



# Conference Proceedings

2019 – Vith International Conference on Business, Economics, Law,  
Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 05-06, Prague

**05-06 June 2019**

## CONFERENCE VENUE

Czech Technical University in Prague (České vysoké učení technické v  
Praze), Masarykova Kolej, Prague, Czech Republic

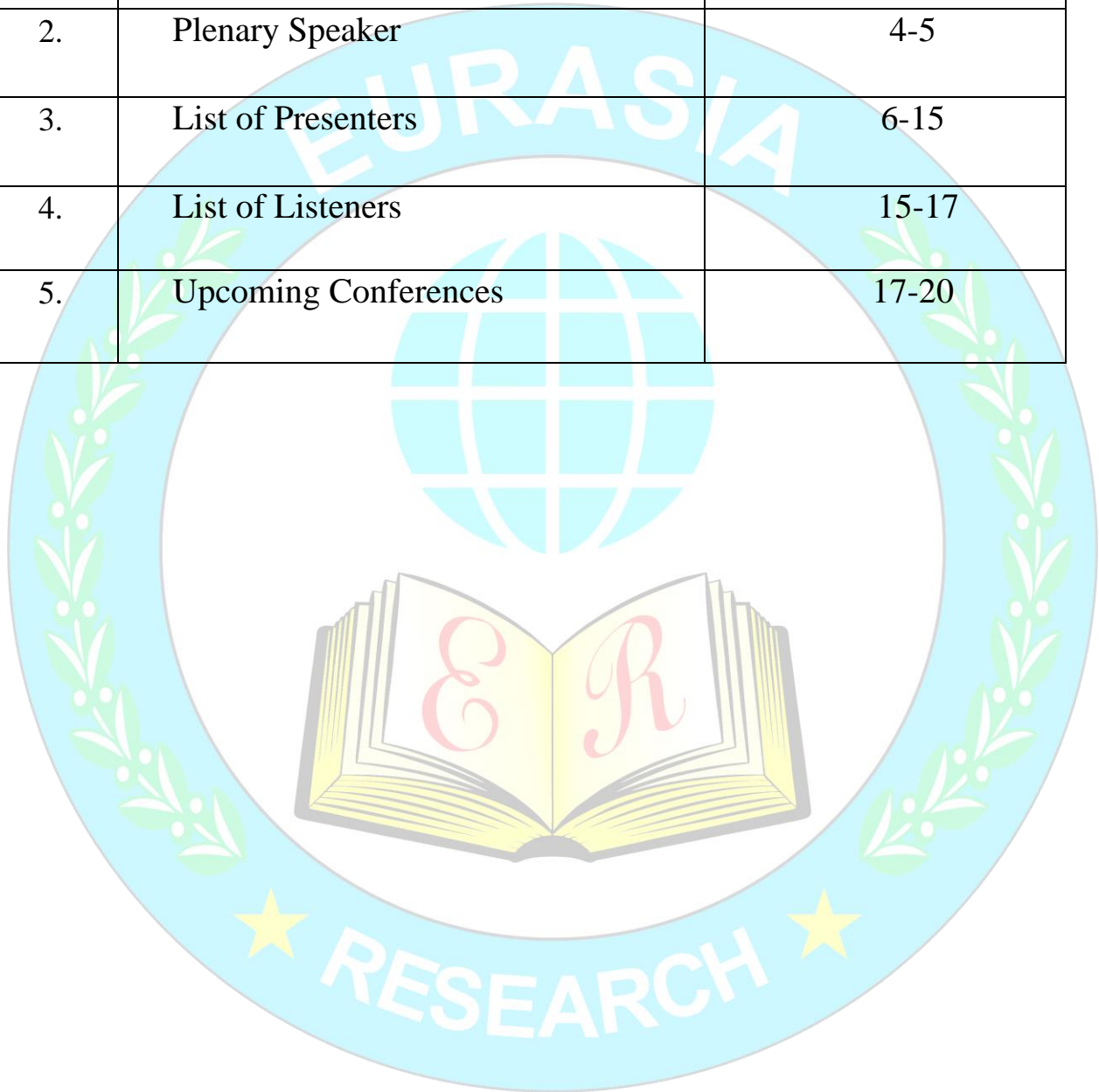
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**Preface:**

