



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

2019 – 11th International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Feb 06-07, Bangkok

06-07 Feb 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand

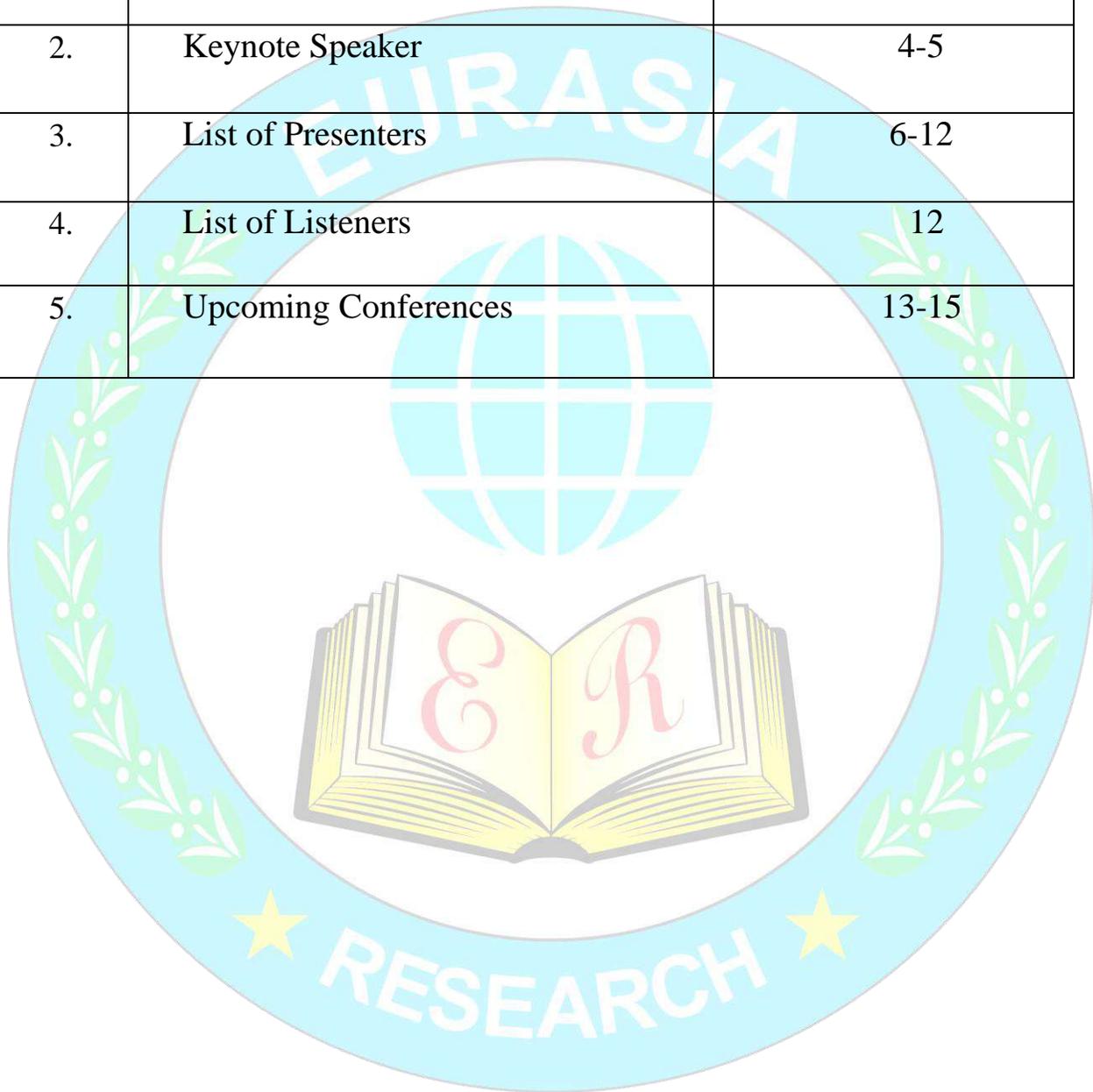
Email: convener@eurasiaresearch.info

<https://eurasiaresearch.org>

<https://sshraweb.org/>

Table of Content:

