

10th World Conference on

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

OCTOBER 20, 2025

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

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



10th World Conference on

ARTS, HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

October 20, 2025 | Budapest, Hungary

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Abstracts of the 10th World Conference on Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences and Educations

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ABOUT EURASIA CONFERENCES

Established in 2022, Eurasia Conferences has rapidly gained recognition for organizing high-quality conferences across a diverse range of fields including science, technology, social sciences, humanities, business and economics, life sciences, medicine, and healthcare. Our mission is to drive progress and innovation through dialogue and collaboration among professionals worldwide.

Since our inception, we have successfully hosted over 50 conferences, providing platforms for scholars, researchers, professionals, and students to exchange knowledge and cultivate new ideas. Our events are strategically designed to foster networking, stimulate in-depth discussions, and facilitate the sharing of cutting-edge research and practical solutions to address contemporary challenges.

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October 20, 2025 | Budapest, Hungary

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

09:25-09:30 @
Introduction and Welcome Note

OCTOBER 20, 2025

Virtual (Zoom) Budapest, Hungary TIME

Keynote Session

09:30-10:00

Title: A Meta-Analytic View on the Relationship between AI Literacy and Behavioral Intention of AI Adoption

Dr. Feifei Han, Griffith Institute for Educational Research, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia

Speaker Sessions

10:00-10:20

Title: Engagement Strategies in Human-Written and AI-Generated Academic Essays: A Corpus-Based Study

Dr. Sharif Alghazo, University of Sharjah, Sharjah, UAE

10:20-10:40

Title: "Something" and "Nothing": A Study of Yiqiang Wu's Mixed-Media Art

Dr. Xiujuan Yao, Independent Scholar, China

10:40-11:00

Title: Wine Tourism in Serbia: Business Model Development and Proposals

Dr. Radmila Jovanović, Research Associate, Institute of Agricultural Economics, Street: Volgina 15, Belgrade, Serbia. Postdoctoral Researcher, Department of Geography, Faculty of Tourism, University of Malaga, Malaga, Spain.

Tea and Refreshments Break 11:00-11:20

11:20- 11:40

Title: Perspectives on Justice for Victims Communities: International Criminal Justice in Asian Jurisdictions

Yang Yidou, Faculty of law, University of Macau, Macau, China

11:40-12:00

Title: Understanding Between the Perceiver Brain and its own Creation/Creations

Gautam Saha, CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Biology (IICB), Kolkata, India

Title: The Architectonics of India's Foreign Legal Policy: A Normative Disquisition on Sovereignty, Juridical Diplomacy, and the Reconstitution of Global Legal Order

12:00-12:20

Shivam Jaiswal, Teaching cum Research Officer, School of International Cooperation, Security & Strategic Languages, Rashtriya Raksha University, India

Title: Role of Bilateral Agreements in International Mobility

12:20-12:40

Banantika Datta, Finance and Economics Area, Jagdish Sheth School of Management, Bengaluru, India

Title: Authorial Identity in English and Arabic Academic Discourse: A Genre-Based Analysis

12:40-13:00

Dr. Sharif Alghazo, University of Sharjah, Sharjah, UAE

Lunch Break 13:00-14:00

Title: Judging a Book by Its Cover: A Semiotic Analysis of Three Sesotho sa Leboa's Novels Covers

14:00-14:20

Thete, Igneciah Pocia, Department of African Languages, College of Human Sciences, University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa

Title: Spiritual Practices and the Role of Paranormal Communication in Religious Traditions

14:20-14:40

Upali Weerakoon, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, University of Peradeniya, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

Title: Neoliberal Reforms in Higher Education: Market Logic, Inequality, and the Transformation of Academic Institutions

14:40-15:00

Dionysios Asimiadis, Phd candidate, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Political Science, Thessaloniki, Greece

Tea and Refreshments Break 15:00-15:20

Title: Rivers of Life and the Life of Rivers: Cultural Anthropology and Literature

