CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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Table of Content:

Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Abdel Rahman Mitib Altakhaineh
Assistant Professor of English language and Linguistics, Al Ain University of Science and Technology, UAE

Topic: Effect of the Gender and Culture of the IELTS Examiner on the Examinees' Performance on the IELTS Speaking Test in the UAE Context

Abdel Rahman Mitib Altakhaineh is an Assistant Professor of English language and linguistics at Al Ain University of Science and Technology, UAE, since August 2016. He obtained his MA in applied linguistics from the University of Salford in Dec 2010 and his PhD in linguistics from Newcastle University, the United Kingdom in June 2016. His research interests lie in the areas of morphology, lexical semantics, morphosyntax, sociolinguistics, applied linguistics, discourse analysis, and second-language acquisition. He published research papers in several journals, including: Studia Linguistica, Lingua, Acta Linguistica Hungarica, STUF – Language Typology and Universals, Research in Language, Lingue e Linguaggio, and Sage Open. Finally, Dr Altakhaineh is a reviewer at Research in Language (RiL) journal (De Gruyter ISSN:17317533, Elsevier – SCOPUS) from Nov 2017 to present and at International Journal of English Linguistics (the Canadian Centre of Science and Education ISSN 1923-869X – Thomson Reuters Web of Science (Emerging Sources Citation Index)) from Feb 2015 to present.

Farhang Kadkhodaei
ERCICBELLP1901051

Financing Art Products

Farhang Kadkhodaei
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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the financial feasibility of artistic cultural sector. The present research method is applied in terms of purpose and in terms of collecting library-documentary information .
In fact, the researcher reviewed the financing methods in the visual arts sector by referring to authoritative sources including books, papers, newspapers and magazines, as well as art economics.
Regarding the culture and art economy, the necessity of the government's involvement in establishing and creating a suitable environment for the private sector in these sectors is obvious.
On the other hand, it should be noted that direct government intervention in this area should not restrict and replace space for the private sector.
Economists are attempting to introduce government-owned channels in the sectors of economics and culture and art, including the introduction of appropriate economic decisions in all three sectors .
The evaluation of existing policies in each sector is presented in terms of its practical capabilities in providing government goals and identifying the factors influencing the selection of policies in each sector.
In relation to the identity and consolidation of national concepts to prevent the flow of the information revolution, the methods of creating an active database in the field of culture and the creation of a comprehensive formal registration center in the field of cultural and artistic products and services were introduced.
Finally, the researcher chose the method of financing and collective capital and the bold investment method in the field of art and culture as the most possible methods in the field of culture and art, especially visual arts and painting.
Key Words: Financing, Cultural Arts, Visual Arts, Painting, Culture and Art Economics

Hosein Keshavarzian
ERCICBELLP1901052

The Impact of the Creative Class on the Success of Urban Economy

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to review the impact of the creative class on the success of the urban economy. According to studies carried out and literature review and research background, the creative class can influence the indicators of urban economics and their success. The indicators that can be influenced by the creative class include increasing the production capacity and using the idea in the city, providing platforms for the transfer and reopening of new markets, increasing economic opportunities, covering urban residents, reducing the share Energy in urban growth, moving the technologies used in the city towards sustainable development goals, population, economic situation, climate change, impact on air pollution and natural water quality, open society and integrated planning, potential and capacity related To regional infrastructure, social capital and education. In this research, the description, expansion and discussion of the creative class and its impact on the success of the urban economy are discussed.

Niki Mutiara Wardani
ERCICBELLP1901053

The Role of Social Media on Countering Terrorism

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Niki Mutiara Wardani

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Abstract

Terrorism is a threat to national security since the war on terror era after the tragedy of 9/11. The shifting of national threat from military to non-military centric lead us to recognize that military action is not the only way to face and solve terrorism. Alongside the use of military action to counter terrorism, Indonesia has another way to counter it by using the role of social media. The role of social media on spreading positivity to counter terrorism has the power to show that people now are fearless toward terrorist attack because their goal is to make sure that people are threatened enough by the way they act. This is showing that the emerging of non-state actor has a big impact on national security as well as pluralism said about the involving of non-state actor on international events. In this paper we will examine the role of social media on countering terrorism based on study case in Indonesia using qualitative method.

Keywords: Indonesia, social media, counter-terrorism

Dheeraj Rawal
ERCICBELLP1901057

AHP: Repositioning of Marketing Strategies in Automobile Industry

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Dr. Richa Dahiya
Associate Professor & Program Co-ordinator (Ph.D), SRM University, Delhi-NCR Haryana, India

Abstract

Automobile Market in India as well as in world is spreading regularly on huge. Vast number of companies and organization are indulged in the activities to promote their products and services in front to meet customer expectations. Through this paper we tried to explore about the consumer behaviour towards the product offered by various brands in this sector, this paper suggests the factors which impact consumer behaviour for making final decision about a product or service. To get the best factors we have gone through Consumer Decision Making with the successful implementation of Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) to analyze the best factor amongst Reasonable Price, Performance/Fuel Efficiency, After Sales Service, Brand Image, Resale Value, CSR/Green Marketing, Advertisements and Comfort Interior/Exterior of the products.

Keywords: Consumer Behaviour, Consumer Decision Making

Zoya Jamil Chaudhry
ERCICBELLP1901058

Subverting The Narratives of Feminist Discourse; A Study of Margaret Atwood's the Handmaid's Tale

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Khurshid Alam,
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Abstract

This research paper contends that Margaret Atwood subverts the narratives of feminist discourse in her novel, The Handmaid's Tale. The feminist politics contend for equal rights for women, both in public and private spheres of their lives. They seek to challenge, revisit, redefine, and subvert patriarchal oppression exercised through cultural formation and language. Thus, it offers a critique of patriarchal discourse by displacing male from the center—and creating a poly-center discourse that does not accommodate gender binaries but creates/imagines a discourse destabilizing the center—margin relationships. Feminist politics aims at centerless-ness.

