



## **Conference Proceedings**

2019 – XVIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), August 29 – 30, Rome

August 29–30, 2019

### **CONFERENCE VENUE**

University of Washington – Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186  
Roma, Italy

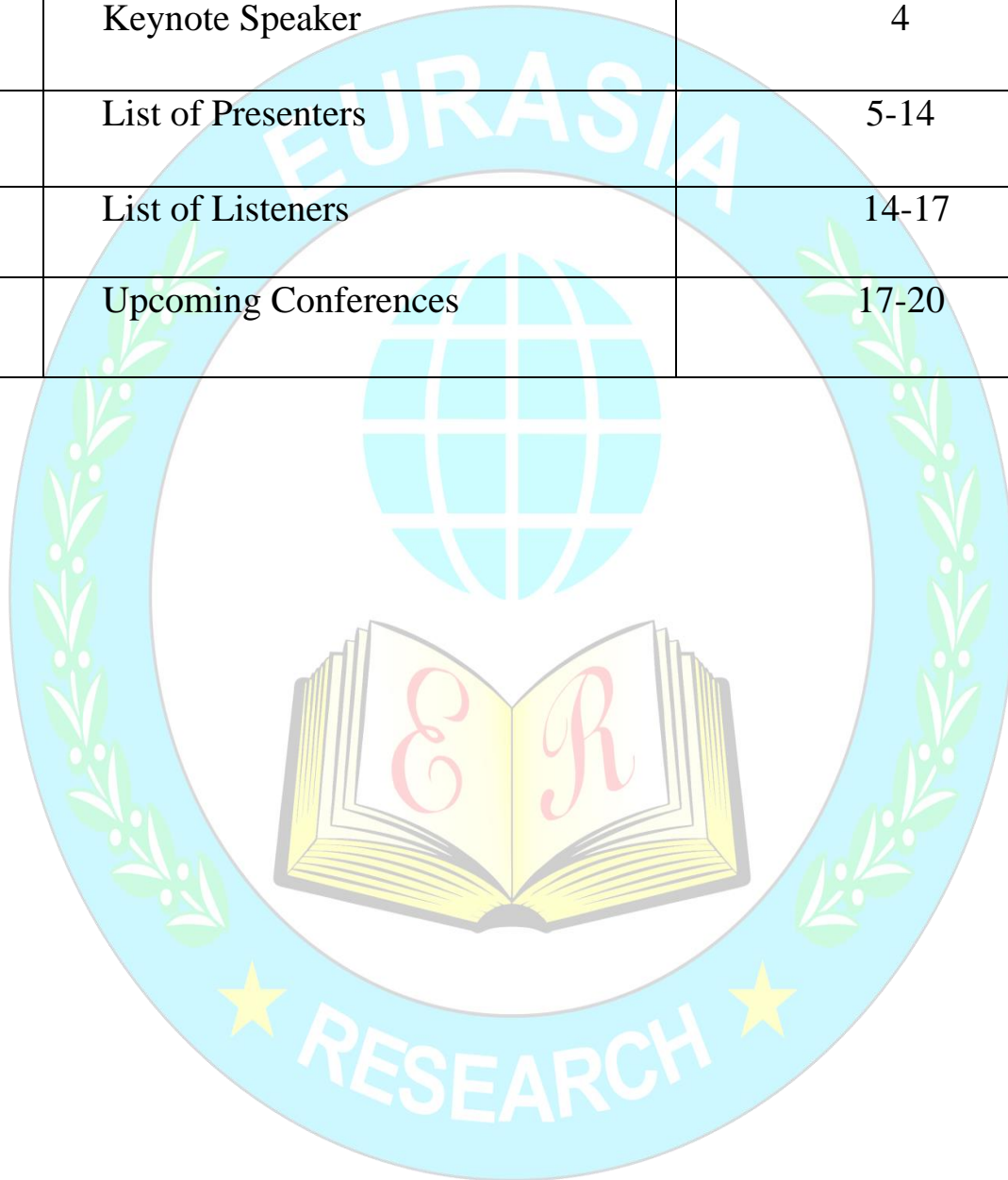
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**Preface:**

