2019 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLLP), May 02-03, Rome

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CONFERENCE VENUE

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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.

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr Rozana Huq

Queen’s University, Belfast, Northern Ireland

Topic: Leadership and Employee Empowerment

Dr Rozana Huq is an Organisational Behaviourist, Leadership Development Coach, International Conference Speaker, Academic Lecturer, Author, Philanthropist. She is based in UK and specialises in Leadership and Employee Empowerment. She has developed models to implement employee empowerment and has also created a Business Improvement Model to enable SMEs in particular to be empowered. Her other areas of teaching and education are Building Resilience, Stress Management and Well-being.

Dr Huq’s research is acknowledged in UK and abroad and she is a well-known international keynote speaker and lecturer. Dr Huq has published journal articles, conference papers and books. She has made a notable contribution to knowledge about Employee Empowerment, Leadership and Psychological Empowerment and has created a Framework for Empowerment to help Businesses and Leaders achieve Excellence.

Dr Huq’s current work is on Leadership, Employee Empowerment, Building Resilience.
### Jonathan S. Ekambi Amimo
**ERCICBELLP1906051**

**The Relationship between Market Coverage and Performance of Mergers and Acquisitions in the Financial Sector in Kenya**

Jonathan S. Ekambi Amimo  
ICT, Daystar University, Nairobi, Kenya

**Abstract**

The purpose of this paper was to examine determinants of performance of mergers and acquisitions in the financial sector in Kenya. The paper used the hypothesis to test the relationship between market coverage and performance. The study based on behavioural, resource based, economic and synergistic theories, had 93 questionnaires returned. A descriptive cross-sectional survey design with mixed method was used to study the association between market coverage attributes and performance. The study found no significant evidence to reject the null hypothesis and concluded that there was a strong positive association between market coverage and performance of mergers and acquisitions. These findings suggested that market coverage can be a predictor of performance of mergers and acquisitions in the financial sector in Kenya.

**Keywords:** Strategic Market Coverage, Performance, Mergers and Acquisitions, Financial Sector, Kenya

### Ergin, Gökçe
**ERCICBELLP1906052**

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

Ergin, Gökçe  
Cultural Studies PHD Program, Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

**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 authoritative 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
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<td>Farida Memon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institute of English Language and Literature, University of Sindh Jamshoro, Pakistan</td>
<td>Language Shift in Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>This research focuses upon the language shift Sindhi, one of the indigenous language of Pakistan, into two national language English and Urdu. The data is collected through a survey in the informal interaction of educated Sindhi people in the province of Sindh, Pakistan. The participants were the Sindhi students of 10th grade) to Master degree. The data is collected using mixed method relying on the audio recordings of naturally-occurring conversations and the structured...</td>
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<th>Child Friendly Cities (Kota Layak Anak, KLA): As a Solution of Child Protection Issues in Indonesia</th>
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<td>Faculty of Law, University of Jember, Jember</td>
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<td>Sonia Candra Dewi</td>
<td>Research Assistant at Centre for Human Rights, Multiculturalism And Migration, University of Jember, Jember</td>
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<td>Novia Puspitasari</td>
<td>Faculty of Law, University of Jember, Jember</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>One area of human development that needs increased focus is child protection laws. In Indonesia, the implementation of child protection laws is not going well. Moreover, children continue to be targets of human rights violations. Child protection is defined as the effort to guarantee and ensure rights in order to live, grow, develop, and participate fully in realizing each child's future. Children deserve protection from violence and discrimination. The concept of children's protection is broad in scope; the topic covers care, education, health insurance, and protection from all forms of sexual crimes. The dynamic development of the problems that befall children encourages the need for innovation in its safeguarding. In terms of child protection, the government of Indonesia raised a new idea for organizing regional child protection: Child Friendly Districts / Cities (KLA). The concept of child friendly cities was initiated by UNICEF and the purpose was initially aimed to aspire to children's rights through the goals, programs, policies, and structures of local governance. An important requirement in the implementation of KLA is the existence of regional regulations on child protection. However, in this case, not all regions in Indonesia have regulations that govern the implementation of the KLA. In response to these problematic issues, this paper uses one of the regions in Indonesia that successfully implemented the concept of the KLA as a benchmark for the other regions. Additionally, this paper investigates the strategic policies that could be used for the implementation of the KLA concept in some areas that still has not met all the criteria determined for KLAs by UNICEF. These two questions were addressed using a doctrinal approach.</td>
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<td>Keywords: Human Rights, Child Protection, Law, Policy, Kota Layak Anak</td>
<td>Keywords: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Gender Bias, Teacher, Recognition, Teachers' Sense of Efficacy, Attachment Style</td>
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An Analysis of ESL Learners’ Attitude towards English Grammar: A Case of the Universities in Pakistan

Nadir Ali Mugheri
Officer at Administration, Research Scholar, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan

Abstract
Integrating discourse ability or communicative competence has remained a key focus of the English language teaching in the Universities in Pakistan since many years which greatly underscores the need on language speaking abilities than grammatical skills of English. In such a standpoint, this study aims at investigating and exploring Pakistani English as second language (ESL) learners’ attitude towards English grammar. As many as 300 male and 100 female students of BS programs studying in 10 various leading universities of the country were selected for the purpose to probe the ESL learners’ attitude towards English grammar. The students selected in this regard were studying Functional English-I and Functional English-II courses in BS programs of different disciplines in the said of higher learning institutions. They were selected as a sample for the research. And a questionnaire containing 15 items was developed and used to get their responses in order to conduct research on their attitude towards English grammar. The analysis of the data discovered that both male & female students in majority were fully interested to learn grammar rules as they termed it as significant and inevitable for effective communication in English language. The ESL learners viewed learning of grammar as a fundamental tool to develop language skills and get command on English. In addition, the ESL learners were found more interested to learn grammar logically than by the inductive approaches. The results of the study showed that the undergraduate students of Pakistani Universities possess an assenting attitude towards English grammar.