The paper, particularly focuses on the narrative approach adapted by Atwood in order to present multiple discourses which are constantly at play with one another. The subliminal interpretation of the text along with Atwood's criticism through archival data and her interviews, etc. establishes the skepticism of fundamentalist regimes such as the regime of Gilead in The Handmaid's tale. It categorically questions some of the accepted politics under the label of feminism. It also takes into account the perspective of other critics, scholars and writers to arrive at a conclusive understanding

of the use of subversion in the primary text.

Keywords: First And Second Wave Feminism, Misogyny, Patriarchal Narratives, Feminist Backlash.

Jamilu Umar lawan
ERCICBELLP1901060

A Revisit to the Fischer Tax Compliance Model: An Ideal Plan for Nigeria

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Abstract

There have been the adoptions of different methods by different bodies in order to put a stop to leakages in the revenue collection in both developed and developing countries of the world in which Nigeria is also a party, but the effort remains in vein. Fischer's tax compliance model have looked into some factors which include the psychological, social, and economic factors to highlight what is behind the non-compliance of tax, but the model is considered not strong enough for not been able to capture all the expected factors. It is in this regard that this paper proposes an expansion to the famous Fishers model, through incorporating a moderating effect of perceived tax service quality to address the inconsistencies of various results discovered in many of the previous tax compliance studies in those categories of countries of the world.

Keywords: Tax Compliance Behavior, Emotional Intelligence, Individual Income Tax, Tax Service Quality

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Helmi Kamal
ERCICBELLP1901062

Implementing Values of Local Wisdom In Managing the Budgets of Rural Financing at Poringan Village in West Suli District of Luwu Regency
Helmi Kamal, Takdir And Jerianto

Helmi Kamal
Fakultas Syariah, IAIN Palopo, Palopo, Indonesia

Abstract

The focus of this article is to explore the practical concepts of local wisdom values in managing the budgets of Rural financing at Poringan Village in West Suli District of Luwu Regency. This study also highlights the inhibiting factors for the implementation of local wisdom values in managing the budget of rural financing. For such purposes, this research applies qualitative research that enables the analysis of field evidence-based data without the involvement of statistical and numeric analysis. This study found that there were three fundamental values of local wisdom practiced in the management of budgets of rural financing. The values were concepts related to adele (just), lempu (honest) and getting (persistent).

Keeywords: Values of Local Wisdom, Budget Management, Rural Financing

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Mehra Idris Khan
ERCICBELLP1901063

Environmental Challenges and Current Practices--A Perspective of National and International Environmental Laws

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Abstract

This study presents a critical analysis of the environmental challenges regarding global environmental policies and current practices in the region. The study provides imperative evidence about the current emission control strategies, environmental planning, legislation, policy instruments, and measures to provide a sustainable environment for the present and future generations. The study followed a well-defined analytical methodology to analyse the measures adopted to control emissions as a trade-balancing tool for the environment. The findings indicated that domestic as well as the international collaborations were effective in controlling the present problem of environmental pollution, and suggested a need for collaborative agreements to amend the Environmental Protection Law (EPL). The analytical findings determined that the proposed EPL in some countries, e.g. China, has considered SO2 or NO2 emissions while neglecting an important source of environmental pollution, i.e., CO2 emissions. The study presents the analytical results under the light of national, regional or international environmental laws followed by the

pertinent recommendations. The research findings also suggested a need to accelerate efforts in a more professional, practical, and result-oriented manner to analyse the diverse nature of environmental issues. The research highlighted some of the obstacles to the successful implementation of EPL for current and future environmental challenges.

Keywords: Environmental Challenges; Current Practices; Measures; National And International Environmental Laws

Ehsan Shahghasemi
ERCICBELLP1901064

Celebrity Culture in Iran

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Abstract

In the past decade or so, Iran has witnessed a great deal of change in how celebrities are perceived; moreover, Web 2.0 technologies have given way to a new kind of celebrity that is sometimes called mini-celebrities (meaning those people who are celebrities only because they have presence on a social network). This paper has a critical stance towards celebrity culture in Iran and sees it as creating a new consciousness which entail negative cultural, social, political and even economic outcomes. The pervasiveness of celebrity culture in Iran will become an even more interesting matter when we know that Iran's government sometimes take legal action against celebrities, though many times this not only doesn't hinder celebrities, it gives them more popularity. Here, we also see how celebrities' so-called humanitarian activities along with other seemingly positive endeavors are mere efforts to attract more popularity. In a world in which social and political action is led by celebrities, there will be no hope that society's problem could be solved effectively.

Keywords: Celebrity Culture, Iran, Mini-Celebrities, Instagram, Fans

Dr. Naba Kumar Adak
ERCICBELLP1901066

The Economic Condition is worsening due to Theoretical and Systemic Defects in Economics Studies and Practices

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to apprise the readers of the defects in the theories and the systems (practices) of modern economy. By theoretical defect, I mean the prevailing misconceptions regarding the nature and function of money. By systemic defect, I mean the established practice of the central bank to inject money into the economy only as loan. Money, as the medium of exchange, helps both production and distribution of commodities. However, due to various contradicting and misleading definitions of money, economists cannot identify the real nature of money and, therefore, could not suggest how money should be originated in the economy and in what quantity money should be available to help economy function smoothly and efficiently. I will try to explain how these defects crept into the economics and how these defects lead to a permanent liquidity crunch and hinder a sustainable all-round economic growth

This paper deals with those definitions, concepts, theories and practices that are prevalent in the present economics studies and economic activities but are unrealistic and unhelpful to smooth function of the economy. These need to be corrected or re-addressed. This exercise is necessary if we want to achieve a sustainable economic growth. Smooth economic activity needs proper and sufficient supply of money in circulation. However, the definition and the functions of money are not clearly explained. Other notions relating to monetary, fiscal and financial policies also need to be clearly understood to make those policies viable and efficient for the economy to have a balance between production and distribution.