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**KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Dr Agnieszka Ilendo-Milewska**

**Director, Faculty of Psychology, Private University of Pedagogy,  
Bialystok, Poland**

**Topic: Three Ways to Improve the 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. Her most recent book is School environment in the students' experiences, tendencies of changes. She has published widely in Polish and English. As a result of her professional development, Agnieszka Ilendo-Milewska has published more than 30 papers in international conferences and journals.

## PRESENTERS



**Christian Khiel Unto**  
ERCICBELLP1917053

### **A Phenomenological Study on the Religious Scrupulosity Traits of Adolescent Born-Again Christians**

**Christian Khiel Unto**

**Psychology Department, Holy Angel University, Angeles City, Pampanga, Philippines**

**Jemmarose Estacio**

**Holy Angel University, Angeles City, Pampanga, Philippines**

**Jhaymar Garcia**

**Holy Angel University, Angeles City, Pampanga, Philippines**

**Anjela Pangan**

**Holy Angel University, Angeles City, Pampanga, Philippines**

**Dr. Elvira C. David, RGC, RPs, RPs**

**Holy Angel University, Angeles City, Pampanga, Philippines**

#### **Abstract**

Religious scrupulosity is a kind of obsessive-compulsive disorder which is becoming a trend nowadays, especially with adolescent born-again Christians. Scrupulosity is an unhealthy practice of spirituality, and for that matter the researchers want to delve in to the in-depth experiences of the said individuals using a phenomenological approach and social constructivist approach. Ten participants were recruited for this study, using a criterion-based sampling. These participants were asked eight semi-structured questions, tackling their perception on sin, perception on God, their efforts to avoid it, and the influences that lead them to avoid it. The results show that participants experience many unpleasant things such as constantly feeling emotionally downed, being bothered, and having irrational fears of hell and punishment from God. These unpleasant experiences go in cycle and are paired with worldly matters, as well their excessive efforts to avoid sin. Interestingly, the results also showed that the participants' intimate relationship with God can be both beneficial and destructive. At some point, their relationship with God helps them cope with scrupulosity, but there are also instances it worsens their scrupulosity.

**Keywords: Scrupulosity, Sin, God, Unpleasant Experiences, Excessive Efforts**

**Ajala Olusegun Johnson**

**ERCICBELLP1917054**

### **Gender Representation and Domestic Violence in Mr. and Mrs**

**Ajala Olusegun Johnson**

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#### **Abstract**

Scholars and critics have focused much attention to the fate and state of women in a patriarchal society without much interest in the condition of men in this society. This situation is based on the assumptions that women are always endangered species particularly in marriage institutions. Though there have been many reports about domestic violence in marriage institution where women are victims of circumstances, this does not foreclose the fact that men have also suffered some degrees of violence in marriage institution. The film text of Mr and Mrs provides the data for the domestic violence in marriage institution. This film text is selected because it provides a balanced position about domestic violence in marriage institution by presenting two families where there are male-instituted and female- instituted domestic violence. The film text is carefully and critically read to gather data on gender representation and domestic violence. The data are analysed and interpreted with the tenets of Marxist Feminism. Domestic violence is not gender specific as different variables such as social and economic status can create domestic violence in attempt of one gender in marriage institution to uphold or subvert hegemony.

