



Conference Proceedings

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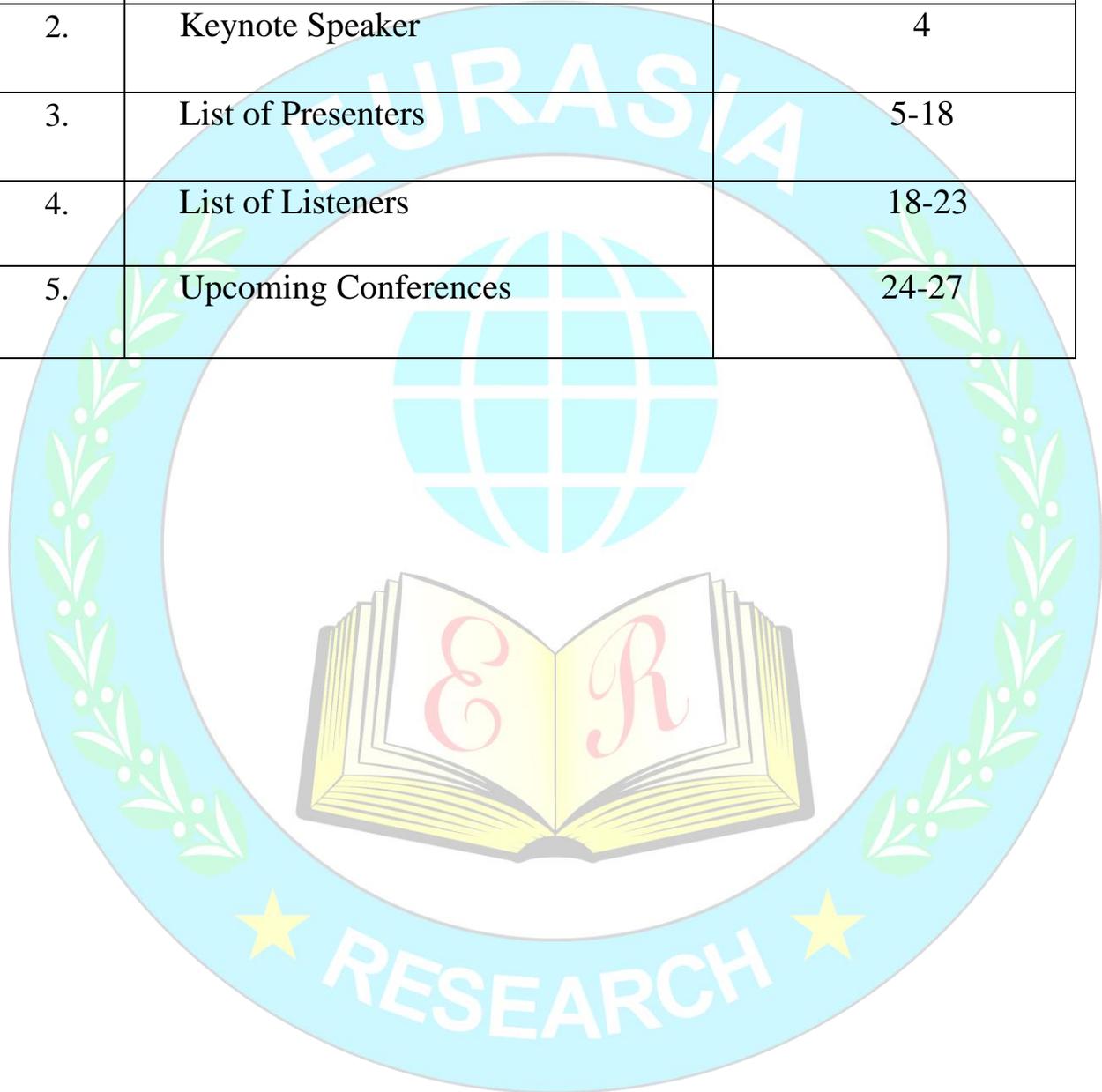
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Alan Mulvey

**Department of International English, Kyoto Tachibana University,
Japan**

Topic: Bridging between the Space to Speak and Language Production: Active Speaking Methods in EAP