S. No.	Particulars	Page Numbers
1.	Preface	3
2.	Keynote Speaker	4-5
3.	List of Presenters	6-12
4.	List of Listeners	12
5.	Upcoming Conferences	13-15



Preface:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Asst. Prof. Rommel V. Tabula, MAT, FRIEdr

TESOL Specialist, Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna Tak, Thailand

Topic: Utilization of Online Learning Tool to Calibrate English Proficiency of EFL Learners

Asst. Prof. Rommel V. Tabula is a TESOL Specialist at Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna Tak, Thailand and a candidate of Ph.D. in Rhetoric and Linguistics from St. Paul University Philippines. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Educators of the Royal Institute of Singapore. He obtained his MA in Teaching English at the University of Northern Philippines. Prior to his present designation, he was assigned as Research Coordinator of the Department of Languages and Literature of Mariano Marcos State University, Philippines. Various professional organizations recognized his scholarly works and vested him the following awards: Award of Excellence in Research (2017), Outstanding Research Leader (2017), Outstanding Asian Research Leader (2016), Outstanding Filipino Research Leader (2013), Outstanding Scholarly Editor (2013), Outstanding Scholarly Peer Reviewer (2013), and Asian Research Journal and Editor Award (2011). His research interests focus on Sociolinguistics, Contrastive Analysis, Stylistics, Multilingualism, Literary Criticism and Language Assessment. Many of his publications revolve around Ilokano linguistics, and other Philippine languages. His recent publication in Advance Research Journal of Multidisciplinary Discoveries was conferred Best Paper Award (in the category of Language).

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Yang Lee

Senior Scientist at Haskins Lab, Yale University, United States
Distinguish Professor at GNU South Korea

Topic: Labor Types and Economic Culture

Dr. Yang Lee scholarly post is an emeritus professor at Gyeongsang National University, South Korea, a Senior Scientist at Haskins Lab, Yale Univ. US, and a research fellow at CESPA, Univ. of Conn, US. His Ph. D was earned from Seoul National University, Republic of Korea, by a thesis which concerned to phonology and morphology, contributing to grant of N. I. H. and was developed in his recent papers (Lee & Callero, 2016, Jeong Katz & Lee 2018) to his theory 'Two Dimensional Orthography'. His research propensity is noted by his paradigm of 'Gih' (Lee, Shaw, & Jin, 2017), which posits one of 'the third entities' to integrate 'mind and body', and 'subject and object'. The Gih paradigm is refined on 'scientific philosophy' and applied to review the problems of 'perception and action', 'language', 'social relation', and 'human resources' which let him known as a cognitive psychologist and a scientific philosopher. Adding personally, what he is absorbed stands out as a martial artist and a poet.

<p>Sunny Ibe ERCICBELLP1903052</p>	<p>Impact of Liquidity Management on Performance of Financial Institutions in Nigeria; A Study of First Bank of Nigeria Plc</p> <p>Sunny Ibe Banking and Finance, School of Business and Management Technology, Imo State Polytechnic, Owerri, Nigeria</p> <p>Ejeka C. A. Office Technology and Management, School of Business and Management Technology, Polytechnic, Umuagwo, Imo State, Nigeria</p> <p>Charles Mbaeri Banking and Finance, School of Business and Management Technology, Polytechnic, Umuagwo, Imo State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract This work focused on the impact of liquidity management on the performance of financial institutions with First Bank of Nigeria as a case study. The study examined the effect of liquidity asset ratio, loan-to-deposit ratio and cash ratio on the performance of banks. Ordinary least square was used for the analysis of secondary data collected for the study. The study discovered that there is no significant and positive impact of liquid asset ratio on performance of financial institutions in Nigeria. On the other hand, the study discovered that there significant and positive impact of cash ratio and loan-to-deposit ratio on performance of financial institutions in Nigeria focusing on First Bank plc. Based on the findings, the study recommends that Bank managers should identify and monitor key business drivers (e.g. Loan and deposit margins) within the framework of analysis.</p>
<p>Danna Kate G. Landingin ERCICBELLP1903053</p>	<p>Association of Corporal Punishment and Externalizing Behavior among Parents of Children ages 8-16 Years Old</p> <p>Danna Kate G. Landingin Department of Psychology, Adamson University, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Jessica M. Morales Department of Psychology, Adamson University, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Cruzat Leo Christopher B.</p> <p>Dacurawat Ann Nicole B.</p> <p>Landingin Danna Kate G.</p> <p>Abstract Corporal punishment has been widely known as the most common way of inflicting discipline among people especially the parents. Without the whole knowledge of what corporal punishment might affect a child, children develop different types of externalizing behavior. This study aims to correlate corporal punishment to children's externalizing behavior. The participants of this study are 116 parents of children with age ranging from 8-16 years old. The researchers gathered information using a self-constructed survey questionnaire. The present study provides evidence that corporal punishment is in relation with externalizing behavior. Our findings emphasize the need to inform parents about the consequences of using corporal punishment at home.</p>
<p>Dr. Bhawna Rajput ERCICBELLP1903054</p>	<p>Causality Relationship between Financial Inclusion and Economic Growth: Evidence from a Time Series Analysis on a Vector error Correction Model in India</p> <p>Dr. Bhawna Rajput Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Aditi Mahavidyalya, University of Delhi,</p>