**Keywords: Domestic Violence, Feminist Movement, Hegemony Masculinity, Women And Marriage Institution**

<p><b>Dr. Adepoju Banji Marcellinus</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1917055</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Conflicts, Refugees and National Identities in Africa</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Adepoju Banji Marcellinus</b> <b>Department of Local Government and Development Studies, Faculty of Business and Communication Studies, The Polytechnic, Ibadan, Ibadan Oyo State</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Aside the ethno-tribal inclinations that emanated at the time of colonial in African, race and other social identities are prevalent in Africa. At that, discussing conflicts in Africa will acquaint one with the intersecting personal (identities) and structural (political, socio-economic, regional) determinants that dictate African politics. However, refugees in Africa at a time are the reason, symptoms, consequences, and perpetrators of conflicts with the attendant implications on national identity as exemplified in Africa and specifically in countries like Nigeria, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zaire (the Democratic Republic of the Congo), among others. Identities on the other hand are universal cleavages, drawing strength and salience from the specific social, political and economic contexts where they have an impact. This paper thus, appraises national identities, manifesting in identity politics, which have brought about conflicts and subsequently leading to refugees' problem in Africa. Meanwhile, the yearnings from the host communities are pathetic and call for concerns. This is because the number of refugees continues to rise in the Africa almost on a daily basis. This paper therefore, examines how conflicts in Africa has brought about displacement of countless number of families and subsequently, how the issue of refugee affects national identity in Africa.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Conflicts, Refugee, National Identities</b></p>
<p><b>Azeez Adenrele Lukman</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1917056</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Decentralization, Good Governance and Sustainable Development</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Azeez Adenrele Lukman</b> <b>Department of Local Government and Development Studies, Faculty of Business and Communication Studies, The Polytechnic, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Decentralization refers to power devolution among different tiers of government in any politics. The control idea is to enhance devolution of power in an ideal political system in Nigeria, local government is a form of decentralization to bring government nearer to general masses to promote development from below, making provision for basics need of life enhance local autonomy among others. The possibility of these information attempt is hindered by institutional structures arrangement and financial commitment in fulfillment of providing for public goods and exacerbated by the constitutional ambiguity in the operation of the government system in Nigeria federal relationship the study adopt content analysis in it methodology through the use of relevant textbook, journals and news paper to validate the study outcomes and place premium on leadership with vision, commitment and re-orientation of the populace in bringing about an expected and sustainable development in Nigeria.</p> <p><b>Key words: Local Government, Good Governance and Sustainable Development</b></p>
<p><b>Sara Ghayekhloo</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1917061</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Application of Artificial Neural Network models in predicting efficiency in Indonesian Islamic banks</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sara Ghayekhloo</b> <b>Lecturer in Adib Mazandaran, Institute of Higher Education, Adib, Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Artificial neural networks are machine learning techniques which integrate a series of features upholding their use in financial and economic applications. Backed up by flexibility in dealing with various types of data and high accuracy in making predictions, these techniques bring substantial benefits to business activities Artificial neural network (ANN) approach, the application of artificial intelligence, which has been improved by the simulation of cognitive learning process of human brain, has been commonly used in recent years . In this study, The ANN method has been applied by using the data on sixteen Indonesian banks was obtained from the publicly available annual reports from 2009 to 2013. The purpose of this study is to measure the relative importance of banks sing popular multi criteria decision. His paper analysis the efficiency of Indonesian</p>

