



# **Conference Proceedings**

**2019 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law,  
Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 26-27, Lisbon**

26-27 June 2019

## **CONFERENCE VENUE**

Lusófona University, Lisbon, Portugal

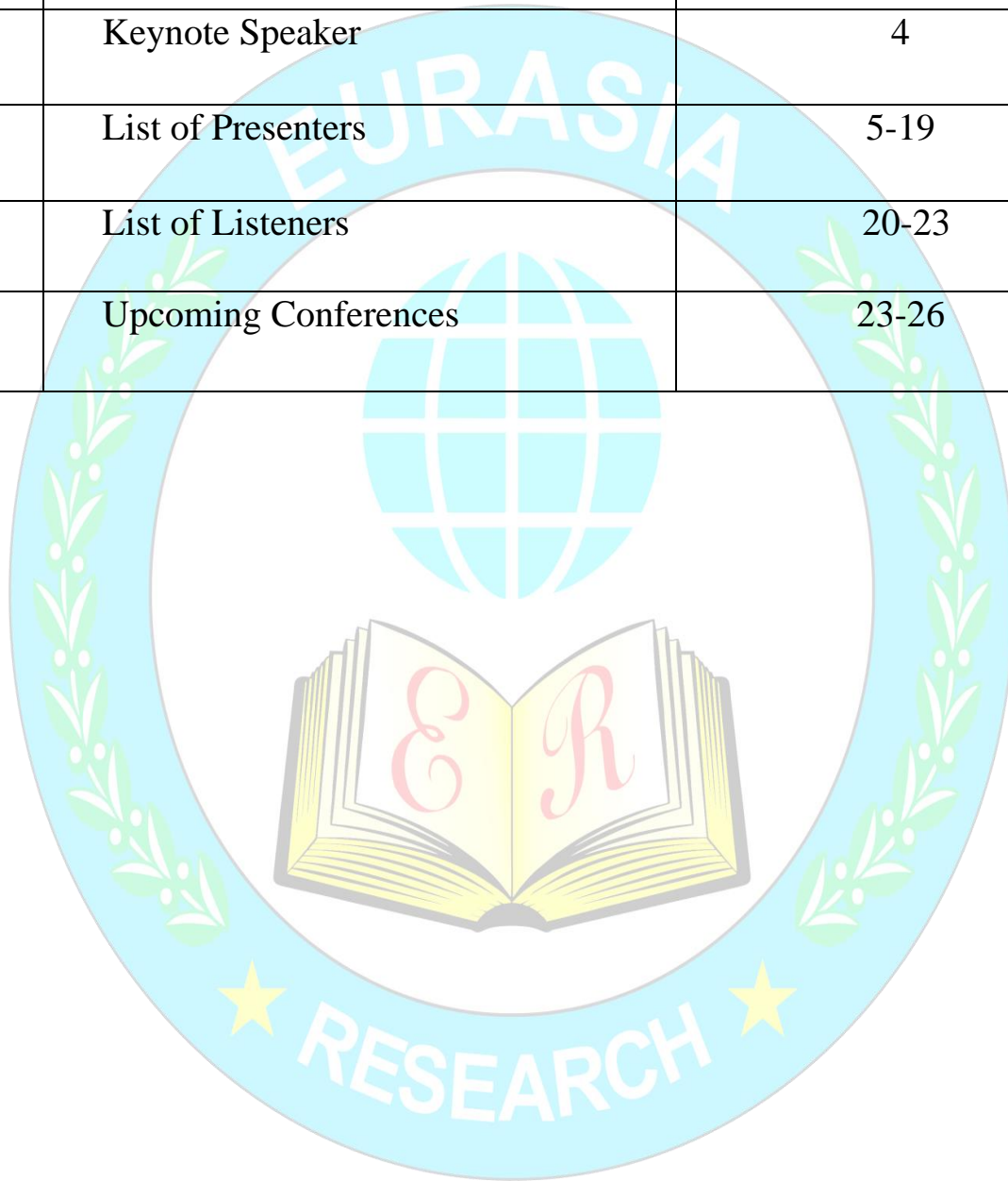
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**Preface:**

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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Agnieszka Ilendo Milewska**  
**Director, Faculty of Psychology, Private University of Pedagogy, Bialystok, Poland**

**Topic: How can we help students develop self-regulation?**

PhD Agnieszka Ilendo Milewska is a psychologist. She is a director of the Faculty of Psychology at the Private University of Pedagogy in Bialystok, in Poland. She is a head person and founder of the Private Primary School of Computer Science and Languages in Bialystok and also an expert at the Ministry of National Education.

Her major research interests include the self-regulation, dysfunctional behaviour and social relation.

Her scientist's project is concentrated on 'Self-regulation among middle school students and Emotions and relationships between groups'.

She was awarded the medal of the Commission of National Education in Poland for exceptional services to the education and upbringing.

She has published widely in Polish and English. She has authored several books: 'School environment in the students' experiences, tendencies of changes' (2016) and 'Dysfunction among middle school students'(2009). As a result of her professional development, Agnieszka Ilendo Milewska has published numerous scientific and methodological articles in the field of social psychology and educational psychology.



## List of Presenters



Prof. Neviana Krasteva  
ERCICBELLP1909065

### Research on the Feasibility of the Swedish Marketing Concept "Lagom" in Bulgaria

Prof. Neviana Krasteva  
Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Sofia University St.Kl.Ohridski, Sofia,  
Bulgaria

#### Abstract

In this work, we have the aim of describing, within the specified length, the essence of the Swedish concept "Lagom", the principles that it is based upon, as well as their applicability to Marketing in Bulgaria. It would be interesting to look into the idea of Lagom Marketing in Bulgaria and whether it would have some success. The Bulgarian and Swedish customers share some similarities - and a lot of differences. We will also present the research methods used. By using the survey polling method, we study whether or not the principles of the Swedish concept of Lagom are applicable to Marketing in Bulgaria.

