



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

2019 – XXth International Conference on Business, Economics,
Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), October 08-09, Dubai

08-09 October 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab
Emirates

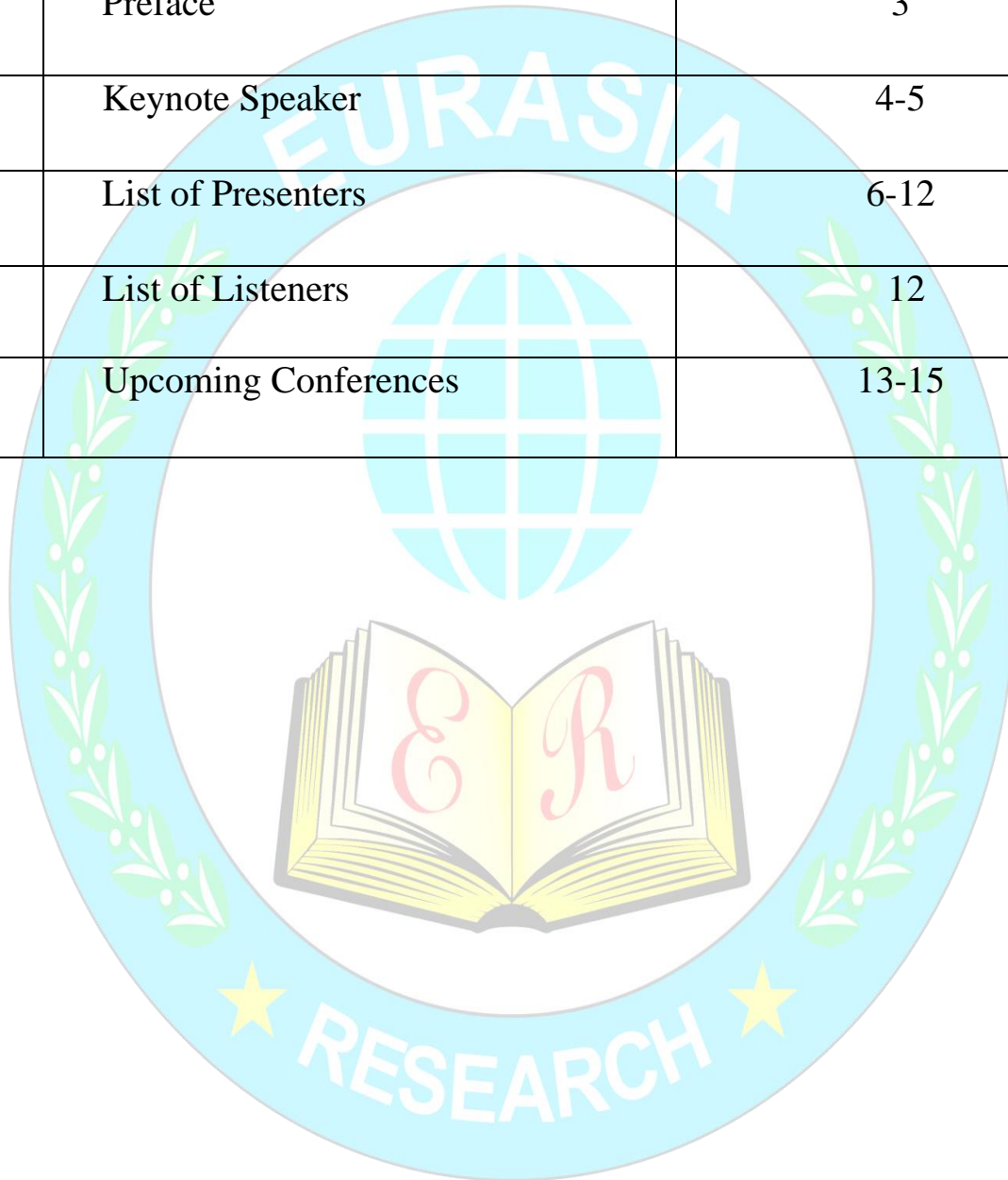
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Preface:

Social Science And Humanities Research Association (SSHRA) is a global group of scholars, academicians and professionals from the field of Humanities and Social Sciences for encouraging intellectual development and providing opportunities for networking and collaboration. This association achieves its objective through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships. The association is driven by the guidance of the advisory board members. Scholars, Academicians, Professionals are encouraged to freely join SSHRA and become a part of this association, working for benefit of academia and society through research and innovation.