Keywords: English grammar, Attitude, Communicative competence, ESL learners, grammatical skills

Electoral Reform and Democratic Consolidation in Nigeria

Ugochukwu Emmanuel Osuagwu
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Abstract
Globally, elections have become the most acceptable means of political transition in any given political system. Ordinarily, in most democratic societies, elections are usually conducted by an institution set up by law and a representative government is often referred to as democracy where the authority of government is derived solely from the consent of the governed. The principal mechanism for translating that consent into governmental authority is the holding of free, fair and credible elections. Since the transition from military dictatorship to the current civil dispensation, Nigeria’s quest for effective democratic governance has been confronted by many challenges. The integrity of the electoral system is a major issue facing Nigeria’s new democracy. It is known from past history that turbulent elections have been a source of political crisis in Nigeria. Controversies surrounding elections have seriously undermined the legitimacy and stability of democracy in the country. There could be the most serious consequences for democratic development if political leaders are unable to reach consensus on rules of political conduct, and if the Nigerian public therefore becomes alienated from the electoral process as is presently the case. Nigerians have thus universally suffered from political crises or an interruption of democratic rule. Historically, it is usually difficult to hold elections that are completely free and fair. In 2004, the elections that gave victory to former President George W Bush of the United States were alleged to have been marred by irregularities in the State of Florida. Studies on elections have revealed that...
transiting from one regime to another is often the problem in most African states. For instance, even in much touted Kenya, with all the hopes and expectations, as well as perception as the beckon of acclaimed smooth democratic transition in Africa, the last general election of December 2007 was marred by the illegal vote allocation to the ruling political party. The breakdown of order that ensued lasted more than a month until the international community intervened to avert a civil conflict. But that was after about a thousand persons have been reportedly killed and hundreds of thousands more rendered displaced.

Despite the identified challenges facing the electoral system, it must be acknowledged that there are still opportunities available to Nigeria to institutionalize a viable and efficient electoral system. However, Nigerians should not expect the beneficiaries of the status quo to reform the system to their own detriment. The challenge before progressive political parties and other democratic forces is to organize and mobilize Nigerians to compel the Federal Government to adopt the basic recommendations of the Uwais Panel. In particular, political leaders from all political parties should affirm their commitment to basic principles for a free, fair, and violence-free election in the future. Contestants and major participants in elections must be made to abide by common standards of conduct.

The Influence of Leadership Support on Lecturers’ Workload And Stress in an Employment Freeze Era

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Justice Kwabena Kodom-Wiredu
Department of Organisation and Human Resource Management, University of Ghana Business School, Ghana-Africa

Purpose: The study assesses whether leadership support influences the relationship between lecturers’ workload and work stress.

Methodology: The study randomly sampled 155 lecturers from the Accra Technical University in Ghana. Leadership support was measured using (leadership practice inventory), workload was measured using (role overload and underload scales), and stress was measured using (perceived stress scale). Data was analyzed by way of correlation and hierarchical regression to establish the influence of leadership support on the relationship between workload and work stress.

Findings: The findings revealed that work overload and work underload have significant positive effect on work stress. Again, leadership support has a significant positive effect on work stress. Further, leadership support moderates the relationship between workload and work stress.

Originality: This study reveals the need for leaders in higher educational levels to provide timely and contextual assistance to lecturers to efficiently manage their workload in order to reduce work stress, especially in national crisis such as a ban on new recruitments.

Limitations: The study is quantitative, and was conducted in a public educational setting.

Keywords: Workload, Stress, Leadership Support, Lecturers, Technical University

Introduction to Business Language Anas Malmous, Morocco

Anas Malmous
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Abstract

This article suggests a sub-discipline within the framework of Applied Linguistics – Language for specific purposes (LSP) (the Language of Business), a complex, interdisciplinary field for researching the use of Language in Business, in Business context and in verbal communication in Business field.

This article talks about the most important definitions. And deals with the characteristics of the Business Language as well as the context of its appearance and displays a collection of vocabulary that enters the business world.

The article begins with the presentation of the most important definitions which are: Definition of applied linguistics, which is the general framework of research and The definition of the language
that is the focus of this research is also the sectoral / Special language and finally the definition of the Business Language which is the subject of the research by excellence. In Brief, This research investigates the field of Language for Specific Purposes (LSP) in Applied Linguistics and exactly in Business Language. Keywords: Applied Linguistics, Business, Business Language, Language for Specific Purposes (LSP)