We base our conclusions on the results of several surveys that we have conducted - some of them representative, the others mostly qualitative. Conclusions were made on the different Marketing approaches to be followed as a result of several studies covering more than 760 respondents about the attitudes of Bulgarians towards the principles of Lagom.

Some ideas for adaptation of the Swedish concept to Bulgarian Marketing will be given as conclusion to the study.

Ankit Pal  
ERCICBELLP1909066

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

Ankit Pal  
Institute of Law, Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur, Raipur, 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.  
Keywords: Monopoly, Shushrut, Charak, Financial Movement, Political Articulation, Genome Patents, Global Common Good



Brandon William  
Soltwisch  
ERCICBELLP1909070

**The Maximizing Entrepreneur: The Impact of Decision-Making Styles on Entrepreneurial Orientation and Intent**

Brandon William Soltwisch

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**Abstract**

Angle investors and venture capitalists often analyze the characteristics of the entrepreneur or entrepreneurial team when making investment decisions (Herron & Robinson, 1993). Research suggests that entrepreneurs may exhibit general trends in personality traits. For example, they are more inclined to be risk takers and apply an individualistic approach toward the work environment (McGrath & Scheinberg, 1992). Strong interpersonal skills also play a vital role in key activities, such as making a pitch to investors (Clark, 2008). Entrepreneurs are very passionate about their work and prefer to take action rather than be complacent (Cardon, Wincent, Singh, and Drnovsek, 2009). Although researchers have identified key personality traits associated with entrepreneurs, there have not been any studies investigating how maximizing and satisficing decision making styles impact entrepreneurship. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to better understand the connection between decision making styles (maximizing or satisficing) and one's entrepreneurial orientation and intent to start their own business.

The term satisficing was introduced by Herbert Simon (1955) to describe a decision making process that sought out good enough options rather than searching for optimality. Later, Simon proposed that individuals satisficed because they didn't have the cognitive capacity to analyze all of the options (Simon, 1972). In this regard, satisficing was a product of limited cognitive ability rather than a tendency of the decision maker. Even though it is clear that no individuals have unlimited information processing capabilities, there are key differences in individual's tendencies to search for information when making decision (Schwartz et al. 2002). Maximizers prefer to seek out more alternatives when making a decision, while satisficers are inclined to select options that meet their minimum acceptable criteria. Thus, maximizers exert more resources in the decision making process to seek the best outcomes rather than settling for ones that are good enough. In 2002 Schwarz and his colleagues developed a scale to measure these fundamental differences in decision making styles. Since that time, maximizing and satisficing have become an important variable in understanding decision making within an organizational context.

Subsequent research suggests that maximizers reported that they were generally less happy, optimistic, and satisfied with their choices (Schwarz, 2004). They were also more likely to display regret, perfectionism, and depression after making a decision. Schwarz (2004) reasons that maximizers often look at what could have been rather than being satisfied with their current choice. In a study investigating career choices and outcomes, Iyengar et al. (2006) found that maximizers search for more jobs after graduation and end up earning starting salaries 20% higher than satisficers (Iyengar, Wells, & Schwarz, 2006). The authors attribute the higher salaries to spending additional time and effort to analyze more options during the job search. However, they tend to be more stressed and less satisfied with their jobs once they are in them. Others have found that maximizing is correlated with a more optimistic life view, higher need for cognition, desire for consistency, intrinsic motivation and self-efficacy (Lai, 2010). The next section discusses the relationship between decision making style (maximizer or satisficer) and entrepreneurs.



Joao Antonio  
Charomar  
ERCICBELLP1909072

**The Social and Economic Concatenation in the Tourism of Mozambique**

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**Abstract**

Our analysis of the social and economic relationship in the tourism of Mozambique besides our personal relationship was motivated by the exploration of the potential hidden in the tourism targeting developing countries. In the analysed country the percentage contribution of travel-tourism sector to the overall GDP from 2008 to 2018 started to increase again after plummeting during 2011 and 2012 but has stagnated since 2015. In the medium term the sector output has been increasing continually since 2008 except for the period 2011-2012 (2017: 455.9 million USD) and according to the data revealed by WTTC in 2018 it is expected to increase 1.5 times. However, the 2017 figure places the country in the 136th position in the world ranking lagging well behind the world average (21.5 billion USD). In our research we analyse the social and economic causes of the country's small competitiveness. We also unfold the tourism supply elements, the role played by the sector in the economy of Mozambique. We sought answer to the question whether the society sees opportunities for engaging efficiently in tourism and what experiences it has had in the process of welcoming tourists. In answering the economic questions we have compared secondary data and information. In our primary research we have prepared a questionnaire for ordinary citizens and institutions operating in the tourism sector. In these questions we have asked their opinions, attitude, formal education level and their willingness to engage in tourism in the future. We believe these two themes are crucial for boosting tourism in the country. This research, as the first step, also aims to build an international research relationship in the future.

**Keywords:** Supply, Demand, Society, GDP, Attitude, Training, Competitiveness, Mozambique



Ethel Dzidefo Asimah  
ERCICBELLP1909073

**The Role of Informal Financial Sector in Capital Mobilization in Ghana: A Case Study of Micro Financing in Ho Municipality for Economic Development**

Ethel Dzidefo Asimah  
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**Abstract**

In Ghana, like in other developing countries, microfinance has been acknowledged as a pro-poor development intervention because of its special program models in meeting the special needs of the poor. The Ghanaian informal economic landscape is replete with Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), which are assumed to have varied orientations and outcomes for their clients. MFIs have long provided microfinance products and services with the expectation of improving the socio-economic and political well-being of the Ghanaian poor. This study explores the role of non-financial institutions in capital mobilization for economic development via poverty reduction. In addition, the study examines the challenges faced by both the MFIs and the beneficiaries in granting and accessing credit. Specific objectives were developed to facilitate the achievement of the study. Qualitative and quantitative methodologies were used to collect primary data from about 100 respondents recruited from the MFIs. The study found that MFIs services serve a perfect platform for petty traders, artisans and SMEs to accumulate capital and raise enough funds to boost their businesses. This is done through daily savings of any amount by the client. The study found out the various savings instruments used by MFIs to attract customers, the various services they provide to the public, their largest categories of borrowers, their clientele base and measures they put in place to reduce their credit interest rate risk. The study came out with recommendations to improve the services and operations of MFIs and also how the beneficiaries can also benefit and utilize the services of MFIs and what government can also do in protecting the citizenry.