India

Abstract

Financial inclusion enhances access of financial services and provides a positive impact on people's lives particularly poor people. Financial inclusion is an important aspect of inclusive and sustained economic growth. The improved and easy access of formal financial system helps to unlock the economic potential of the population. This paper attempts to examine the status of financial inclusion and the impact of economic growth and other macro economic variables on financial inclusion of India using annual time series data of 37 years and covers the period from 1980 to 2016. The study uses Vector Autoregressive (VAR) method consisting Johansen and Juselius multivariate approach of co integration, Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) in combination with innovation of accounting (Impulse Response Function (IRF), and Variance Decomposition (VDC)) to provide empirical evidence on short-term and long-term dynamic relationship between financial inclusion and economic growth. Further, the causal relationship between financial inclusion and economic growth in India for the sample period has been analyzed using Granger causality through cointegrated Vector Autoregression methods. The analysis was carried out using multidimensional financial inclusion index based on factors such as access to financial services, penetration of the financial services and the utilization of the services. To capture the effect of the financial reform policy initiated in 1991, the shift dummy variable in 1991 is included in the cointegration test and VECM equation. The stationarity properties of the data and the order of integration are tested using both the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test and the Phillips-Perron (PP) test. The results of trace statistics of Johansen cointegrating equation indicate the existence of positive long run equilibrium relationship between economic growth and measure of financial inclusion, inflation and trade openness. In the estimation of VECM, the error correction term indicates that the system corrects its previous disequilibrium at a speed of 22.21 percent p.a. The IRF and VDC analysis shows that financial inclusion has a significant positive impact on economic growth in the long run, meaning that inclusive financial systems leads to higher economic growth. VECM Granger causality results indicate that financial inclusion causes economic growth in India. The causality runs from financial inclusion to economic growth i.e. the supply leading hypothesis is predominant in India. Financial inclusion and institutional financial reforms should be enhanced in order to promote economic growth process in India.

Dr. Anupama Rajput
ERCICBELLP1903055

Competition Trends in Indian Banking: Panzar-Rosse Approach in Dynamic Panel Framework

Dr. Anupama Rajput
Associate Professor, Janki Devi Memorial College, University of Delhi, India

Abstract

There has been a considerable widening and deepening of the India financial system of which banking sector is a significant component under the influence of the financial sector reforms initiated during the early 1990s. Banking sector reforms have established a competitive system driven by market forces. The bank consolidation as reflected in a decline in the number of banks in recent years in India has not been associated with increased concentration as measured by standard concentration indices. This paper provides an empirical analysis of bank competition in India during the sample period of 2005-2017 using dynamic and panel version of Panzar-Rosse model. The temporal dependency i.e. the lag of the dependent variable is not taken into account for the static panel models. The dynamic panel analyses use the lagged dependent variable as regressor and avoid specification bias in the estimation if adjustments towards market equilibrium are partial and not instantaneous. The concentration indices during sample period suggest that overall banking sector have become little concentrated during the past few years as a result of consolidation process especially in the public sector banks. However, the presence of monopoly as well as of perfect competition can be rejected using dynamic as well as fixed