Alan Mulvey is currently Assistant Professor, EAP Program, Department of International English, Kyoto Tachibana University, Japan. Immediately after graduating B.Sc. Arch and M.Phil. Tech from Trinity College, Dublin, he was appointed as chief architect at Gram Vikas, NGO/NPO, Orissa, India. During his service there, working on grass-roots sustainable infrastructure and education development, Gram Vikas won the UN-Habitat award. He was given an opportunity to develop a vision for the sustainable city with Experiencia, Turin, Italy which introduced ideas of sustainability through education from the ‘developing world’ (societies with 50 years experience in the same) to the post Lehman-shock ‘developed’ world. During his years in design, in Ireland, Paris, Barcelona and the US, at Walt Disney R&D, he shifted to working with volunteer society on community development in India, Australia, and in the US on community managed land trusts. His focus has become sustainability in education: Education is at the root of society, shaping how we live, behavioural choices and active participation in society.

PRESENTERS



Nura Badamasi
ERCICSSH1917053

Firms Corporate Performance Factors and Dividend Decision: Evidence from Listed Conglomerates on the Nigeria Stock Exchange

Nura Badamasi

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Abstract

This study aimed at achieving the primary objective of evaluating the relationship between selected firm factors proposed by financial economists over time and the dividend payout decisions of conglomerates listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange, Using data covering a six year period (2011 – 2016; both years inclusive) for seven firms . We tested 4 hypotheses on causal relationship between variables and the effect of variables on the dividend payout decision of sample firms. OLS multiple regression model was adopted for testing the dividend payout policy of firms. The findings of our results revealed that positive and statistically significant variables included; firm size, and previous year's dividend payout ratio. Firm leverage was also found to have a negative and statistically significant impact on our dependent variable. Current earnings, though having a positive impact was found not to have any significant impact on the dividend payout ratio. Our analysis thus concluded that Understanding the impact of firm factors on dividend payout decisions of companies has significant implication on individual investor's investment policy depending on his/ her dividend preference.

Keywords: Dividend, Payout Ratio, Financial, Investment, Corporate, Performance, Share



Gunay Heydarli
ERCICSSH1917056

Why did the Catholic Missionaries Fail to Convert the Eastern Christian Community of the Safavid Empire?

Gunay Heydarli

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Abstract

In the early modern period the Protestant Reformation weakened the Roman Catholic Church and it lost its influence over Europe. The Church turned its policy to the East to propagate the faith. For nearly a century, the missionaries were represented in the Safavid provinces and attempted to win the Eastern Christian Population for the Catholic Church. On the other hand, with the flow of Catholic missionaries caused the increase of intercultural and interreligious exchanges. This paper examines the Catholic missionaries' motives to bring the Safavids' Eastern Christian Community under papal jurisdiction as well as the reception that the Safavid rulers, Armenian Church and Georgian Church offered vis-a-vis this group. The aim of the study is to investigate the missionaries' attempts to create a 'fifth column' by proselytizing the Eastern Christian Community in the Safavid territories.

Vanessa Abou-Khalil
ERCICSSH1917057

Between interests in Iran and Pressure from the US: Analysis of Japan s Foreign Policy Towards Iran During Iran Hostage Crisis

Vanessa Abou-Khalil

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Abstract

During the Iran hostage crisis period that took place from 1979 to 1981, Japan was caught in the middle of a conflict between its ally, the United States, and an important oil supplier, Iran. Japan needed to preserve its energy interests with Iran on one side, and respect its post-war alliance with the US on the other (Yoshitsu, 1984).

Previous studies did not examine the policies and interests of Japan during the Iran hostage crisis in