I will explain the theoretical defects in understanding the definition and function of money and why the existing understandings relating money are unworkable. The issues under discussion are: absence of any universally accepted definition of money, hierarchy of money, theory of Creation of Endogenous (Local) Money, counting bank created deposits (credits) under Monetary Aggregate as 'money', endogenous money, money supply, base money issued by the central bank, relation between monetary aggregates and GDP, absence of any monetary policy how Base Money is injected into the economy, money is not a debt, money is not an IOU, money is not fiat, fallacy of money multiplier mechanism, money is not created out of nothing, suggestion of full (100%) reserve

banking is a wrong prescription on a wrong diagnosis etc. I will discuss on the systematic defect in money injection into the economy by the central bank as loan and its harmful effects on economic activities. I will also explain other important economic issues that need to be re-addressed. Those issues are: Liquidity (of Cash) Crunch and not Credit Crunch is the Real Cause of Recession, Returning to Gold Standard (Commodity Money) is not Solution of Liquidity (of Cash) Crunch, In Modern Monetary Policy, Efficacy of Reforms in the Banking Sector is Questionable, Some Unachievable Suggestions like Basic Income Guarantee and Full Employment to Improve the Economic Condition, Fiscal Constraints, Government does not Create Money and Government Spending does not Increase Aggregate Supply of Money etc.

The key defect is that the economists consider both base money and endogenous money as debt. This notion of money being debt is the crux of all the anomalies in economics. So long as money will be considered as debt, there will be no solution to the worsening of the economic conditions. How debt-free money can be created and circulated in the economy will be discussed later in the next article.

I will conclude with some findings of the discussion and suggest some remedies how to avoid all of these misconceptions and what should be done to achieve a sustainable economic growth. Thereafter, I will explain in what way this paper is innovative and adds some new knowledge to the existing ones. To find faults in any system is also a research, because if the core defects are found out then one can try to correct the defects or suggest remedies. I have tried to do exactly the same.

Keywords: Monetary Aggregates, Money Multiplier, IOU, Debt, Endogenous Money, Modern Money Theory, Banking Sector Reforms, Fiscal Constraints

Monetary Aggregation as a Measurement of Money-Supply and Its Relation with Interest-Rate, Inflation, GDP, Business Cycle and Employment

Dr Naba Kumar Adak
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Abstract

The central bank through its monetary policy tries to influence the aggregate supply of money to achieve its desired goals of price-stability, creation of employment, keep inflation in check, growth of GDP and delaying of Business-cycle etc. The monetary policy is a combination of increasing/ decreasing interest rate, repo-rate, reverse-repo-rate, CRR, SLR, and Open-Market Operations etc. Through the use of any or all of these monetary tools, the central bank controls the base-money supply into the economy to keep money-creation by the commercial banks through money-multiplier mechanism in check. Thus, the central bank balances between money-supply and its other ends like price-stability, keeping inflation in check, creating employment and helping growth in GDP etc. Almost all the economists agree that banks create new money when they give loan to their borrowers and simultaneously create deposits in their borrowers' account. Banks and other financial institutions like Credit Unions create different types of deposits like demand deposits, time deposits, traveler's checks, mutual fund deposits, and NOW etc. In India, post offices also create deposits. We may safely call all these deposits as deposit 'money'. Economists call them as 'endogenous money'. Thus, they think, banks increase money supply many more times than the aggregate amount of base-money that the central bank supplies to the economy through lending to the commercial banks.

However, accounting of deposit moneys (endogenous money) along with the base money in circulation began was initiated in 1944. The aggregate amount of money (base money plus only the demand deposits) was named as M1. In 1971 some other types deposits were also began to be counted for money aggregation like M2 and M4. Adding some other kinds of deposits, more broader types of monetary aggregates like M4 and M5 were also constructed by the Fed. However, the Federal Reserve Bank used to depend more on M1, M2 AND M3. Recently, as M3 failed to give desired feedback, the Fed abandoned aggregating money under M3. Now the Fed aggregates money under M0 (base money that is in circulation), M1 (M0 plus demand deposits and traveler's checks) and M3 (M1 plus larger amount of time deposits and mutual fund deposits) only. Even these monetary aggregates do not always give desired feedback to understand whether there is any correlation between aggregate amount of money supply (aggregated under M1 and M2) and monetary targets like inflation rate, interest rate, employment and GDP etc. Frustrated with the

