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*14th RSEP International Social Sciences Conference*

**Conference Proceedings**  
**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

Editors

Assoc. Prof. M. Veysel Kaya  
Dr. Patrycja Chodnicka-Jaworska

ISBN: 978-605-80676-7-7

HOLIDAY INN PIRAMIDES

10-12 September 2019  
Madrid, SPAIN

14th RSEP International Social Sciences Conference,  
10-12 September 2019, Holiday Inn Piramides, Madrid, Spain

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# **CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

**Book of Abstracts**

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Dr. Patrycja Chodnicka - Jaworska

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**Editors**

**M. Veysel Kaya**

**Patrycja Chodnicka - Jaworska**

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Dr. İmdat Dogan

**Dr. İmdat Doğan holds an MBA degree in Finance & Investments and PhD degree in Banking and Finance. He has worked at investment banks and investment management firms in New York City such as Goldman Sachs Co., Deutsche Bank Asset Management, Prudential Equity Group and BlackRock Inc. on a full-time and consultant basis. Dr. Doğan is an expert on portfolio investments in different asset classes, private equity and venture capital funds in technology and energy sectors.**

*“Special thanks conference chair”*

## CONTENTS

<b>Beta Convergence of the Eastern Partnership Countries towards the EU-15</b> <i>Dzenita Siljak</i>	<b>1</b>
<b>Attributes of Sustainable Cane Production and Household Preferences: A Case Study of Thailand</b> <i>Nopasom Sinphurmsukskul</i>	<b>2</b>
<b>Effect of Excessive Workload on Task Procrastination and Employee Stress: A Study on Health Workers</b> <i>Selahattin Onur Karlik, Tahir Akgemci, Eda Eser, Esra Kiziloglu</i>	<b>3</b>
<b>A Research on Supplier Selection Criteria, Buyer Supplier Relations and The Level of Information Technology Usage in Food Sector</b> <i>Vural Cagliyan, Zeynep Ergen Isiklar</i>	<b>4</b>
<b>The Effect of Careerism Orientation on Organizational Justice Perception and Job Stress: An Application on Academic Staff</b> <i>Tahir Akgemci, Indiana Makharadze, Esra Kiziloglu</i>	<b>5</b>
<b>A Study on Determination The Relationship between Materialism, Interpersonel Interaction, Status Consumption and Conspicuous Consumption</b> <i>Emel Gelmez, Vural Cagliyan, Damla Kalay</i>	<b>6</b>
<b>The Impact of knowledge management system in Crisis Management Sectors for Leveraging Public Affair (Case study: Government Trading Corporation of Iran)</b> <i>Gholam Reza Taleghani, Ali Ghafary, Zahra Khalvati</i>	<b>7</b>
<b>Prophet Noah and the Reality of the Flood</b> <i>Hayati Aydin</i>	<b>8</b>
<b>The Role of Considering the Opposition Opinion in terms of Achieving Legal Unity in Fatwa</b> <i>Mehmet Selim Aslan</i>	<b>9</b>

<b>Philosophical Problems with the Moral Status of the ‘Reasonable Person’ in Israel Supreme Court Case Law</b> <i>Abraham Mounitz</i>	<b>10</b>
<b>Person-work Mismatch, Retirement Context and the Progression of Depressive Symptoms over Mid-Later Years: A Dyadic Analysis of Couples in Enduring Marriages</b> <i>Kandauda Wickrama</i>	<b>11</b>
<b>Do Voters Reward Governments for Reductions in Income Taxes for Particular Social and Income Groups?</b> <i>Neha Tengur, Jonathan Jones, Colin Wren</i>	<b>12</b>
<b>Determinants of Being Unbanked in Russia</b> <i>Alina Saltykova</i>	<b>13</b>
<b>Impact of Oil Booms on Agriculture in Oil-Exporting Developing Countries</b> <i>Emmanuel Sukadi A Sukadi</i>	<b>14</b>
<b>A Framework for Technology Transfer Success Factors: Validation for the Graphene4Life Project</b> <i>Diana Maria Chis, Alin Adrian Mihaila, Emil Lucian Crisan</i>	<b>15</b>
<b>Does Management Structure Impact on Mutual Fund Performance?</b> <i>Dariusz Filip</i>	<b>16</b>
<b>The Impact of Digitalisation on the Future Retail Banking Sector</b> <i>Piotr Komorowski</i>	<b>17</b>
<b>Religiosity of the Polish Intelligentsia: Aspects of Social Phenomena</b> <i>Wojciech Klimski</i>	<b>18</b>
<b>Learning the Needs and Expectations of Potential Users through Participatory Design: Case Study of a Storytelling Game</b> <i>Rong Lin, Yen-Jung Chang</i>	<b>19</b>

