Conference Proceedings

2019 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Malaysia

27-28 June 2019

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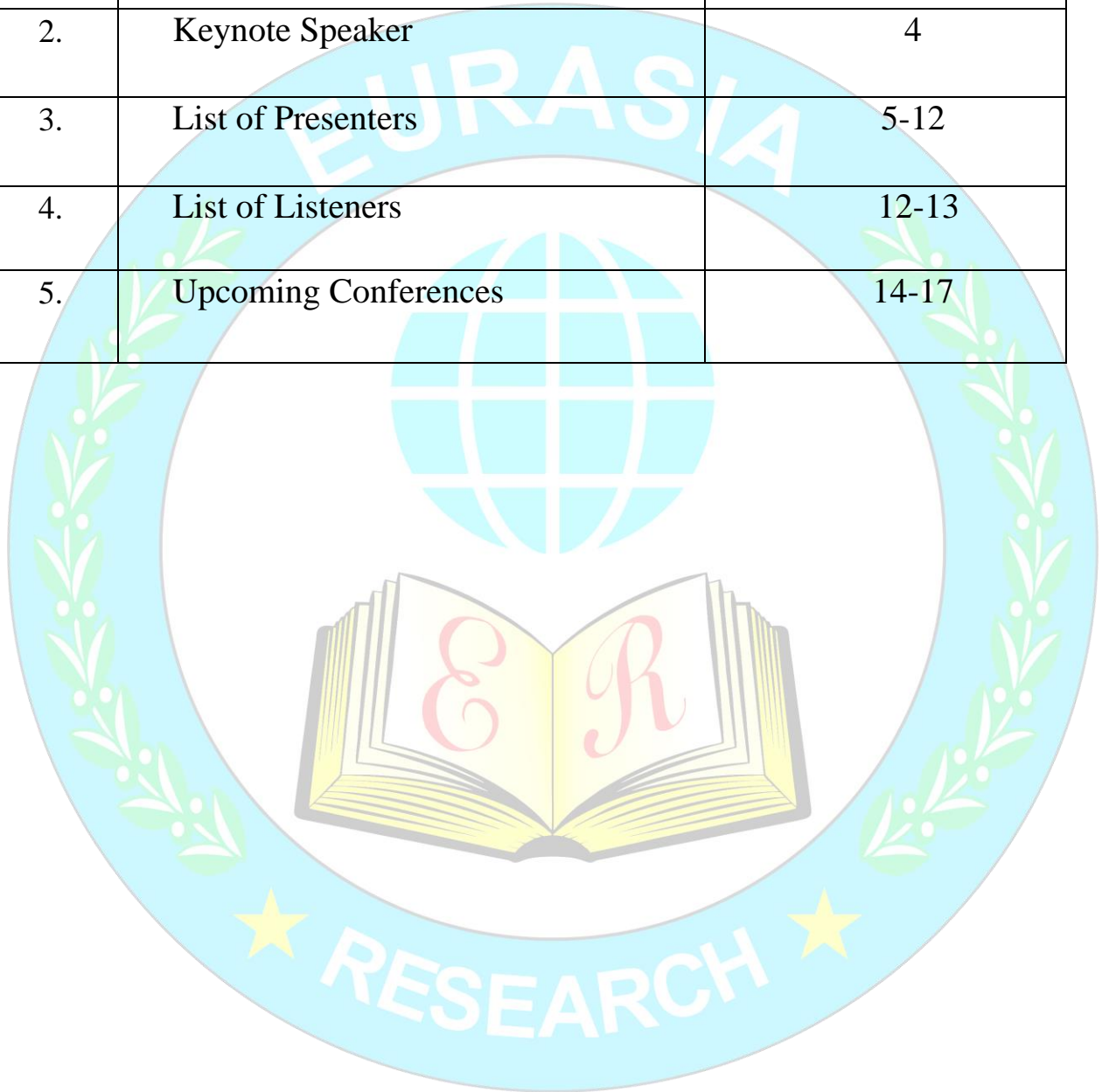
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr Noor Hanim Rahmat
Akademi Pengajian Bahasa, Univeristi Teknologi Mara, Shah Alam, Malaysia

Topic: Identifying Fear in Language Learning

She began her teaching career in Singapore and later proceeded to teach in Universiti Teknologi MARA for the past 27 years. She is currently the Coordinator for Research and Publication and also the Chief Editor for IJMAL-International Journal of Modern Languages and Applied Linguistics. Her research interest includes Academic Writing, Educational Psychology, TESL Methodology. She has written several books, published articles in proceedings and journals.