15:20-16:00

Dr. Albrecht Classen, University of Arizona, AZ, USA

Title: A Different Cold War? Understanding the 1963 European Settlement

16:00-16:30

Clark Johnson, Former Senior Advisor to the US Dept. of Defense, USA

Poster Session

16:30-16:50

Title: New Time-Space Relations in the Era of Mass Global Immigrations

Hassan Poornik, Institution of Social and Cultural Studies, Tehran, Iran

Conference Closing 16:50-17:00

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

11th World Conference on
Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences and Education
November 17 - 18, 2025 | Bangkok, Thailand

12th World Conference on
Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences and Education
May 18 - 19, 2026 | Vienna, Austria



10th World Conference on

ARTS, HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

October 20, 2025 | Budapest, Hungary

KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS

A Meta-Analytic View on the Relationship between AI Literacy and Behavioral Intention of AI Adoption

Dr. Feifei Han

Griffith Institute for Educational Research, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia

This speech presents a meta-analysis that synthesizes existing quantitative research exploring the connection between individuals' understanding of artificial intelligence (AI literacy) and their willingness to accept and adopt AI technologies. Drawing from 26 studies involving 10,428 participants across various settings, identified through a systematic review of Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar up to July 2025, the analysis reveals a strong positive correlation between AI literacy and AI acceptance. The findings suggest a moderate to large effect size. Cultural background significantly moderated this relationship, with collectivist societies showing stronger links than individualist ones. The research setting also influenced outcomes, with the most pronounced effects observed in K–12 educational contexts. Analysis for publication bias confirmed the reliability of the results. These findings support the importance of investing in well-designed AI literacy programs to encourage broader adoption of AI technologies. However, the variation across cultures and contexts suggests that such initiatives should be adapted to the needs of specific groups. The study also outlines key areas for future research in understanding the literacy-acceptance dynamic in AI.

Rivers of Life and the Life of Rivers: Cultural Anthropology and Literature



Dr. Albrecht Classen
University of Arizona, AZ, USA

All major human cultures developed along rivers, and rivers have provided a major impetus to human life. Whether we think of the Nile, the Rhine, the Mississippi, or the Congo, people have always responded to rivers and identified it as a source of life. Much has been written about this topic, but here I want to examine one medieval and one modern text both intimately associated with the River. In the Middle High German epic poem *Nibelungenlied*, both the Rhine and the Danube matter critically, determining life and death. The question there rests on the question what the crossing of the river means for people. In Werner Bergengruen's short story, "Der Strom" (from ca. 1950), the issue is brought up again with the river serving as a kind of agent determining human existence. Only when the individual respects the river and acknowledges its agency, does life develop further. We could also refer to ancient examples, such as the Greek *Iliad*, or medieval cases, such as Dante's *Divina Commedia*. The two examples presented here, however, serve exceedingly well to confirm that the river and people have always served as intimately related entities.

Biography:

Dr. Albrecht Classen is University Distinguished Professor of German Studies at the University of Arizona, Tucson. He has published currently 127 scholarly books on German and European medieval and early modern literature, most recently *The Secret in Medieval Literature* (2022), *Globalism in the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Ages* (2023), and *A Translation of Johannes Pauli's Didactic Tales* (2024). He has won numerous awards for his teaching (Carnegie Professor of the Year, 2012), service (Honorary member of the American Association of Teachers of German, 2022), and research (Henry Koffler Prize for Research, 2009). The German government bestowed the *Bundesverdienstkreuz am Band* upon him in 2004, and he was knighted in 2017 (The Most Noble Order of the Three Lions). In Fall of 2022, he received a Fulbright grant for Egypt. He is the editor of three journals, *Mediaevistik*, *Humanities*, and *Current Research Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, and he has published almost 780 scholarly articles and more than 2900 book reviews.

A Different Cold War? Understanding the 1963 European Settlement



Clark Johnson

Former Senior Advisor to the US Dept. of Defense, USA

The expectation of ongoing pressure against the Soviet Union and its potential allies elsewhere in world made up the thrust of post-1945 US planning for the Cold War, and were emblematic of Containment. They led the US to assume leadership of NATO in Western Europe, and to worldwide US engagements, including in Vietnam. But the US and NATO during the 1950s could not agree on a defense strategy; Eisenhower's plan by 1957 and 1958 was for the US to reduce its European presence in favor of national control of nuclear weapons, including by West Germany. That prospect frightened the Soviets, and more than anything else led to Khrushchev's ultimatum on Berlin in November 1958. Kennedy, with some collaboration from Khrushchev, constructed a settlement by 1963 that would keep US forces in western Europe; keep US nuclear weapons under US control, hence prevent Germans from having them; and maintain the political status quo in central Europe.