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<b>My Hero Academia: A Study of Characters Traits in Japanese Anime Hero</b>	<b>20</b>
<i>Yu Lee &amp; Yen-Jung Chang</i>	
<b>Casualty Analysis of Spot and Futures Market</b>	<b>21</b>
<i>Imdat Dogan</i>	
<b>We want you!– New Valorization Strategies towards Attraction of Highly Skilled Migrants. A Case Study in Turin, Italy</b>	<b>22</b>
<i>Tanja Schroot</i>	

## **Beta Convergence of the Eastern Partnership Countries towards the EU-15**

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### **Abstract**

This paper aims to provide an analysis of convergence among the Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries and the old Member States of the European Union (EU-15). The relationships between the selected macroeconomic variables and per capita GDP growth rate are econometrically tested for the period 2004-2017 and two sub-periods; 2004-2008 and 2009-2013. The sub-periods are included to test whether the recent financial crisis negatively affected the absolute and conditional convergence process in the analyzed group of countries. Convergence is estimated using ordinary least squares (OLS) semi-log regression based on cross-sectional data. The empirical findings support the economic convergence hypothesis and convergence rates range between 1.6% and 4.1%. Negative effects of the crisis on the convergence process are confirmed only for absolute convergence. The empirical results suggest that the Eastern Partnership countries should do more to open their economies and attract investment, as economic openness and gross fixed capital formation have a positive impact on per capita growth in the examined sample of countries.

**Keywords :** Beta convergence; Eastern Partnership; European Union; Financial crisis; Economic growth

## Attributes of Sustainable Cane Production and Household Preferences: A Case Study of Thailand

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### Abstract

Over the past decades, the Thai government's attempts to promote sustainable cane production using voluntary sustainability standards such as the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) certification program have been met with limited success. One of the main reasons is that cane farmers refuse to participate in such a program since the GAP-certified sugarcane fails to secure a price premium. This could be because the attributes of GAP-certified sugarcane are not in accordance with the preferences of Thai households and therefore, such attributes cannot create added values for consumers. This study aims to close the gap between the attributes of GAP-certified sugarcane on the one hand and the household preferences on the other. For this purpose, discrete choice experiment was employed to assess the preferences of 400 households in Suphan Buri province towards 3 pre-selected attributes of the sustainable cane production. These attributes include: the reduction of pre-harvest burning, the reduction of chemical used, and the socially responsible transportation of raw sugarcane. Results demonstrates that both the reduction of pre-harvest burning and the socially responsible cane transportation are significant determinants of the values respondents place on sustainable cane production. The average respondents' WTP for the reduction of pre-harvest burning of sugarcane is 348.47 THB (10.90 USD) per respondent per year while the mean WTP for the socially responsible cane transportation is 69.79 THB (2.18 USD) per respondent per year. Interestingly, the reduction of chemical used in cane production is not a significant determinant of the value respondents place on sustainable cane production. Implications from valuation results on the design of voluntary sustainability standards are then discussed.

**Keywords :** Voluntary sustainability standards; Sugarcane; WTP; Discrete choice experiment

**JEL Codes:** D62; Q18; Q51

## Effect of Excessive Workload on Task Procrastination and Employee Stress: A Study on Health Workers

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### Abstract

The aim of this study is to identify effect of excessive workload employees face on their behaviors of task procrastination and stresses. In this scope, survey technique, one of quantitative data analyses, were administered in 102 health workers working in a private hospital being active in Konya City. For measuring the variable of excessive workload, a questionnaire developed by Peterson et al., (1995) was used; for variable of behavior of task procrastination, a questionnaire developed by Çakıcı (2003); and for measuring the variable of employee stress, a questionnaire developed by McCreary and Thompson (2006). The data obtained from the surveys were analyzed by SPSS program. The reliabilities of scales were tested by Cronbach Alpha; and their validities by exploratory factor analysis. The relationships between the variables were tested by correlation and regression analyses.