	<p>Islamic banks with NN. NN applications on efficiency measurement are scarce, although efficiency has been the focus of much recent research especially on banking. We find that predictive power of ANN is quite striking. Findings also indicate that the Indonesian Islamic banking market also imposes cultural and regulatory barriers to foreign banks, so that their efficiency levels are lower when compared to their national counterparts. Learning curves (trend impact) are relevant in predicting efficiency levels.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Islamic Banking, Forecasting, Artificial Neural Network, Prediction Models</p>
<p>Yiwen Cai ERCICBELLP1917064</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Does Internet use decrease Depression?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yiwen Cai St. Michaels University School, St. Michaels University School, Victoria, Canada</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> Previous research has showed that positive social interactions, social support, and social connectedness are related to lower levels of depression. With this hypothesis, this study aimed to examine if there is association between internet usage and depression status among Chinese mid-aged and elderly residents.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> The China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) data in year 2015 was used, which included a nationally representative sample of Chinese residents aged 45 and older. A person is categorized as having depression if his/her score from the ten-question version of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression scale (CES-D) is above 10. Chi-square test and Logistic Regression Model were employed to test the relationship between internet usage and depression.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> 6.7% of the participants reported internet use in the last month. Among these internet users, 74% used it “Almost Daily”. Participants who used internet had a lower proportion of depression than those who did not (28.7% vs. 39.5%, <math>p &lt; 0.0001</math>). After controlling for other covariates, Logistic regression analysis showed that internet use decreased the likelihood of having depression by 76% (Odds Ratio=0.76, 95% confidence interval: 0.59-0.98).</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Internet use seemed to be related to a lower likelihood of depression among middle-aged and older residents in China.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Internet Use; Depression; Logistic Regression</p>
 <p>Olabode Thomas Ayoola ERCICBELLP1917072</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Phonology and English Language Teaching in Nigeria</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Olabode Thomas Ayoola General Studies, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Teaching as a profession or career becomes interesting if the students/learners benefit from it. In many of Nigerian schools most students do not benefit from the teaching of phonology because a large number of them do not speak correct phonology of English language. It is therefore for this reason that this paper examines the position of phonology in the teaching of the language. It investigates how the knowledge of phonology of the language being used to teach can either enhance or impede language teaching, learning and acquisition. This paper essentially, recommends that Nigerian teachers /lecturers should begin to make conscious efforts to teach the correct phonology of the language. We are however conscious of the fact the Nigerian variant of English language in terms of phonology /pronunciation exists. It is for this reason that we further recommend that Government and other stakeholders in the Education sector should also make conscious effort to develop and standardise the Nigerian English such that it will have a status quite close to that of Standard British English.</p>
<p>Basem Alatom ERCICBELLP1917074</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Influences of The Haj on the American mindset</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Basem Alatom Humanities, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, Jordan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study of the novel, The Haj by Lian Uris, provides basic information about the novels plot. It will apply the semiotic analysis described in the novel using the orientalist paradigms and syntagms. It's 525 pages work of historical fiction and is a relevant case study regarding popular</p>

discourse on Arabs and Muslims because of its success and status as it has risen to one of American's best sellers and has been published by Doubleday Books, which is one of the major American publishers.

The story is about a rich and prosperous Jewish settlement that reflects how Jews are surrounded by "primitive" Palestinian Muslims. It creates themes of irrationality and Islam as a global threat which is directed towards Arabs with hostility. It also reflects the idea that Arabs are untrustworthy and peculiar.

These beliefs proposed in the novel stimulate a sense of fear in the reader which in return becomes a foundation of stereotyping against Arabs and Muslims. What follows stereotyping is ignorance towards the truth about Arab culture as people are too reluctant to educate themselves which raises conflict and widens the gap between the east and west (majorly between Arabs and Americans).

Moral effort, proposed by George Orwell, is one of many solutions to solve any incident between cultures which could avoid cultural clashes and bridge the gap between different societies to perceive humanity as one instead of sundering it.

Shirley Adofo Amoako  
ERCICBELLP1917075

**Africa Within**

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Jacobu, Ghana

**Abstract**

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.

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.

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.

Society are characterized by patterns of relationship between individual who share a distinctive culture and institutions,.

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

Martins Ehichoya  
Akhigbe  
ERCICBELLP1917077

**Washington Consensus: The Williamsons are not to Blame**

Martins Ehichoya Akhigbe  
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**Abstract**

The paper is a theoretical review of the content of the controversial Washington Consensus, which has been blamed as the source of the economic woes of the Less Developed Countries (LDCs) including Nigeria. Given its background, key issues, impact on LDCs, critique and impacts in Nigeria, the paper examines the implications on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria and finds that the intents of the policy prescription by John Williamson has been misinterpreted and abused by various organizations like the International Monetary Fund and Countries, which do selective implementations of its elements as they march with the Leaders selfish motives. It holds that the Washington Consensus is a good drug in the hand of bad practitioners. It concludes that since no economic policy, no matter how sound can survive corruption; the government of