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



## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Dr Anna Czyz**

**PhD, Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogy, Pedagogical University of Cracow**

**Faculty of Education, Institute of Special Needs Education, Poland**

**Adjunct Professor, Audiophonologist: Speech therapist, Hearing care Professional.,  
Surdopedagogue, Psychologist**

**Topic: How hearing and communication disorders determine stress perception and styles of coping with stress?**

She is an Associate Professor of Language Institute, Thammasat University, whose experiences cover English language teaching, textbook writing, research conducting, and Graduate Programs Head. Her fields of main interests are English for Businesses, Organizational Communication, Intercultural/ International Communication, and International Business. She has accomplished a number of textbooks, including textbook chapters, as well as a bunch of research articles.

The beneficiary of staff exchange programs Charles University in Prague (2015, 2016), University of Barcelona in Spain (2017), University of Lisboa (2018). Visiting Researcher in North – West University, Republic of South Africa and Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Ukraine. Delegate, key note speaker and session chair of the conference i.e. in Bulgaria, Latvia, Thailand, Australia, United Arab Emirates. Author of over 50 scientific articles published in Polish and international journals.

A member of the Committee for Innovation at the Pedagogical University of Krakow, secretary of the scientific journal *Annales Universitatis Paedagogicae Cracoviensis. Studia Paedagogica*.

Research interests are concentrated around the problem of development supporting of disabled people, biopsychosocial functioning of persons with hearing impaired especially for alternative

and augmentative forms communication. An important part of the scientific work is devoted to subject of social inclusion of disabled people and early intervention for children with developmental problems.

Currently conducted research: Subjective determinants of coping with stress of people with hearing impairment A system of early support for the development of a child with disabilities in Poland Special care system over d/Deaf children in Poland.



Mozhgan Esmaili  
ERCICBELLP1907051

The Written Heritage Culture of Iran in the Pre-Islamic and Islamic Eras: A Comparison (Case Study: Wooden Doors Stored at the Persepolis Treasure)

Mozhgan Esmaili  
Cultural Heritage & Tourism Research Institute Inscriptions & Texts center, Tehran, Iran

**Abstract**

The art of engraving in Iran dates back to the pre-Islamic epoch, with the recovered relics of the era evidencing the mastery and ingenuity of the nation in the craft.

With the rise of Islam, the Muslim craftsmen demonstrated the acme of their skill in calligraphy and inscriptions the content of which showcased the religious tendencies of the artist. The art was manifested in a variety of forms including the ornamentation of religious and non-religious buildings as well as various objects, as the Creator, His divine verses and the names of God and the Apostles were believed to be omnipresent. To the believers, simply beholding the divine verses was an act of worship. Quran verses, hadith and religious poetry about the immaculate descendants of Prophet Mohammed would all contribute to the formation of the spiritual ambiance.

The wooden pieces dating back to the earlier centuries of the Hijra calendar are all evidence of the use of this ornamental element in the Islamic architecture.

The art of wood engraving had well culminated during the 4th and 5th centuries AH, as is evident in the relics of the era.

The present article has employed a descriptive analytic approach to affirm the influence of the religious tendencies of the craftsmen on the development of Arabic script and language in ornamental art forms. To this end, the wooden doors stored in the Persepolis treasury and their stylistics has been examined. In addition, the history and backdrops of this art form have been reviewed in pursuit of providing a description of the typology of scripts, geometric shapes, various forms of the holy names of the Apostles, Quran verses, words of prayer, and an interpretation of their content.

**Keywords:** Islamic art, Iranian art, wooden ornamental items, inscriptions, verses and holy names

Isabela Fuchs  
ERCICBELLP1907052

Carioca Girl In Postcards: A Latin American Stereotype

Isabela Fuchs  
Department of History and Philosophy, Federal University of Santa Catarina, Florianopolis, Brazil

**Abstract**

This article discusses the multiple temporalities and expressions of the imaginary representation of the “carioca girl” in a specific postalcard to answer the following question: who is this girl? How she was constructed and why? It was necessary an investigation from the echronical perception of image, that surpass precisely the matters related to its time of production - Brazil of the beginning of XXI century - and its reproductibility. From the packing labels and magazine illustrations, the questionings were not healed, but persistent in reflecting about the gender coloniality in brazil prints from the feminist slogan about the distinction between public and private of “our body belong to us”.