**KeyWords:** Non-Financial Institution; Capital Mobilization; Economic Development; Poverty Reduction



Winfred Okoe Addy  
ERCICBELLP1909074

**Assessing the Determinants of Savings Behavior of Financial Intermediaries in Ghana: A Case of Ho Municipality**

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**Abstract**

The study investigated the determinants of saving behavior of financial intermediaries in the Ho Municipality. The population consisted of individuals who constitute the employees and management, customers and market men and women of some selected financial intermediaries in the Ho Municipality of the Volta Region of Ghana. A sample size of 152 was drawn from the population using the probability and non-probability sampling techniques. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data collected. The findings showed that in general, majority of the individuals save with the financial institution in the Ho municipality. It also showed that many individuals' choice of the financial institutions was encouraged by interest rates. It was also realized that, a majority of the individuals within the Ho municipality have fewer dependents that triggered saving behavior in the Ho municipality. Also, the findings showed that a majority of individuals use the Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) to either withdraw or deposit and this encourages other individuals to save with the financial institutions. However, the study concluded that the determinants of saving behavior vary from person to person as they have diversified purposes of saving and consuming money. Finally, it was recommended that financial institutions in the Ho municipality should publicize their services to create awareness in the public domain and train them on how to use the Automated Teller Machines (ATMs). Also, the study recommended that individuals must plan their expenditure against their income and join fewer social groups to have enough income to save.

**Keywords:** Savings Behavior; Financial Intermediaries; Economic Growth



Felix Kwame Nyarko  
ERCICBELLP1909075

**Corporate Governance Structure and Intellectual Capital Disclosure: Evidence from Ghana**

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**Abstract**

The main aim of this paper is to investigate the extent of the intellectual capital disclosure and the relationship between intellectual capital disclosure and corporate governance variables in Ghanaian listed firms. We tested the following independent variables comprising the various forms of corporate governance structure: board composition, dual role, size of audit committee and frequency of audit committee meetings. A sample of 50 firms listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange was selected. The descriptive statistics, content analysis and linear regression model were performed to analyze the data. Out of the four (4) variables tested, only the frequency of audit committee meetings has significant positive relationship in influencing the level of intellectual capital disclosure in Ghana. The result also found 74.67 percent of the selected companies disclosed intellectual capital in their annual reports. However, the extent of the intellectual capital disclosure among Ghanaian firms is still relatively low (about 4.45 percent). This result also revealed that, most of the Ghanaian firms are aware about the intellectual capital disclosure but however, they are not aware on how to measure, report and disclose this information in their annual report.

**Keywords:** Corporate Governance, Intellectual Capital, Structural Capital, Human Capital





Daba Mekuria  
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**The Relationship between Technology Usage and Marital Conflicts Among Young Married Couples: The Case of Jimma Town**

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Ethiopia, Nekemte

**Abstract**

This study assessed the relationship between technology usage and marital conflicts in Jimma town. The research identified the nature of technology usage among young married couples, determined technology usage and the appropriateness among marital couples, conveyed the common causes of marital conflicts and investigated the level of the extent of association between technology usage and marital conflict. In the study, both quantitative and qualitative research methods were used. The study employed simple random sampling to collect data from 198 couples. In order to collect data, self prepared questionnaire and standardized scales questionnaire and interview guide were employed as data collection instruments. Descriptive data analysis methods such as tables, frequency, percentage and correlation were used to analyze the gathered data with the help of IBM SPSS software version 20. The value obtained from Pearson product moment correlation coefficient shows facebook, mobile usage and television watch were having statistically significant positive relationship with marital conflicts,  $r=.788$ ,  $r=.642$ , and  $r=.63$  respectively. The study found that technology usage was appropriate in marital relationship but only when the couples used technology in appropriate ways. The study also revealed that time spent on those technologies, issues of trust between couples, money and the time when couples have to use these technologies were the common causes of marital conflicts as a result of technology usages. In line with the findings obtained it was recommended that different organization such as welfare offices, NGOs and religious organizations should have to assign trained family and marriage counselors and social workers.

**Keywords:** Facebook, Marital Relationship, Mobile, Television

Goldame Yapit  
ERCICBELLP1909084

**The Interplay between Arts and Waste Management: A Phenomenological Study**

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**Christian Ian De Guzman Aban**  
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**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**

**Assessment of Ghana National Health Insurance Efficiency, Using Network Analysis**

**Jean-Jacques Dominique Beraud**

**School of Finance and Economics, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, China**

**Abstract**

This study sought to assess the efficiency of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in Ghana. We first introduced the concept behind the NHIS, we then talked about the various functions of the National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) since its creation and its source of funding. We identified some major challenges faced by the Health insurance scheme and its current situations. Literature on Health insurance were enumerated to identify and analyzed the method used to tackle various topic on Health Insurance. Data was obtained from the National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) and the Ministry of Health (MoH) of Ghana Database. We divided the NHIS into four main zones (Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western zone) and grouped per the number of facilities under the NHIA (hospital, clinic, pharmacy, government disbursement) weighted against the number of referrals, the number of professional staffs and funding. From the network analysis methodology, we used the closeness average, the information centrality and the Eigen values to identify which zone is more efficient than others. Regression methodology in R software was used to study and analyze the number of professional staffs, funding and referrals within each zone and assess the overall NHIA network model. Our result showed that the number of professional staff and funding are insignificant in some zones. However, the overall analysis shows that the number of professional staff has a positive influence on the NHIA network; there is a positive flow of information within the network, which facilitate the number of referrals within the network. Funding is insignificant because the first aim of the NHIA is to meet subscribers' satisfaction and alleviate the cost of treatment. A number of recommendations were made in light of the findings of the study which is summarized into the establishment of a stronger expenditure control system for long-term sustainability, the expansion of health insurance scheme package and the establishment of a computerized system that can effectively control and prevent the inflation of claims by service providers.