A self-enforcing European peace could be achieved only because the Soviet prospect of regional hegemony had been thwarted. But Kennedy and Khrushchev both soon left the scene, following which the accomplishment was poorly understood, a pattern oddly continued by most Cold War observers – including Hans Morgenthau and Kissinger. Had it been better understood, it might have changed US policy toward less intervention in the Third World. Eisenhower left office in January 1961 with the US on the brink of showdown in central Africa, Cuba, and Laos. We got a pre-vision of a different strategy in Kennedy's policy shifts in all of these during 1961-1963, and in withdrawal of forces underway from Vietnam. Meanwhile, France's DeGaulle offered a multi-dimensional case for neutrality in southeast Asia. A less ideological, more "realist" view would have led the US to stay "offshore," to avoid confrontation where superpower interests were only marginally involved, and otherwise to encourage neutralist solutions.

The Cold War might have faded away; but that was not to be. Containment, as practiced, and resumed after 1963, prolonged the Cold War. Kennedy and DeGaulle were effective realists, while Acheson, Eisenhower and Kissinger were not. The 1963 European settlement should have been updated during the decades after the collapse of the Soviet Union, but it broke down during the 1990s. A consequence, in part, was the Ukraine war of 2022.

Biography:

International Economics and Governance Advisor, has a record of strategic and intellectual leadership. He worked for much of two decades in economic development in the Greater Middle East, including as a contractor, direct employee and team leader with the US State and Defense Departments in Iraq and Afghanistan. He contributed to reform strategies in monetary policy, financial sector development, and property rights in Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kyrgyzstan and Kosovo. He has taught finance or international economics at three universities; he worked previously in Treasury and Foreign Exchange at Chase Manhattan and as a VP at Citibank. He is the author of *Gold, France, and the Great Depression; 1919-1932* (Yale, 1997), which received a publishers' award, and of *Uncommon Arguments on Common Topics; Essays on Political Economy and Diplomacy* (KSP, 2022), which collects a variety of published papers on monetary and economics issues, as well as two papers on the US-Soviet Cold War and write-ups on Iraq and Afghan wars. PhD (History), Yale; MBA (Finance), UCLA. He has made several presentations at WCBEF conferences since 2022.



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SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS

Engagement Strategies in Human-Written and AI-Generated Academic Essays: A Corpus-Based Study

Dr. Sharif Alghazo

University of Sharjah, Sharjah, UAE

Based on an appraisal theory framework, this study explores the use and functions of engagement strategies in human-written and AI-generated academic essays. The study analyses 80 essays (40 human-written and 40 AI-generated) for the use of Expansion and Contraction engagement strategies. The human-written essays were collected from the Louvain Corpus of Native English Essays (LOCNESS), which includes essays written by university-level native English writers, while the AI texts were generated by ChatGPT. Analysis shows that both Expansion and Contraction strategies occur more significantly in human-written texts than in AI-generated texts. Native English writers utilise a more significant proportion of Entertain markers, with a sensitive regard for alternative standpoints, and utilise Disclaim markers in actively opposing counterarguments. AI-generated texts, in contrast, utilise a high proportion of objective citing and hedging, with little objective use of strong Proclaim markers and a virtual lack of Concur dialogistic positions. There is a striking contrast in engagement functions, with humans utilising a more significant proportion of complex rhetoric and more profound argumentation supported through statistical analysis. The findings provide implications for educators and writing instructors aiming to enhance students' argumentative skills and for developers of AI writing tools seeking to improve rhetorical complexity and engagement in generated texts.