	monetary aggregates' failure in providing any correlation with monetary targeting, Bank of Canada's Governor Gerald Buoey remarked, "We didn't abandon monetary aggregates, they abandoned us". **If monetary aggregates fail to provide sufficient information regarding any correlation between it and the behavior of monetary targets like inflation, interest rate, GDP, employment and price-stability, then it emanates that there are some wrongs or defects either with the rationality of aggregating money (base money and endogenous money) or with the assumptions that money-supply (base money and endogenous money) has any influence on the monetary targets or with both of these two. Therefore, it is advisable to readdress them all to find if any fault is there that needs to be corrected and to suggest proper remedies.**
Nisha Dhanraj Dewani ERCICBELLP1901069	**Patent stimulate or stifle innovation?** **Nisha Dhanraj Dewani** **Amity Law School Delhi, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi, India** **Abstract** **Patents are intended to encourage innovation. They are granted for inventions that are new and that are not obvious developments of previously known technology, and reward the inventor with a monopoly to prevent others from using the patented invention for a period of time. The premise behind patents is that by providing the monopoly that a patent gives, inventors will be able to reap the reward of their efforts, thereby providing not only an incentive to invent in the first place, but also to invest the sums necessary to produce and market the invention once it is developed, and to share the details of the invention publicly, thereby furthering the dissemination of knowledge. Many industries will argue that the patent system is necessary for them to be able to afford the investment required to progress their products and services. For example, the pharmaceutical industry will say that without patents, they would be unable to make the significant investments needed to develop new drugs. Even in the smartphone arena, significant research and development and commercialisation investment can be required, for example to design and install the mobile phone networks in the first place and to continue to develop them to keep pace with consumers' demands. Does the sheer number of patents that have been filed and the potential cost of infringing them mean that patents are now in fact stifling, rather than encouraging, innovation? The focus of this paper will be on boon and bane of patent monopoly in the area of innovation, economy and R&D. The author will take a comparative approach of various countries including USA, UK and India.**
Maali Alburaies ERCICBELLP1901070	**The Impact of Trade and Financial Liberalization on the Economic Growth of Kuwait: An Empirical Estimation with ARDL and VECM Approach** **Maali Alburaies** **Research Associate, Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, Kuwait** **Abstract** **This research aims to evaluate the economic relationship between trade and financial liberalization on economic growth of Kuwait. This study used time series data started from 1980-2017 and obtained from the data bank of the World Bank. A list of various econometric techniques utilized to observe the relationship between variables that includes VAR framework to select correct lag length. In order to analyze the stationarity position of variables, two methods namely ADF and PP deployed and as per their outcomes autoregressive distributed lag model (ARDL) used to analyze the long and short-run relationship between the variables. This study also used the vector error correction model (VECM) to review the long-run causality movement between variables. In addition to this, Granger causality test also taken into account for short-run causality. This research has used various diagnostic tests to ensure the effectiveness of estimated models. The overall findings of this paper suggest a long and short-run relationship between trade and financial liberalization to economic growth. Evidence of long-run causality also witnessed through VECM approach. Additionally, outcomes of granger test suggest a mix of uni and bidirectional short-run causality running between variables. There exists a bidirectional causality between exchange rate to GDP and GDP to exchange rate. Also, a unidirectional causality running from inflation to GDP, financial deepening to GDP, trade liberalization to exchange rate and financial deepening to**

inflation. The estimated models under this research are also well supported by various diagnostic tests. The overall outcomes of this study suggest focusing on more liberalization policies for the state of Kuwait.

Key Words: ARDL, GDP, Financial Deepening, Liberalization, Trade, VECM

Meltem Karatepe Kaya
ERCICBELLP1901072

Shareholder`s Rights and Remedies related to Corporate Governance Principles

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Abstract

The concept of corporate governance is not new but, due to the recent international financial crisis, it has become prominent in contemporary business, accounting and legal debates. Corporate governance is being readdressed to regain investors` confidence and decrease the risk of the re-occurrence of corporate failures. There is a wealth of anecdotal evidence which shows that protection of minority shareholders is an important issue in the corporate governance literature. Minority shareholders typically hold low amounts of stocks, so the benefits gained from their participation in shareholder meetings are very asymmetric to the cost. Therefore, the presence of a good corporate governance structure is the proper protection of and respect for the rights and interests of shareholders, particularly those of minority shareholders.

The protection of minority shareholders is not only a corporate governance objective in its own right but also has added importance particularly in developing countries. In the United Kingdom(UK) and the United States of America(USA), there are diffused ownership structures so that any shareholders do not influence the management of the company. This is in stark contrast to companies in developing countries such as Turkey where controlling shareholders and related insiders are a well-known feature of ownership structures, and where companies are often governed and managed by controlling shareholders such as family firms and associated companies through cross-shareholdings and pyramiding ownership structures. In Turkey, the agency problem is not between shareholders and management as is known in most of the academic literature. Rather it gives rise to another dimension of the agency problem – a conflict of interest between majority shareholders (controlling) and minority shareholders. This agency problem is further intensified by fragile corporate governance mechanisms, a weak legal atmosphere, insufficient disclosures, ineffective auditing practices, related party transactions, absence of truly independent directors, insufficiency of the law in the books and burdensome court procedures.

This study will assess regulations about the legal protections of minority shareholders and try to find answer this question: 'Why it is inevitable for company law to treat in a successful way the problems arising from minority shareholders` conflict with other stakeholders of a company?'.

Keywords (Four): Derivative Actions, Minority Shareholders, Corporate Governance, Controlling Shareholders

Ekaterina Tutova
ERCICBELLP1901073

Copying Morphological Material as One of the Most Promising Directions of Contact Linguistics

Ekaterina Tutova
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Abstract

Recently, code switching has become the key direction in contact linguistics, that is, the process of transition from one language to another in the process of speech or in literary and journalistic texts. However, in this paper we will try to study a phenomenon adjacent to code switching - the copying of the code. Despite the fact that these two phenomena are closely related, the copying of the code differs from code-switching, because the latter is a process of switching from one language to another, during which elements of one code are replaced by elements of another. Copying of the code can be considered a part of code switching and is often a source for the formation of foreign inclusions.

Dr. Maryam Zokaee
ERCICBELLP1901074

The Effectiveness of Spiritual Education on the Reduction Psycho-Cognitive Agitation (Stress, Anxiety, Depression) in Women with Multiple Sclerosis.

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Dr. Bagher Ghobari Bonab
Department of psychology and Educational science of Tehran university, Iran

Abstract

Introduction: Multiple Sclerosis (M.S) is one of the most common chronic diseases of central nervous system. The disease may cause numerous psychological maladjustment in patients with a high prevalence of depression, anxiety, and stress.
This study was conducted to investigate the effectiveness of spiritual education on psycho-cognitive agitation in women with Multiple Sclerosis.
Method: This research is semi-experimental study with pretest-posttest design and control group. 23 patients were selected among statistical population included women with M.S, and sample was divided into two groups as experimental and control groups.
The experimental group was instructed based on spiritual education, during 10 sessions, 90 minutes per session.
Data tool: demographic information, personal consent form, DASS-21 Questionnaire. Data were analyzed by using analysis of covariance and SPSS 21 software.
Results: The results show that all three variables of psycho-cognitive agitation were significantly decreased ($p<0.05$) in experimental group and were not changed in control- based on effective influence of spiritual effect on MS, in this study, this method can be considered as a complementary method with medicine.
Keywords: Spiritual Education, Psycho-cognitive agitation, MS disease, (stress, anxiety, depression)