**Keywords: Efficiency, National Health Insurance, Network Analysis**



**Jean-Jacques  
Dominique Beraud  
ERCICBELLP1909089**

**Karzan Seerwan Saeed  
ERCICBELLP1909091**

**Sport and its Impact on Health the Researchers**

**Karzan Seerwan Saeed**

**Kurdistan Weightlifting Federation, First degree judgment, Erbil, Iraq**

**Ismail Mouloud Salih**

**PhD student University of Salahaddin College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Erbil**

**Abstract**

Despite the daily activities of our various activities, and a few thousand that wipe us with the exercise of hobbies, But we should not overlook the important activity that has a profound and serious impact on our lives in various aspects, namely exercise exercises, especially exercises that move most of the muscles of the body and revitalize, and the exit of the idle, affect positively on the success of the individual, and increase the same confidence How many of us Sports will be the basis of his life. The sport of running and walking will be placed under the daily rigorous research and a part of it will not be achieved, and the benefits of sport should be the levels of the three



personalities (mental, psychological, and physical). Then address the social aspect. Factors that lead to the deterioration of interest in sports and marginalization or even replace them with what is new in our time, and the link between sport and the environment home on the other hand. Sports will be linked to healthy nutrition.

Kaye Ariz  
ERCICBELLP1909096

**Weaving the Culture of Digital Tourism in the Context of the Summer Capital of the Philippines**

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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**



Palmer Prince Dagadu  
ERCICBELLP1909097

**Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS): Reform Proposals and Their Associated Hidden Risks**

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**Abstract**

As investment regulation remains a matter of state sovereignty, countries and international organizations in the Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanism reform arena seems to take their own reform paths. Challenges posed by the current investor-state dispute settlement mechanism create the need for its reform. The proliferation of ISDS in International Investment Agreements (IIAs) shows how appurtenant this mechanism has become. Moreover, with the increasing number of ISDS cases, the debates about the cons of the mechanism is also gaining recognition especially in countries where ISDS is on the agenda of IIA negotiations. The issue of ISDS reform is so crucial that it should be done in a well-informed manner and take into account the interests of all stakeholders in a well-balanced approach. However, despite the ongoing consensus about the necessity to reform the



current ISDS mechanism, the scope, procedures and modalities for the reform remain contested because the reform proposals by some Countries and international organizations come with certain hidden risks which may end up further fragmenting the international investment system. This article sets out some possible reform proposals and probes into the hidden risks that are associated with them. It further suggests that in order to strike a progressive balance between the interests of the disputing parties; the investors and the states, the ISDS reform proposals be should developed and implemented in a concerted effort by employing a multilateral framework which will integrate the ISDS mechanism and domestic court proceedings.  
Keywords: Investor State Disputes Settlement, International Investment Agreements, Reform, Hidden Risks.



Rita Mawufemor  
Tsorme  
ERCICBELLP1909101

**Assessing Jurisdiction in Electronic-Commerce Disputes Resolution: A Review of the Legal Practice in the United State**

Rita Mawufemor Tsorme  
School of Law, Xiamen University, Xiamen, China

**Abstract**

The worldwide and decentralized characteristics of the internet and the open manner at which it operates gives E-commerce a global element which brings about the all-important question of which court has the jurisdiction to resolve disputes in E-commerce transactions. The sharing of state's jurisdiction with regard to international commercial contracts has been on the use of contact factors generally of a territorial nature. The exclusive nature of the internet as a modern phenomenon sometimes makes it difficult to apply these rules. This may make them not legally binding or lead to results that are not favorable or totally alien to the contracting parties and the subject matter of the cases.

This study critically examines and review the current legal administrative approach of the United State with regard to assessing jurisdiction in E-commerce disputes resolution. It also analyzes the defects of the legal practice in the US and the postulation of new ideas in assessing and enforcing jurisdiction in E-commerce disputes resolution.

Keywords: Electronic Commerce, Assessing Jurisdiction, Disputes Resolution, the US

Toghrul Allahmanli  
ERCICBELLP1909106

**Future Development Trends of Economic Relations Between Azerbaijan and Poland**

Toghrul Allahmanli  
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**Abstract**

Bilateral relations between Azerbaijan and Russia have been developing steadily. On the other hand, Azerbaijan connects with European countries. It continues to grow at different rates in two different directions. Unlike Russia, we export more crude oil to European countries. Relations with the Republics of Azerbaijan and Poland starting from ancient times. Success in expanding economic relations between the two countries paves the way for more in the future. The strengthening of relations with Poland, also the means to accelerate integration into the European Union. As the most important issue of sustainable development in a globalized world attention. Because of the study, and they are resources that are not renewable and the observations, monographic studies typological approach the urgency of the matter plane. As the initial step in the context of the study of the development of Poland and Azerbaijan technology undoubtedly transforms may be required to put forward a more serious approach and parallels. The structural performance certainty, stability indicators for the communities, synthetically character characteristic of the whole system and to clarify the nature of categorical. Poland is an example of a typical house in the sustainable development of the resource to the different analysis, dynamic analysis in the context of sustainable development in view of the other countries is necessary. As is known, is situated at the crossroads of East and West. Western and Eastern traditions rooted in the context of sustainable development in Poland and the development of the technology for the analysis of regional character, to ascertain the actual prospects. Typological context of sustainable development and Eastern Europe can serve as a platform to develop a theoretical framework for further investigation. Poland and Azerbaijan in the context of sustainable development prospects of tracking the different levels of interaction possibilities seriously.