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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 Smitha Dev

**Assistant Professor of Psychology, Psychology Course Coordinator,
University College, Abu Dhabi University, UAE**

Dr Smitha has more than 15 years of teaching experience in the field of Psychology in GCC and is also a professional Student Counsellor. Prior to joining ADU, she has worked in Dubai & Muscat where she was teaching Psychology & working as a Psychologist with Hospitals. She is also a recipient of the Best Faculty Researcher Award 2014- 2015. At present, she is the Organizing Committee Chair for 2nd General Education Conference, University College, Abu Dhabi University. Prior to her assignment in Gulf, she worked as Research Analyst in India with a leading Medical Conglomerate. She has expertise in areas such as developing intervention programs for learning disabled children, Psychometric testing, Counselling and Curriculum Development.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Simona Balasescu

Lecturer, Transilvania University of Brasov (Romania), Faculty of Economic Sciences and Business Administration, Dept. of Marketing, Tourism Services and International Business Braşov, Romania

Simona Balasescu PhD. is lecturer in the Transilvania University of Brasov (Romania), Faculty of Economic Sciences and Business Administration, Dept. of Marketing, Tourism Services and International Business since 2001 until present. She is author of 4 monographs in national recognized publishing houses, 27 papers published in specialized journals and conference volumes. She is also member in 2 research contracts and she has 2 contract proposals as project director. Her research interests are focused on: International Business Negotiation, Marketing of Goods Logistics, International Logistics, and Trade Economics. Simona Balasescu has over 15 years of teaching activity and over 10 years of scientific research.

PRESENTERS

Odalonu Happy Boris
ERCICBELLP1921052

Leadership And Good Governance: Key to Nigeria's Political and Socio-Economic Development

Odalonu Happy Boris

Department Of Political Science, Federal College Of Education Eha-Amufu, Enugu State, Nigeria

Abstract

It is widely believed that autocratic regimes hampers good governance and development but it has been shown that democratic nations especially in Africa have not fared well. Despite the abundant human and natural resources, Nigeria has been characterized with enormous political, socio-economic, security and developmental challenges since independence. Leadership has been identified as a major factor in Nigeria's and indeed, Africa's socio-economic and political development. Thus, this paper examined the nexus between leadership, good governance and national development. This study is descriptive in nature and data was drawn from secondary sources. Transformation theory was adopted to analyze the dimensions of leadership and its impediments in Nigeria. The paper revealed that good leadership is critical for good governance and that good governance is not purely a function of democratic system of government or the structure of the country. While these are important, good governance is however heavily contingent upon the character of the leadership of the country. So the challenge of good governance and national development for Nigeria is neither the type of government nor the structure of the country but, more importantly, the quality and character of her past and present leadership. The paper concludes that a continuous decline in the quality of governance in Nigeria calls for building political leadership based on competence, commitment, patriotism, acceptance and self-denial. At this stage of Nigeria's political life, a competent, credible, selfless committed, transparent and detribalized leader is needed at all levels of governance to steer her out of these developmental challenges.