**Keywords:** Excessive Workload, Task Procrastination , Employee Stress

**A Research on Supplier Selection Criteria, Buyer Supplier Relations and The Level of Information Technology Usage in Food Sector<sup>1</sup>**

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**Abstract**

In today's business world, supply chain and logistics activities are the most important link in the value chain. Companies that carry out efficient and well-organized supply chain and logistics activities have a great advantage in providing competitive advantage and customer satisfaction. The planning, design and monitoring of the supply chain and logistics activities that add value to the enterprises are very important in globally and all sectors. In this study, the supplier selection criteria, the nature of the buyer-supplier relations and the use of information technologies in the food sector in the province of Konya were investigated. The data obtained from the survey method were analyzed with SPSS package program and the results were evaluated.

**Keywords:** Supplier Selection, Buyer-Supplier Relations, Use of Information Technologies

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<sup>1</sup> This study was derived from the research project numbered 16401154 supported by the Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Selçuk University.

## **The Effect of Careerism Orientation on Organizational Justice Perception and Job Stress: An Application on Academic Staff**

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### **Abstract**

The aim of this study is to determine the effect of careerism orientations on organizational justice perceptions and job stress. In this study in the quantitative research design, questionnaire method was used to collect data. The sample of the study consists of 125 randomly selected academicians working at Selçuk University. The data obtained from the questionnaires were analyzed with SPSS program. The reliability and validity of the scales were tested with Cronbach's alpha and explanatory factor analysis, and the obtained data were analyzed by correlation analysis and regression analysis. According to the findings of the research, it was seen that careerism orientation of employees had a negative effect on organizational justice perception and dimensions and had a positive effect on job stress.

**Keywords:** Careerism Orientation, Organizational Justice Perception, Job Stress

**JEL Codes:** M10, M12, M19

**A Study on Determination The Relationship between Materialism, Interpersonal Interaction, Status Consumption and Conspicuous Consumption**

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**Abstract**

The rapid changes in today's consumer society have a profound effect on consumer behavior and individuals' consumption preferences. It is seen that many kinds of consumption emerged with these changes. The formation of individuals' perceptions of consumption according to show and materiality and their intense competition in the society to which they belong are accepted as indicators of these changes. The idea of providing a privilege in society, the desire to be accepted and revealing prestige with the assets owned form the basis of these types of consumption. At this point, it is seen that consumers prefer luxury and expensive products at the time of purchase. In addition to the facts that the status indicator of the product is high and the products that are possessed give social meaning to the individuals in this conspicuous consumption, the perception that occurs in the individual due to the reaction of the environment to the product is also a point to draw attention to. The way the individual's environment perceives and evaluates these owned products is related to the level of consumer satisfaction. This influence, which has the power to change the consumption preferences of individuals, leads to the formation of materialistic values in individuals and leads them to adopt a materialistic lifestyle. In this context, in this study, cause and effect relationships between variables were determined based on the relationship among materialism, status consumption, conspicuous consumption and interpersonal influence. In order to determine the relationships between the variables, a survey was conducted on the volleyball referees and observers working in Konya and its sub-provinces. As a result of the analyses it was conducted that materialism had an effect on status consumption; status consumption had an effect on conspicuous consumption, interpersonal influence had an effect on conspicuous consumption; materialism had an effect on interpersonal influence and finally materialism had an effect on conspicuous consumption.