	<p>panel-econometric model estimations according to Panzar-Rosse H-statistic value. The H-statistic in the static model is found to be lower as compared to the dynamic version during the sample period. The results of competitive analysis of Indian Banking industry remain robust to alternative estimators. The unit cost of funds, capital, and labor were found to be positive and statistically significant. The overall H statistic value is significantly affected by the unit cost of funds. The size and risk variables were found to be positively affecting the revenue. The empirical evidence reveals that the Indian banking system operates under competition conditions.</p>
<p>Mahedi Azim ERCICBELLP1903056</p>	<p>Teaching English at the Secondary Level: A Study of Teachers' Perceived Difficulties in Implementing CLT in Bangladesh</p> <p>Mahedi Azim Department of English, Daffodil International University, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>For last thirty years, the field of TESOL has been influenced in its development by different issues which have led to increasing demands for inquiry into the social, economic and political aspects of English language teaching. In the light of such demands, this empirical study looks into English teachers' perceived difficulties in implementing Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) approach, the impact of these difficulties on language teaching, on the learners from the Bangladeshi ELT context. A mixed method approach was adopted for this research. The participants for this study were twenty five Bangladeshi teachers of English teaching at secondary level. The main means of data collection were questionnaire and semi-structured interviews of the teachers. The results reveals that English teachers in Bangladesh, though they perceive CLT as an effective way of teaching and learning English, face many difficulties in applying its principles in their classrooms. These difficulties derive from three dimensions, namely, the educational system, the students, and the teachers themselves. Qualitative results show that teachers perceive these difficulties in different ways but there are noticeable patterns which suggest that these difficulties, to a great extent, make CLT ineffective for teaching English at the secondary level in Bangladesh.</p>
<p>Yair Paz ERCICBELLP1903057</p>	<p>Christian Influences upon the Sanctification of Safed in Jewish Kabbalist Tradition in the 16th Century</p> <p>Yair Paz Jerusalem M.A. Studies, Schechter Institute of Jewish Studies, Schechter Institute of Jewish Studies, Jerusalem, Israel</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In the early 16th century, Jews began to arrive in great numbers to the northern city of Safed in the Land of Israel. Most were part of the vast immigration subsequent to the Expulsion of the Jews from Spain and Portugal (1492, 1497). Their entry into the Land of Israel was enabled by the Ottoman conquest (1516). However, their arrival to this isolated, mountainous city raises several questions. Safed had no holy tradition, nor were its harsh geographical features particularly conducive to earning a livelihood. Many of the new arrivals had been conversos and mystics, and they had spiritual motives for making the upper Galilee their destination. This area is described in Kabbalist and other medieval sources as the place for the "birth of redemption," and these sources are quoted by the new residents of Safed in their writings. But an analysis of their Halakhic, political and cultural texts, including legends and hymns, reveals that they drew upon Christian traditions as well, particularly from the era of the Crusades. These traditions sanctified the upper Galilee area and even referred to it as Beth-El; and in addition to Beth-El/Safed, other holy places arose during the Crusader years. These include the Cave of Shem and Ever, the pit of Joseph, monasteries of the sons and daughters of Jacob, the spring of Kaghhal, Akhbara (رّة عكب), the grave of the prophet Habakuk, and of course the grave of R. Shimon Bar Yochai, the purported author of the medieval Kabbalist work, the Zohar. All of these sites</p>