Ahmed Mahmoud
ERCICBELLP1901075

Evaluating Reading Comprehension Material in the Spine Series in Relation to Sudan School Certificate Examinations

Ahmed Mahmoud
Department of English, Faculty of Education, Imam El Mahdi University, Sudan

Abstract

This study aims to investigate and evaluate the reading comprehension material in the Spine series in relation to Sudan school certificate examinations .It also investigates the relationship between reading comprehension material in secondary school curriculum and the comprehension questions in the exam . The sample of the study consisted , of 80 teachers (males and females) of English language in secondary schools. A questionnaire for teachers was used to check their ideas about the reading comprehension activities in the curriculum textbooks and the ones in the exam were used for data collection and elicit information for the research. Moreover, Sudan secondary school examination year (2015)was used to investigate the degree of similarity ,relevance and coverage in the English exam. The data were analyzed by using the statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) to process the study data. The basic hypothesis was that the reading comprehension activities in the curriculum textbooks do not cover all the types of reading comprehension questions in the exam. The analysis of the questionnaire has shown the following findings , reading comprehension activities in curriculum textbooks are not similar to the ones in the exam .Moreover, reading comprehension questions which are used in the text books do not cover all the types of reading comprehension questions in the exam .In addition to that ,the study has shown that teachers concentrate on testing and neglect practicing reading comprehension activities and students view reading as unimportant activity so that they do not waste time on reviewing reading skills .The study was concluded by some recommendations such as teachers should stick to the national exam format and teach reading comprehension activities according to the exam requirements .It also recommends that teachers should train their students to practice different types of reading comprehension questions so as to help them do well in the exam.

Dr Vatsala J Pande
ERCICBELLP1901078

Changing the Contours of Education for More Productive Human Resource.

Dr Vatsala J Pande
Lok Sabha Secretariat Parliament of India New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat Parliament of India

Abstract

Education is the only tool to develop a community. In developing nations like India and the south east countries low education level is one common factor that can be ascribed to as a cause of less development. My area of interest has been the module of education needed for these communities There has to be some common traits of basic education coupled with the skill development of the population according to the local resources .It is a complex process . There has to be in depth study of community problems and the factors that hinder the flow of education in the community. It may be the social structure or the financial constraint. The village people who are a store house of village culture and craft have to bought in the mainstream of education without alienating them from their basic knowledge and system . Now when the world is n the road to Sustainable Development improving education in the rural areas of developing nations is the need of the hour. The paper will include study on an education system which is comprehensive and works to make a global citizen with local resources. A survey and study to develop a system where the full potential of a child is harnessed to make him a productive human resource , so that he can lead a dignified life and be of service to the society and the nation.

Methodology: identifying different population groups least benefitted by formal education , studying them and drafting education patterns to enhance their skills , value addition of their skills thru technology and bringing them to the main stream.

Developing an education methodology for Urban slum children and poor so that they can get the maximum benefit and are able to value add to their skills.

Embarika Mostafa
ERCICBELLP1901080

The Socioeconomic Determinants of Household Demand for Child Health Care in Egypt: the Case of a non-Infectious Disease

Embarika Mostafa
Economic Department, Phd. Student at University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom

Abstract

Childhood diarrhoea was a major cause of infant deaths in Egypt in the 1970s. The National Control of Diarrheal Disease Project established in the 1980s aimed to promote the use of Oral Rehydration Salts which reverses the course of dehydration. The project succeeded in decreasing the hospital admittance rates for children with diarrhoea (Miller, Hirschhorn 1995). Notwithstanding, practically the program failed in ensuring the sustainability of knowledge and again childhood diarrhoea rose in morbidity and mortality. Hereafter, the childhood diarrhoea has received no attention in Egypt (Case 2011).

In fact, health belief or healthcare-seeking behaviour are not an isolated act. This behaviour is a result of an evolving mix of social, economic and demographic factors. Obtaining knowledge of those factors would help in understanding the modality in which an individual utilizes certain health services. For effective healthcare policy making, this study aims primarily to avail healthcare policy makers in Egypt of healthcare utilization estimates.

The analysis of socioeconomic determinants of health seeking draw evidence from the 2014 Egypt Demographic and Health Survey. The empirical analysis conducted based on multinomial probit estimation. The parameters of healthcare utilization are defined based on the Andersen behavioural model (1995). The results revealed that quality and accessibility of healthcare provider are significant determinants of the choice of healthcare provider. Education is the main driver of household healthcare seeking behaviour. There are considerable inequalities in the human development situation between rural region and the rest of the country. In conclusion, the provision of public healthcare at highly subsidized rates, especially in rural region, should be the first policy maker's priorities. Health insurance scheme should be established targeting children belong to agriculturalist households

Keywords: Healthcare seeking behaviour, Health care provider, Diarrheal Disease and Socioeconomic status.