**Keywords:** Materialism, Interpersonal Influence, Status Consumption, Conspicuous Consumption.

**JEL Codes:** M30, M31, M39.

**The Impact of Knowledge Management System in Crisis Management Sectors for Leveraging Public Affair (Case study: Government Trading Corporation of Iran)**

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**Abstract**

This study evaluates knowledge management system using the algorithm in crisis management expert systems have been done. This study was a descriptive study in crisis management & headquarters city events has been done. The study, managers and experts in the field of crisis management is active with events and crisis management headquarters have to be small because it is equal statistical community. First component in effective knowledge management with specific field studies .Then combine with the three-stage model of crisis management, Index, the questionnaire in order to polls in two phases between 15 days in order to measure stability by three wide, professors, experts involved in provincial matter and crisis management experts were city; Index that score between 4 and 5 were in the range contain Likert scales as indices for the questionnaire was used. Then the questionnaire between managers and staff experts Government Trading Corporation Of Iran events and crisis management system to check the current status of knowledge management and optimum status was distributed, The analysis consist of binomial test, pair mean differences, kolmogorov-smirnov Z.spo and T test. Based on collected data, the impact of knowledge management in crisis management situation was favorable significant, but the situation there is significant distance. Implementation of knowledge management systems increases the ability to control the crisis.

**Keywords:** Knowledge Management, Crisis Management Sector, Public Affair

## Prophet Noah and the Reality of the Flood

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### Abstract

Bedihiyyat (Reality) is an important topic in Qur'anic interpretation. Some of the commentators have conveyed many irrational and contradictory things as they interpret the Qur'an without observing reality. One of them is the comments about the flood and the ark of Noah. The Islamic scholars and commentators who took advantage of the information in the Torah say that the flood is all over the earth and the earth is filled with water and the ship descends on Ararat (Ararat). Today's archaeological studies are generally carried out on these mountains based on the information in the Torah. However, this thought is both geologically irrational and contradicted with the universal principle of the Qur'an "*No bearer of burdens will bear the burden of another. We will not punish unless we send a prophet*". Despite the great and long struggle of Noah they did not accept the invitation of Noah and thus were being destroyed by the flood. Both Islamic sources and archaeological excavations indicate that the Flood event took place in Mesopotamia. Based on this information and materials, we can tell that the place where the Noah lived is Mesopotamia. In this way, the determination of Noah's presence and the flood has made a great sense in the history of religions. Because Noah is the oldest prophet of mankind's history, the clear transmission of divine messages to society began with him. In this respect, examining the reality of Noah and the Flood and determining the truth is a very important issue.

**Keywords:** Noah, the Flood, Ark, Ararat, Judi

## The Role of Considering the Opposition Opinion in terms of Achieving Legal Unity in Fatwa

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### Abstract

When issuing a fatwa, the person giving the fatwa also takes into consideration the opinion of the other party. In the literature, this is called fraud adherence. In the observance of the caliph, the mujtahid first determines the verdict of an act that has not yet occurred, based on the evidence which is strong in his own way. However, after the act has taken place, it gives another judgment according to a weak (mercukh) evidence. Accordingly, adherence to the fraud means respecting the evidence of the opposing view on the disputed issue. Consequently, the principle of abolition is not applied to the allied issues. Because, apart from the evidence of the issue that is the subject of the alliance, no other evidence is taken into consideration. On the other hand, in disputed matters, the opinion of the other party is taken into consideration and judged accordingly. Apart from the Maliki sect, the three other sectarian proceduralists did not address the Hilâfa adherence principle theoretically. However, fûru-i fiqh issues have used it as a basis for binding the point. In fact, it is said that touching women in the Hanafi sect does not disturb the ablution, however it is said that taking ablutions in such a case is a mendub to quit the contravention and that it is a mendub as long as it does not require a proper status according to Hanafi sect principles. Likewise, according to the Shafi'i sect there is no lower limit. Because there are no restrictions on the existence of more or less goods in the verses that express the necessity of giving mehr. However, the Shafi'i, Abu Hanifa, taking into account his opinion to get out of opposition to the lower limit of the mehr is considered to be 10 dirhams circumcision. In this study, we will examine the attitudes of the judges about the fact that opposing views will be taken into consideration in fatwa activities. In this context, we will focus on the concept of abolition and will present the relevant opinions in the fiqh procedure and determine the reflections of fiqh. While studying the subject, we will examine both the theoretical and practical approaches of the Hanafi, Malik, Shafi and Hanbali sects.