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<th>Iyad Ghidan ERCICBELLP1906075</th>
<th>Personality Characteristics of Underachieving Gifted Students</th>
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<td>Iyad Ghidan Psychology-Education, United Nation for Relief and Work Agency, Palestine, Jabalia</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Abstract</strong></td>
<td>Problem. The question addressed by this study is what, if any, set of personality characteristics distinguishes intellectually gifted high-school underachievers from gifted high achievers and underachieving students of average intellectual ability. Method. A sample of 78 gifted underachievers, 76 gifted high achievers, and 69 average underachievers was selected from a pool of 1,327 high school students on the bases of intelligence test scores and school achievement data. The subjects were administered a comprehensive battery of personality inventories, including Costa and McCrae's NEO PI-R, designed to measure the Big Five personality factors, Holland and Baird's Preconscious Activity Scale, which may be regarded as a measure of originality, and the Tellegen Absorption Scale, measuring openness to absorbing and self-altering experiences. Results &amp; discussion. A canonical discriminant analysis comparing the three groups yielded two significant functions. The first function efficiently discriminates between achieving and underachieving students regardless of their ability level (canonical correlation = .412, Wilks' $\Lambda$ = .743, $p$ = .000) and most saliently correlates with Conscientiousness (.873), whereas the second function differentiates gifted from average underachievers (canonical correlation = .325, Wilks' $\Lambda$ = .895, $p$ = .000) and most saliently correlates with Openness to Experience (.711), Originality/Preconscious Activity (.481), and Agreeableness (-.429). An additional analysis comparing only gifted underachievers to gifted high achievers also yielded a significant discriminant function (canonical correlation = .459, Wilks' $\Lambda$ = .789, $p$ = .000) whose structure matrix confirms that the former group is marked by higher levels of Openness to Experiences (including those described as absorbing/selfaltering) and Originality, yet lower levels of Conscientiousness and Agreeableness. From these results it is argued that underachieving gifted students may indeed be distinguished from both gifted achievers and average underachievers, and by much the same set of personality characteristics found to be typical of creative persons; just like the latter, gifted underachievers can be described as unconventional, nonconforming and somewhat disorganized individuals, who seem to be driven by a need for novelty and challenge, for self-understanding and self-expression, rather than sheer achievement motivation. The results clearly indicate that underachievement in gifted students is a complex phenomenon, related not only to a lack of organizational skills and deficits in self-regulation, but also, and simultaneously so, to more desirable personality traits conducive of creativity. Keywords: Creative, Motivation, Personality, Underachieving, Originality</td>
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<th>Language Variation in Social Media among Algerian Students</th>
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<td>Messaouda Annab Faculty of Linguistics, University of Northampton, Northampton, United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Abstract</strong></td>
<td>The rapid development of technology has led to an important context in which different languages and structures are used in the same conversations. This research investigates the practice of language borrowing within social media platform, namely, Facebook among Algerian Vernacular Arabic students. In other words, this study will explore how Algerian students have incorporated lexical English borrowing in their online conversations. This paper will examine the relationships between language, culture and identity among a multilingual group. The main objective is to determine the cultural and linguistic functions that borrowing fulfills in social media. It will, therefore, explain the possible factors underlying English borrowing. The nature of the study entails the use of an online research method that included 10 online Facebook conversations in the</td>
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form of private messages collected from Bachelor and Masters Algerian students recruited from the English department at the University of Oum El-Bouargi. The analysis of data revealed that social media platform provided the users with opportunities to shift from one language to another. This practice was witnessed in students online written forms. English borrowing was presented to be the most relevant language performance in accordance with Arabic which is the heritage language for the chosen sample. It was assumed that participants tend to show their linguistic background in mastering more than one language. In summary, this research contributed to the evolution of language borrowing in social media and its impact on the linguistic development of students.

**Keywords:** Borrowing, Language Performance, Linguistic Background, Social Media

### Leadership, Innovation and Organizational Productivity in the Provincial Government of Batangas: Basis for a Program Enhancement

**Romel Brual – Basilan**  
Shinas College of Technology, Ministry of Oman, Oman

**Ma. Leticia Jose Cabana-Basilan**  
Bauan Technical High School, Department of Education, Philippines

**Abstract**

It is a fact that leaders greatly contribute in changing the future of an organization. In this modern time, the qualifications of being a leader elevate into different and wider perspective as the demand of productivity yields engrossment in innovation. Most especially in the field of public service and mass satisfaction. This research realized the need of studying how different organizations in the Province of Batangas Government deal with leadership and innovation to be productive in every day public service. Specifically, this paper allowed public servants with the top management analyze their own job performances in terms of coping up with the advancement of the technological service yet still considering humane and excellent performance. This descriptive correlation study withheld a number of indicative factors in level of leadership in terms of accountability, lawfulness, ethics, political loyalty and network governance as it accessed public service innovation in terms of inputs, process and outcomes which affect the level of innovation in relation to leadership and productivity and vice versa. This gives impact to innovative leadership as motivating effect to create appropriate organizational environments to suit the different innovation processes. Also, this study shows significance to the future and present employees of any other government which could uplift their productivity in the adoption and openness regarding innovation which is not limited to technology but extended to the way of leading, motivating and helping one another in the organization. This study offers a propose a program to enhance organizational excellence in the Provincial Government of Batangas which can be adopted by any other organization.

### School Based Management of Bauan Technical High School: Basis for SBM Benchmark Program

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**Teofilo R. Garibay**  
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**Marcela A. Agdan**  
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**Abstract**

2019 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLIP), May 02-03, Rome

University of Washington – Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy
The descriptive-analytic research explored on Bauan Technical High School School Based Management as it stood out for several years among other school based management schemes in the whole Division of Batangas Province and even in Region IV A CALABARZON. All these because of its efficiency in administration and transparency and accountability in all its undertakings. The school showed intricate skills and superior knowledge in entering the multi-dimensional responsibilities of leading a school which established good communication to the teachers, staff members, students, parents and the whole community as well. With this study, the researchers determined the Administration’s engagement in terms of shared vision of high student achievement, instructional leadership, high quality staff performance, personal leadership, and systems and operations as perceived by Bauan Technical High School faculty members. This study is crucial as it provided an assessment of administration's leadership in managing and operating the school with the analysis of SBM performance indicators. To reiterate, the study identified the effectiveness of administration’s leadership performance based on teacher’s evaluation. Noticeably, from among the five (5) SBM performance indicators, shared vision for high student achievement stood out to be uppermost administration’s effectiveness on School-Based Management. Gaining these significant findings, the researchers proposed a school based management scheme as benchmark in shared vision for high student achievement, instructional leadership, high quality and effective staff, personal leadership, and systems and operations. Furthermore, this proposed School Based Management benchmark program that would assist other schools to have their SBM as effective as the said institution.