	<p>relate to holiness and redemption. Existing research (Moshe Idel and others) has noted the mutual influence of Jewish and Christian mystics on each other; but the use of these influences on transformation of certain locations into holy places and pilgrimage sites has yet to be studied. This research will examine Christian influences on the sanctification of the city of Safed in 16th century Kabbalist thought.</p>
<p>Farkhondeh Dashti ERCICBELLP1903058</p>	<p>Rule in the International Court of Justice from the Dynamic Commentary</p> <p>Farkhondeh Dashti Department of Law, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Shahed, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Abstract The International Court of Justice, in applying the law, interprets the rules and regulations in the international community. It has helped to develop international law that embraces the concept of change and innovation. The main task of the Court of Justice is to resolve disagreements between governments. In this regard, the Court has, in some of its votes, used dynamic interpretation in the path of compliance with the intentions of the parties to the treaty Given the time and needs of the international community and with the discovery of the true will of the parties, Uncertainties in international law have been resolvedThe present writer is unable to communicate with the International Court of Justice It explicitly rules out, with the dynamic interpretation, some of which are considered as the mainstream, The role of dynamic interpretation in eliminating existing ambiguities And fill the gaps in international law, Apart from other effective tools in this regard. Keywords: International Court of Justice, International Law Development, Rulemaking, Interpretation, Dynamic Commentary</p>
<p>Minguela S. Ting ERCICBELLP1903059</p>	<p>Utilization Of Wireless Multi-Lingual Sign Language Translator for Hearing Impaired Learners</p> <p>Minguela S. Ting Department of Education, Division of Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa City, Binan City, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract This paper explains the importance of Sign Language in everyday communication of learners with hearing impairment. Sign Language is a communication method between the hearing and hearing impaired using gestures and facial expressions (Houghton Mifflin Company, 2000). But, in inclusive setting where their peers could not understand and know how to sign becomes very difficult for them to interact in their everyday lesson. Multi-Lingual Sign Language Translator for Hearing Impaired Learners was developed to enhance their interest in communicating with their regular peers. Quantitative research method was applied in the study. It is a way of collecting and analysing data obtained from different sources. It involves the use of computational, statistical, and mathematical tools to derive results. Based on the result of pre and post evaluation the effectiveness on the academic performance of hearing impaired learners using the device ranges only from 50 % to 70% due to unavailability of the device to be used by the respondents. The researcher came up with the pilot testing of 2 devices among the respondents. The researcher met challenges on the results of the effectiveness on the use of WLSLT by the hearing impaired learners in inclusive setting. So, the researcher further recommends that government needs to enforce the various legislations enacted for the benefit of persons with disabilities such as the Disabilities Act (2003) and the Persons with Disabilities Amendment Bill (2007) which states that earning institutions shall take into account the special needs of persons with disabilities with respect to special services (device/gadgets for communication) and othe similar considerations.</p>
<p>Marizen B. Contreras ERCICBELLP1903051</p>	<p>Process Improvement Techniques using Lean Manufacturing Tools in Six Sigma Methodologies as applied to Electronic Manufacturing Services Companies' Kaizen</p>

Projects in Laguna Technopark, Philippines

Eng. Marizen B. Contreras
Mechanical Engineering Department, College of Engineering, University of Batangas,
Batangas City, Philippines

Mr. Christer A. Lopez

Engr. Jermhel M. Solis

Abstract

Electronic manufacturing services organizations way to be competitive. To achieve this, productivity and efficiency should be addressed. Wastes of manufacturing should be eliminated. In this mixed research design for EMS companies, the researchers proposed a process improvement framework for their kaizen projects using lean manufacturing tools in six sigma methodologies. Analyses of the current process improvement tools were conducted by the researchers to come up with a framework that could be used to address continuous improvement, increase the productivity and reduce cost. It was done by conducting gemba walks, interviews and document reviews in 15 electronics manufacturing companies. Based on the findings of the study, the following tools were incorporated and utilize: in the define phase, current state analysis, pie chart, and process flow; in measure phase, Pareto analysis; in analyze phase, Ishikawa diagram, why-why analysis, process mapping, Process Failure Mode Effects Analysis; in improve phase, potential solutions, data analysis, cost savings calculations; and in control phase, control plan. The process improvement framework was then implemented to an electronic manufacturing services company chosen by the researchers. After implementation of the proposed improvement framework, a reduction on material scrappage was evident. A 99% improvement was achieved and the cost of remake improved by 93.22%. The proposed framework could provide significant improvement for EMS companies in terms of reduction of defective parts and increase in cost savings.