<p><b>Dimitrios Karamanis</b> ERCICBELLP1917079</p>	<p><b>LDCs should purge themselves of corruption and not blame Williamson for their economic woes.</b> <b>Subjective Health Status and Immigration: Evidence Across Europe</b></p> <p><b>Dimitrios Karamanis</b> Department of Economics, University of Piraeus, Athens</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> Subjective health status and migration are critical issues in healthcare policy and strategic decision making. There are many health challenges to resolve and at the same time, migration has reached to historic highs, leading to different views among immigrants and natives, policy makers and habitants.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Our research focuses on the subjective health status reported by European habitants, on its differentiation with respect to participants origin, and on whether various demographic, macroeconomic and other factors, such as the foreigners' presence in a country, affect it.</p> <p><b>Setting and participants:</b> Using survey data of 227,200 respondents from 22 countries and over the period 2002-2016, and employing logit estimation techniques, we analysed the effect of demographic, macroeconomic and other factors in shaping respondents' subjective health status.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Our results demonstrate the important role of all demographic factors in shaping respondents' subjective health status. Immigrants report a higher subjective health status, while macroeconomic conditions and foreign presence in a country do play an important role. A country healthcare provision state and health expenditures can moderate the negative effect of foreigners' presence and thus the reported health status of natives.</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> The factors influencing subjective health status are complex and interdependent. However, government policies should increase social cohesion, since, the latter is not only related to health care outcomes but also can be a tool for disseminating social inequalities.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Immigration, Europe, ESS, Subjective Health Status</p>
 <p><b>Abiodun Muideen Ajibola</b> ERCICBELLP191780</p>	<p><b>Performance Evaluation of Monetary and Fiscal Policy Issues and Economic Growth in Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Abiodun Muideen Ajibola</b> Double Glory Global Services, Department of Management and Accounting, LAUTECH, Ladoké Akintola University of University Technology, Ogbomoso, Oyo State, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Professor Usman O. A.</b> Department of Management and Accounting, Ladoké Akintola University of Technology Ogbomoso, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>African economies and especially Nigerian economy have no doubt undergone a number of critical policy attentions in the last couple of years but appears these policies have not impacted meaningfully on the living condition of vast majority of Nigeria citizens. This paper therefore seeks to investigate into the performance of the monetary and fiscal policies in the bid to address Nigerian economic problems and find out if growth has ever been recorded in the process. Arising from the results of econometric tests, the paper therefore reports that excess liquidity in the banking system has generated monetary oriented inflationary pressures in the economy and it has also led to depreciation of Naira (in the foreign exchange market) through excessive bidding. All these have given rise to high inflationary pressures. Both high inflation and interest rate have, without doubt, the tendency of discourage private investment and even some public sector investments thereby leading to reduction in macroeconomic activity both in real and nominal terms.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Monetary and Fiscal Policies, Simple Reduced Form Model, Causality Test, Economic Growth</p>



David Obatare  
ERCICBELLP1917090

Effect of Business on Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examines the effect of the businesses in Nigeria on the economic development of the country. This is with the desire to examine its ability to achieve the desired objectives in the country (Nigeria). Business has contributed to changes in the level of development in the country through generation of employment; direct creation of wealth and reduction of poverty by contributing to the Nigeria Gross National Product (GNP) and GDP. Also, it contributes to provision of: technical innovation and competition for better services and meeting needs of other businesses by providing products or raw materials needed for other businesses to survive. The increase in economic output recorded in third quarter of 2013 was as a result of increases recorded in agriculture, hotels and restaurants, building and construction and telecommunications sectors of the economy. The contribution of the non-oil sector in the third quarter of 2013 was due to benign weather conditions that led to bountiful harvests in the agricultural sector, increased investments by local and foreign investors and the positive macroeconomic environment. The report however identified the privatization of the power sector, agricultural transformation initiative among factors to drive the country's growth. The study made recommendation for further development.