Keywords: Leadership, Good Governance, Development, Nigerian Economy

Goldame Yapit
ERCICBELLP1921053

The Interplay between Arts and Waste Management: A Phenomenological Study

Goldame Oblero. Yapit

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Alonzo Andrei Go. Rimando

Lorma Basic Education Schools

Vincent Miguel Datahan. Marron

Lorma Basic Education Schools

Jio Carlo Opena. Tavares

Lorma Basic Education Schools

Shanaia Margareth Sia. Argueza

Lorma Basic Education Schools

Christian Ian De Guzman. Aban

Lorma Basic Education Schools

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

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| | <p>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>Key Words: Waste; Education; Liability; Upcycling; Utilization</p> |
| <p>Muhammad Ala Uddin ERCICBELLP1921054</p> | <p>Slavery, Sex and Remittance: Exploring The Plight of The Bangladeshi Women Migrants In The Middle East</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muhammad Ala Uddin Anthropology, University of Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Since the 1980s, migration for overseas employment has been an effective livelihood strategy of the Bangladeshi people. Like their male counterparts, the women migrants have substantial contribution to the national economy and their families. With the increased opportunities in low-skilled and unskilled jobs, the women's migration has rapidly been increased recently in some Middle Eastern countries (e.g. KSA, UAE, Jordan, Yemen and Oman). Confined at workplaces like slaves, they, however, face various hostile situations, including violence and exploitation by their 'masters'. Given the dearth of proper research attention on the problem, this paper aims to shed light on the lives and working situations of the women migrants most of who encountered slavery and sexual violence in the Middle East. In order to explore the 'slave-master' relationship, by employing both qualitative and quantitative methods, I conducted empirical research in two districts of Bangladesh in 2017. It finds, the women migrants have largely been involved in unskilled jobs as domestic aide, cook, cleaner, and nanny. Apart from poverty as the main reason, there are cases evident where women migrate to escape the depressed social conditions (e.g. divorce, disputes, violence, and insecurity). Religious similarity (i.e. Islam) also plays a significant role in choosing the Middle Eastern countries. Conversely, they are often subjected to inhumane torture, sexual violence, and denied salaries by their employers. Faced several forms of harassment, most of the women migrants further escape their host countries and continue disgraceful lives in Bangladesh. Thus, their plights never end with escaping and/or flying. Given the unchanged fate of the hapless women, to ensure the secured working environment in the overseas, this paper urges the necessity of legal safeguard, and life-skill training for the women migrants.</p> <p>Keywords: Women, Migrants, Poverty, Remittance, Slavery, Sex</p> |
| <p>Youssif Zaghvani Omar (PhD) ERCICBELLP1921058</p> | <p>Effect of Acquiring English as a Second Language on Arab Bilingual Immigrants' First Language</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Youssif Zaghvani Omar (PhD) Department of English, Faculty of Arts, University of Benghazi, Libya</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study tries to find out the effects of acquiring English as a second language (ESL) on Arab immigrants' mother tongues. Qualitative research method is used in this study, based on literature review, regarding second language acquisition and bilingualism, and interviewing three Arab families (three parents and seven children, who vary in ages from seven to fourteen). To find conclusions and submit recommendations, the following questions were posed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -What is the optimum age for acquiring L2? -What is the effect of acquiring L2 on children's L1? -What helps children acquire L2 faster and more effectively than adults? -When does language shift take place? <p>The main objective of this study was directed to explore facts about bilingualism and the critical age for second language acquisition. Findings of this study show that the children who came to the USA before the age of six are fluent speakers of English and poor users of their L1. In contrast, the</p> |

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| | <p>children who came to the USA after the age of six and the parents are influent speakers of English, yet they can use their L1 well. Findings show that the children who came in old ages and parents have language shift continuously. The data analysis shows that younger children find difficulties in pronouncing some L1 sounds, and there is almost no language shift in their speech. In contrast to adults and old children, younger children speak English without thinking in grammar or structure. Based on the findings, some recommendations were presented. Keywords: Language Acquisition; Language Shift; Critical Period</p> |
| <p>Priya MV ERCICBELLP1921061</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">China's foreign policy under Xi Jinping</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Priya MV Stella Maris College, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The paper will explore the new Chinese foreign policy under Xi Jinping. Since assuming power Xi Jinping has emphasized on 'striving for achievement' indicating a new diplomacy in Chinese foreign policy. The new leadership has started a hallmark program 'The Chinese Dream' a policy of national rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The creation of new Silk Road Economic Belt and the Maritime Silk Route as well as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank all of these signify a new foreign policy that will not only shape China's future but the globe as well. Xi is gradually moving away from the mantra of Deng Xiaoping of lying low to a more proactive and assertive diplomacy. Xi Jinping has affirmed to redraw Chinese foreign policy to benefit China's interest. Under Xi, Beijing has upped its partnership with several countries around the world. Along these lines the Chinese leadership under Xi Jinping has augmented a great power diplomacy with Chinese Characteristics. The presentation will elaborate the new foreign policy initiated by Xi Jinping, focusing particularly on Chinese diplomacy, major power relations, neighbor and peripheral diplomacy and OBOR Key words: Xi Jinping, lie low, strive, achievement, great power diplomacy, China, foreign policy</p> |
| <p>Theophilus Attram Nartey ERCICBELLP1921062</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Unpacking Ghana's Dance With Corruption In Football Administration: A Content Analysis Of Anas' "Number 12" In Four Ghanaian Newspaper</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Theophilus Attram Nartey Lecturer, Department Of Communication Studies, University Of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stephen Kwame Owusu-Amoh Assistant Lecturer, Department Of Communication Studies, University Of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sandra Freda Wood Assistant Lecturer, Department Of Communication Studies, University Of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Corruption at high places has received much publicity and the media play a key role in highlighting corruption scandals in sports and influencing public opinion. One paradigm that has become a vibrant research field in the Social Sciences is framing. It highlights the selective presentation and interpretation of issues. The media use framing to organize their content and this has far reaching consequences for the beliefs, values and actions of people who are exposed to the content. This study examines how the print media in Ghana portrayed corruption in football administration. Adopting a quantitative content analysis of four Ghanaian newspapers, this study examines the print media's portrayal of corruption scandal in Anas Aremeyaw's "Number 12". Findings in the study indicate that responsibility, morality and economic consequences frames were used to frame corruption in football administration in Ghana. Keywords: Framing, Corruption, Content, Analysis, Print Media, Scandal</p> |