Khalid Qenaway

The Impacts of Using Social Media on Second Language Reading Habit among Arab Students

ERCICBELLP1901081

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Abstract
In all the hoopla, the huge books on shelves era has recently vanished and exchanged with handy books on Digital Vision Touch technological devices (DViT). However, the second language reading books habit is deteriorating and decreasing enormously among instructors and students because of the social media pervasiveness and domination over routines and practices. The avant-garde social media advent and apps have empirical, tangible, and crucial impacts on students reading habits inside and outside the educational communities with the context become a widely discussed phenomena. The social media have advantages in education such as; sharing educational materials, class-groups, and subscription to educational blogs, channels, and forums. However, there are adverse effects on the reading books habits. This study explores the social media impacts on the second language reading habit among the Arab students. The researcher employed a convergent mixed-methods included questionnaire and interview design. A total of 30 students at secondary stage (Grade 11 and 12) were the samples of the study. The questionnaire and interview were administered on sample paper to collect and analyzed data quantitatively with the use of statistical package for social science (SPSS) to form the basis of the study. The findings of the study show that students lack awareness and culture about using social media in their life. Also, they should recognize the importance of the reading habit on their second language proficiency and their academic performance.
Key Words: Social Media, Second Language Acquisition, Reading, Academic Performance, Phenomenon

Johana Paluchová
ERCICBELLP1901083

Use of Electroencephalography and Face Biometrics for Evaluation of Christmas Aromatic Compounds

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The Christmas time is traditionally associated with the purchase of gifts and a specific shopping atmosphere. While we may not perceive it, it is also the result of multiple senses´ influencing at the same time that we either perceive or do not influence affect our mood, decision making, memories and overall feeling of buying. An important component of shopping atmosphere is aromatic air. Although the smell has in terms of perception (human perception) relatively low share in relation to sight or hearing. Its significance mainly lies in impact on memory and creating of associations. The research integrates the measurements of importance to use specific Christmas aromatic compounds for clients and the influence of human sense. Research objects were chosen five samples typical for Christmas time. The main methods needed for obtained data were use chosen two neuromarketing techniques, such as mobile Electroencephalograph and Facial Biometrics Recognition in laboratory conditions. The main goal of this research was a revelation of actual impact on micro emotions, valence, attention, emotional interest, frustration, relaxation, and engagement of clients/consumers.
Key words: Aroma, Electroencephalography, Face Biometrics, Human sense, Consumer

Samia Nadeem Zakai
ERCICBELLP1901085

Analyzing on the impact of Emotional Intelligence on physicians' capabilities to deal with occupational stress and burnout – a qualitative study on healthcare professionals

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Abstract

Physician leadership has been recognized as an important element of efficacious healthcare, and modern substantiation promotes that physician leaders are a source of competitive advantage for their administrations. Healthcare leadership characters are characteristically demanding, and the alteration of roles from a clinical setting to an administrative one and back, births inimitable pressures and challenges for physician leaders that non-physician leaders may not experience. When proper coping abilities are lacking, work-related stress can have an undesirable influence on a physician capability to head efficiently and may influence their emotional and physical welfare. This study reconnoitered the insights of 28 Heads of Department physicians about their experiences with work-related stress and the impact of emotional intelligence (EI) on their capability to cope with the stresses and burdens of their part. The data collection was done by interviews, to assess the degree of their perceived level of stress. Qualitative data was analyzed using an qualitative thematic analysis process. Three important conclusions arose from this work: 1) EI capabilities are an operative individual means that adds to a Heads of Department (HOD) physician's ability to deal with work-related stress and avert burnout; 2) HOD- physicians are experiencing moderate levels of stress leading to burnout; and 3) Personal Accomplishment serves as an effective personal resource that contributes to a HOD- physician's ability to deal with work-related stress and prevent burnout. This research provides cognizance of the sources of a HOD physician's stress and gives an understanding of how EI competencies and Personal accomplishment serve as an important means in the stress evaluation and managing practice.

Keywords: Burnout; Coping; Occupational Stress; Emotional Intelligence; Stress.

Ergin Gökçe
ERCICBELLP1901086

An Evaluation of Childhood Trauma and Perceived Parenting Style Among Justice-Involved Youth: the Case Study in Maltepe Child and Youth Closed-Prison

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Abstract

Childhood trauma, which is also labeled as complex trauma, includes various types of trauma and refers to being exposed to interpersonal and multiple traumatic events. It has been documented that traumatic stress among children and youth is associated with increased risk of involvement with the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. This study included five types of childhood trauma which are physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, emotional, and physical neglect.

Additionally, there exists a variety of criminological theories that attempt to explain the effects that the family has on delinquent and criminal behavior. Researchers using Baumrind's conceptualization of parenting styles have demonstrated that the type of parenting had a crucial influence of a variety of child behavior outcomes. Many researchers believed that different parental styles and practices were best understood on the basis of two underlying dimensions; parental acceptance/ involvement and strict control/supervision and four types of parenting styles; authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and uninvolved.

The main objective of the current thesis was to evaluate childhood trauma – abuse and neglect and perceived parenting style- authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and uninvolved among juvenile delinquents. Sample of the current study consisted of 64 justice-involved boys from in Maltepe Child and Youth Closed-Prison. The scales used in data collection were Childhood Trauma and Child Rearing Styles Questionnaires.

The results showed that the mean score of childhood trauma among justice-involved youth was prevalent. Emotional neglect was respectively higher than psychical neglect, emotional abuse physical abuse and sexual abuse among delinquents. Importantly, 51.5% of all participants reported that they had childhood trauma. In detail, 50% of all participants reported physical neglect; 50% of all participants reported physical abuse; 39% of all participants reported emotional abuse; 26,5% of all participants reported emotional neglect and lastly 15,6 of all participants reported sexual abuse in their childhood.

The produced four parenting styles (authoritative, permissive, authoritarian and uninvolved) were determined by crossing of the two dimensions (acceptance/involvement and strict control/supervision). The study established that the majority 20 (31.3%) of the respondents had authoritarian parenting styles, 17 (26.6%) had permissive parenting styles, 16 (25%) had