Keywords: Engagement strategies; academic writing; human-written; AI-generated; Appraisal Theory

“Something” and “Nothing”: A Study of Yiqiang Wu’s Mixed-Media Art

Dr. Xiujuan Yao

Independent Scholar, China

This study focuses on the contemporary Chinese artist Yiqiang Wu’s mixed-media artworks, exploring his aesthetic philosophy of “something” and “nothing.” Within his artistic framework, “something” denotes the essence or rather the truth hidden beneath the overwhelming flood of information in today’s busy, bustling world. By contrast, “nothing” carries a dual meaning: first, the meaningless, popular, and transient information in print media; second, information that distorts or misrepresents reality. By deconstructing the conventional forms and embedded meanings of print media--such as magazines, journals, and newspapers--Yiqiang Wu has created a new artistic world of beauty and truth. At first glance, his works may appear devoid of specific meaning (“nothing”), yet they are deeply imbued with significance (“something”). Specifically, he transforms paper pulp made from the pages of printed pages into intricate artworks, where beautiful shapes, dynamic lines and varied colors interact in harmonious complexity. By interpreting his series of “In the Realm of Paper”, “Lines, Phenomena, and Expressions” and others, the study examines two interrelated processes in Yiqiang Wu’s practice: first, his deconstruction of the illusory “something” within print media, which reveals the underlying “nothingness” in its superficial or misleading content; second, his construction of profound “something” within the outwardly “meaningless” (i.e., “nothing”) forms of his own art. In doing so, the study argues that Yiqiang Wu’s aesthetic dialectic of “something” and “nothing” is not a passive reception, but an active pursuit of truth. In other words, he seeks to bridge the gap between objective reality and his subjective views of the world, ultimately revealing insights associated with spiritual transcendence and aesthetic experience.

Keywords: something; nothing; print media; Yiqiang Wu; mixed-media art

Wine Tourism in Serbia: Business Model Development and Proposals



Dr. Radmila Jovanović, PhD

Research Associate, Institute of Agricultural Economics, Street: Volgina 15, Belgrade, Serbia.
Postdoctoral Researcher, Department of Geography, Faculty of Tourism, University of Malaga, Malaga, Spain.

Wine tourism in Serbia is still in its initial stages of development. It has the potential to grow and enhance the current tourism offerings in the country. One important element for progress is the development and management through business models. The BEX model, used in Croatia, can also be applied to Serbian wineries. In 2017 and 2018, wine production in Serbia remained below the global average, which poses a challenge for the development of wine tourism.

Wine tourism in Serbia offers experiences through tastings, visits to wineries, and local gastronomy. However, there is insufficient promotion of wine destinations and wineries, existing tourist attractions are often unrecognized, and the infrastructure and marketing strategies are poorly developed, making Serbia's wine tourism product still relatively unknown in the global tourism market. Newer wineries in Serbia, compared to developed countries and their wine tourism, strive to be innovative in introducing new attractions (such as developing authentic resources, stone wine cellars, rural buildings similar to other stone constructions, etc.).

The Oplenac, Aleksandrovac, and Fruška Gora vineyards, with their museums, offer a unique complement to the wine tourism experience. The paper presents some business models that could enhance offerings at wineries, education, and accommodation capacities. Mutual connections among local communities, tourist organizations, tour operators, and wineries could improve and connect the tourism offerings, marketing, and infrastructure of an area, positively impacting the local economy.

Keywords: wine tourism, business models, wineries, development, Serbia

Perspectives on Justice for Victims Communities: International Criminal Justice in Asian Jurisdictions



Yang Yidou

Faculty of law, University of Macau, Macau, China

The research in the current field focuses on critiques the the lack of representation of Asian nations in the Rome Statute and focuses research on the position of some authoritative perspective. However, there is a notable absence of research on the developmental "outlets" for the International Criminal Justice (ICJ) in Asia. Additionally, there is a lack of research on the perspective of justice as required by victims within the framework of ICJ in Asia. Concurrently, extant authoritative discourses fail to encapsulate the justice requisites of the victim community. In scrutinizing the prevalent abuses within Asia and the dilemmas faced by the ICJ in the region, this article delves into the developmental "outlets" for the ICJ in Asia from the perspective of the concepts of justice as necessitated by victims' communities. It distinctly demonstrates the close connection between international criminal justice and the jurisdictional realms of Asia. From a justice perspective, this study explores the avenues for international criminal justice in the Asian context, concurrently aiming to enhance justice within victim communities.