<p><b>Dr. Wilaiwan Jongwilaikasaem</b> ERCICBELLP1909108</p>	<p><b>Keywords: Azerbaijan, Poland, Economic relations, Sustainable Development, Future prospects</b></p> <p><b>Deep South Stringers as Local Voice in Peace Process: Reducing Bias and Hatred Among Local People and Space in Southern Thailand</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Wilaiwan Jongwilaikasaem</b> Assistant Professor Journalism and Mass Communication, Thammasat University, Thailand</p> <p><b>Dr. Padtheera Narkurairattana</b> Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This research aims to study the practice of negotiation between the ideals of the deep south stringers (a variety of ethnicities, languages and religions) as local voice in peace process and the roles, duties and responsibilities of them to reduce bias and hatred among local people and space in Southern Thailand. The main concept used in this research is the concept of "roles, duties and responsibilities of the media in the peace process" to find the "ideology" of the media in reporting news in the midst of the deadly conflict situation by using dialogue as the main method of collecting information and observing participatory participation in dialogue The study found that the deep south stringers do not reach the ideology of peace process and responsibility for reducing bias and hatred among local people and space in Southern Thailand. It is caused by 3 main factors, the first factor, the conflict of interest between the journalist and the local people, the second factors, the structural violence of the central media organization policy in determining news issues, and the third factor, challenges in the area from the budget for the operation, news sources, many facts and deaths.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Local Voice in Peace Process, Bias, Hatred, Southern Thailand</b></p>
<p><b>Yingying Liao</b> ERCICBELLP1909112</p>	<p><b>A qualitative study of TQM and learning orientation in service sector: the role of management</b></p> <p><b>Ying Ying Liao (PhD)</b> School of Business and Quality Management, Hamdan Bin Mohammed Smart University, Dubai</p> <p><b>UAE Ebrahim Soltani (PhD)</b> School of Business and Quality Management, Hamdan Bin Mohammed Smart University, Dubai</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Despite the growing dominance of service economy and the long-running debate over service 'quality gap', it is indeed surprising that empirical examination of management orientation towards service quality in TQM-driven organisations has not yet received satisfactory attention in service operations and general management literature. In order to fill the lacuna of previous empirical research on managing service quality, the current study aims to elucidate different forms of managers' underlying (often unspoken) orientations towards service quality and to explore the ramifications for the quality of service offerings, employee performance and customer outcomes. The present study adopts a qualitative case methodology and collect data from a sample of key informants (i.e. managers and employees) representing multi-divisional management hierarchy and different organizational functions from UAE organisations. The results highlight the learning orientation of TQM as a prerequisite for the provision of excellent service quality. Furthermore, the realization of TQM's learning orientation was seen to be the outcome of the growth (as opposed to fixed) mindset of the management team in terms of creating attitudes characterized by mutual respect and collaboration amongst the parties in the service encounter triad.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Quality Management, Service Quality, Management Mindset, Case Study, UAE</b></p>
<p><b>Eugene Silas Seminega</b> ERCICBELLP1909113</p>	<p><b>Situational Analysis of Foster Care and the Deinstitutionalization Process of Placement Institutions in Rwanda : Challenges and Opportunities</b></p> <p><b>Eugene Silas Seminega</b> University of Rwanda, University of Rwanda, College of Arts and Social Sciences, School of Law, Rwanda, Kigali</p>



**Abstract**

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child upholds that children must grow up in the care, protection and love of the family free from discrimination and exploitation. Among other requirements in the proper upbringing of children, a child is entitled to enjoyment of an environment where its rights to survival, protection from mental and physical harms and respect of cultural and social life are respected.

However, worldwide it has been pointed out that abandonment, poverty, social exclusion, natural disasters, civil strife and other complex emergencies are negatively affecting children's right to the care, love and protection of living a family environment. Save the Children International in their study about foster care and placement institutions' analysis reported that families often felt that placing their children into institutions' care was the only alternative to ensure they got an education and enough food and other primary needs for their upbringing. In addition, discrimination and cultural taboos found in some countries emerged as the leading factors that underlie the disproportionate number of girls, disabled children and children from minority ethnic groups have been relinquished or abandoned into care institutions (Save the Children, 2009).

It is estimated that nearly 8 million children around the world live in care institutions. In North America, 11,777 children under the age of five were living in institutional care in 2001. In Lebanon, 25,170 children were in residential care in the year 2000. In Africa, the studies conducted in Morocco showed that 65,000 children lived in residential care, 24,340 children lived in registered care institutions in Malawi, South Africa and Zambia and 3,080 children lived in the orphanages in Zimbabwe. In the Central and Eastern Europe, 819,000 children lived in residential institution in 2007 while 21 children lived in institutional care in Sri Lanka in 2007 (Save the Children, 2009).

For the case of Rwanda, placement care started as early as in 1979. During that period, 37 orphanages were catering for about 4 800 children. Abandoned babies born of unmarried mothers or orphans of both parents were the ones catered in those orphanages. Such children might have had relatives in the area but were either too poor or unwilling to take care of them. A big number of these placement care institutions were the property of faith based organizations.

With the tragic events of the 1994 genocide against Tutsi, a number of children that were left without families increased which compelled the country to rely on the orphanages for their survival. However, as the country reconstructed herself in all aspects of live, there has been a positive drive towards the deinstitutionalization of placement care placements in a bid to promote family centered care for orphaned or children without parental care.

It is against this background that the present paper presents the review of literature on foster care and deinstitutionalization process in Rwanda and also the researcher's data on the situation of children's placement and the deinstitutionalized process. It is hoped that this will contribute enormously on how the process of placements care shall well be streamlined and how kinship foster care can well be monitored and strengthened in order to ensure that children are socially and legally protected.