	authoritative parenting styles and the rest of the distribution 11 (17.2%) had uninvolved parenting styles. Additionally, total trauma scores of children were compared on perceived parenting styles and found statistically significant. Juvenile offenders having authoritarian parenting styles reported more trauma (M=52.25) than respectively, authoritative (M=39), uninvolved (38.90) and permissive (M=33.76) parenting styles. **Furthermore, acceptance/involvement dimension is found significantly reverse associated with childhood trauma. The results of the study showed delinquents who perceive their mother as more in acceptance/involvement dimension respectively experienced less emotional neglect, emotional abuse, physical neglect and physical abuse. Additionally, delinquents who perceive their father as more in acceptance/involvement dimension respectively experienced less emotional and physical neglect.** **This thesis aimed to make its own contribution to the literature and in order to suggest applicable family-based preventions programs for justice-involved youth by scrutinizing the association between perceived parenting styles and childhood traumas on juvenile delinquency.** **Keywords: Childhood Traumas, Perceived Parental Styles, Juvenile Delinquency**
 **Lisha Hidhu** **ERCICBELLP1901088**	**Business Goodwill and Reputation - With Specific Reference to Intellectual Property Law** **Lisha Hidhu** **Research Scholar Department of Law, Himalayan University, Arunachal Pradesh, India** **Abstract** **Passing off protects customer's goodwill, that is, traders spend a great deal of effort and expense in building an identifiable reputation in order to create and enhance a market for their goods and services. There can be no goodwill without a reputation, though a reputation may exist without goodwill.** **Trademarks helps to maintain commercial reputation. An equally significant protection is afforded through the common law by the tort of passing off. Since 1896, there has been consistent development of this form of tort, but there is no judicial consensus as to the legitimate extent of protection required. The alternative suggestion of malicious, falsehood also failed to assume the significance it demanded. Unlike other forms of intellectual property, registered trademarks and passing off, focus on the producer's reputation and goodwill.** **Keywords: - Reputation, Goodwill, Malicious, Falsehood.**
Arabi Melouka **ERCICBELLP1901054**	**Formative Assessment of Anglo-Saxon Civilization within the LMD system at Hassiba Benbouali University of Chlef: Traditional Vs Innovatory paradigms** **Arabi Melouka** **Hassiba Benbouali University of Chlef, Algeria** **Abstract** **In an attempt to adapt the Algerian higher education system to an international standard of quality, Algeria joined the Bologna process reform, known as the LMD reform in 2004. The implementation process of the LMD reform has been very challenging and demanding as it has hitherto encountered many inconveniences and constraints.** **ELT has been one of the LMD reform's targets. Accordingly and to answer the dire need of this reform, an impressive number of academic programs and curricula was designed to adapt ELT, mainly Anglo-Saxon civilization discipline, to international standards using innovative methods and approaches of teaching and assessing. To tell the truth, the issue of assessment, which is now based more on formative paradigm, is one the main concerns and challenges the EFL teachers have faced since the implementation of the LMD reforms.** **This paper, therefore, is a shot to spotlight on the adoption of formative assessment in Anglo-Saxon civilization course in reference to class size in the department of English at Hassiba Benbouali University of Chlef.** **Keywords: LMD reform; formative assessment; Anglo-Saxon civilization; class size; EFL teachers; department of English**
Ambareen Beebeejaun **ERCICBELLP1901067**	**The Evolution of Fintech: An assessment of the Mauritius Legal Framework**

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Abstract

Research Objectives

Financial technology also known as Fintech is experiencing a phenomenal growth across the globe. Consequently, given the numerous opportunities provided by the Fintech sector, Mauritius has been since the year 2016 been engaged in various endeavours to promote the development of this industry. Nevertheless, the implementation of internet technology and digitalisation of financial services sector such as online payment, wealth management, insurance, virtual currency or peer-to-peer lending are likely to cause significant regulatory issues.

Hence, it is against this background that the study intends to assess the legal framework with the view of determining whether the existing laws of Mauritius are effective in addressing the challenges that emerge from the rapid growth of fintech. The research will focus only on the following areas of regulatory concern: data protection and cybersecurity.

Methodology

The method used for the research is in essence comprised of the black letter approach whereby an analysis is made on the laws of Mauritius to assess their effectiveness in tackling new challenges posed by the fintech sector. In line with that, the related laws of some other jurisdictions will be examined with a view to seek recommendations that may be of use to Mauritius stakeholders. Finally, the doctrinal approach will be used so as to critically analyse studies carried out by eminent scholars on the legal issues of fintech.

Research Outcomes and Future Scope:

The paper aims at responding to the research objective set out above. In particular, it is recommended that an amendment to Mauritius laws is necessary in order to create a legal framework that will be more conducive to protect various stakeholders concerned in the fintech sector. Principally, the Mauritius Data Protection Act 2004 and Mauritius the Computer Misuse and Cybercrime Act 2003 will need to be revised in order to promote Mauritius as a sound and attractive investment and business centre.

In addition, common consensus agrees that fintech entails the risk of money laundering. As such, future scope of research can be focused on the effectiveness of anti-money laundering laws in Mauritius in addressing the increasing risk of money laundering further to the emergence of the fintech industry in the country.

Key Words: Fintech in Mauritius, Mauritius and online technology, Financial Technology in Mauritius.

An assessment of the efficiency of Advance Pricing Agreements (APAs) in international taxation

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Abstract

Research Objectives

Transfer pricing refers to the process of determining prices in transactions between related parties such as a parent and its subsidiary or associated companies within the same group, or divisions within the same company. There is nothing wrong in practicing transfer pricing but when transfer prices are not concluded at arm's length or do not comply with international standard or domestic rules, then transfer pricing abuses occur. This have numerous adverse effects especially on the tax revenue of countries. One of the ways to tackle transfer pricing manipulation is by concluding an advance pricing agreement (APA) with the tax authorities of the countries concerned prior to determining the transfer price of a particular transaction. This research aims to analyse the efficiency of APAs in combatting transfer pricing abuses and seeks to bring in recommendations which may be of help to Mauritius stakeholders.