**Keywords:** brazilian graphic memory, image, pin-up, echronism



Mostafa Taleshi  
ERCICBELLP1907054

The Functional Inefficiency of the Small Town and the Instability of Rural Settlements

Mostafa Taleshi  
Geographical Sciences Department, Payam Noor University, Tehran, Iran

**Abstract**

In recent decades, many developing countries, including Iran, have faced a dominant phenomenon of urbanization, and the planners and executives of these countries have planned and implemented the policy of the formation of small towns in rural areas. In this regard, in many geographic regions of Iran, especially in the northwest, southwest and northeast, in the 2006-2016 period, on average, every 20 days, we are witnessed the formation of a small town in rural areas. The results of recent surveys in rural areas, especially case studies in Iran's national space, show that with the



formation of smaller cities of less than 25,000, the instability of rural settlements has been exacerbated.  
Therefore, the policy of the formation of small towns should be replaced the policy of structural-functional linkages of urban-rural settlements. By use of this alternative policy as a local planning package, the context of main infrastructure (communication and development services), production support, employment prosperity and the improvement of urban and rural quality of life, the sustainability of urban and rural settlements and finally, regional system development is guaranteed.  
**Key Words:** Small Cities, Instability of Rural Settlements, Structural-Functional Linkages, Iranian Settlement System



Mehmet Aslan  
ERCICBELLP1907055

**N.L.P. in Language Education**  
**Mehmet Aslan**  
**Higher School of Foreign languages, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey**

**Abstract**  
How can students be motivated on language learning process better through Neurolinguistics ? Importance of Neurolinguistics and its use in classroom environment in order to overcome the barrier problems of extrinsically motivated students.  
I think, it is one of the most prominent problems of language instructors all around the world to motivate students on language learning effectively. Persuasion is also vital about the notion that language learning also can be very enjoyable with the help of correct method for the correct student profile.  
This presentation will answer this question and inspire all audience to examine their adopted skills and methods from a different perspective. This will also challenge the volunteers to supersede oldschool habits of their own with a highly prolific, inspiring new one.

Wong Hock Tsen  
ERCICBELLP1907056

**Foreign Direct Investment Determinants in the Manufacturing Sectors in Malaysia**  
**Wong Hock Tsen**  
**Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia**

**Abstract**  
This study examines foreign direct investment (FDI) determinants in the manufacturing sector and sub-sectors of the manufacturing sector and the impact of FDI on economic growth in Malaysia. The results show that real national income, real exchange rate and trade openness are generally found to have positive impact on FDI in the manufacturing sector and sub-sectors of the manufacturing sector. Real average wage and real infrastructure are generally found to have negative impact on FDI. Financial development is found to have positive impact on FDI in some sub-sectors of the manufacturing sector whilst negative impact on other sub-sectors. Inflation, autocracy and polity are found to be significant determinants for many sub-sectors of the manufacturing sector in the short run. The Asian financial crisis, 1997-1998 is not found to have influential impact on FDI in the short run. For the manufacturing sector, real exchange rate, real average wage, trade openness and real infrastructure are important contributors to change in FDI. FDI determinants are not exactly the same for all sub-sectors of the manufacturing sector. FDI is found to Granger cause real national income for the total manufacturing industry, the rubber/plastic products industry and the basic metal products industry. Real national income is found to Granger cause FDI for the petroleum products industry and the rubber/plastic products industry. There is bilateral Granger causality between FDI and real national income in the food manufacturing industry. FDI and economic growth are closely related. FDI would be attracted through a variety of policies. FDI can sustain economic growth in Malaysia  
**Keywords:** Foreign direct investment, determinants, real exchange rate, economic growth, Malaysia