Keywords: School based Management, Benchmark Program, Leadership, Performance Indicators

Effectiveness of Logo Therapy a Creative and Practical Approach to Enhance the General Health of Elderly Women Attending the Welfare Organization State to Rangin Kaman Sepid Institute in Esfahan

Mina Okhovat
Institute of Elderly People, In Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran

Abstract
Methods: The sample consisted of 12 members of the community are concerned that they are women and were selected by convenience sampling. To assess the general health of the general health scale Kohlberg (GHQ28 questions) were used before and after the pre-test and post-test group counseling sessions were completed. To describe the variables and hypothesis testing, statistical methods and student t method was used.

Keywords: Therapeutic Group, General Health, Elderly Women

Main Drivers of Consumers’ Intentions to Purchase Airlines’ Tickets Online

Andrei Maxim
ERCICBELLP1906091

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Associate Professor Laura Diaconu (Maxim), PhD.
Department of Economics and International Business, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, “Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi, Carol I Avenue, no. 22, 700505 Iasi, Romania

Abstract
The increasing popularity of online shopping made the companies enhance their competitive advantages by focusing the resources on the virtual business environment. Especially in the airlines industry, the online shopping had a significant impact, by reducing costs and providing a new channel for communication and support. Grounded in the Theory of Reasoned Action, the Theory of Planned Behaviour, the Integrated Behavioural Model, the Innovation Diffusions Theory and the Extended Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology Model, the research objective of this paper is to explore the factors that influence the intentions to purchase online the airlines’ tickets. The data was collected via an online questionnaire and the final sample included 397 people from Romania. Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modelling was used to analyse the data. Our results indicate that the main factors that influence the online
### Laura Diaconu (Maxim)

**ERCICBELLP1906092**

The Bi-Directional Relationship between FDI and Economic Growth. Empirical Evidence from the Asian States

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*Associate Professor Andrei Maxim, PhD.*
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**Abstract**

Even though there is an ongoing debate about the impact of the foreign direct investment (FDI) on the host country, the largest part of the analysts agrees that these flows are an important source not only of money, but also of know-how, human capital and technological diffusion. If the consequences of the FDI on the economic growth are widely approached in the literature, the researches about the role of the economic performances of a country in attracting multinational companies are limited. Therefore, the main objective of the present paper is to emphasize the bi-directional relationship between FDI and economic growth, by analysing fourteen Asian states during the period 1975-2015. The two research hypotheses are: H1. FDI positively influences the economic growth of the analysed states, and H2. Host countries’ growth is a determinant of FDI inflows. To reach the established objective, we used a simultaneous system of equations approach, based on the three-stage least squares (3SLS) method. The findings of our study confirm the two research hypotheses, underlying that FDI is positively correlated with economic growth and vice versa. Based on the obtained results, we can conclude that the economic growth, measured through the real growth of GDP per capita, together with the number and the quality of the labor force, the degree of openness to trade and the economic freedom positively influence the foreign investors’ decisions. Moreover, due to the dynamic relationships between FDI and economic growth, we argue that the level of human capital and the friendly trade and investment environment stimulate the economic growth through FDI inflows. Considering this virtuous circle between FDI and economic growth, the results of the present study may have relevant implications for the policymakers.

**Keywords:** Foreign Direct Investments, Economic Growth, Asian States

### Islam M. I. Othman

**ERCICBELLP1906093**

Business Incubation and Start-Ups. A Perfect Couple?

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**Abstract**

Most of the studies on incubator research focuses on the incubator facilities, mainly the infrastructures or business-incubator profiles and overlooks the fundamental importance of the incubation process. Business incubation is associated with entrepreneurship. Business incubators positively affect entrepreneurial capital and growth through the creation of knowledge spillover, increase in the number of enterprises and also increased competition. Some regional studies suggest divergences...
in the economic performance between cities based on the differences in entrepreneurship and reinforce the role entrepreneurship has on the creation of social cohesion by empowering people who are at risk of social exclusion and by solving social problems that are not covered by the public sector. Business Incubation plays an important role in entrepreneurial ecosystems, providing relevant services to support the creation and growth of start-ups. They provide controlled conditions that favor the development of new companies and also lend credibility to start-up or emerging ventures. This research discusses the role of the business incubation on the startup creation and sustainability in long term, and highlights some best practices and successful cases in the world to promote entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Entrepreneurs, Business Incubation, Start-up

### Shakhnoza Eshonkulova

**ERCICBELLP1917094**

The US Factor in Japan-Soviet Relations in East Asia: 1969-1976

**Shakhnoza Eshonkulova**

Graduate School of Law, Political Science Japanese Diplomatic History, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan

**Abstract**

This study analyzes Japan-Soviet relations in the 1970s in broader context of Japan-US relations interactions and attempts to explore why two countries were unable to normalize relations and what was the US position with respect to their rapprochement and breakdown. In this regard, this study examines the influence of the United States on design making policy in the formation of Japan-Soviet bilateral relations. The present study also explores how states react to changes brought by the structural political transformation and how this affects their diplomacy. The present study aims to examine the correlation of intensity and intimacy among US-USSR, US-Japan and Japan-USSR relations by adopting an empirical approach mostly based on documents that were recently declassified. This study argues that despite the turmoil events during the detente period and attempts to implement an independent foreign policy, Japan’s good-neighborly policy toward the USSR was conducted in proper balance with her close ties with the US. This approach to its foreign policy was grounded on a realistic assessment of the available options, which were only few during the Cold War. Along this line, its policy toward the Soviet Union was ultimately determined by its own national interests which guided their rapprochement course. However, as far as the Soviet policy toward Japan is concerned, this meant that the USSR made its foreign policy decisions in the context of a global confrontation with the West headed by the US and not on the basis of purely bilateral considerations, It would be necessary to conduct further studies that address different periods and find common denominators in regard to the US role in the formation of Japan-Soviet or Japan-Russia bilateral relations in order to reach a more general conclusion about the influence of the United States on design making policy of two countries' policies.