	<p>depth and based on recently declassified documents. However, the analysis of this particular crisis provides a valuable insight on the method and style of Japanese foreign policy in times of crisis (Humbert, 2015).</p> <p>This paper's goal is to examine Japan's interests, policy, and types of diplomacy to protect its energy interests with Iran during the hostage crisis. The questions this paper aims to answer are the following: What were the main interests of Japan towards Iran during this period? What were the policies and diplomacy types adopted by Japan towards both Iran and the US and were they successful in preserving Japan's interests?</p> <p>In this study we used an empirical approach to determine Japan's interests, policy and types of diplomacy during the Iran hostage crisis based on primary sources and mostly on recently declassified documents. We determined the success or failure of Japan's policy by examining if each one of Japan's interests was preserved by the end of the crisis. We prioritized Japan's interests by investigating the extent to which each one of them were replaceable at that time. Moreover, we corresponded Japan's foreign policy approach and diplomacy type during the crisis into existing models.</p> <p>This paper is divided into three parts in which the first part provides the background to the evolution of the Iran-Japan relationship and interests from one side and the US-Japan alliance from the other in the 1960s and the 1970's. The second part examines the policies and diplomacy methods implemented by Japan towards Iran during the hostage crisis in the light of Japan-US alliance. The third part analyses the extent to which each one of the interests were preserved. Moreover, it discusses which policies and diplomacy methods turned out to be effective in preserving Japan's interests towards Iran.</p> <p>Keywords: Iran Hostage Crisis, Foreign Policy, Diplomacy, Energy Interests, Japan, USA</p>
<p>Oladiran Akindiyo ERCICSSH1917058</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Party Merger and the 2015 Presidential Election in Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Oladiran Akindiyo Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Business, Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Owo, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>That political plays a pivotal role in midwifing democracy is almost incontrovertible. Testimonies abound across climes corroborating the above either in the developed or developing polity, though with varying degrees. It needs little or no emphasis that the primary essence of political party is to capture political power and control the machinery of government. However, owing to near-impossibility of political party in opposition to win election alone as far as presidential election is concerned in Nigeria since the democratic experiment in the forth republic, merger of parties becomes practically the snag. This is to be in view of the fact that attempt at alliance/coalition has not produced the desired result. Having succeeded in breaking the jinx since 1999 by winning election, one is then tempted to assess the merger, particularly so, when another round of election is around the corner. The work gives a brief history of party merger in the fourth republic with particular reference to the one that culminated in winning the 2015 presidential election. It equally examines the correlate between merger and democratisation. The paper interrogates the hurdles the merger is facing and its implications for democratic consolidation. The work concludes that beyond the euphoria of winning election lies the fulfillment of electoral promises and assurances to the governed. It afterwards comes up with options to addressing some of the missing gaps. The work is anchored on secondary source of data.</p> <p>Keywords: Party Merger, Political Party, Presidentialism, Election, Democratic Consolidation</p>
<p>Tolu Ajayi Lawal ERCICSSH1917059</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Repositioning Local Government for Sustainable Rural Development in Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tolu Ajayi Lawal Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Business, Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Owo, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Local Government is one of the oldest institutions of governance in Nigeria. Although, existed in different names under various administrations. Local government is essentially and fundamentally created to enhance governance particularly at the grassroots level. As a system that is old and had gone through various changes and reforms, it is logically expected that local government should serve as agent of rural development and should have brought development to the rural</p>