Tarsem Singh  
ERCICBELLP1907057

**Youth Consciousness: A Study of the Sikh Separatist Movement**

**Tarsem Singh**

**Department of History, Faculty of Arts, Punjab University Chandigarh, India**

**Abstract**

While the empirical studies of the youth involvement in political movement in Punjab are rampant, there remains a great deal of fuzziness about the concepts that best capture it. The present study examines the rise of political consciousness of youth in Punjab from 1978 to 1993, during the emergence of the Sikh Separatist Movement. The phenomenon of identity consciousness emerged in Indian society due to large-scale religious and linguistic diversities. The case of Punjab is significant because it witnessed the rise and turmoil of both kinds of political movements based on identity and class-consciousness immediately after Independence. The Sikh community of Punjab demanded a separate state in the name of Khalistan. The objectives of this paper are to trace the impact of political ideologies on the consciousness of the youth of Punjab along with determining the social, political, economic, and cultural causes for the rise of Sikh separatist movement. The findings are based on detailed interviews of 50 participants conducted in the different regions of the state of Punjab. The qualitative as well as quantitative information is analyzed to reach the crux of the issues such as the factors behind the emergence of political consciousness among the youth and its impact on their psychological makeup.

**Keywords: Youth, Consciousness, Khalistan, Sikh Community, Separatism**

Tajalli Fatima  
ERCICBELLP1907058

**Awareness of Malnutrition effects on Pregnancy**

**Tajalli Fatima**

**Department of Business Administration, Government College Women University, Sialkot, Pakistan**

**Abstract**

Malnutrition is the deficiencies of important nutrients in our body. Malnutrition have bad effects on pregnancy. It have adverse effects on mother and as well as on child health. Due to it a female feels down and her body functions also not works properly.

**Aim:** The main purpose of this research to check the awareness of malnutritional effects in pregnant females.

**Methodology:** Data was collected from 282 females. Results were obtained by open analysis.

**Results:** Results shown a clear discrepancy between lack of awareness and malnutrition effects on pregnancy. Educated females have more awareness about malnutrition and its effects on their health as compared to uneducated females. Educated females are more conscious about own health and they take care during pregnancy as compared to uneducated females.

**Key word:** Malnutrition, Mother, Pregnancy, food, deficiencies.

Hassan Sabo  
ERCICBELLP1907059

**The Role of Suffixation In Deriving a Place Names in Kanuri**

**Hassan Sabo**

**Department Languages, Faculty of Humanities, Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa, Jigawa State, Nigeria**

**Abstract**

Onomastic is the general name given to the study of names. Name is a word or phrase given to either a person or a place for identification. Since creating new words for new concepts is one of the chief functions of derivational morphology, and since we have a greater needs for naming diverse nominal concepts, language generally has more means for deriving Nouns than deriving verbs and objectives (Bauer 2002:8).

The paper examines grammaticalisation process in Kanuri derivation within the framework of morphological productivity.

**Keywords: Onomastics, Morphology, derivation, Kanuri, Name**



Ankit Pal  
ERCICBELLP1907066

Tagging the Human DNA with price: The synthetic DNA and the Myriad genome case

Ankit Pal  
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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.



Alisha Saikia  
ERCICBELLP1907067

A Study of Kyara in Japanese Religious Landscape: Shukyo Asobi at Kanda Myojin and Ryohoji Temple

Alisha Saikia  
Department of Religion and Philosophy, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan

Abstract

Kyara is a ubiquitous, multi-functional category of mascots in Japan, embraced and consumed by people of all walks of life. Although an element of Japanese popular culture, they are also infused in certain religious spaces. This study investigates the reasons behind the infusion of kyarain certain religious spaces in Japan, and examines the impact it has on the practice of religion in those spaces. The literature on kyarais concentrated on its functionality, possible origin and probable reason for consumption and the major reasons stated behind kyarasamalgamation in religious spaces include consumption, globalization and secularization only. With the help of textual analysis and ethnographic research, this study tries to investigate other possible explanations of the incorporation of kyara into religious spaces. This could be the long existing tradition of Japanese religion that combines secular elements of play and entertainment with that of the sacred elements of religion, and diminishes the sharp contrast between the two. This aspect shows that such a conflation is not just a desperate measure taken by religious spaces because of the constraints of a contemporary society weighed down by the forces of consumerism and secularization but also a continuation of a tradition especially from the Edo era in a regularly renovating fashion.