Keywords: Bilateral Relations, International System, Territorial Dispute, Foreign Policy, Diplomacy

### Ankit Pal

**ERCICBELLP1906096**

Tagging the Human DNA with Price: The Synthetic DNA and the Myriad Genome Case

**Ankit Pal**

Institute of Law, Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India

**Abstract**

The component of originality or curiosity lies at the base of all which the homo Sapien represents. Continually attempting to accomplish new statures of magnificence, man has prevailing with regards to relating himself as the best among every single living being. In bygone days, the idea of patent is practically incomprehensible in India. The rishis who pondered to accomplish the information of the most astounding conceivable request did now and again make new things or old or existing things through new techniques. Be that as it may, this was done, as is assembled from old writings, to meet the exigencies. There was neither a claim from the inventor to get a monopoly right against the society at large nor did the king grant one. The underlying fact is that the seers
who invented new things or processes were devoted to the cause of humanity and had no innovative idea to exploit this invention commercially. This is why we never knew of Shushrut (the father of Indian Surgery) and Charak (the father of Indian Medicine) having been granted by the king a monopoly right of use over their Inventions. Early English patent laws was planned as a way to engage the state, regardless of whether for income generation and to limit financial movement or political articulation. The rate of things getting protected step by step is expanding, regardless of whether it is a negligible revelation or any creation, and therefore, there is an interest to investigate new licenses for the prudent gains. To build up for the conservative purposes and things increasingly protecting organizations are taking part to get new developments request, regarding licenses, the legislature makes a legitimate hindrance to section through the concede of a selective directly to these scholarly works. Shoppers pay a more expensive rate for the item than would somehow or another be the situation if contenders were legitimately allowed. With no legitimate assurances the makers would be not able get any noteworthy financial advantages. In the event that the case is with respect to undersupply of these inventive imaginative thoughts and the subsequent works would result, exacerbating society off. The research work delineates about the lawful complexities of the licenses in regards to the micro-organisms or the genome patents whether they are available to efficient additions or not as dependent on prior and current case laws and calling attention to patent standard according to the modern view with respect to genome licenses. This gives for the legitimate difficulties confronting patent principle and gives a practical and manageable arrangement as respects to how these might be accommodated and defeat for the Global Common Good.

Maali Alburai
ERCICBELLP1906111


Maali Alburai
Research Associate, Kuwait Institute, KISR/Techno-Economic Division, 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.

Keywords: ARDL, GDP, Financial Deepening, Liberalization, Trade, VECM

Goldame Yapit
ERCICBELLP1906127

The Interplay between Arts and Waste Management: A Phenomenological Study

Goldame Yapit
Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo San Juan La Union, Philippines

Alonzo Andrei Go Rimando
Vincent Miguel Dathahan Marron
Jio Carlo Opena Tavares
Shanaia Margareth Sia Argueza

2019 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELL), May 02-03, Rome
University of Washington – Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy
Christian Ian De Guzman Aban

Abstract
Many economically developing countries produced more waste for as a country develops, the level of consumption also increases which causes the diminution of proper waste control because of the continuous production of wastes. Waste management liabilities stated that waste management practices, knowledge and awareness differs by sex, class, and age of the students. In general, the cooperation of communities and government is really important to minimize the effects of poor waste management of our community which encouraged the government implementing rules which creates creating necessary institutional mechanisms and incentives, declaring certain acts prohibited and providing penalties and appropriating funds. Our main research problem is; What are the challenges in the implementation of proper waste management. This research is a phenomenological research. Our participants are the artists of the Ililikha Artist village. Baguio experienced waste management problems because some people did not cooperate with the laws because of use of technology and their level of participation. People can contribute in creating a sustainable environment by creating advocacies that can help minimize waste or by understanding the concept of upcycling. The artists of the said village recycled waste to create something more beautiful that could lessen wastes. Our research could serve as a basis for the future researches so that they would not have much trouble in understanding waste management. It could also give the future researchers a head start on what to do and serve as a convenient guide. It could give them a clearer comprehension of Waste Management.

Keywords: Waste; Education; Liability; Upcycling; Utilization

Lieven De Moor
ERCICBELLP1906054

Determinants of Bank Loan Spread in Project Finance

Wouter Thirie
Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences and Solvay Business School,
Pleinlaan 2 B-1050 Brussels, Belgium

Lieven De Moor
Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences and Solvay Business School,
Pleinlaan 2 B-1050 Brussels, Belgium

Abstract
Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to develop a better understanding of the pricing decisions of banks for project finance (PF) loans and the main drivers affecting the cost of debt in infrastructure deals. As infrastructure projects are typically highly leveraged, the cost of bank lending is an important driver of the overall funding costs for the project.