Keywords: Lean Manufacturing, Six Sigma, Kaizen, Electronics manufacturing services companies



Harsh Mahaseth
YRSICBELLP1903051

India, Norway and South Korea: A Cross Jurisdiction Study of the Levy Of Green Taxes

Harsh Mahaseth
NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad, India

Abstract

The initiative of environmental activism on the global scale started with the 1972 United Nations Conference that was held in Stockholm. Arthur Cecil Pigou was the first economist to suggest government intervention in prices through taxes to internalise the externalities caused by environmental pollution. Green taxes, or also known as Pigouvian taxes, are those taxes imposed on the goods and activities which cause environmental pollution. The aim of such green taxes are to reduce the consumption of goods and reduce the activities which harm the environment and to make a shift to more environmentally sustainable goods and practices. The levy of green taxes should increase the demand of environment friendly alternatives and make them cheaper in the long run.

The success of these green taxes would be a fall in the revenues generated from such levies as it would directly reflect the extent of reduction in the waste generated. This was endorsed in the 1992 Rio Declaration under Principle 16 which states

“National authorities should endeavour to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment.”

Over two decades have passed since the Rio Declaration and the concept of green taxes has seen a rapid increase. This paper looks at the adoption of the concept of green taxes in

	<p>three different nations, namely India, Norway and South Korea. Keywords: Green taxes, Development, India, Norway, South Korea</p>
 <p>Thomas Simon ERCICBELLP1903063</p>	<p>Industrial Disasters and Corporate Irresponsibility: The Rana Plaza Debacle</p> <p>Thomas Simon Chinese American Studies Center, Johns Hopkins University, Nanjing, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Although the indirect (BITs, arbitral decisions, and CSR) and direct (Accord, Alliance) responses to the Rana Plaza and similar disasters, eventually, made improvements for workers in the RMG industry, they ultimately have proven unsatisfactory because they do not challenge the fundamental and structural impediment, namely, the dominance of the economic investment regime over human rights. A new paradigm anchored in health law creates an entirely new and fresh framework for rethinking the problems. Within that health paradigm, a ban on workplace smoking can provide a wedge for opening the door for workers to begin to make fundamental changes in their well-being. Health for far too long has remained at the bottom of the human rights hierarchy. Putting health first actually makes it more likely that safety issues will be adequately addressed in a systematic and meaningful way. Giving priority to health rights creates opportunities to radically change the terms of the debates. Using a ban on workplace smoking provides a wedge and the first step to effecting this radical transformation.</p>
<p>Samuel Aquino ERCICBELLP1903065</p>	<p>Psychological Capital and Emotional Labor on Burnout, Happiness, and Well-being among Health Care Professionals in North Cotabato, Philippines</p> <p>Samuel Aquino Department of Psychology, Kidapawan Doctors College, Inc, Kidapawan City, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: Effective medical care is necessary for a progressive society and the quality of care provided by health care professionals is influenced by their well-being (Guan, Li, and Ma, 2017). Among Filipino hospitals, there are few studies exploring the impact of psychological capital and emotional labor on well-being and burnout. The goal of this study is to analyse the relationship between psychological capital (PsyCap) and emotional labor (EL) to well-being and burnout, and to further examine which of PsyCap or EL mediate the relationship of one another to well-being and burnout among health care professionals in the Philippines.</p> <p>Methods: A cross-sectional survey among Hospital employees rendering care to patients in Kidapawan City, North Cotabato was carried out during the period of June 2017 to March 2018. The questionnaires, which included the Emotional Labor Scale (ELS), the Psychological Capital Questionnaire (PCQ-24), the Shirom-Melamed Burnout Measure, the Subjective Happiness Scale, and the Bradburn Scale of Psychological Well-being, as well as questions about demographics, were distributed to 150 professionals and complete responses were received from 98 individuals. Structural equation modelling was used to examine the role of PsyCap and EL played in mediating the relationship of these to well-being and burnout.</p> <p>Results: In the present study, emotional labor was negatively associated with burnout ($r = -.227, p < .01$) while psychological capital was positively associated with happiness ($r = .291, p < .01$). Psychological capital played no significant role in mediating the relationship of EL towards burnout, happiness, and well-being. Structural Equation Modelling also shows poor fit of the data to the hypothesized model.</p> <p>Conclusions: EL predicts burnout and PsyCap predicts happiness. PsyCap is not a mediator of EL towards happiness, well-being and burnout of health care employees in the province of North Cotabato. At present, the model of the study is not supported by the data. Further studies that increase the number of respondents and provide for more robust measurement of the variables need to be conducted to support these results.</p> <p>Keywords: Emotional Labor, Psychological Capital, Burnout, Happiness, Well-being</p>