**Keywords:** Islamic Law, Denomination, Opposition, Fiqh Issues

## Philosophical Problems with the Moral Status of the ‘Reasonable Person’ in Israel Supreme Court Case Law

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### Abstract

The aim of the research is to address the ethical dimensions of the ‘reasonable person’ concept as shaped by Israel Supreme Court case law, as a normative model for ad-hoc case law purposes, from a comparative perspective that considers intentionalist ethics on the one hand and consequentialist ethics on the other hand. The concept of a ‘reasonable person’ is still used today as a general outline for normative yardsticks and as a convenient and efficient factor in the search for justice between harming and harmed parties. It is well known that the Supreme Court of Israel uses judicial activism. We will not elaborate on this issue here and the article does not deal with this because it is a dispute and power struggles between the three branches of democracy. This determination, to the best of our knowledge, is unique to the rulings of the Supreme Court of Israel and is not recognized in the judgments of other democracies, therefore the research appears to be based only on local verdicts. According to our argument, there is no doubt that this is a philosophical statement that has universal implications, and far beyond the world of law. The Israel Supreme Court ruled that “the reasonable person is not just the efficient person, but also the just, the fair, and the moral person,” and the research shall be primarily concerned with critiquing this statement. A hermeneutical corollary of this critique shall further question the method of increasing the retroactive threshold of requirements from a mere reasonable person to perfect person who can foresee almost every occurrence. The ruling made by Chief Justice Barak and the other members of the judicial panel in this case that suggests that the reasonable person should be equated with the moral person is faulty on three levels that will be discussed in the article. The research focuses on the judgments of this court. In contrast to this local uniqueness, the significance of this determination breaking a fence into universal philosophical domains, that are not within its authority.

**Keywords:** Consequentialist-ethics, deontological-ethics, moral-person, reasonable-person.

**Person-work Mismatch, Retirement Context and the Progression of Depressive Symptoms over Mid-Later Years: A Dyadic Analysis of Couples in Enduring Marriages**

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**Abstract**

**Objectives:** The present study investigates how person-work mismatch (PWM) and subsequent retirement circumstances lead to poor mental health in later years for husbands and wives in enduring marriages.

**Methods:** Data from 224 dual-earner couples in enduring marriages who participated over a period of 27 years (1991-2015) from their mid-later years to their later years were used to test the conceptual model as a path analysis in a structural equation modeling framework.

**Results:** PWM was related to depressive symptoms and a stressful retirement context; both of which were implicated in spouses' subsequent depressive symptoms in later years (stress proliferation and accumulation pathways). There was also evidence of some partner effects between husbands and wives.

**Discussion:** The present study contributes to the enhancement of knowledge about long-term influences of middle-aged couples' PWM on their mental health in later years through their retirement context with valuable implications for national- and state-level policies.

**Keywords :** Work stres, depression, lifecourse

**Do Voters Reward Governments for Reductions in Income Taxes for Particular Social and Income Groups?**

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**Abstract**

This paper extends the political budget cycle literature to analyse whether changes in the tax burden of different household groups affect the vote share of the incumbent government. Using panel data on the average effective income tax rates of 26 European Union countries over the period 1996-2016, it shows that electoral manipulation in the average tax rates for different household types (by number of adults, number of dependents and relative income) indeed affect the vote share of the incumbent government. The Generalised Linear Model estimator is used in this panel data model. Taking into account the election timing and weighting the tax data to reflect the number of households in each country, the paper finds robust evidence that the vote share of the incumbent government is affected by changes in the average effective income tax rates.

**Keywords:** Voting Function, Elections, Taxation

## Determinants of Being Unbanked in Russia

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### Abstract

In the Russian Federation, uneven access to financial services for urban and rural populations and a low level of financial literacy still remains a significant problem for the banking industry. According to Consumer Finance Survey (CFS), also known as the Study of Financial Behaviors and Savings Habits of the Russian Population, 33,8% individuals in 2018 were unbanked, meaning that a person/household does not have a loan nor a savings account. After the introduction of MIR payment system in 2015 the number of cardholders increased significantly, however, this fact cannot be a sufficient basis to declare that Russians are becoming more banked. My objective is to concentrate on a person as a consumer of financial services. Apart from the logical assumption that in order to consume a financial product this product should be affordable to a customer, a person should also have trust in financial institutions to consume their services. In this paper, the main reasons for people to stay or become unbanked will be studied. After a revision of the factors that could contribute to being unbanked, I construct several multinomial logistic regressions in order to estimate the influence of each factor and make a comparative analysis between the significance of same reasons in 2015 and 2018 for the same people (12,137 individuals from 6,024 households).