In 2018, she has published 2 books on the teaching of academic writing and has recently a bronze award for a teaching innovation competition.

PRESENTERS

Manish Sharma **ERCICBELLP1907052**	**Gandhi s Approach to the Resolution of Conflicts** **Manish Sharma** **Department of Gandhian and Peace Studies, Faculty of Scocial Sciences, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India** **Abstract** **Mahatma Gandhi is remembered as the most popular and prominent leader amongst the leaders who made extraordinary contributions towards attaining India's independence. He became actively involved in Indian politics at a time when the country needed proper guidance and the national movement was on the brink of loosing its ground and direction. Displaying a remarkable leadership quality during the independence movement, Gandhi successfully guided the nation to achieve its long desired goal. He was the one who transformed the freedom movement from an elite movement into a movement of the masses and associated the common people to effectively oppose the colonial rule and was also successful in attaining peace at many times. Besides, he enthused the common man to correlate himself to the national ethos and made him a part of the freedom struggle, Appropriately, he is called "Father of the Nation" because he acted as the guardian of the nation at its hour of crisis. The objective of the present paper would be to highlight that how through Non-co-operation methods, the conflicts can be solved and how the peacekeeping process at the international level can be fulfilled while keeping in mind the circumstances in which he took the leadership of the crusade to free India and the strategy he adopted during the independence movement to confront the British rulers in India and how the same can be applied today.** **Keywords: Gandhi, Conflict Resolution, Peace, Nonviolence, Freedom**
Padmaja Mondal **ERCICBELLP1907053**	**Gender Relation in Rural Agriculture of India: Issues of Land Right** **Padmaja Mondal** **Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Dr. Gourmohan Roy College, Manteswar, West Bengal** **Abstract** **Indian agriculture and the productive sphere of it is mostly dominant by patriarchal society. The control over agricultural land and output from agriculture is managed by the men of the society. Although women are involved in many other work related to agriculture, but they are excluded from the main arena where the output is measured and profit is calculated. The right and accessibility of the agricultural land is in big question. The right of women over parental land has been established in recent years by law. But the effective control of the right has not been discovered yet. There are problems at the ground level, where women do not have access to agricultural land.** **This study has tried to address the women involvement in Indian agriculture by determining the access to agricultural land and understanding the processes behind less effectivity of the right. The gender relation is well defined by the social processes and social structure. The comparison between the states of northern and southern India is very significant here. This two zones have different kinds of gendered accessibility of land and gender development modified through norms and customs.** **Keywords: Gender, Land right, India**
Umer Banday **ERCICBELLP1907055**	**Budget deficit and Ricardian Equivalence: Empirical evidences from China** **Umer Banday** **Central University of Haryana, Department of Economics, India** **Abstract** **This paper provides an empirical approach to analyze the validity of Ricardian equivalence (RE) theorem for China using time series data over the period 1990-2016. The results reveal that private**

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consumption (c) has a long run relationship with tax (T), budget deficit (d), real interest rate (r) and government spending (G2). The empirical results exhibit that the coefficients of T, r and d is negative and statistically significant which means that an increase in any of variable will reduce private consumption. The proposition of RE theorem holds that it is insignificant if budget deficit is financed by tax increase or debt, The impact of government consumption on total demand remains independent to the method of financing budget deficit because rational consumers consider todays deficit as tomorrows tax liabilities. The results of multicointegration estimation and rational expectations model invalidates the RE theorem in China. The rejection of RE theorem for China is due to liquidity constraint, uncertainty which offsets consumption and finite time horizons which invalidate the RE theorem.