	<p>communities. However, the much needed and awaited development remains unachievable. Based on the foregoing, this paper examined local government administration and its possible repositioning for sustainable rural development with emphasis on the legal framework, performance, challenges and prospects of local government system. The paper relied on secondary data for its analysis. The findings of the paper showed that inadequate finance, undue interferences, non-participation and involvement of local residents in policy process and development programmes, corruption and other related factors were responsible for the failure of local government to serve as instrument of rural development. The paper concluded that genuine repositioning of local government would enhance its capacity to serve as reliable agent of rural development.</p> <p>Keywords: Development, Grassroots, Governance, Local government, Rural Development</p>
<p>Opeyemi Mojisola Alonge ERCICSSH1917060</p>	<p>The Social Problem of Kidnapping and Its Implication on Diversity Management in the Workplace</p> <p>Opeyemi Mojisola Alonge Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Business, Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Owo, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The threat that kidnapping pose to human resource management is of numerous dimensions; ability to attract investment that will generate some level of employment, displacement of workforce from kidnapping prone area and creating unfavorable environment for human resource management. The increasing rate of female kidnapping in Nigeria has become a threat to the firm's ability to attract diverse workforce in terms of gender. This paper examined female students' kidnapping in secondary schools in Nigeria and its implication on workplace diversity management in the future. Secondary source of data was used for this work. The findings from the study revealed that kidnapping is a direct product of unemployment, corruption, inadequate security, poverty, high rate of inflation, loss of societal values among other. The perpetrators of this heinous act include unemployed youths, ritualists and political thugs. It is recommended that government should bridge the security gap in the country, create an enabling environment for business to thrive thereby reducing unemployment, grant tax holidays to small and medium scale enterprises so as to make it attractive to unemployed youths, and public should be encouraged to volunteer information that will enable the security personnel to total eradication this criminal act from the society.</p> <p>Keywords: Kidnapping, Security, Diversity Management, Unemployment, Human Resource Management</p>
<p>Nife Ogunbodede ERCICSSH1917061</p>	<p>The Challenges of Sustainable Infrastructural Delivery in Africa: Issues and Prospects</p> <p>Ogunbodede Nife Department of Public Administration, Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Owo, Ondo State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The development of any society is largely depended on the available and functioning infrastructures. The crucial role of infrastructural facilities in socio economic development cannot be overemphasized. Every nation, region and continent need infrastructure for its growth, expansion, productivity and human development. Unfortunately, infrastructure delivery in Africa has remained poor, inadequate and stagnant. In view of this ugly trend, the paper examined the challenges of infrastructural development and its implication on socio-economic development in Africa. The paper employed secondary sources to gather its data. The paper observed that the existing infrastructures are grossly inadequate, non-functional and with low impact on the lives of the citizenry. The paper found that lack of maintenance was basically responsible for high level of infrastructural decadence in Africa. The study suggested regular and periodic maintenance, replacement and quality job as antidote to infrastructural challenges.</p> <p>Keywords: Africa, Development, Facility, Infrastructure, Sustainability</p>



Debarshi Bhattacharya
ERCICSSH1917062

Study from India's Perspective on Impact of Presence of a Foreign Enclave Inside Indian Territory

Debarshi Bhattacharya

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Abstract

Historic Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) executed between India and Bangladesh in the year 2015 finally settled almost seven decades long overdue enclaves problems of the two neighbouring countries. Enclaves within India and Bangladesh were the appalling outcome of partition of India in 1947 and as consequence, populace of these enclaves tremendously suffered from getting basic amenities, rights, opportunities and governmental support services till long 67 years after India's independence and partition. As per LBA, 2015, 51 Bangladeshi enclaves inside Indian territory and 111 Indian enclaves inside Bangladesh territory were actually transferred to each other with effect from the midnight of 31 July, 2015. But, by virtue of LBA, 1974 earlier executed between two countries, one Bangladeshi enclave situated inside India, namely Dohogram-Angarpota (D-A) twin enclave, had not been exchanged by means of LBA, 2015 and it still remains as an integrated part, may not be contiguous, of Bangladesh completely surrounded by Indian territory. A study had been undertaken through extensive field survey to assess impact of presence of D-A Bangladeshi enclave inside Indian territory from India's perspective. Field survey was conducted for the purpose in form of interview, group discussion, questionnaire survey, personal interaction etc. to gather information from the Indian people residing adjacent to D-A enclave and Tin Bigha Corridor, people of D-A enclave, administrative officials and personnel of Border Security Forces of India and Bangladesh, public representatives, representatives of political organizations etc. For the theoretical part of the study, various journals, periodicals, reference books, Govt. reports, reports of previous researchers, reports of electronic and print media etc. had been intensively consulted. The issue of presence of D-A Bangladeshi enclave inside Indian territory seriously brought apprehension of future problem to the people of Kuchlibari Region of Mekhligunj Block, India, on contiguity of their region with Indian mainland due to 24 hours open access for the Bangladeshi people through Tin Bigha Corridor as well as anxiety about threats to national security of India and law and order issues of the locality due to open border of D-A Bangladeshi enclave in the region. On the other hand, it had been observed that 24 hours opening of Tin Bigha Corridor brought significant positive changes to the people of D-A Bangladeshi enclave in terms of their socio-economic condition and security status.