Isam Abdul Azeez T.M
ERCICBELLP1921063

Islam And Alleviation Of Poverty

Isam Abdul Azeez T.M

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Abstract

This study attempts to discuss on the topic -Islam and alleviation of poverty. Poverty is one of biggest crucial problem these days. Poverty is still a big problem in world today. Infinite censuses and other surveys and reports prove this clearly. The world bank deeply tries to wipe out the poverty. Moreover poverty and hunger are always co-related. The terrible fact is that poverty have big long lasting causes on the society. Like poor education, inequality, conflict and also even social riots. Unfortunately the number of poor people are only increasing comparing the past and present years. Poverty is a complex phenomenon, a consequence of lack of growth and inequality. Effective policies require technical and imperial understanding of poverty that is combined with efficient institutions and supportive system of social values. The Islamic texts and Islamic scholars present Islam as a system of solution for every problem of human. Islam had a very effective and practical solution in alleviating poverty from the society. There are preventive and postive measure from Islam's side to prevent poverty. Islam made Zakath mandatory for every affluent man. Also Islamic istigated and prompted people to give charity. As Quran says "O believers, whatever you have been given by god, spent from it". The goal or objective of this paper is to a) Indroduce the system of Zakath in Islam b) A new practical method for alleviation of poverty from the society. This research is very important because, it tries to wipe out one of the most crucial and biggest social problem of modern age. This study also focuses on pointing out some methods and steps to prevent poverty. The method used in this paper is qualitative research.

Key Points: Islam, Quran, Zakath



Dayo Akanmu Ph.D
ERCICBELLP1921064

Communicative and Stylistic Potential of New Yoruba Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions on the Label of Alcoholic Drinks

Dayo Akanmu Ph.D

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Abstract

New idioms and idiomatic expressions are quintessential modern stock expressions, constitute communicative clogs in Yoruba literary and routine discourses because of their semantic complexity and deviant nature. Previous study on them have established their scope of usage in different areas of endeavours but have hardly addressed their communicative and stylistic adaptability on the subject matter of this paper. This paper investigated issues expressed with these idioms as well as the strategy for using them for various modern alcoholic drinks in Yoruba land. The paper adopted Mukarovsky's theory of Standard Language based on its ability to explain deviant nature of the new Yoruba idioms as well as explaining 'diferencia specifica' between the language of everyday conversation and Literary Language. Eight different types of alcoholic drinks were purposively selected foe using new idioms on their labels. They are Osomo, Alomo, Ogidiga, Orijin, Koboko, Kerewa, Pakurumo, Dadubule. Data were collected from different beer joints in Lagos State and Ogun State respectively as States where most of these drinks are produced. Eventually, data were subjected to stylistic analysis. In all, sex is the only issue that was expressed. Sex which was peculiar to all the alcoholic drinks occurred in the context of 'eroticism', 'vulgarity', 'sexual style' and 'sexual positioning'. Only the metaphorisation linguistic strategy was employed for the coining of the idioms and was differentially derived from nominalisations, phonaesthetic coinages and compositions. Nominalisations, compositions and phonaesthetic coinages occurred in almost all the labels and they were contextualised in eroticism ('Osomo', 'Alomo', 'Ogidiga' and Orijin (o ri i jin?); sexual style Koboko, Kerewa, Pakurumo) while Dadubule revealed sexual style positioning. New Yoruba idioms, used to express socio-economic and emotive issues in routine communication, occurred in mediated and non-mediated contexts and were conveyed through metaphorisations. These idioms reflect dynamism and modernity-constrained stylistic choices in Yoruba discourses.