Keywords: Ricardian Equivalence, Cointegration, Budget Deficit, China

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An Analysis of Figurative Languages Found in The Shawshank Redemption Movie: A Formalistic Study

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Muhammad Zul Amri Izzudin
ERCICBELLP1907056

Abstract

This thesis entitled "An Analysis of Figurative Languages Found in The Shawshank Redemption Movie: A Formalistic Study" was written to provide deeper explanation of the use of figurative languages used in the movie. The data were obtained or collected by writer directly from the source data that are the transcription of the dialogue in the movie The Shawshank Redemption. The writer used formalistic study as theoretical framework. The methods of collecting data in this study are documentations in which the writer gains and collect the supporting data. The study is descriptive qualitative which means the writer used non statistical analysis to obtain the goal of this research. Based on the result of the study the movie was almost 75% of narration of the movie and the rest are dialogues, which means the language used the most were in the form of written language, which is the reason why the researcher chooses this movie as the object of the research. The researcher found that there are 9 kinds of figurative languages identified which are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, imagery, litotes, irony, metonymy and synecdoche in the total of 45 dialogues. Each of the dialogues were identified and classified based on the kind of figurative language they belong to and each of them was explained in their own contextual meaning.

Keywords: Figurative Language, Formalistic, Contextual Meaning, The Shawshank Redemption

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Psycho-Social Issues: Drug use and Abuse as a Social Problem Among Secondary School Youths in Urban Centres of Benue State of Nigeria

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ERCICBELLP1907057

Ogbu Ode
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Abstract

This study was designed as a survey to investigate the incidence of use and abuse of drugs as a social problem among the Nigerian youths in the Secondary Schools in Urban Centres of Benue State. 500 SS3 and fresh Secondary School graduates in Remedial Science class of Benue State University, Makurdi with mean age of 16.8 were randomly sampled for the study. An instrument called Drug use and Abuse Perception Questionnaire (DAPQ) with a reliability coefficient of .74 was administered to the students. Only 337 copies of the questionnaire were properly completed and returned which reduced the sample size of 337. The data were subjected to factor analysis, $x2$ statistics and frequency distribution using slit half method. The result of the analysis showed that: the DAPQ yielded seven baseline factors responsible for drug use and abuse; there was appreciable evidence that the study subjects use drugs were purchased from unconventional, hidden places and 13 out of the 20 items of DAPQ were perceived as significant factors in drug use and abuse. The paper recommends proper intervention of government, parents and NGOs among students to reduce cases of drug abuse.

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Assessment of University Students' Environmental Literacy: Socio-demographic Perspective

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Mehboob Ul Hassan
ERCICBELLP1907074

Abstract
Environmental education has secured a good place in society and obtained strong attention in daily life matters. Environmental education has been remaining deep seated part of educational institutions from last decades. This study was conducted to assess the university students' environmental literacy in socio-demographic perspective at higher education level in Punjab. This study was quantitative in nature and descriptive research design was used conducting survey. Sample of the study comprised of 400 students; 200 students from public sector and 200 from private sector universities were selected randomly. Self-developed questionnaire was used to collect data from university students consisted three dimensions of environmental literacy; knowledge, understanding and sustainable life style. There were 34 Likert type items mode of strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree. Validity of the instrument was finalized from English language experts. Questionnaire was pilot tested on a small sample of 50 students. Reliability of the instrument was confirmed by calculating Cronbach's Alpha that was .958. Final questionnaire delivered among public and private university students. Data were analyzed in SPSS. Statistical techniques, t-test and ANOVA were applied. Findings of the study showed that there was no significant difference between university student's levels of environmental literacy by gender and university type. It was further found that there was a significant difference between 20-25 and 25-30 years students but there was no significant difference between 30-35 years age level students. Findings further shows that there was no significance difference between university students' environmental sources of information at their home and university.
Keywords: Environmental Literacy, University Students, Gender, Public Private Sector

Traditional Design as the Driving Force in Escalating Competitive Advantage of Creative Economy Products: Preserving, Protecting and Exploring Traditional Cultural Expression of Indonesia