Methodology

The method used for the research is in essence comprised of the black letter approach whereby an analysis is made on the laws of Mauritius to analyse the transfer pricing rules set out in the

	Mauritius Income Tax Act. In line with that, the related laws of some other jurisdictions such as the UK and the US will be examined with a view to seek recommendations that may be of use to Mauritius stakeholders. Finally, the doctrinal approach will be used so as to critically analyse studies carried out by eminent scholars on the efficiency of APAs in reducing or eliminating transfer pricing abuses. **Research Outcomes and Future Scope:** **The paper aims at responding to the research objectives set out above. In particular, it is recommended that an amendment to Mauritius laws is necessary in order to create a legal framework that will give formal recognition to APAs and suggest an appropriate regulatory framework for the APA process.** **This study has considered only one means of combatting transfer pricing manipulation amongst many other methods. Further scope of research may be conducted may be undertaken on the other methods such as the enactment of an elaborated transfer pricing legislation or endeavours to enhance international cooperation amongst states.** **Key Words: Advance Pricing Agreement and transfer pricing; the use of advance pricing agreement in Mauritius; advance pricing agreement and the arm's length principle; advance pricing agreement and transfer pricing disputes** **The Exercise of The Power of the Mauritius Regulatory Authority (Mra) to Request for Information in Relation to Transfer Pricing; A Comparative Study** **Ambareen. Beebeejaun** **Department of Law, Faculty of Law and Management, University of Mauritius, Reduit, Mauritius** **Abstract** **Section 75 of the Mauritius Income Tax Act sets out the arm's length test. In particular, entities that are controlled by or whose income earning activities are controlled by non-citizens of Mauritius have to determine prices on an arm's length basis in their dealings with related parties. Yet, neither the tax acts nor the regulations of Mauritius clarify the scope and extent of the application of the arm's length test. In this regard, uncertainties arise between taxpayers on the expectations of the MRA with respect to the documents that are required to be kept under Section 153(1) of the Mauritius Income Tax Act.** **The research objectives of this study are mainly to:** **examine the legislative provisions in relation to the arm's length standard in Mauritius and the exercise of the power of the MRA to request document in that regard;** **analyse the laws of South Africa and US with respect to the exercise of power of the tax authority to request information for transfer pricing; and** **recommend solutions which may be of use to stakeholders in Mauritius to counter uncertainties faced by Mauritius taxpayers upon receiving request to furnish information from the MRA for the arm's length principle application.** **The methodologies for the research are in essence comprised of the black letter approach which will analyse the legal provisions relating to the laws in Mauritius, South Africa and US. Books and reports will be also examined. A comparative analysis will be performed to find out the legal provisions relating to powers of the taxation authorities of each of South Africa and US which are amongst the countries that are considered to have extensive transfer pricing rules.** **The paper aims at responding to the research objectives set out above. In particular, it is suggested that MRA should consider establishing practice notes and guidance to clarify the types of documents that the MRA would expect from a taxpayer in relation to Section 153(1) of the Mauritius Income Tax Act.** **Key Words:** **Key words: Section 153 of the Mauritius Income Tax Act, Section 75 of Mauritius Income Tax Act, the arm's length principle in Mauritius, Powers of the director-general of MRA in Mauritius.**
Seema Gupta **ERCICBELLP1901092**	**Rereading R. K. Narayan: A Bakhtinian Study** **Seema Gupta** **Department of English, R. K. S. D. (PG) College, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Haryana, India**

	Abstract **The open-endedness is one of the important characteristic features of Narayan's novels. He is often been charged for his inconclusive endings. His comment on his open-endedness in his 'Self-obituary' continues by giving some examples of his supposed crime of 'leaving his characters in mid-air, their destinies unresolved'. (Theime 1) By choosing polyphony and open-endedness, Narayan does not prefer any closure to his novels and exercises a great freedom to his readers to interpret the text in their own way. Narayan's leaving Swami standing on a railway platform watching a departing train; Chandran cycling down the road; Savitri sitting at a window and moping bare opens the narratives to various interpretations. R. K. Narayan can be seen authentically in the context what Bakhtin says that the polyphonic novels emphasize the concept of inconclusiveness, unfinalisability and open-endedness. He says, "Nothing conclusive has yet taken place in the world, the ultimate word of the world and about the world has not been spoken. The world is open and free, and everything is still in the future and always be in the future." (Problems 166) Bakhtin is of the opinion that the meaning always remains in process, unfinalizable. Narayan's early novels tend to be monologizing style of narratives as when an author gives an excessive effort to the description of his characters, rounding up with authorial comments and ideas, it is a tendency of monologizing and in the process leaves no scope for the writing to grow of its own. But the open-ended characteristic feature of his novels creates a design for discourse; a dialogue of interactive voices, polyphony. It has been left to the readers' imagination—never to be finalized and thus given the reader a privilege to interpret the text of its own. Here Narayan tries to cajole his readers to join the discourse and ensure their participation, the focal point of his narratives for which these must be appreciated.** **Key Words: Open-Endedness, Polyphony, Inconclusive, Discourse, Dialogue**
Eugene Silas Seminega **ERCICBELLP1901100**	**Situational Analysis of Foster Care and the Deinstitutionalization Process of Placement Institutions in Rwanda** **Eugene Silas Seminega** **College of Arts and Social Sciences, School of Law, University of Rwanda, Kigali-Rwanda** **Abstract** **The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child upholds that children must grow up in the care, protection and love of the family free from discrimination and exploitation. Among other requirements in the proper upbringing of children, a child is entitled to enjoyment of an environment where its rights to survival, protection from mental and physical harms and respect of cultural and social life are respected.** **However, worldwide it has been pointed out that abandonment, poverty, social exclusion, natural disasters, civil strife and other complex emergencies are negatively affecting children's right to the care, love and protection of living a family environment. Save the Children International in their study about foster care and placement institutions' analysis reported that families often felt that placing their children into institutions' care was the only alternative to ensure they got an education and enough food and other primary needs for their upbringing. In addition, discrimination and cultural taboos found in some countries emerged as the leading factors that underlie the disproportionate number of girls, disabled children and children from minority ethnic groups have been relinquished or abandoned into care institutions (Save the Children, 2009).**

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- 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
- 2nd Jakarta – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 18-19 September 2019
- 2019 – XVIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 18 – 19, Jakarta