Keywords: Alcoholic Labels, Linguistic Strategy, New Yoruba Idioms, Stylistics



**Orujov Polad
Shamistan**
ERCICBELLP1921066

Importance of International Transport Corridors

Orujov Polad Shamistan
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Abstract

The article discusses the importance of transport and international transportation in the context of the globalization of the world economy and their impact on inter-country economic relations. Global transport corridors plays an important role in the development of both the country and its regions, in the international economic and political integration of countries. The process of integration in world economy, creation of geo-economic and geopolitical international associations sets the new tasks for the particular states for developing of their transport complex, also, for joining to global transport corridors. The aim are, assess the potential of the international transport corridors, to justify its socio-economic benefits in improving the transport infrastructure along the Great Silk Road route and in expanding trade links with Europe and Asia. We study international transport corridors with significant economic, political and cultural significance to ensure the sustainable socio-economic development of countries during the integration of the world economy, the history, types and significance of their formation. Studied the role of the largest transport corridors in Eurasia, as well as for the economic integration of the continents of Europe and Asia. Thus, mutual dependence of national economies has increased day by day, interregional and intercontinental trade turnover reached a peak at a time when the main driving element for the development of the national economy by becoming transport, is of particular importance
Keywords: Transport, International Transport Corridors, Economic Integration, Economic Development

**Neacsu Nicoleta
Andreea**
ERCICBELLP1921056

Educational Marketing Strategies on the Market of Higher Education Services

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Armasar Ioana Paula
Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov, Romania

Abstract

Constrained by the present competitive environment, the state higher education institutions in Romania are aware of the increasing importance and weight of the interest in the services they offer and, consequently, they want to address the needs and expectations of the possible beneficiaries. The direction and adaptation of every educational institution to the demand of the labour market, by determining the needs and interests of education consumers and, implicitly, of the society, are based on educational marketing strategies devised in the medium and long term. Considered as experience exchanges, the present study aims at two interest areas of the student mobility: on the one hand, the interests and benefits which Romanian students (outgoing students) have through their integration in groups of foreign students and the adaptation to different education systems, the benefits of the foreign students who come to Romanian universities (incoming students) and subsequently promote, through their experience, our country, town and university, and, on the other hand, our institution's use of the experience of these interactions (the possibility to enhance its visibility by turning incoming and outgoing students into promoters of the programmes of study, faculty and university attended. In a global world, multiculturalism plays a paramount role in people's development. Favourable to the period of academic studies, this opening process towards other cultures and systems (with respect to education, politics, administration) offers its beneficiaries elements connected to their self-development, personality shaping, self-knowledge, integration in and understanding of the world. Thus, Romanian universities exhibit an increasing interest in mobility programmes, due to the diverse experiences involved and to the adjacent advertising (training or internship diplomas or certificates, language certificates). On the other hand, many students in Europe and not only find the educational offers of our universities appealing. The present article mainly aims at identifying the core aspects which have influenced the Romanian and foreign students' decision to apply for mobility and the impact the mobility opportunities have had on the promotion of the universities they belong to, as a marketing technique. In this respect, the authors have conducted a qualitative exploratory