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ERCICBELLP1907075

Abstract
In the global economy with uptight trade competition, design plays important role in creating competitive edge of a products. Designing "culture" into modern product currently becomes the design trend in global market. Indonesia Traditional Cultural Expression (TCEs) has been illustrated broad and far – reaching impact on design since ancient time. This paper examining the integration of traditional design within the development of creative economy. The experiment involved analyzing and identifying legal and socio cultural aspect from Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs) that impact upon design in accordance with the Competitive Advantages of Nation theory by Economist Michael Porter, a Harvard University Professor. National Competitive Advantage (NCA) is basically an evaluation of how competitively a nation participates in international markets The result shows that Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs) has strong linkage and influences on product design, thus cultural product design model provides abundant valuable references in designing a successful, rooted yet high quality product. The intersection of design and culture becomes a key issue in creating good design with uniqueness, identity, character and high competitive advantage. In This era of creativity, designing local features into a product appears to be more and more important in the global market where products are losing their identity because of the similarity in their function and form, and in the context of creative economy, Thus a country should impose it advantages concerning the availability of resources, cultures, knowledge and creativity.
Keywords: Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs), Creative Economy, Competitive Advantages of Nation

Goldame Yapit **ERCICBELLP1907078**	**The Interplay between arts and waste management, A Phenomenological Study** **Goldame Yapit** **Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo San Juan La Union, Philippines** **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**
Kamran Maqbool **ERCICBELLP1907079**	**Does Perception of Country of Manufacturing Image, Country of Origin Image and Word of Mouth Influence Consumer Behavior? The Case of Pakistans Auto Industry** **Kamran Maqbool** **Faculty of Management Sciences, International Islamic Universty, Islamabad, Pakistan** **Abstract** **The purpose of this study aims to investigate the effects of country of manufacturing (COM) image, country of origin (COO) image and word of mouth (WOM) on purchase intention through brand equity, brand leadership and brand love. In past literatures it is evident that consumer prefer to purchase brands that provides them with unique values and differentiated features. Therefore a careful understanding of key success factors that may help firms to sustain their brands is very important. This study focuses on COM, COO and WOM effects as key success factors for building brand equity, brand leadership and brand love, because they are found to be important in influencing consumer behavior. A cross-city survey of Pakistan's auto industry will be conducted to test the hypothesis that will be predicted on a sample of 700 respondents. This study will provide new theoretical insights into factors influencing customers purchase decision making by incorporating brand equity, brand leadership and brand love as a mediator in the relationship between COM image, COO image, WOM and purchase intention. Brand leadership and brand love are emerging concepts in the domain of consumer psychology. Brand love has been regarded as the motivating force behind contemporary hedonic consumption. Yet little quantitative exploration has been done to understand brand leadership and brand love especially in the context of emerging Asian market.** **Keywords: Country of Manufacturing, Country of Origin, Word of Mouth, Brand Equity, Brand Leadership, Brand Love, Consumer Behavior**
Suchet Kumar **ERCICBELLP1907080**	**White Collar Crime- A Socio-Legal Perspective** **Suchet Kumar** **Department of Sociology, Panjab University, India** **Abstract** **Crime is inevitable and normal aspect of social life; it is 'an integral part of all societies'.**

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Durkheim in his famous treatise 'Rules of Sociological Method' explains the reason for the universal presence of crime in every society. It is due to the fact that every member of the society can't be equally committed to the 'collective sentiments', the shared values and moral beliefs of society. Every individual can't be honest and sincere towards his occupation. Some earn their living through legitimate means while other prefer illegitimate means to earn money by misusing their occupational status and power through the acts of corruption, tax evasion, cyber fraud, money laundering and embezzlement. Today, with the advancement of technology especially in computers and Internet the newer form of criminality has arisen known as white collar crime. The concept of white collar crime was first introduced by a Criminologist, Prof. Edwin H. Sutherland in 1939 who defined them as crime committed by persons of respectability and high social status in the course of their occupation. The main categories of white collar crimes are bribery and corruption, food and drug adulteration, counterfeiting, forgery, tax evasion, cyber-crimes etc. White collar crimes are not a new phenomenon in our country. The Indian Penal Code 1860 is the earliest comprehensive and codified criminal law of India. It also deals with many white collar crimes and punishment is provided for bribery and corruption, counterfeiting of coins and government stamps, of offences relating to weights and measures, offences relating to adulteration of food stuffs and drugs, misappropriation of public property and criminal breach of trust, cheating, forgery and offences relating to documents and counterfeiting of currency. With the advent of technology and growth of education, white collar crimes are on the rise, being protected by professionals finding loopholes in the judiciary and support from the government indirectly.