**Dr Tahir Ul Mulk  
Kahlon  
ERCICBELLP1909116**

**Narratives of Resistance in Afghanistan**

**Dr Tahir Ul Mulk Kahlon  
Government & Public Policy, National Defence University, Islamabad, Pakistan**


**Abstract**

Narratives offer an evocative opportunity to understand the power of knowledge manipulation within the political system. However, despite the influence of narratives in designing and implementing plans, it is relatively a nascent concept in policy studies. The war in Afghanistan truly represents a battle of narratives. Manipulation of knowledge is built into the strategy to resist and outlast opponent's power's will to fight. This paper explores the narratives in Afghanistan security situation. It acknowledges that narratives matter and that by studying the same, one can aptly construe their influence on policies. It investigates as to how groups mobilize support and operate in battlefields across Afghanistan; simultaneously bolstering their legitimacy and community influence. It provides the assessment of narratives and associated strategies that have employed to garner support from within and outside Afghanistan.

**Ariadne de Villa  
ERCICBELLP1909121**

**Better Results in Language Acquisition: Intrinsic or Extrinsic Motivation?**



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ariadne de Villa</b> Department of Communication, Cultures, English, and World Languages, Texas LutheraUniversity, Seguin, United States</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The purpose of the present research is to determine the most efficient type of motivation, either intrinsic or extrinsic need that drives students to learn a language. In this study, anonymous questionnaires using the Escala de Motivación de Logro (EAML), or Achievement Motivation Scale as well as the Escala de Motivación Académica (EMA) or Academic Motivational Scale from María Antononia Manassero Más and Ángel Vázquez Alonso, were given to students completing a Master's Degree in Spanish, in a Study Abroad Program in Madrid, Spain. The study also addressed the role of teachers in the classroom in order to motivate students learn a foreign or second language. The results of the questionnaire show, without question, the positive impact that educated professors in this field can have on students acquiring another language. <b>Keywords:</b> Second/Foreign Language Education, Language Acquisition Methodology, Bilingual-Bicultural Education, Motivation.</p>
<p><b>Shirley Adofo Amoako</b> ERCICBELLP1909125</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Africa Within</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shirley Adofo Amoako</b> District Education Office, Ghana Education Service, Accra, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>More broadly, and especially within structure though, a society may be illustrated as an economic, social, industrial or cultural infrastructure be according to the historians, man used to move from one place to another. It gives me a great joy when I write about a better society we have today as an article on it.</p> <p>However, a better society we do have today. Being the chief executive officer from alliance for youth in and humanities, I will also say am very excited much particular for a good and better society we do have today.</p> <p>Meanwhile, when we say society, which has always been, and it will always been group of people involve in persistent social interactions, or large social group sharing the same geographical or social territory, typically subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations.</p> <p>Society are characterized by patterns of relationship between individual who share a distinctive culture and institutions.</p> <p>Then again, a given society may be described as the sum total of such a relationship among its constituent of members in the social Science. Whiles large society often evinces satisfaction or dominant. Now days, society has enable members to benefits in ways that could not otherwise be possible on the individual basis. Both individual and social benefits which can thus be distinguished. Or in many cases found overlap. Now, I can boldly say we do have a better society even where by Africans have different culture and values but still we do utilize the best.</p>
 <p><b>Rutva Shah</b> ERCICBELLP1909131</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Unorganized Retailers in India and their Appetite for Advertisement in Organised way</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rutva Shah</b> Department of Business Administration, School of Liberal Studies, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>After the financial reforms of 1991, the Indian economy has observed a paradigm shift. The entry of global players in the market, growing acceptance of the modern retail, deployment of new and advanced technologies, and rising competition in the regional markets have led to eloquent changes in the business dynamics. Amidst the kaleidoscopic variations, the Indian retail Industry is inching its way towards becoming the next burgeon platform with its immense potential as India has the second largest population with the affluent middle class and rapid urbanization with solid growth of the internet. India today is standing at a threshold of retail revolution with the sector accounting for over 10% of the country's GDP and India being the world's fifth largest global destination in retail space. It is expected that the retail industry in India would grow to US\$ 1,200</p>

Billion by 2021 from US\$ 672 Billion in 2017. The retail industry in India is majorly classified under these two segments: (i) Organized retail & (ii) Unorganized retail, with these two contributing the highest to the employment generation in a country with a population over 1.35 Billion. The purpose of this paper is to seek knowledge about the functionality of the retail sector, especially the unorganized retailers and how they cope up with the tough competition from the organized retailing as it is the sector generating largest employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for the new workforce being added continuously. This paper largely focuses on checking the appetite of the unorganized retailers for advertisements and knowing their perspective about marketing, advertising, and promotional strategies and the mediums adopted by them and their effectiveness. The unorganized retail sector in India faces a lot of challenges like lack of technology, limited storage space, low investment capacities and many more but at the same time it is full of opportunities because of huge population spread all across the nation catering the demand and sales need of such ventures using effective advertising strategies and mediums.

**Keywords:** Indian Retail Industry, Organised Sector, Unorganized Sector, Marketing and Advertising, Indian Economy

Sirajuddin  
ERCICBELLP1909136

**The Cultural Attitude and Perception of Family Planning Among Islamic Teachers in India**

Sirajuddin

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**Abstract**

Since the origin of Islam, Islamic teachers have been the most respected people in the society and they have been playing a significant role in shaping the morals of the society and in leading the community into the right direction, under the supervision of the Holy Quran. Today, the rapid growth of the population in the Muslim community is the burning issue in developing countries and a threat to the nations and self-development. This paper explores the cultural attitude and perception of family planning among Islamic teachers in New Delhi. The results shows that mostly Islamic teachers say that the use of the contraceptives methods for birth spacing are allowed, but not for controlling the children. Mostly participants desired number of children more than five, or depends on Allah. There has been a huge gap between knowledge and the acceptance of family planning methods among Islamic teachers. Without general education (Non- Islamic), it is difficult to accept the family planning, because all respondents had Islamic degree and they were against the family planning. For the present study, Sixty Islamic teachers were questioned from different Islamic schools and Mosques at New Delhi.