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| | <p>empirical research study. As part of it, students from several university centres have been interviewed, the findings allowing us to establish the extent to which the respondents appreciate the types of mobility the universities offer at present, the extent to which they succeed in meeting their expectations and the way mobility programmes are promoted by universities. The research is based on the semi-structured in-depth interview. Based on the findings, the authors recommend the management of the Romanian universities should develop strategies to promote educational mobility which should offer more information and which should succeed in better communicating the advantages to students.</p> <p>Keywords: Educational Marketing, Higher Education, Marketing Research, Strategy</p> |
| <p>Balasescu Simona ERCICBELLP1921057</p> | <p>Sustainable Development of Rural Environment Through Innovation in Tourism</p> <p>Balasescu Simona Transilvania University Of Brasov, Brasov, Romania</p> <p>Balasescu Marius Transilvania University Of Brasov, Brasov, Romania</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Today, tourism is a mass phenomenon, with serious implications in the economic, social and welfare environment of the areas where it is practiced. If we refer to rural tourism, it aims at organizing tourism activity within the rural community, rural area or region. In this paper was studied the village of Viscri - a success story in the development of sustainable rural tourism through innovation and originality. Viscri is a saxon village, located in Bunești area, in Brasov County, Romania. Since 2000, the local community in Viscri, supported by Mihai Eminescu Trust Foundation (MET) has managed to develop a concept of tourism that is centered on the local population. By developing a new concept of tourism organization, the inhabitants of Viscri have proved that the Romanian villages can attract tourists by creating a stable and sustainable system of tourism by capitalizing all resources, from human capital to the traditions, customs and stories of a areas. The paper proposes a quantitative marketing research on the topic "Opinions, attitudes and behaviors of Viscri inhabitants regarding the development of rural tourism in the area ". The research aims to determine the fundamental aspects of the development of sustainable tourism in the village of Viscri by studying the way of thinking and behavior of the local population.</p> <p>Keywords: Inovation, Rural area, Marketing research, Tourism</p> |
| <p>Yui Nakamura ERCICBELLP1921058</p> | <p>Poverty Alleviation and Correction of Income Disparity through Education Systems</p> <p>Yui Nakamura Faculty of Economics, Fukuoka University, Fukuoka, Japan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>As demonstrated by human capital theory, accumulation of human capital through receiving education can increase individual incomes and may enable people to escape from poverty. However, education systems proposed by a utilitarian government exclude some individuals who cannot receive advanced education as a means of alleviating poverty, whereas education systems under an egalitarian government tend to increase quality of basic education and contribute to poverty reduction. Moreover, the former education systems usually expand income disparity between individuals who receive advanced education and those who do not. This study focuses on a possible situation in which education systems simultaneously enable poverty decline, correction of income disparity, and maximizing social welfare based on Bentham that is adopted by a utilitarian government. We then clarify a mechanism through which supporting and developing the individual educational environment can increase the quality of basic education and incomes of the poor even if they cannot receive advanced education. This outcome indicates that education systems can be one of the poverty alleviation programs regardless of the types of policymakers.</p> <p>Key words: Education System, Poverty Alleviation, Income Disparity, Learning Environment</p> |



Mahe Naz
ERCICBELLP1921071

Relationship between Social Support and Rumination-Reflection among Adolescents with Orthopaedic and Visual Disabilities

Mahe Naz
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Akbar Husain
Department of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India

Of all groups with disability, the group which we know the least is disabled adolescents and young adults. Social support is identified as key element contributing to individuals' health and well-being across life span. The aim of the present study is to find out the relationship between social support with and rumination-reflection among adolescents with orthopedic and visual disabilities. A sample of 200 adolescents were taken (125 were orthopedically challenged and 75 were visually challenged), age range between 12 to 18 years. Social support was measured through Social Support Questionnaire developed by Nehra and Kulhara (1998) and rumination and reflection was measured through Rumination-Reflection Questionnaire developed by Trapnell and Campbell (1978). Correlation method was used to assess the relationship between social support and rumination-reflection among adolescents with orthopedic and visual disabilities. The results revealed negative correlation between social support and rumination among adolescents with orthopedic and visual disabilities. Moreover relationship between social support and reflection was found to be insignificant in both groups. The findings of the present study suggest that adolescents with orthopedic and visual disabilities benefits from social support. The findings of the present study have implications in terms of using suitable intervention for the rehabilitation of physically disabled people.

Keywords: Social Support, Psychological Well-Being, Rumination-Reflection

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Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra>

- 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
- 6th Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 June 2020
- 2020 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 10-11, Singapore
- Paris – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 June 2020
- 2020 – XIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 09-10, Paris