Biography:

Education:

2017-2021.07 Zhengzhou University, Bachelor of Law.

2021-2022.09 University of Glasgow, Master of Law, International Law.

10/2022-Present University of Macau, Doctor of Philosophy in Law, International Law.

Research Area/Interests

International law, International trade Law, Common Law, International criminal law, International law and politics

Awards/Other Information:

Certificate of The Herzen state pedagogical university of Russia

Student of The Second Tsinghua Logic Summer School

Understanding between the Perceiver Brain and its own Creation/ Creations



Gautam Saha

CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Biology (IICB), Kolkata, India

The basic focus of Cognitive Science Research should be to have a deeper understanding between the perceiver brain and its entire creations * “Self” cannot be experienced at zero dimension staying in brain input based reality * So far our brain remain unable to make signalling with its own creation/creations, this lacking will continue to be the cause of concern for our brain itself * There is a brain perceived reality behind the background of every brain input based reality * Brain perceived reality is build up based on the foundation of brains unique ability of understanding, accumulating and responding to the existence * Brain accumulated perceived models/images of the surrounding physical/non-physical entities fix the direction of the brain itself and give birth to our future reality * The role of any chemical optional system within the body is to give the desired shape to our biology as per the reality that our brain perceives only * Going through the art of transforming the perceived reality at the root level, we can avoid any undesired chemical operational system within the body and enjoy an ever peaceful life *

Keywords: Understanding between the brain and its entire creations, experience “Self” at zero dimension, signalling between the perceiver brain and its own creation/creations, foundation of brain perceived realities, from time-to-time perceived realities make the brain emotionally fool, role of chemical optional system within the body with respect to giving shape of the brain perceived realities.

Biography:

Gautam Saha is working as an administrative staff in a R&D Lab., Govt. of India for the last 24 years. Besides, day to day life, he personally has been actively involved in the area of behavioural sciences for the last 10 years. His intense search followed by pure feelings enabled him to identify some of the self-developed counter techniques for the perceiver brain that proves effective towards resolving many of the issues related to the mental health and wellbeing”.

Conclusion: - From this finding, it is understandable that since we are shaped by our brain perceived realities, there is no other way for our brain but to face its own creation/creations. So, the more in understanding with the existence going beyond the per view of sensory organs, the more this organ will automatically be able to make signalling with its own creation/creations. Further, it is also observed that the role of the chemical optional system within the body is to give the desired shape to our biology as per the reality that our brain perceives. But the moment, we know to transform the perceived reality at the root level, we can avoid any undesired chemical operational system within the body and enjoy an ever-peaceful life.

The Architectonics of India's Foreign Legal Policy: A Normative Disquisition on Sovereignty, Juridical Diplomacy, and the Reconstitution of Global Legal Order



Shivam Jaiswal

Teaching cum Research Officer, School of International Cooperation, Security & Strategic Languages, Rashtriya Raksha University, Gujarat, India

In an epoch wherein the sovereign agency of nation-states is incessantly contoured by the sinews of juridico-political entanglements and the inexorable march of globalization's multifaceted vectors, the foreign legal policy of the Republic of India emerges as a locus of profound scholarly inquiry, demanding a disquisition both philosophically expansive and doctrinally precise. This research proposes to unfurl an intricate tapestry of India's external legal engagements, situating its praxis at the interstices of municipal constitutionalism, international juridical obligations, and the dialectics of postcolonial sovereignty.

The principal objective of this scholarly endeavour is to interrogate the normative architecture, historical evolution, and strategic deployment of India's foreign legal policy in multilateral, plurilateral, and bilateral fora, with a view to discerning its instrumental and ideational moorings. The inquiry aspires to delineate how India navigates the complex matrix of international law—oscillating betwixt the imperatives of national interest and the grand desiderata of a just global legal order. Furthermore, this research shall probe the modalities through which India, as an ascendant civilizational state, aspires to reconfigure extant legal hegemonies and articulate a jurisprudence of the Global South.