The first section of the paper presents a theoretical and conceptual perspective of white collar crimes by tracing its historical development. The second section presents a socio-economic analysis of major white collar crimes in India with relevant legislation for prevention of these crimes.

The study uses descriptive study method to study white collar crimes. The data has been picked from newspapers articles (The Hindu, Times of India, The Pioneer), Magazines (India Today, Frontline and Mainstream) exploring the nature of white collar crime and corporate frauds in India since its independence. It would present detailed socio-economic analysis of major corporate crimes in India such as Harshad Mehta Scam (1992) Sanjay Aggarwal Scam(2001), Dinesh Dalmia Scam (2001), Satyam Scam(2009), regarded as debacle on Indian financial system, Speak Asia Scam (2011), Shardha Chit Fund Scam (2013) regarding fake collective investment scheme, PACL scam (2015).

The study reveals that firstly the rise of corporate crime in India grew after governments New Economic policy of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization. Secondly, the IT technology has been a big facilitator in the growth of corporate crimes. Thirdly, the crimes are committed by the high class Indian elites so called the power elites with nexus and support of political system.

The study helps in exploring the latest trends of white collar crimes in India and the loopholes or lacuna in Indian judiciary. At global level it would give a detailed insight about the methods and techniques used by while collar criminals to make profits and financial gains, thus providing knowledge to policy makers to tackle the corporate or financial frauds in their respective organizations.

Joshua Marayag ERCICBELLP1909098	Weaving the Culture of Digital Tourism in the Summer Capital of the Philippines

Joshua Marayag
Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, Philippines

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

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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

The Arrangement Relevance of Criminal Action Against Religion in Indonesia (Using Islamic Law Regulation to Build the Plural Religious National Law)

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Rossa Silfiah
ERCICBELLP1907084

Abstract
Freedom to have religion in Indonesia based on the Divinity of the Only God, where this freedom referred to freedom in line with the religious values living in Indonesia. The religions cover Islam, Christian, Catholic, Hindu, Buddha and Kong Hu Chu as stated in the explanation of the Law of Precedential Decision Number 1 of 1965 on the Religious Misuse/Blasphemy, and brought Act 156a becoming part of Act 156 in the Criminal Code. The essence of arrangement criminal action against religion referred to arrange harmony religious living. It was in line with Islamic law that universal and dynamic. Islam does not deny the diversity of universe, knowledge, tribes and culture, even does not deny the diversity of religions and beliefs. For, the purpose of mandating Rasulullah was in order to complete the morality by bringing the value of Rahmatan lil-aalamiin.

Sharaine Joy Tadifa
ERCICBELLP1907087

Making a Living from the Dead: A Qualitative Study on theLived Experiences of Embalmers

Sharaine Joy Tadifa
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Abstract
In our society today, death care professionals like embalmers are prone to be condemned and most likely to be disregarded. Thus the study entitled " Making Living from the Dead: A Qualitative Study on the Lived Experiences of Embalmers" intends to recognize the personal experiences of these professionals. Nevertheless, this study also ought to enlighten everyone the reason why embalmers chose to be part of this field, and how they managed to cope up with the challenges they have mentioned. The study used a phenomenological research design. Purposive sampling method technique and semi-structured interview questionnaires were used in this study. The outcome of this study led the researchers to further understand the experiences of the embalmers as they undergo different difficulties in this job and that in spite of these circumstances ,this embalming profession led them to who they are today. The study concluded that embalming is indeed a profession that deserves enough respect, acceptance and appreciation. The researchers then decided to make an infographics containing details about the embalming profession that are meant to be posted in some funeral homes in San Fernando City and Bauang, La Union to further broaden the awareness of people about this death care profession.
Keywords: Embalming, Funeral, Lived Experiences, Embalmers, Death Care Field, Funeral Homes

Abu Naser Mohammad Saif
ERCICBELLP1907088

Land e-Mutation System in Bangladesh: an exploratory study of A2I (Access to Information) program

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Abstract
This exploratory study focuses on the activities of A2I (Access to Information), specifically on the land e-Mutation system in Bangladesh. For this, a baseline study had been conducted in Pabna and Sirajganj districts to evaluate the existing land mutation process. From this baseline study, it is seen that current land mutation process is costly and time consuming. Hence, it is imperative to automate the land mutation process to provide hassle free services to the citizens and it is also

necessary to make awareness among the people regarding land e-Mutation process to reduce the access of different brokers. Creating automation in land mutation process will save time of the service provider as well as service recipients.