Keywords: Business; Economic Development, Employment, Gdp, Privatization

Mrs. Bentalhoda  
Khodada  
ERCICBELLP1917091

Prediction of Marital Adjustment Based on Emotion Regulation and Mindfulness Features in Married Students Who are Studying in Islamic Azad University of Saveh

Mrs. Bentalhoda Khodada  
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Abstract

The aim of this study predicting marital adjustment based on the characteristics of emotion regulation and mindfulness in married students of Islamic Azad University of Saveh. The research was descriptive and correlational. The population consisted of all students of Islamic Azad University of Saveh are married. Sample using stratified random sampling of 200 students used Shdnd.abzarhay married couple's compatibility questionnaire, cognitive emotion regulation and mindfulness is. The results showed a significant relationship between emotion regulation and mindfulness and marital adjustment in married students there is a significant positive relationship. The research component, variable according to plan this with beta coefficient between 0/33 and .0/22 with beta coefficient mindfulness can positively and significantly predict marital adjustment in married students. Also, the amount shows %24 of marital adjustment of married students can be explained by the above-mentioned variables.

Keywords: Marital Adjustment, Emotion Regulation, Mindfulness



Adegoroye Moses  
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Effect Of Business on Economic Development in Nigeria

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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The study examines the effect of the businesses in Nigeria on the economic development of the country. This is with the desire to examine its ability to achieve the desired objectives in the country (Nigeria). Business has contributed to changes in the level of development in the country through generation of employment; direct creation of wealth and reduction of poverty by contributing to the Nigeria Gross National Product (GNP) and GDP. Also, it contributes to provision of: technical innovation and competition for better services and meeting needs of other businesses by providing products or raw materials needed for other businesses to survive. The increase in economic output recorded in third quarter of 2013 was as a result of increases recorded in agriculture, hotels and restaurants, building and construction and telecommunications sectors of the economy. The contribution of the non-oil sector in the third quarter of 2013 was due to benign weather conditions that led to bountiful harvests in the agricultural sector, increased investments by local and foreign investors and the positive macroeconomic environment. The report however identified the privatization of the power sector, agricultural transformation initiative among factors to drive the country's growth. The study made recommendation for further development. <b>Keywords: Business; Economic Development, Employment, Gdp, Privatization</b></p>
 <p>Theresa Manu ERCICBELLP1917119</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Role of Savings and Loans in Development</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Theresa Manu</b> Ebenezer Assemblies of God Cooperative Savings and Social Union Ltd, Kumasi, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Savings and investment play an important role in our world economy. Consumption is expenditures by household on final goods and services. Saving is the part of the disposable income that is not consumed at present investment means the purchase of capital goods (such as land, Equipment, building e.t.c). If a society invests more in capital, it must consume less and save more of its current income. It requires that society sacrifices consumption of goods and services in the present to enjoy higher consumption in the future. Nations that save and invest large fraction of their incomes tend to have rapid growth of output, income and wages. Savings can be subdivided into private saving, Public saving, national saving e.t.c. Investment includes tangible capital such as houses and intangible investments such as education. Again, investment can be Net investment or Gross investment. Net investment is the value of total investment after an allowance has been made for depreciation. Gross investment is an investment without allowance for depreciation. In finance terms, "Investment has an altogether different meaning and denotes the purchase of a security, such as a stock or a bond". Saving can be influenced by level of consumption, Population growth, political stability or instability, the rate of income e.t.c. It is known to us, saving influences over investment in an economy. So saving is very crucial topic to investment. If the rate of saving is increased, it means the increase rate in investment or capital accumulation or efficiency in productivity.</p>
<p>Al Amin ERCICBELLP1917123</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Role of Transnational NGO Activities in Aiding the Rohingya Refugee Crisis in Bangladesh: A Case Study of the Finnish Red Cross</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Al Amin</b> Department of Historical and Geographical Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences and Business Studies, University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu, Finland</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In fact, Myanmar's military forces have been deliberately persecuting the Rohingya minority since 1978. In 2017, the Rohingya had to flee Myanmar and, as a result, there was an influx of more than one and half million Rohingya to Bangladesh. The Finnish Red Cross (FRC) had a quick response to the emergency appeal of the International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) on the behalf of the Rohingya in Bangladesh in 2017.</p> <p>This research paper is to learn how the activities of the FRC affected the Rohingya refugees, what challenges were faced by the staff of the FRC, and what part was played by other contributors in cooperation with the FRC. The research materials include primary and secondary data. I used this data in methodological triangulation in a deductive approach.</p> <p>From October 2017 to October 2018, 43,780 patients were treated by the RCEH. The main challenges faced by the staff of the FRC was the lack of local infrastructure, lack of internet</p>