Data/methods – First, the paper provides a general review of the drivers of the cost of funds in PF. Second, the paper develops a regression analysis of the loan’s spread on four categories: project, loan, bank characteristics and the economic environment. By using a new dataset of InfraDeals containing data on bank spreads of more than 700 infrastructure projects worldwide from 2006 to 2016.

Findings – Our results show that the cost of debt is predominantly affected by the market and the business cycle, rather than the structuring of the project. This implicates that the timing when the deal is closed weighs more heavily than the specificities of the project itself.

Practical implications – The results have important policy implications. As PF deals are often paid for by taxpayers, this paper could help policymakers to use public funds for infrastructure in the most efficient way.

Originality/value – One weakness of existing studies in PF loan pricing is that they undervalue the role of the economic environment in the cost of debt. Few studies in the literature include macroeconomic control variables in their model and the others do not seem to find significant results. This paper reveals new insights on the pricing decisions of banks for PF loans.

Christina Stigler
ERCICBELLP1906059

Gender Marketing and Stereotypes in Commercials (Case Studies: Nivea and Persil)

Christina Stigler
Department of Business Studies, Faculty of Business Economics, Ostbayerische Technische Hochschule Amberg-Weiden, Weiden In Der Oberpfalz, Germany

2019 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 02-03, Rome
University of Washington – Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy
**Abstract**
The purpose of this paper is to examine to what extent gender and stereotypes in marketing are part in commercials using examples of Nivea and Persil (two brands). This paper aims to identify the status quo on the basis of the last 5 years as well as the situation in the 1950s and the development by comparing the two time periods. The project team analysed the credibility of Persil products in terms of the illustration of men and women and the reversal of traditional role behaviour. In addition, it was also questioned if gendered products from Nivea are more or less attractive for the specific target group. To answer these questions, a paper survey with 59 participants and a content analysis (grounded theory) have been conducted. It was examined that gender marketing on the case of Nivea was widely introduced and the classical role behaviour does still exist in Persil adverts, but there is a trend visible to a more modern way by presenting the equal responsibility for men and women performing household work - doing the laundry.

| Charlotte Schlodder  
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<td>Women in Leadership</td>
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| Charlotte Schlodder  
| Faculty of Business Administration, Technical University of Applied Sciences Amberg-Weiden, Weiden (Bavaria), Germany |
| Marcella Wallis  
| Business Administration, OTH Technical University of Applied Sciences, Weiden, Germany |

**Abstract**
The purpose of this paper is to find out why there are only few women in leading positions. The content of our paper examines the comparison of women and men in leading positions. This is to understand their leadership / management style and personality differences, e.g. women for example are more relational, where the men behave rather more status-oriented. Furthermore, the types of communication used, in particular are analyzed verbal and non-verbal. Central and crucial factors of the work explores the obstacles that women encounter on their way to leadership positions, i.e. common ones like "glass ceiling" and "sticky floor." Besides that, reasons are examined which speaks for a female executive in order to strengthen the position of women on their way to top management.
The research design entails mixed methodology in the form of an online survey and an expert interview. For the outcome of the empirical paper was created an online questionnaire (n=31) of leaders in different branches of industry, regionally limited to the area of inquiry Baden-Württemberg. In addition, an expert interview serves to provide qualitative insights.

**Keywords:** Women, Leadership, Top Management, Communication

| Gabriele M Murry  
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<td>MINT-Mentoring in Bavaria</td>
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</table>
| Gabriele M Murry  
| Faculty of Business Economics, Technical University of Amberg-Weiden, Weiden, Germany |

**Abstract**
This research project develops an understanding of the MINT (STEM) mentoring programs geared to – and currently offered to – female students at Bavarian Universities of Applied Sciences.

Using survey responses from mentors, mentees, and program managers, a functional model of mentoring was tested, exploring the understanding and support – or lacking support - of these MINT mentoring programs in their organizational and societal context were explored. Furthermore, the matching process, the perceived factors that might contribute to success of mentoring, and the development and growth of individuals in the mentor-mentee relationship and the organization overall, were assessed. Lastly, the perceived need for female mentors in these mentoring programs were examined. Development and growth of the mentors and the organization’s programs are perceived, but the same does not hold true for the mentees. Recommendations to enhance the program and to augment mentee growth and development are explored.

**Keywords:** Mentoring, STEM/MINT, Mentor, Mentee, Individual Development, Organizational
### Development, Formal Mentoring Program

Comparing the Effectiveness of Two Methods for Reducing Test-Anxiety and Improving Academic Performance

Abdul-Kareem M. Jaradat  
Department Of Counseling & Educational Psychology, Yarmouk University, Jordan

**Abstract**  
This Study Examined The Effectiveness Of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) And Study Skills Training (SST) In Reducing Test-Anxiety And Improving Academic Performance. Eighty One High Test-Anxious Male Students In The Tenth Grade Were Randomly Assigned To Three Groups: CBT, SST And Waiting-List Control (WLC). CBT Aimed To Help Participants Become Aware Of The Anxiety-Producing Self-Statements They Emitted Both Before And During Exams, And To Train Them To Develop Positive Self-Statements That Would Facilitate Task Attending; Whereas SST Aimed To Teach Participants The Skills Necessary For Effective Learning, Namely SQ3R Method Of Studying, Techniques Of Time Management, Note-Taking Methods, Test Preparation Techniques And Test-Taking Techniques. All Participants Receiving Treatment Met For A Total Of Six 50-Minute Treatment Sessions Spanning Over Six Weeks. The Data Was Analyzed Using One-Way ANOVA And One Way MANOVA. The Results Indicated That Both Treatment Groups Made Significant Improvements From Pretest To Posttest In Test-Anxiety When Compared To The WLC Group. However, Only The CBT Group Was Superior To The WLC Group In Improving Academic Performance. Overall, The Results Were Interpreted As Giving Support To The Interference Model Of The Debilitating Effect Of Anxiety On Performance.  
Keywords: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Study Skills Training, Test-Anxiety, Academic Achievement