Keywords: Enclave, Exchange of Enclaves, Land Boundary Agreement (LBA), Dohogram-Angarpota Bangladeshi Enclave, Tin Bigha Corridor



Christine Condaris
ERCICSSH1917067

Creating a Digital Exhibition of the Artifacts from the Village of Dafni, Greece: A Work in Progress

Christine Condaris

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Abstract

The village of Dafni is located 11 miles southeast of Sparta, in the Peloponnese peninsula. The 2011 census registered 865 people living there. Dafni was settled around the year 1600 with inhabitants from Lykovouno, a nearby medieval village. During the summer of 2018, I visited the home of Petros Tsarouhas, the self-appointed cultural steward of Dafni, and toured his collection of artifacts. Housed in two rooms of his four room house, Mr. Tsarouhas has everything from farming and kitchen tools, to bloomers and bread stamps - approximately 500 items. His house serves as the physical repository for the history of Dafni inhabitants from the eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. At the present time, the collection is unorganized and not open to the public.

The goal of my project is to preserve and present this unique collection by making it accessible to a public audience in a digital format, thereby giving unprecedented access to treasure that would never be seen otherwise. It would allow viewers to identify the values and beliefs of the Dafni residents and promote discussions about the life and work of these people.

Folk museums are uncommon in Greece. While there are museums of ancient artifacts as well as modern day olive oil and wine displays, extant objects depicting everyday life from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have not been assembled. In this respect, the Dafni collection is rare. The

	<p>collection is a microcosm of the world Greek immigrants left behind and may give us a glimpse of what informed their decision to leave the homeland. Keywords: Artifacts, Greece, Digital Museum, Immigration</p>
<p>Wesam K. S. Daood ERCICSSH1917071</p>	<p>Overview Of Critical Drawbacks And Reflections In Capitalbudgeting Practical Implementation Within Net Present Value Andasset Pricing Models</p> <p>Wesam K. S. Daood Human Resources, United Nation for Relief and Work Agency, Khanyounis, Palestine</p> <p>Abstract Investment analysis is extensively taught in universities and/or business schools all over the world. Moreover, it constitutes a distinctive background in skilled practitioners/consultants know-how when facing financial appraisal of long-term economic decisions. As well-known, currently the most academically preferred theoretical method for capital budgeting analysis considers the Net Present Value (NPV) framework. Nevertheless, despite an elegant form and an undeniable technical allure in its Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) version, several critical issues are to be pointed out in its practical implementations. Deriving uncertainties are direct consequences of the nature and the quantity of underlying implicit assumptions. This holds true for larger companies as well as (and probably even more) for small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Without any pretension to be exhaustive, in the present work the most relevant implementation drawbacks are highlighted in the different practical cases with the aim to furnish a primer contribution for all those engaging in the art of investment decisions. Keywords: Investment Appraisal, Investment Decisions, Capital Budgeting</p>
<p>Seyed Ali Razavian ERCICSSH1917073</p>	<p>Death Penalty (Retaliation) or Recommended Amnesty According to Islamic Doctrines</p> <p>Seyed Ali Razavian Islamic Study, Contemporary Muslim thought, Al-Mustafa International University, Qom, Iran</p> <p>Abstract One of the retributive institution of Islam is Qisas (retaliation). Lexical meaning of retaliation is tracking and chasing the affect of something in order to avenge. In technical meaning is to get mutual reprisal and assassination of a crime committed in the deliberate murder, amputation and deliberate attack on the innocents, in such a way that crime continues to be exactly the same. Retaliation in the crime of intentional murder is called "DEATH PENALTY" and retaliation in the crime of amputation referred to as "ORGAN PUNISHMENT" Confirmation and execution of retribution is subject to conditions where the absence of any of them can prevent the execution of retribution that is been examined in the article. It can be said that one of the goals of retaliation and perhaps the most important goal is to preserve the social system and this long-term goal is not provided unless human beings, by means of reformation or through intimidation and fear of punishment, commit acts that Distorting the pillars of the social system. In traditional Islamic law (sharia),although the principle of retaliation in crimes against the physical integrity of individuals is accepted by the conditions, but Legislator(God) has always recommended and emphasized for the amnesty and forgiveness of qisas (death penalty), and with the promise of the future rewards for the amnesty, considered amnesty to be superior to retaliation .In other words, the legal system of Islam, in response to such crimes, has considered two important principles of justice and mercy. Given the above, it can be said that as much as it is important to investigate the punishment of retribution and its conditions of fulfillment, the issue of the fall of qisas (retaliation), despite the fact that the retribution, require attention and review and explanation because the cases of the fall of retaliation, as they occur, eventually lead to the death penalty, such as the execution of retribution, are vital. In writing this article, I first examined the basis and jurisprudential subjects of the subject, and then the legal principles and beliefs of the law scholars. In the present article, not only the advantages of the Qisas have been analyzed to some extend but also examined the superiority of forgiveness rather than retaliation .To prepare and collect article</p>