Methodologically, the study shall repose upon a triangulation of approaches: first, a doctrinal exegesis of primary legal instruments, treaties, and customary norms shaping India's external legal obligations; second, a historiographical analysis tracing the genealogy of India's foreign legal engagements from the twilight of empire to the contemporary era of polycentric global governance; and third, a critical-theoretical engagement drawing upon the grand traditions of international legal thought, including but not limited to Third World Approaches to International Law (TWAIL), to illumine the subterranean currents animating India's juridical diplomacy.

In pursuit of these aims, the research shall be guided by the following cardinal questions: (i) What are the foundational principles and strategic objectives underpinning India's foreign legal policy across diverse domains such as trade, security, human rights, and environmental law? (ii) How has India's foreign legal posture evolved in response to shifting configurations of global power and normative regimes? (iii) In what manner does India reconcile the oft-contending claims of international legal universalism with its own constitutional ethos and developmental imperatives? (iv) How might India's legal diplomacy contribute to the construction of an equitable and pluralistic international legal order?

The research gap which this scholarly enterprise seeks to address inheres in the relative paucity of integrative, theoretically rigorous studies that transcend positivist cataloguing of India's legal positions and instead venture into the realm of normative critique and structural analysis. Extant scholarship, while commendable in its descriptive fidelity, oftentimes eschews engagement with the deeper philosophical and geopolitical matrices within which India's foreign legal policy is both constituted and contested. This inquiry, therefore, endeavours to furnish an original contribution by conjoining juridical analysis with critical theory, thereby illuminating the role of India not merely as a passive recipient of international legal norms but as an active architect of the global legal imagination.

Keywords: India's foreign legal policy; juridical diplomacy; postcolonial sovereignty; international legal order; normative architecture; Third World Approaches to International Law (TWAIL); multilateralism; global legal pluralism; legal universalism; constitutional ethos; international jurisprudence; legal hegemony; Global South jurisprudence; treaty obligations; critical international legal theory.

Biography:

Mr. Shivam Jaiswal is a Teaching cum Research Officer at the School of International Cooperation, Security, and Strategic Languages (SICSSL), Rashtriya Raksha University. He is pursuing a Ph.D degree from Doon University. He has more than five years of litigation experience at the Supreme Court of India and previous practice at the High Court of Delhi. He has pursued his Legum Baccalaureus from the University of Delhi, Legum Magister in Criminal Law, alongside a Master of Media Studies (Gold Medal) from the University of Allahabad. His areas of interest include conflict studies, international humanitarian law, and security studies. He is a part of several research projects of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India at Rashtriya Raksha University.

Role of bilateral agreements in international mobility



Banantika Datta¹ and Rupa Chanda²

¹Finance and Economics Area, Jagdish Sheth School of Management, Bengaluru, India

²Director of Trade, Investment and Innovation, UN ESCAP, Bangkok, Thailand

Countries face skill shortages in several sectors and rely on foreign workers to meet the domestic shortage of labour supply or skills. Thus, mobility has become increasingly important. Some implications go beyond movement to provide a service, as there are sensitivities about permanent migration, welfare, security, etc. Hence, the management of such a movement is important. Bilateral Labour Agreements or BLAs and the mobility provisions they include try to address the need for movement while allaying such concerns by ensuring temporariness. So, it is important to assess the impact of these provisions and agreements on bilateral labour flows or mode 4 based services trade. This paper studies the effect of BLAs on annual bilateral migration flows and addresses several estimation challenges through multiple specifications and robustness checks. We primarily examine the impact of labour provisions in Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) on mobility between the signing countries by using a new method to measure the 'breadth' and 'depth' of PTAs. To our knowledge, this is the first paper to measure breadth and depth of labour provisions using content analysis of PTAs. Using content analysis techniques, we seek to evaluate the impact of not only the existence of labour provisions but also the impact of broader and deeper labour provisions. In addition, we decompose the labour provisions in a way that allows us to isolate the true effect of labour liberalization policies from other labour provisions, like labour rights.