### Social-Economic Inequalities and Concepts of Distributive Justice Amartya Kumar Sen and John Rawls

Rafal Tuziak  
PhD Candidate at the Collegium of World Economy, Warsaw School of Economics, Poland

**Abstract**  
Analysis and discussions of philosophical-political and socio-economic discourse on justice are characterized by great diversity. The multiplicity of approaches and perspectives stems not only from the fact of the complexity of the concept itself, but also from the reason that the question of justice is a central issue for differing from each other various currents of thought in the field of moral theory, the theory of state and law and economics. In a world where there is a limited amount of goods the definition of conditions of their fair division is of paramount importance. This fact is one of the elements justifying the importance of undertaking the issues of distributive justice. In the broader dimension of the cognitive analysis of the problem of justice, it is an interesting area of research and reflection also because it is the central concept from the realm of values creating a basis for social order.  
Answers to the question about the essence of justice are embedded and derived from values. The values in turn are part of culture, which is formed and on which both depend. The direction and dynamics of the evolution of the individual components of culture are conditioned by the historical changes in the culture and dynamics of change in the world of human values, concepts, ideas and norms. Way of understanding the meaning and significance of the concept of justice is variable depending on what is the dominated understanding of the law, morality and religion in a given culture. This paper focuses on theories of distributive justice of John Rawls’ and Amartya Kumar Sen’s, as attempts to develop a theoretical basis for the optimal mechanism of distribution of wealth in society. In the context of increasing global socio-economic inequalities in the world today it is an important issue both in theoretical and practical dimension. The paper presents the essential elements of theoretical concepts of J. Rawls and AK Sena in terms of analytical and comparative attempt to answer the question of which concept creates more chances for a fair distribution of wealth and reducing the scale of socio-economic inequalities.  
Keywords: Distributive Justice, Primary Goods, Capabilities, Inequalities
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<th>Shakhnoza Eshonkulova</th>
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**Abstract**

This study analyzes Japan-Soviet relations in the 1970s in broader context of Japan-US relations interactions and attempts to explore why two countries were unable to normalize relations and what was the US position with respect to their rapprochement and breakdown. In this regard, this study examines the influence of the United States on design making policy in the formation of Japan-Soviet bilateral relations. The present study also explores how states react to changes brought by the structural political transformation and how this affects their diplomacy. The present study aims to examine the correlation of intensity and intimacy among US-USSR, US-Japan and Japan-USSR relations by adopting an empirical approach mostly based on documents that were recently declassified.

This study argues that despite the turmoil events during the detente period and attempts to implement an independent foreign policy, Japan’s good-neighborly policy toward the USSR was conducted in proper balance with her close ties with the US. This approach to its foreign policy was grounded on a realistic assessment of the available options, which were only few during the Cold War. Along this line, its policy toward the Soviet Union was ultimately determined by its own national interests which guided their rapprochement course. However, as far as the Soviet policy toward Japan is concerned, this meant that the USSR made its foreign policy decisions in the context of a global confrontation with the West headed by the US and not on the basis of purely bilateral considerations.

It would be necessary to conduct further studies that address different periods and find common denominators in regard to the US role in the formation of Japan-Soviet or Japan-Russia bilateral relations in order to reach a more general conclusion about the influence of the United States on design making policy of two countries' policies.

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<th>Cloie September Lang-ay</th>
<th>Weaving the Culture of Digital Tourism in the Summer Capital of the Philippines</th>
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<td>Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, Philippines</td>
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**Abstract**

As the time passes and culture is passed on to different generations, the elements of tourism diverse. With the prevalence of technology in our country, its citizens will have a better grasp of what tourism actually is. This paper tackled and delved deeper on how beneficially technology can affect and be the bridge to connect the gap between tourism and culture. In the modern era, technology is ever-evolving, and it can be a great enhancement or tool for boosting tourism especially through digital tourism. Whilst its social costs, both globalization and modernization cannot be ignored; digital tourism can transform the imagery and identity of a locality. The scholars used the method of semi-structured interviewing and analyzed their accumulated data through thematization for this phenomenological study. The researchers have identified the elements of Digital Tourism mainly focused on programs, technology and media. Meanwhile, the researchers also determined the implications of Digital Tourism to the locals, the tourists and the government. The following influences of Digital Tourism are also scrutinized by the researchers on culture and the development of the city. As a conclusion, the scholars have found out that Digital Tourism is firmly applicable to the City of Baguio and is adhered by tourists, locals and the government.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Technology, Culture, Identity, Globalization

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<tr>
<th>Polish Roots Tourism in Western Ukraine</th>
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<tr>
<td>Natalia Tomeczewska- Popowycz</td>
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**Abstract**

2019 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 02-03, Rome

University of Washington – Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy
Roots tourism is a type of cultural tourism refers to visits family and friends (VFR), returns to the roots (in an individual and collective / national perspective), visiting places related to the ancestors and genealogy searches.

Colonial expansion, migrations that have been growing since the 19th century, changes in political territorial boundaries, especially after World War II and the accompanying deportations of the population, among others in Central and Eastern Europe formed the basis for the development of this form of tourism. Roots tourism is an important stream of global tourism, estimated at many millions of participants (both internationally and nationally).