	<p>availability and so on. In contrast, the Inter Sector Coordinator Group (ISCG) and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society were one of the key contributors in attempting to solve these problems, as well as cooperating with the FRC staff, local government, local and international NGOs, and other agencies.</p> <p>This paper is intended to benefit research on the contribution of international NGOs (INGOs) from a global humanitarian perspective.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Finnish Red Cross, Globalization, Rohingya, Transnationalism, TNGOs</p>
<p>Mechiche Micipsa Mourad ERCICBELLP1917124</p>	<p><b>Paradoxes of Business: Towards a Practice Model to Attend to Paradox Tensions in Organizations and Develop the Leaders of Tomorrow</b></p> <p>Mechiche Micipsa Mourad Department of Leadership and Organizational Management, Vaasa University, Vaasa, Finland</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Paradoxes in business i.e. strategy paradoxes, leadership paradoxes, management and organizational paradoxes are inseparable from organizations' front-end decision making. Existing literature has examined these paradoxes in mainly diverse theory driven perspectives that pointed towards the need to develop a learning cycle to sustain a practical model to help in navigating the business paradoxes. The aim of this paper is to uncover the best possible practical approach that would facilitate the process of navigating the paradoxes in organizations. I review a vast array of paradox and brain plasticity literature and conclude that a change in leadership behaviour towards accepting, embracing and exercising these paradoxes in a form of a business simulation is crucial. Thus, I propose a learning model to sustain and support this practical model.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Paradoxes, Brain Plasticity, Leaders' Behaviour, Learning Model</p>
 <p>Alice Bodoc ERCICBELLP1917060</p>	<p><b>Morphosyntactic Features of Adverbial Clauses in Romance Languages Consequences of Language Contact or Latin Inheritance?</b></p> <p>Alice Bodoc Department of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics, Transilvania University from Braov, Braov, Romania</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The starting point of the present paper is a simple question: To what extent do linguistic facts encountered in Romanian exist in other Romance varieties? In order to answer to this question, we propose a cross-linguistic study of the Romance languages that aims at an interdisciplinary collaborative effort, a perspective that is going to add new and useful information to the literature, especially at the international level, that lacks, in many cases, examples from Romanian. The idea that Romance languages have a special type of morphosyntax does not belong to the modern grammar, but it has deep roots in the studies of the 19<sup>th</sup>, that strongly influenced the following research studies (Tobler 1875; Mussafia 1888; Foulet 1930). In 1831, Lorenz Diefenbach proposes the first systematic study of these languages, proving that their origin tracks back to Latina vulgata that has undergone, along the centuries, several modifications determined by language contact (apud Posner 1996: 3). Starting from this observation or maybe from their own ideologies, the researchers have exaggerated, in certain periods, the influence exerted by contact languages on one or the other of the varieties. This is the case of French, considered in certain studies as „creole based” (Posner 1996: 3), but also of Romanian, where certain linguists exaggerate the influence of Slavic at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup>c. (Dragomirescu 2015: 2). On the basis of an original media discourse corpus, collected from three Romance varieties (Romanian, Italian and French), we put forward a comparative perspective, focused on the phenomena related to the structure and organization of complex structures. Since the aim of this paper is neither to defend/to contradict some linguistic theory of the syntactic variation, nor to develop a new grammatical theory, the focus will be on the description of the identified linguistic data, and on the motivation of their existence/absence in the three related languages.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Adverbial Clauses, Morphosyntactic Analysis, Romance Languages</p>