**Keywords:** Consumer finance, banking, financial inclusion

## Impact of Oil Booms on Agriculture in Oil-Exporting Developing Countries

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### Abstract

This paper studies the impact of resource booms on the agricultural sector of three oil-exporting developing countries (i.e. The Republic of Congo, Gabon and Nigeria). We use vector autoregressive (VAR) and vector error correcting (VEC) models on time series with annual frequency running from 1991 to 2018. The results suggest the presence of spending effects in the three countries and of resource movement effects in Congo. This tends to confirm the hypothesis of Dutch disease in the three countries. Moreover, this analysis contributes to the relatively scarce literature relating Dutch disease to the agricultural sector rather than to the manufacturing sector. The results show that oil shocks are a major source of disturbance in the agricultural sector in resource-rich developing countries. Given the importance of agriculture in developing countries, and given the problematic of food security in such regions, we believe that a greater focus should be put on the relationship that may exist between resource booms and agricultural production.

**Keywords:** Dutch disease, resource curse, Time series, VAR models, VEC models

## **A Framework for Technology Transfer Success Factors: Validation for the Graphene4Life Project**

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### **Abstract**

The aim of this research is to develop a theoretical model for technology transfer success factors, and to test this model considering the perceptions of graphene researchers of Romanian research project (Graphene4Life). The most appropriate methodology for identifying the factors perceived by graphene researchers as influencing the success of the technology transfer process are literature review and a case study with three units of analysis, using semi-structured face-to-face interviews and content analysis. Based on the research findings, the four categories technology transfer success factors model, which classifies technology transfer success factors in an expansion way from technology to the market (technology, organization, context, and collaboration factors), is confirmed by the qualitative analysis, while new factors in all categories are discovered. In this paper, we develop, based on a detailed literature review a model for technology success factors which classifies technology transfer success factors in an expansion way from technology to the market (technology, organization, context, and collaboration factors). Technology itself is settled in the middle of our model, underlining the need for a technology driven technology transfer process, opposite to the general technology transfer process implemented by technology supplier organizations for all their technologies. In comparison to existing models which analyze technology transfer success factors, our model is a more complex one, covering all facets of the technology process. The new factors discovered through the qualitative analysis are also an important contribution of our research.

**Keywords:** Graphene, technology transfer, success factors, Graphene4Life

## **Does Management Structure Impact on Mutual Fund Performance?**

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### **Abstract**

The aim of this study is to examine whether there are any differences in performance between solo- and team-managed funds, and establish if management structure can be treated as a determinant of returns achieved by investment funds operating in Poland. The applied performance measures are ratios from Fama-French, Carhart and Ferson-Schadt models. The obtained findings show that there are insignificant discrepancies in the performance of funds characterized by a different number of managers, yet they are noticeable in very few annual periods. The results obtained as an effect of determining the influence of a management structure on performance are statistically insignificant, which means that the examined variable is not a determinant of performance.

**Keywords:** Mutual funds, performance, portfolio managers

## **The Impact of Digitalisation on the Future Retail Banking Sector**

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### **Abstract**

Digitalization is one of the main forces shaping transformations in today's society, in organizations, enterprises as well as in the economic sphere. Digitization also takes place in the banking sector. Banks will become more and more digital. The process is in a sense caused by changes in the habits of customers who are friends with technology and require contact with technology to have a positive experience with a service. Thus, the changing habits of consumer demand new ways to use financial services. Today's traditional branch-based banking becomes unattractive in the context of low cost, immediate, anytime-anywhere banking with convenience and transparency. In general, the aim of paper is to characterise the importance of the digital transformation in regard to the banking business.

**Keywords:** Digitalisation, banking, new technologies

## Religiosity of the Polish Intelligentsia: Aspects of Social Phenomena

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### Abstract

The paper will present the religiosity of the Polish intelligentsia. It will show the religiousness of officials and lawyers. It will show sociological empirical research carried out in the period from 2015-2019. It will show the structure of their faith, the popularity of their religious practices, and the popularity of their prayer. Their religiosity will be analyzed from the perspective of Polish culture. In Polish culture, belonging to Catholicism is still popular. Many respondents declare that they are Catholics. At the same time, the liberal worldview is developing in Polish culture.