Biography:

Dr. Banantika Datta is an Assistant Professor at Jagdish Sheth School of Management, Bangalore. She earned her Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore in August 2023 and was a Mirae Asset Scholar for 2022-23. Her research focuses on international trade in services, health workers' mobility, trade, and labor agreements. Dr. Datta has published book chapters, serves as a reviewer for reputed journals, and has been invited as a guest speaker at several forums. Passionate about fostering knowledge, she actively engages in academia and research to drive meaningful insights into global trade and development challenges.

Authorial Identity in English and Arabic Academic Discourse: A Genre-Based Analysis

Dr. Sharif Alghazo

University of Sharjah, Sharjah, UAE

This study explores how authors of research articles in the field of applied linguistics construct their authorial identity in English and Arabic. It also compares the use and functions of authorial presence strategies in the six generic sections of research articles in the two languages. The corpus comprises 60 single-authored research articles in applied linguistics, 30 in Arabic and 30 in English. The articles are sourced from journals with high perceived standing, judged by their percentile ranking in the Scopus database. The study used a mixed-methods approach that combined both quantitative and qualitative analyses, employing statistical and discourse analysis techniques. The results indicate that there are differences in the use of the three types of self-mention between Arabic and English research articles. In addition, the analysis of the generic structure showed variation in the construction of authorial presence in the six sections of the research article in the two languages, which indicates a relationship between the textual function of language and authorial presence. The results also reveal that self-mention is used to serve a number of functions, with the Recounter function being overwhelmingly most frequently used in both corpora. The study provides insight into the complexities that emerge while constructing authorial identities across languages. These cross-linguistic variations offer valuable implications for research and pedagogy in academic and research writing.

Keywords: Authorial identity; academic discourse; the research article; English; Arabic

Judging a Book by Its Cover: A Semiotic Analysis of Three Sesotho sa Leboa's Novels Covers

Thete, Igneciah Pocia

Department of African Languages, College of Human Sciences, University of South Africa,
Pretoria, South Africa

Novel covers are external objects of art, and art is an expression of the artist's thoughts or ideas to the audience. Authors use book covers to express their artistic and linguistic thoughts or ideas to the readers or viewers. This is to assist readers in comprehending the content of a text or having a glimpse of what the text could be about without reading it. This paper argues that there is a connection between a novel's cover and its potential content, rather than cover pages being mere decorations or illustrations. Therefore, this paper aims to explore the semiotic representation of cover pages of the three selected novels: *Mahlatse a Madimabe* by O.K. Matsepe (1981), *Lenong la Gauta* by H.D.N. Bopape (1982), and *Kgalagalo tša Setu* by M.S. Machitela (2016). It further seeks to explore how meanings are generated and understood through these cover pages. This paper employs a qualitative research method to gather data, which will be thoroughly analyzed and interpreted through textual analysis. Roland Barthes's semiotic theory of understanding foregrounds this paper and sheds some remarkable new developments in this field of study. This paper's findings indicate that authors tend to use cover pages to convey both denotative (literal) and connotative (figurative) meanings. Additionally, the findings indicate that authors collaborating with a publishing house should carefully consider the cover design process, ensuring that they choose designs that effectively convey their linguistic ideas or the essence of the text. Since cover pages are as crucial as the content itself, they serve as predictive indicators of what the text may entail.

Keywords: Book covers, connotative, denotative, semiotics, Sesotho sa Leboa

Spiritual Practices and the Role of Paranormal Communication in Religious Traditions