Keywords: E-Mutation, Baseline Study, Bangladesh, A2I (Access to Information), Exploratory

Sonia Kumar **ERCICBELLP1907099**	**"Up Bringing My Child while Bringing Up ADHD"** **Kumar S.** **Health Allied Strand, Lorma Colleges, La Union, Philippines** **Damitan G.** **Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Philippines** **Valdez R.** **Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Philippines** **Rilloraza L.** **Lorma Colleges Senior High School, Philippines** **ABSTRACT** Parents plays a vital role in their child's life, while parenting can be tough, taking care of a child with mental disorder like Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) can encompass a whole area of difficulty. Consequently, the researchers attained to answer the following queries about the challenges faced by parents raising children diagnosed with ADHD and their coping mechanisms towards accepting their child's condition. The research design that was utilized in the study was phenomenological and qualitative in nature. The study involves gathering of data through a semi-structured interview then organizes, tabulates, depicts and describes the data collection. The coalition of findings shows that parents are challenged when it comes to their emotion, relationship, financial and lack of knowledge on their child's condition. The study also revealed coping mechanisms, such as resources, support and understanding their children with ADHD, parents had in order to over-come the challenges they face. Keywords: Parenting, Challenges, Children, Coping Mechanisms, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Themes: Parenting, ADHD, Mental Health
Kristianni Ortiz Bance **ERCICBELLP1908100**	**The Effectiveness of Mindful Self-Compassion Program on the Psychological Resilience and Depressive Symptoms of College Students with Mild to Moderate Depression** **Kristianni Ortiz Bance** **Department of Psychology, Graduate School, University of Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippines** **Dr. Fareda Fatima A. Flores** **Metro Psych Facility Pasig and Cebu** **Dr. Rosalito R. De Guzman** **University of Santo Tomas** **Abstract** Depression is a growing concern globally that needs to be addressed and due to its prevalence, mental health professionals look into building resiliency and addressing depressive symptoms. This paper attempts to find out the effectiveness of a Mindful Self-Compassion (MSC) program on the psychological resilience and depressive symptoms of college students with mild to moderate depression. Purposive sampling technique is employed in gathering data. Solomon Four Group Experimental Design is implemented to test the effectiveness of the program where true experimental design is integrated together with two other groups with post-tests only. The Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) were given to 250 respondents that resulted to 30 qualified applicants with mild to moderate depression. Twenty-two (22) volunteers signed up their commitment to undergo MSC (55% and 45% with moderate and mild depression respectively). Informed consent was given to all participants for ethical

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compliance. Licensed psychiatrists with MSC international certification facilitated the implementation of the program. Initial results of focus group discussion which is implemented after every session show positive results. Participants generally arrive at a realization that they have to know themselves better, they need to make time for themselves, they must be kind to themselves and to be mindful of the good things that happen to them. Post test results hopefully will prove MSC's efficacy.

Keywords: Mindful Self-Compassion, Depression, College Students, Psychological Resilience, Solomon Four Group Design

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2019 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Malaysia

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Upcoming Conferences

https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra

- 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

2019 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Malaysia

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- 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

- 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 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Malaysia

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- 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

- 2019 – XXIst International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 16-17, Prague

- 4th Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 15-16 October 2019

- 2019 – XXII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Oct 16-17, Bangkok

- 4th Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 13-14 November 2019

- 2019 – XXIII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), November 14-15, Singapore

- 5th Dubai – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 December 2019

- 2019 – XXIV International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 10-11, Dubai

- Sydney – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 December 2019

- 2019 – XXV International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 11-12, Sydney

- 3rd Bali – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 19-20 December 2019

- 2019 – XXVI International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 20-21, Bali

2019 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Malaysia

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- 5th Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 21-22 December 2019
- 2019 – XXVII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 22-23, Bangkok
- 3rd Malaysia – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 27-28 December 2019
- 2019 – XXVIII International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), December 28-29, Kuala Lumpur