Alisha Dahal  
ERCICBELLP1909141

**Menstrual Restriction and Perceived Stress among Adolescent Girls of Lower Secondary School in Godawari Municipality, Kailali, Nepal**

Alisha Dahal

College of Medical and Allied Sciences, Purbanchal University, Biratnagar, Nepal

Krishna Prasad Sapkota

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**Abstract**

Fueled by ignorance and myth, menstrual restriction has had its root in Nepalese society since eras. With various Hindu mythologies, it has been forced upon women so as they are unable to perform daily works as usual with such restrictions. The more severe form of restriction such as Chaupadi has killed many women and young child due to suffocation, snakebite, rape and other serious forms. Although it has been criminalized by the law no visible impact of the law has been seen yet. Excluding the hormonal imbalance and physical pain that women go through such discriminatory practice also affect the mental health o the young girls which haven't been yet explored so for this reason this study is very important for the overall benefit of the community. **Methodology:** A quantitative, descriptive, cross-sectional study was adopted where Proportionate simple random sampling technique was used to recruit study respondents. The study was conducted at the secondary school of Godawari Municipality, Kailali, Nepal. Pretesting was done among 10% of the population in Kathmandu with a structured questionnaire and Likert scale.



<p>Azeez Mujeeb Opeyemi ERCICBELLP1909143</p>	<p><b>Keywords: Menstrual restriction, Perceived Stress, Perceived Stress Scale.</b></p> <p><b>Trade War Between the United States of America And China: The Way Out for the World Trade Organization</b></p> <p><b>Azeez Mujeeb Opeyemi</b> Department of Business Law, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>International trades and dealings has taken a new turn since the establishment of the World Trade Organization and the grand harmonization of all economic rounds into a single GATT, post Uruguay-rounds 1994. Until recently, the powers of the WTO have been exerted in many international cases among nations. However, there has been a bear in the woods for the Organization since the mid of 2018 when the powerful economies and communities of the world have taken turns in arbitrarily imposing tariffs on the products of one another. All efforts to wade into the issue has proved abortive, economic peace talks continue to hold and the status quo still remains. In all of these, the WTO has witnessed its own powers being played upon by apparent economic nationalism. The paper seeks to investigate the laws regulating these trades and the situation the World Trade Organization finds itself. It is expected to cover the ‘National Security’ blank cheque that has been the defense from some quarters. In the end, the paper arrives at a solution and a way-out of all these problems.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Trade-War, World Trade Organization, National Security.</b></p>
<p>Perihan Hazel Kaya ERCICBELLP1909060</p>	<p><b>Evaluation of the Private Pension System in Turkey as an Example of Behavioral Economics</b></p> <p><b>Perihan Hazel Kaya</b> Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Economics, University of Selcuk, Konya, Turkey</p> <p><b>Tevfik Tanış</b> Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Economics, University of Selcuk, Konya, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Traditional economic theories largely suggest that the individual is in activities that make rational decisions and maximize their own benefits. But according to behavioral economics, people's decisions and choices are not always perfect. Human behavior is influenced by feelings like justice and equality and social, cultural and psychological events so that the individual gets away from the assumption of rationality. Behavioral economics examines how psychological factors can be used to benefit people. One of the best examples of behavioral economics practice today is the individual pension system.</p> <p>In this study of behavioral economics approach is evaluated within the private pension system in Turkey. Turkey has benefited from the solutions put forward in the application of behavioral economics at the private pension system steps have been taken towards this.</p> <p><b>Key Words: Behavioral Economics, Rationality, Individual Pension System, Automated Attendance System, Turkey.</b></p>
<p>Tugce Kumral ERCICBELLP1909061</p>	<p><b>The Effects of Nepotism on the Agency Cost in the Family Businesses</b></p> <p><b>Tugce Kumral</b> Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, University of Istanbul Kultur, Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The aim of this study is to examine the effect of nepotism on the agency cost in the family businesses. In the literature, studies on the negative aspects of nepotism have been given emphasize. The aim of the study was determined that nepotism might have positive aspects in some cases and that it could eliminate the problems like agency costs. The population of the research is composed of the managers of the family businesses in Istanbul. An invitation e-mail was sent to 25 of the family businesses in different sectors in order to ensure their participation in</p>



the research. The managers of 4 family businesses who volunteered to participate in the study comprise the sample of the study. When the literature is examined, it has been observed that similar studies conducted previously on this subject have been carried out by quantitative methods. Therefore, qualitative research method will be used. After that, descriptive analysis technique will be used to analyze the data.

**Ceren Aycan Gurel**  
**ERCICBELLP1909062**

**Cointegration Between Portuguese Stock Exchange (PSI) Index and Istanbul Stock Exchange (BIST)**

**Ceren Aycan Gurel**  
**Business Administration, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, University of Istanbul Kultur, Istanbul, Turkey**

**Abstract**

The aim of this study is; In order to present information to investors who want to make their portfolio diversification, the relationship between BIST 100 and PSI exchanges is measured by cointegration analysis. In the study covering the period between 15/01 / 2009-15 / 01/2019, monthly closing data of price indexes are used. In order to evaluate the financial integration between markets, firstly unit root analyses are performed by Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and Phillips-Perron (P-P) tests, and then Johansen Cointegration Analysis is used. Also descriptive statistical analysis, correlation analysis, and stationarity analysis are used. In this context, the two countries' market will be evaluated in terms of portfolio diversification opportunities.