Maryam Zokaee  
ERCICBELLP1907069

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

Maryam Zokaee

Department of Psychology, International University, International Kish University, Iran Mashhad

**Abstract**

**Introduction:** Multiple Sclerosis (M.S) is one of the most common chronic diseases of central nervous system. The disease may cause numerous psychological maladjustment in patients with a high prevalence of depression, anxiety, and stress.

**This study was conducted to investigate the effectiveness of spiritual education on psycho-cognitive agitation in women with Multiple Sclerosis.**

**Method:** This research is semi-experimental study with pretest-posttest design and control group. 23 patients were selected among statistical population included women with M.S, and sample was divided into two groups as experimental and control groups.

**The experimental group was instructed based on spiritual education, during 10 sessions, 90 minutes per session.**

**Data tool:** demographic information, personal consent form, DASS-21 Questionnaire. Data were analyzed by using analysis of covariance and SPSS 21 software.

**Results:** The results show that all three variables of psycho-cognitive agitation were significantly decreased ( $p < 0.05$ ) in experimental group and were not changed in control- based on effective influence of spiritual effect on MS, in this study, this method can be considered as a complementary method with medicine.

**Keywords:** Spiritual Education, Psycho-cognitive agitation, MS disease, (stress, anxiety, depression)

Joshua Abiezer  
Marayag  
ERCICBELLP1907072

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

Joshua Abiezer Marayag

Junior High School, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, San Juan, La Union, 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 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

Goldame Yapit  
ERCICBELLP1907074

**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



	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Waste Education, Liability, Upcycling, Utilization</p>
<p>Shahriar Kibriya ERCICBELLP1907075</p>	<p><b>ICT-enabled farmer-to-farmer extension for agricultural export markets in the Democratic Republic of Congo</b></p> <p>Shahriar Kibriya Center on Conflict and Development, Texas A&amp;M, United States</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Farmers in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo face significant challenges accessing and engaging opportunities in agricultural export markets. Often these markets are lacking, due to a combination of missing infrastructure, limited production capacity, regional insecurity and ineffective national agricultural policy. The ability of a few active exporters to serve the region is further limited by difficulties in establishing effective partnerships with agricultural grower groups. This is due in part to insular, family- and village-based social networks which limit interaction and collaboration with other growers and with outsiders, and in part to historically nonexistent extension services which have only recently been developed by private actors.</p>
 <p>Okeoma Solomon Nwagwu ERCICBELLP1907076</p>	<p><b>Ethnographic study of processes and challenges of Bronze Casting: An age-long heritage of Benin people of Nigeria</b></p> <p>Okeoma Solomon Nwagwu Department of Hospitality and Tourism Management Technology, School of Science and Integrated Technology, Abia State Polytechnic, Aba, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Benin art has a deep historical and social value which goes beyond aesthetic and monetary value. Bronze casting as an art has given the Benin people a unique identity discus on indigenous technology in Africa. Thus has drawn both public and academic to the age long technology. The purpose of this research tends to examine the various processes and techniques used in Benin bronze casting production. Ethnography was the major research method used for this research work. The population for this study constitutes mainly the artisans who engage in bronze casting at Igun Street, Benin City. The study identified a process or traditional method known as Cire-Perdue (lost-wax) technique which the casters use. The study further identified various challenges and prospects of the unique heritage of Benin people. The implication of the study is that it will not only promote the sustainability of bronze casting technology in Benin but also promote it as one of the valuable cultural assets for tourism promotion in Nigeria.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Bronze Casting, Heritage, African Indigenous Technology, Challenges, Processes, Promotion, Ethnography Research, Cire-Perdue.</p>
<p>Muhammad Irshad ERCICBELLP1907077</p>	<p><b>Woman Education</b></p> <p>Muhammad Irshad Faculty of sociology, Abdul wali Khan University, Mardan, Pakistan</p>