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**Does Polarized Political Environment Hamper Foreign Investors? The Evidence From Parliamentary Democracies**

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**Abstract**

The socio-political characteristics of the host environment influence investment decisions. The complexity of the political setup strengthens the need for advanced research in the field. This paper examines the relationship between the foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows and the host country political factors: the party polarization and the political stability. Besides constructing the political polarization index in a traditional way, authors also formulate a novel measure, which explicitly shows the divergence of political parties on economic actions. By using the manifesto data of 46 parliamentary democracies based on fixed effects model, authors conclude that political polarization is an important socio-political factor which has been previously neglected in literature while addressing the determinants of foreign investments. The paper checks the complementarity between political polarization and political stability. Accounting together the two variables, the authors find a negative significant effect on FDI. The main contribution of this article is to identify the party polarization as a separate dimension of the political system.

JEL Classification: C33; D72; F21; F23; F50; P16;

Keywords: Political Polarization, Political Instability, Foreign Direct Investments, Investment decisions

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**An Analyses on Right to Development and Burnout under Health Law**

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**Abstract**

Personal rights cover different rights, such as right to privacy, right to be forgotten, or right to development, which covers economic, social, cultural, and political development. Encouraging its subjects to participate actively in economic, social, cultural, and political development, right to development has significant impact on each human person. Although its wide scope since the central subject of development is the human person, this study focuses on right to development of health care professionals limited to doctors and nurses. It assesses right to development of health care staff, considering their work conditions and other demographic characteristics. For the implementation of regulations to protect personal rights regarding to right to development, a significant fieldwork covering three cities in Turkey was successfully completed. In this fieldwork, Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) was used. This article discusses results of this fieldwork and its correlation with the right to development. This study targets to explore whether there is significant difference between different groups of medical professionals considering demographic characteristics. Accordingly, it aims to propose solutions to prevent infringement of right to development of health care professionals that was argued in this paper as a negative factor on emotional exhaustion of medical staff.

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**Research on The Streamlining of Current Instructive Innovation Under Interactive Media Organize Condition in English Instructing**

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**Abstract**

With the constant advancement of human science, modern training is entering a phase of fast development. With the trend setting innovation of present day education, the effect of the idea of mixed media system instructing is broadly perceived. The creator has considered the utilization of the advanced instructive innovation. Extending understanding and enhancing the utilization of interactive media in class are proposed in the paper. Timely and fitting use of current instructive innovation under sight and sound system condition is useful and gainful to the improvement of English educating.

Catchphrases: Present Day Instructive Innovation; Sight And Sound System; Improvement;  
English Educating

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## **Upcoming Conferences**

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- 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
- 6th Dubai – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 17-18 February 2020
- 2020 – International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), February 18-19, Dubai
- Melbourne – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 03-04 March 2020
- 2020 – IInd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), March 04-05, Melbourne
- 5th Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 March 2020
- 2020 – IIIrd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), March 26-27, Singapore
- Tokyo – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 01-02 April 2020

- 2020 – IVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), April 01-02, Tokyo
- 3rd London – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 14-15 April 2020
- 2020 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), April 15-16, London
- Berlin – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 12-13 May 2020
- 2020 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 13-14, Berlin
- 4th Kuala Lumpur – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 12-13 May 2020
- 2020 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 13-14, Kuala Lumpur
- Seoul – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 20-21 May 2020
- 2020 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 21-22, Seoul
- 3rd Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 02-03 June 2020
- 2020 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 03-04, Prague