**Inchan Park**  
**ERCICBELLP1909087**

**Easy-charging Business Model for Electric Vehicles (EV) Focusing on EV Charging infrastructure in Commercial Facilities**

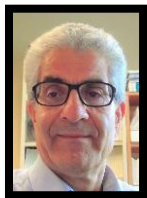
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**Abstract**

Electric vehicles (EVs) have been distributed around the globe. For example, the Republic of Korea aims to phase out all diesel cars by 2030 as a part of the post-2020 greenhouse gas reduction plan and distribute 240,000 electric cars by 2020. The EV-charging stations have been installed in apartment, expressway, discount stores, railway stations and other large buildings. This study aimed to construct EV-charging infrastructure in commercial facilities, considering EV flow. According to a survey on EV users' lifestyles and charging station use patterns, they named franchise stores (e.g., convenience store, restaurant, coffee shop) where an EV can be parked and charged shortly and libraries and motels for sufficient charging, when asked where EV stations should be installed. They also proposed a mobile app designed considering user needs, an easy-charging service scenario and a business canvas including a revenue model.

**Keywords:** Electric Vehicle, EV Charging Infrastructure, Life-friendly, Service Design, Easy Charging



**Ayoub Yousefi**  
**ERCICBELLP1909095**

**The Internet and International Trade in Services**

**Ayoub Yousefi**  
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**Abstract**

This paper assesses the relationship between the Internet and international trade in services. While there are similarities and discriminating differences between trade in services and goods, it is widely believed that the recent rapid internet penetration has benefitted trade in services more than trade in goods. The study carries out an empirical assessment of the contribution of the internet to services export and import for a total of 63 developed and developing countries over the period of 2000-2014. As most explanatory variables are likely to be jointly endogenous with services export and import, we run regression equations separately for the services export and

	<p>import by using GMM approach developed for dynamic panel data models. Our results are, in general, consistent with the previous findings in the literature that growth in internet users, GDP growth, as well as measures of trade openness all have positive impact on services export and import. For instance, a 1% increase in internet users in the partner countries leads to 0.27% and 0.08% increase in services export and import, respectively, in the combined group of reporting countries. The impact of internet on services export appear larger for developed countries, 0.52%, and insignificant for developing countries. The estimated coefficients of population appear significant while carry unexpected signs. Finally, the real effective exchange rate is significant for the services import only.</p>
<p><b>Jeongmi UM ERCICBELLP1909098</b></p>	<p><b>Why is “she” described as “he”? Contrast consideration of generic use in the 3rd person personal pronoun in Korean and Japanese language</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jeongmi Um</b> Associate professor, Department of Economics, Kwansai Gakuin University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Our speech acts (discourse practice) should be regarded as processes which build gender identity independently, though the restrictions and influences of various gender views and gender ideology specified as the male nature and femininity in society. Based on such a viewpoint of constructionism in a speech act, a comparative analysis is made from the viewpoint of a language culture theory about the present usage of generic use of the 3rd person personal pronoun as one of the processes of the gender identity construction in English, Japanese, and Korean. As a result, it has turned out that the generic use itself appears in English, Japanese, and Korean even if there are some individual differences.</p> <p>In the case of English, when the sex of the noun of the antecedent which receives a correspondence was unfixed the generic male form of 3rd person personal pronoun “he” was generically used as a meaning including a woman, but by language reform in the present, the use of “he” has been decreasing. In the case of Japanese, although generic use does not appear in singular form of 3rd person personal pronoun, male form of the 3rd person personal pronoun "karera" of the plural form is generically used as a meaning to contain a woman. In Korean, though the sex of the noun which receives a correspondence has clarified, male form of the 3rd person personal pronoun "Ku" is generically used as a meaning including a woman.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Gender Identity, Generic Use, Third Person Pronoun</b></p>
<p><b>Darelle Oben ERCICBELLP1909151</b></p>	<p><b>Encouraging Entrepreneurship and its Impact on Economic Development in Emerging Economy</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Darelle Oben</b> Department of Economics, Faculty of Business, Catholic University of Buea, Buea, Cameroon</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Entrepreneurial activities create incremental wealth, which is a precondition to economic growth. Entrepreneurship nowadays is universally recognized as critical resource in the economic development process of a country. In view of this fact entrepreneurship development received serious attention among the policy makers, planners and development economists as a strategy of economic growth. The study highlights the impact of encouraging entrepreneurship on economic development on emerging economy. Therefore, efforts are to be directed towards the search and development of such entrepreneurial talents.</p> <p>The fact that entrepreneurial ability is a cultivable asset the supply of which can be generated and enhanced through education, training and opportune economic climate has forced the attention of policy makers and planners towards entrepreneurship as the desirable and manageable route to economic development. It is widely acknowledged that entrepreneurship is critical to the development of knowledge-based economy. Moreover, the Gwenn recommendations would be helpful to the practitioners, researchers, planner’s policy makers and academicians, who are involved in the development of entrepreneurship.</p> <p><b>Keywords; Entrepreneurship: Economic Development: Emerging economy</b></p>

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## **Upcoming Conferences**

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra>

- 2019 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Singapore
- 2nd Bali – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019



- 2019 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Bali
- 2nd Budapest – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
- 2019 – XIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Budapest
- 2nd Mauritius – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 20-21 July 2019
- 2019 – XIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 20-21, Mauritius
- 3rd Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 24-25 July 2019
- 2019 – XIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 25-26, Bangkok
- 2nd Barcelona – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 30-31 July 2019
- 2019 – XIVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 31 – Aug 01, Barcelona
- Istanbul – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 06-07 August 2019
- 2019 – XVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), August 07 – 08, Istanbul
- 2nd Rome – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 28-29 August 2019
- 2019 – XVIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), August 29 – 30, Rome

- 2nd London – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 10-11 September 2019
- 2019 – XVIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 11 – 12, London
- 2nd Jakarta – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 18-19 September 2019
- 2019 – XVIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), September 18 – 19, Jakarta
- 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
- 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
- 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