After the Second World War, the borders of Poland moved to the west, receiving part of the German territory. It was decided to create homogenous by nationality countries in eastern Europe, but it was not possible to set boundaries so there would be uniform nationalities, that is why national minorities were resettled. It was estimated that over 2 million Poles had resettled from this territory. Currently, it is estimated that about 4.5 million people in Poland derive their genealogy from the present-day Western Ukraine.

The results of the research, which were conducted among Polish tourists in L'viv in 2017, showed differences in tourist behavior in people before and after the age of 45. Tourists over 69 years of age come to Ukraine primarily because of their origin, to visit places important for local communities that inhabited these areas, are mainly focused on the Polish heritage, often spend the night in rooms Catholic parish and in friends / family apartment. Tourists under 45 are open to getting to know more about Ukraine and its current situation, they are attracted by low prices for tourist services, they use hostels, they have bigger problems with the Cyrillic alphabet.

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**Anas Malmous**

**ERCICBELLP1906158**

**Introduction to the Business Language**

Anas Malmous

Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco

**Abstract**

This article revolves around a sub-discipline within the framework of Applied Linguistics – Language for specific purposes (LSP) (the Language of Business), a complex, interdisciplinary field for researching the use of Language in Business, in Business context and in verbal communication in Business field.

This article tackles also definitions of some key concepts, and showcases the characteristics of the Business Language.

The article begins with the presentation of the most important definitions which are: Definition of applied linguistics, which is the general framework of research the definition of the language that is the focus of this research also the sectorial / special language and finally the definition of the Business Language which is the subject of the research by excellence.

In Brief, This research investigates the field of Language for Specific Purposes (LSP) in Applied Linguistics as a whole and in Business Language in specific.

Keywords: Applied Linguistics, Business, Business Language, Language for Specific Purposes (LSP)

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**LISTENERS**

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Jonida Muka

Faculty of Economics, University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania

2019 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 02-03, Rome

University of Washington – Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy
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<th>ERCICBELLP1906083</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finance Department, Gaza Field Office, Unrwa, Gaza, Palestine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Company/Institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victor Bisong</td>
<td>Transnet Asset Management Ltd, ATG House, 2A Issac John Street, GRA, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martins Ejike</td>
<td>Business Development Executives, Orleanshorn Travel Agency, Nigeria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olatunde Balogun</td>
<td>Economics, Lagos State University, Lagos, Nigeria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rasaq Omisanya</td>
<td>Retail Operation, Access Bank Plc, Oshogbo, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariama Jaiteh</td>
<td>Marketing Research Department, Globaltouch Enterprise, Gambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iniabasi Ofonime Etuk</td>
<td>Department of Psychology, Baze University Abuja, Abuja, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olatunde Omotayo Abiodun</td>
<td>Registry, Moshood Abiola Polytechic, Abeokuta, Nigeria</td>
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<td>Afolake Adeola Ayedun</td>
<td>Department of Accountancy, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta, Nigeria</td>
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<td>Olabode Thomas Ayoola</td>
<td>Department of General Studies, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta, Nigeria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abiodun Olusola Sobogun</td>
<td>Banking, Polaris Bank PLC, Abeokuta, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson Oladapo Ariyibi</td>
<td>Graphic Artist, Marble &amp; Sculptural Artist, Ariyibi Marble Works Enterprises, Lagos, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erhimu Okagbare</td>
<td>Department of Social Sciences, Lagos State University, Lagos, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suhad Qasim</td>
<td>Business Administration, Social Sciences, Eastern Mediterranean University, Nicosia, Northern Cyprus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman Aziz Mbezi</td>
<td>Human Resource, Tanzania Education Authority, Dar Es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolaji Mustapha Oladapo</td>
<td>Business, April 24. Enterprises, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afolabi Abayomi Okunola</td>
<td>Communication, Star Communication &amp; Electronic, Abeokuta, Ogun State</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samson Akanji Adeleke</td>
<td>Communication, Star Communication &amp; Electronic, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saheed Aderediji Ogundimu</td>
<td>Automobile &amp; Electrical, Fesojaye Nigeria Enterprises, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakiru Bamidele Adedokun</td>
<td>Admin, Mashaallah Business Enterprise, Ikorodu Lagos, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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| ERCICBELLP1906121 | Zainab Sesay  
Mampartnership Foundation, Children's Coordinator, Banjul |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| ERCICBELLP1906122 | Mr Edward M Sesay  
Founder and Proprietor, The Wordsley Schools, Banjul |
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| ERCICBELLP1906123 | Dawud Uchch  
Naqqal, Gaza, Gaza |
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| ERCICBELLP1906124 | Adewunmi Daniel Oryomi  
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| ERCICBELLP1906125 | Olumuyiwa Akinlolu Sogbanmu  
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| ERCICBELLP1906129 | Sherifat Abidemi Adebayo  
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| ERCICBELLP1906130 | Happiness Ijeoma Ajali  
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| ERCICBELLP1906131 | Jelili Alani Adegbite  
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| ERCICBELLP1906132 | Divina Mane  
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| ERCICBELLP1906133 | Rahimu Robert Francis  
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Elrabab Hamad
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Upcoming Conferences

https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra

- 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
- Lisbon – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 June 2019
- 3rd Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019
- 2nd Bali – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019

2019 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 02-03, Rome
University of Washington – Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy
2nd Budapest – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019


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


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


2nd London – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 September 2019
- 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
- Hong Kong – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 24-25 September 2019
- 2019 – XIXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 25 – 26, Hong Kong
- 4th Dubai – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 07-08 October 2019
- 2019 – XXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), October 08-09, Dubai
- 2nd Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 15-16 October 2019
- 4th Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 15-16 October 2019
- 4th Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 13-14 November 2019