GO Igusa
ERCICBELLP1903064

Doctor's Annual Paid Leave in Japan

GO Igusa
School of Economics, Matsuyama University, Ehime, Japan

Abstract

Introduction: In the field of Japanese medical services, there are hospital-based doctors who have been forced to work under execrable working environment where they can hardly take any days off and are at the risk of karoshi, death from overwork.

In this article, significance of actual situation of “annual paid holiday”, which is a crucial element for working condition of doctors, is discussed through quantitative analysis of questionnaire survey conducted in “hospital-based doctors”.

Literature review/research gap: (1)The number of annual leave days varied according to presence or absence of children, age group, hospital department in charge, years of service, position at work, the system of taking annual paid leave, number of doctors in the workplace, work system, features of medical society, and working hours.

(2)The number of annual leave days is especially small in particular hospital departments (especially surgical specialties).

(3)Differences were observed in items associated with substitution when doctors were taking annual paid leave.

Research method: This is verified by performing censored model regression analysis using the number of annual leave days as dependent variable.

Findings: First of all, the fact that doctors are in charge of surgical department does not necessarily prevent them from taking annual paid leave in a direct manner .

Secondly, negative effects were observed on taking annual paid leave in cases where they work at private hospitals or clinics.

Thirdly, negative effects were imposed on annual paid leave in cases where there was an unwritten rule unique to doctors that young doctors could not take annual leave.

Theoretical and practitioner implications:In order to reveal complicated context of situations where they can actually take annual paid leave, effects of individual factors will need to be observed by setting certain other conditions, followed by quantitative assessments through empirical analyses on the effects of individual factors.

Limitations (if any): Many researchers have pointed out that in general there is the tendency of “neglect or ignorance of the labor law at workplaces” are becoming more prominent in the field of medical services. Therefore, further discussion will be needed in the future on issues regarding taking annual paid leave in Japan.

LISTENERS

Nida UL Zafar
Department of English, SouthWest University, Chongqing, China
ERCICBELLP1903060

Augustine Morris
English, Visae, Monrovia, Liberia
ERCICBELLP1903076

Eric Coulong
Psychiatry, CISSS CA, Saint-Georges, Canada
ERCICBELLP1903062

Chanlida Sam
Freelance, Pannasastra University of Cambodia, Cambodia
ERCICBELLP1903066

Augustine Morris
English, Visae, Monrovia, Liberia
ERCICBELLP1903076

Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra>

- 3rd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Feb 2019
- 2019 International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Feb 25-26, Dubai
- 2nd Singapore – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 12-13 March 2019
- 2019 – IIIrd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), March 14-15, Singapore
- London – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 08-09 April 2019
- 2019 – IVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), April 10-11, London
- Rome – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 30 April – 01 May, 2019
- 2019 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 02-03, Rome
- Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 04-05 June 2019
- 2019 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 05-06, Prague
- 2nd Malaysia – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019
- 2019 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Malaysia

- Lisbon – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 June 2019
- 2019 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 26-27, Lisbon
- 3rd Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019
- 2019 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Singapore
- 2nd Bali – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
- 2019 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Bali
- 2nd Budapest – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
- 2019 – XIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Budapest
- 2nd Mauritius – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 20-21 July 2019
- 2019 – XIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 20-21, Mauritius
- 3rd Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 24-25 July 2019
- 2019 – XIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 25-26, Bangkok
- 2nd Barcelona – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 30-31 July 2019

- 2019 – XIVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 31 – Aug 01, Barcelona
- Istanbul – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 06-07 August 2019
- 2019 – XVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), August 07 – 08, Istanbul
- 2nd Rome – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 28-29 August 2019
- 2019 – XVIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), August 29 – 30, Rome
- 2nd London – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 September 2019
- 2019 – XVIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 11 – 12, London

