulina Wiaczek

Poland

The access economy and the sharing economy, being a part of the collaborative economy are some of many important areas and models of the digital economy. This issue is relatively young and although it is increasingly gaining in importance, it has not got a generally accepted definition yet. The functioning of the access and sharing economy causes a lot of ambiguities and misinterpretations, and various aspects of their functioning are perceived mainly through the prism of the economic benefits. The access economy is characterized by paid access to property while the sharing economy sharing the costs (for example the costs of owning a car by at least two co-owners).

With the development of the Internet and diversification of its range in economic and financial areas of live non-cash transactions have become more popular. Soon, various forms of finan. cing appeared. Crowdfunding was one of them

The aim of the presentation is to present the essence of functioning crowdfunding and crowdfunding platforms as a sharing economy model.

Biography:

Doctor of economics, graduate of the third degree studies in the field of economics at the Warsaw School of Economics. He completed second-cycle studies in the field of international relations, specialty: security and public order, and first-cycle studies in the field of management. Her achievements include several articles in highly rated scientific journals (also as a co-author). She also participated in several national and international scientific conferences, courses, workshops and training in the field of economics, international relations and management. Her research interests: crowdfunding, corporate financing via crowdfunding platforms, investment crowdfunding, equity crowdfunding, economics and organization of transport, innovations in transport, access economy and sharing economy, new models in the 21st century economy, economics of consumption, prosumption economy.





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