**Keywords:** Religiosity, officials, lawyers, Poles

## **Learning the Needs and Expectations of Potential Users through Participatory Design: Case Study of a Storytelling Game**

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### **Abstract**

Under the concept of participatory design, digital game-based learning (DGBL) could provide concrete help for student learning with its creative process. However, studies on this topic are still insufficient. Interviews were conducted to explore the ideas and suggestions of potential users (senior elementary schoolers) and design experts. By integrating the needs and expectations of users and designers, design principles are synthesized and provide references for the follow-up research and development of the Digital Storytelling project. The results revealed that users pay attention to the clarity and completeness of game information, and wish to increase the chance of interacting with others through multimedia or functional design. In addition, users also wish to have different ways of playing game depending on their diverse levels. The expert suggested to examine overall game design with usability and emphasized that various playmates can stimulate more creative ideas. The expert also indicated that too much interaction would hinder student learning and that a user needs assessment must be implemented thoroughly beforehand. By meeting the balance of arguments between both sides, the development of a DGBL should focus on the rules of game, interaction mechanisms, and user interface in order to improve usability and satisfaction.

**Keywords:** Participatory Design, potential users, Digital Game-based Learning

## **My Hero Academia: A Study of Characters Traits in Japanese Anime Hero**

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### **Abstract**

Anime is famous all around the world. Japanese anime has gradually become a specific style. The style of anime also affects many works in the world. Among them, the heroic theme in Japanese anime has received attention. This study will explore the popular hero anime "My Hero Academia" in recent years, using the Enneagram analysis table to analyze the personality traits of popular characters. After the analysis, it was found that the ten characters analyzed in "My Hero Academia" are distributed in different nine personality traits, each of which has changed to different personality traits in the second half of the animation, showing the hot characters. Personality traits are variability, and can also be used in the future to analyze the heroic role of creating anime.

**Keywords:** Anime, Enneagram, Characters traits

## Casuality Analysis of Spot and Futures Market

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### Abstract

Casuality between spot and futures markets have been an ongoing debate for many years among academicians, finance professionals and policy makers as futures markets are one of the best price signaling and hedging mechanism for investors. While some researchers call that futures prices affect the spot prices, others claim that spot prices affect futures prices. On the other hand, some studies find evidences that spot and futures markets affect each other concurrently. Moreover, many studies support the idea that where futures prices affect the spot prices are considered to be more efficient markets as this demonstrates the maturity and liquidity of the market. This study investigates the relationship between spot and futures prices of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil utilizing Granger Causality Test between the years of 2004 and 2017. The findings provide evidence to indicate a bidirectional casuality between spot and futures prices at statistically insignificant levels. In other words, neither market leads or lags the other consistently and significantly.

**Keywords:** Financial Markets, Spot Markets, Futures Markets, Liquidity, Casuality, Price Signaling.

**We want you!– New Valorization Strategies towards Attraction of Highly Skilled Migrants. A Case Study in Turin, Italy**

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**Abstract**

For the last decades, in Italy several scholars were concerned with researching the causes of high-qualified emigration to target countries such as Great Britain, Germany and Switzerland. Only recently, the scholarship has shifted attention from outward to inward mobility, from retaining to receiving competences, from producing to utilizing skills. This change of perspective implies new receiving and valorization strategies to stimulate high-skilled migration and to contribute to economic growth, social and cultural diversity and tolerance in our society. The European Union has been (re)acting accordingly with the formulation of actions towards academic mobility and free circulation of capital to participate in the international competition for qualified labor. This research ties in with the overall concern if EU endeavors to closely link education and mobility are coherent on macro and micro level. It therefore questions if the high-skilled individual considers mobility a condition for the access to enhanced educational opportunities or vice versa, if education fosters a future mobility, both spatial and social. Do we move for education? And how important is education when we move? This is where a current research on Romanian and German high-qualified immigration in Turin, Piedmont ties in; 15 study participants of each country group were asked on how educational opportunities for their children affected their migration trajectory.

**Keywords:** Highly-skilled mobility, migration decision drivers, valorization strategies, Romanian diaspora, education

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