Upali Weerakoon

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Distinct as they may be, spiritual practices and paranormal communication often intersect in intriguing ways, capturing human fascination for centuries. Religious practices, which encompass rituals, prayers, and sacred activities, are deeply rooted in the beliefs and traditions of specific faiths. These practices, which vary widely across different religions, typically involve ceremonies, spiritual beliefs, and communion with the divine. In contrast, paranormal communication refers to the supposed interaction between living and non-living entities, such as spirits or ghosts. Although these phenomena are often linked to specific cultural or personal beliefs, they are not usually framed within formal religious doctrine. Common themes in paranormal communication include encounters with the spirits of the deceased, ghostly apparitions, and hauntings. In Sri Lanka, a country with a rich, multi-religious cultural heritage, spiritual practices have long been influenced by a blend of local and global traditions, shaping diverse supernatural beliefs. Many of these practices are believed to assist individuals in overcoming life's challenges and in healing the soul after death. A notable example can be found within the Hindu religion, where belief in gods and goddesses plays a central role. Practitioners often seek to channel the souls of deceased relatives into their bodies through elaborate rituals. A study conducted at five major Hindu temples in the Munneswaram Grama Seva Division in Chilaw, Sri Lanka, explored this phenomenon. Data were gathered through interviews and participant observation, offering valuable insights into how these divine practices are understood. The study revealed that such rituals are believed to transfer the soul of a deceased relative into the practitioner's body, which can restore the unseen power of local temple priests, fulfill personal wishes, and, in some cases, even harm an individual's enemies. During these rituals, practitioners believe that supernatural forces temporarily enter their bodies, causing them to be momentarily manipulated by these powers. This state of possession by spiritual forces is thought to be a means of resolving personal challenges and providing the individual with the strength to overcome difficulties. Thus, these practices blur the line between spiritual devotion and paranormal communication, with participants navigating both realms simultaneously to achieve healing and empowerment.

Key Words: Spiritual practices, paranormal communication, Religious practices, supernatural beliefs, gods and goddesses.

Neoliberal Reforms in Higher Education: Market Logic, Inequality, and the Transformation of Academic Institutions



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Over the past four decades, neoliberalism has profoundly reshaped higher education systems across Europe and beyond. By introducing market-oriented reforms such as tuition fees, performance-based funding, privatization of research, and managerial governance models, universities are increasingly pressured to operate according to principles of efficiency, competitiveness, and profitability.

This paper investigates the consequences of neoliberal reforms in higher education, with particular emphasis on their impact on academic freedom, equality of access, and the public mission of universities. Drawing on policy analysis and case studies from European contexts, the paper illustrates how the shift from education as a public good to education as a private investment has widened social inequalities and redefined the role of students as consumers rather than citizens.

Furthermore, the research highlights the ways in which neoliberal governance transforms the academic profession itself: precarious employment, performance metrics, and the prioritization of marketable research outputs erode the traditional ideals of scholarship and critical inquiry. By situating these developments within broader debates in political sociology and cultural studies, the paper argues that neoliberalism in education is not merely an economic trend but a deep cultural and political project that reshapes collective understandings of knowledge, merit, and social responsibility.

Ultimately, the study calls for a re-examination of higher education policies that prioritize inclusivity, democratic values, and the protection of knowledge as a public good.

Biography:

Dionisis Asimiadis is a PhD candidate in Political Science. He was born in 1996 in Thessaloniki. He has worked for a long time as a radio and television producer and on major projects of the European Union. He graduated from the Department of Social Administration and Political Science and Law at Democritus University of Thrace, and he postgraduate studies specialize in European Policies, the design, and management of European Programs. He has been honored with the Second National Prize for Language Essay by the Eleftherios Venizelos Foundation and the Second Prize for Poetry by the Union of Writers of Northern Greece. In 2022, he has been published the book "Aspects of Greek Radicalism in the 19th Century





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POSTER PRESENTATION

New Time-Space Relations in the Era of Mass Global Immigrations

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The mass movement of people from poor and socio-political unstable countries toward rich countries has become a new feature of our world in the first decades of 21. Century. New time-space formations also have been constructed around this new-coming mass movement that required to be considered and analyzed by social scientists. The article aims to address this new global phenomenon from a temporal/spatial perspective, arguing that we face new and specific time and space orders related to immigration routes and camps. It recognizes certain features of new time-space order, the factors involved in their construction and identifies immigrants as those who have constructed and maintained this new kind of order by their practices - loaded with altered emotional and ideal investments: hope and fear.

Keywords: Mass Global Immigration, Time-Space Relations, Immigrants, Nation-States, International Organization, NGOs.



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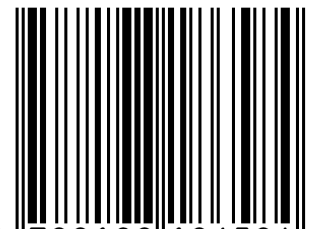
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