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The main purpose of this study is to examine the role and status of educated women in community development. In our community majority of women are illiterate. Education is necessary for them. This research will throw light on role of educated women in community development. It will provides information about the importance of the role of women in community development. Conditions of women with respect to their education, health and employment need to be studied thoroughly. The outlook of educated healthy and economically independent women to world life is mostly different as compared to illiterate</p>
<p><b>Kaye Gabrielle Ariz ERCICBELLP1907079</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaving the Culture of Digital Tourism in the Summer Capital of the Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kaye Gabrielle Ariz</b> Junior High School, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, Urbiztondo San Juan La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Tourism, Technology, Culture, Identity, Globalization</b></p>
<p><b>Rafael Florentino ERCICBELLP1907081</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaving The Culture of Digital Tourism in the Summer Capital of the Philippines</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rafael Florentino</b> Lorma Special Science High School, Lorma Basic Education Schools, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Tourism, Technology, Culture, Identity, Globalization</b></p>
<p><b>Cloe September Lang-ay</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Weaving the Culture of Digital Tourism in the Summer Capital of the Philippines</b></p>

<p>ERCICBELLP1907083</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cloie September Lang-ay</b> Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Tourism, Technology, Culture, Identity, Globalization</b></p>
<p>Bahareh Afshar ERCICBELLP1907087</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Audit Impact and Tax Factors on Tax Compliance</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bahareh Afshar</b> Saman Pendar Auditing Institute, Iranian Association of Certified Public Accountants IACPA, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The purpose of the present study is to assess the impact of tax auditing and tax factors on tax compliance. Also it aims to investigate applied research and to analyze analytical methods. The required data and statistics were collected through a questionnaire and survey method. The statistical population of this research is directors and experts of tax affairs in northern Tehran using Cochran formula for estimating sample size. Sampling method is simple random method. The distributed questionnaire was tested for validity and reliability. The results of Cronbach's alpha for the questionnaires were more than 0.7, indicating the reliability and validity of the questionnaires. In this research, for the variables, the normal test was performed, which according to the results was calculated using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method, all data were normal. Based on analyzes carried out by the LISREL software as well as the results obtained from the fitting indices of the structural equation model, the fitness of the model is excellent and there is a significant relationship between the variables of the research with 99%, and in the end based on the findings Research suggestions are presented.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Audit Impact, Tax culture, Tax trust, Taxpayers, Tax compliance</b></p>
<p>Younes Ferdj ERCICBELLP1907101</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Triggering Factors the Cluster Emergence for Sustainable Development in Algeria Case Study from Biotech cluster of Sidi Abdallah</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Younes Ferdj</b> Researcher at the Center for Research in Applied Economics for Development (CREAD), Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>AbdelkaderHamadi</b> Research associate at CREAD (Algiers) and Clersé, Lille, France</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper aims to discuss and analyze the emerging biotech cluster Sidi Abdallah as a Territorial Innovation System in terms of triggering factors. The study uses data from fieldwork conducted in Sidi Abdallah biotech cluster involving several institutions (enterprises, ministries, research centers, public institutions) together with secondary data mostly from private and public organizations. Results reveal a form of cluster emergence that we call peripheral cluster. We have</p>



come to the conclusion cluster policy is often ineffective in peripheral regions because of the scarcity of some factors such as: the development of clusters is path-dependent and based on previous historical events, intermediary institutions, regulatory framework, coordination between the different actors involved in the project, local demand, anchor firms, cluster critical mass, slow cluster life cycle. The originality of this work stems from two aspects : first, we use for the first time the “emergence” paradigm to analyze biotech cluster. Second, this study represents one of the very few empirical studies conducted in biotech cluster in Algeria.

The purpose of the article is to analyse the less often researched issues of cluster emergence and defines the factors of the process of emergence of the biotech cluster of Sidi Abdallah). The study uses data from fieldwork conducted in Sidi Abdallah biotech cluster involving several institutions (enterprises, ministries, research centers, public institutions) together with secondary data mostly from private and public organizations. We were able to determine the key factors of the cluster emergence process, which we have adapted to the case of the Sidi Abdallah biotech cluster: : trigger factors are very important for the development of clusters is path-dependent and based on previous historical events, Minimal Role of Intermediary Institutions, Weak demand of local demand, Absence of Anchor Firms, Lack of expertise regulatory framework, Insufficient Cooperation Inside-outside cluster, Slow but Long-sighted cluster life cycle, Insufficient Cluster Critical Mass. We have come to the conclusion that the cluster of Sidi Abdallah reveals a form of cluster emergence that we call peripheral cluster.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows: section 2 presents salient characteristics of the biotech cluster of Sidi Abdallah are presented. Section 3 reviews the conceptual literature regarding emerging clusters. Section 4 shows the research methodology and data. Section 5 presents the detailed results of the empirical study. Section 6 provides a discussion of our result and the last section concludes.

**Mots-clés :** Peripheral Cluster, Emergence, Biotechnology, Algeria

**Dr Segar Reddy**  
**ERCICBELLP1907102**

**Co-Creation: Positioning Different Experiences in the Co-Creation Space**

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**Abstract**

The idea of co-creation has been applied by managers long before academic researchers started researching co-creation. de Koning, Crul and Wever (2016) reviewed literature on co-creation and presented a model synthesizing the literature they reviewed. In our paper, we try to position three different co-creation examples in the co-creation space presented by de Koning, Crul and Wever (2016) in their model evolving from their review of literature on co-creation. The first is the co-creation experience from SAP, the enterprise resource planning software provider and its customers. The second is the experience from those using Adobe software and publishing their own creations. Adobe provides a space for these creations and share these creations with other Adobe software users. The third case is an example of auto producers working with their auxiliary suppliers and developing new components or parts which enhance the performance of the new auto. Our attempt to position these co-creation cases is to understand whether any other dimension(s) is (are) required to cover the spectrum of activities where co-creation takes place. By this application experience we intend to make further contributions based on in-depth studies to be conducted based on our learning from this exercise.

**Keywords:** Co-Creation, Application, Co-Creation Models and Co-Creation Space





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**Exchange Rate Pass Through to Consumer Prices for Clothing, Footwear and Pharmaceutical Products in South Africa**

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**Abstract**

Empirical literature on aggregate level paints an informative and validating picture of the declining Exchange Rate Pass Through (ERPT) to consumer price index in South Africa. The literature is still insufficient as there are limited studies on disaggregated data and the picture gets even more blurry with studies focusing on individual commodities of the import and their respective consumer prices. Subsequently, the main objective of the study is to bridge this gap, by focusing on the ERPT to consumer prices of individual commodities of manufacturing sector namely; i. Clothing, ii. Footwear, and iii. Pharmaceutical products. The degree of ERPT to individual CPI commodities for the period of 2010: Q1 -2018: Q2 in South Africa is examined. The study uses the Johansen Maximum cointegration technique and a vector error correction model (VECM). The study found a low long run pass through to consumer prices of both clothing and footwear, accounted for 9 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. While the long run pass through to consumer prices of pharmaceutical products was as high as 55 per cent. Overall, the results suggest that the ERPT is heterogeneous across the components of consumer prices index in South Africa. Similar to the conclusion by Kabundi & Mbelu, 2016, the ERPT to all the individual consumer prices, is incomplete in South Africa.

**Keywords:** Exchange rate pass through, VEC model, disaggregated CPI and import prices

Rana Dayioglu Erul  
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**Tax Compliance and Slippery Slope Framework: Evidence from European Union Countries**

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**Abstract**

According to the slippery slope framework, tax compliance is determined by power of authorities and trust in authorities. According to the basic assumptions of the slippery slope framework, both power of authorities and trust in the authorities have a positive effect on the level of tax compliance. Therefore, the purpose of the study is defined as testing the basic assumption of the slippery slope framework which is "power of authorities and trust in authorities explain tax compliance" for the European Union countries and the variables affecting tax compliance are determined primarily by the slippery slope framework. In this respect, trust in authorities and power of authorities which are the main variables of the slippery slope framework and other social, cultural and economic variables that affect tax compliance such as strength of auditing and accounting standards, social capital, education index, democracy index and age index (the rate of 15-64 aged to total population) are included in the study. In this context, data of 28 European Union countries are analyzed by using panel data analysis for 2007-2017 period and the variables are classified in two different models. As a result, research suggests that power of authorities and trust in authorities have the most significant impact on tax compliance and additionally the study finds evidence for the assumptions of the slippery slope framework.

**Key Words:** Tax compliance, power of authority, trust in authority, slippery slope framework, panel data analysis.

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- 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

**2019 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 05-06, Prague**

Czech Technical University in Prague (Český vysoký učení technický v Praze), Masarykova Kolej, Prague, Czech Republic **17**



- 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