	<p>employed from all available and accessible sources in relation to the subject of the book, such as books and articles of jurisprudence, verses of the Holy Qur'an, hadiths and verses of the Ayimah (as) jurisprudential theories of the public and Imamiyah , the collection of laws And regulations related to the subject matter. Keywords: Retaliation, Amnesty, Islam</p>
<p>Yetunde Victoria Awobodu ERCICSSH1917081</p>	<p>The Impact of Curriculum Planning and Development on the Teaching and Learning of Basic Science in Junior Secondary School in Nigeria</p> <p>Yetunde Victoria Awobodu Integrated Science, Adeniran Ogunsanya College of Education, Lagos, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract The current situation of basic science teaching and learning in Nigeria is a concern to science educators and the society at large. This prompted the researcher to delve deeply into the impact of curriculum planning and development on the teaching and learning of basic science in Junior Secondary School students in Nigeria. Questionnaires were the instruments used to elicit responses from a sample of One hundred (100) basic science teachers. The sample was randomly selected from eight Junior secondary schools in Ikeja local government area of Lagos state. Data collected was analysed using chi square. Findings revealed that there was significant relationship between nature of subject, planning and development of basic science curriculum. There was also significant relationship between curriculum planners and development of basic science. Conclusions and recommendations were made based on the findings Keywords: Curriculum, Planning, Development, Basic Sciences</p>
<p>Lynette Gacayan ERCICSSH1917083</p>	<p>The San Fernando City Night Market as the Melting Pot of Ilocano Culture</p> <p>Lynette Gacayan Lynette Gacayan, Lorma Colleges, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract Life in every environment today is a “savage paradise”, savage to the ignorant, uneducated, unskilled, prejudiced and ill – informed but it’s a paradise to those who have learned to adapt to and manage change, remain flexible, unhook prejudices, view failures and mistakes as temporary detours and target corrections and remain lifelong learners and preserve, love and showcase our culture. People in our lives come and go, people change nothing in this world really stays the same. The aims of this study was to answer questions about how night market is involved in the Ilocano culture, it aims to present the representation and preservation of culture and how western culture affects it. In the research the chosen designs were qualitative and quantitative data which were collected by the researchers via interview method which was answered by the sellers of the night market, then the answers that were given by the respondents were analyzed and interpreted. The culture that is being manifested in the night market is the cumulative deposit of knowledge, experiences, beliefs, values, attitudes and etc, and also, something that many people have done for a long time. The extent of culture that is being manifested in the night market tells about the following, the familiarity that tells about the culture that is being familiarize in that place, next is the availability, tells that many Ilocano foods are being represented in the night market, and lastly, the promotion, is the ways on how people promote Ilocano food in the night market. The ways of preserving the Ilocano culture in the night market is the vendors should continue selling those Ilocano foods because almost all the people going in the night market is looking for foods that is originated from the Ilocano province. Nowadays, a culture is almost unfortunately with modernization; as the generation moves by day to day, culture is being evolve and being whitewashed. Culture is our own identity, it is indeed significant, and so it is a must to include it in our curriculum in this kind of days. Keywords: Culture, Ilocano Culture, White Washing Activity, Melting Pot, Tourist Spot</p>
<p>Francisca Akuamoah Boateng ERCICSSH1917087 + Jones Appiah</p>	<p>Impact of Waste Water Treatment Plant on Receiving River: A Case Study of Mvudi River, Thohoyandou, South Africa</p> <p>Francisca Akuamoah Boateng Department of Geography and Geo-Information Sciences, University of Venda, Thohoyandou,</p>

<p>ERICSSH1917087 + Francis Oluwaseyi Alute ERICSSH1917087</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jones Appiah University of Venda, Thohoyandou, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Francis Alute University of Venda, Thohoyandou, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Inadequately treated wastewater negatively affects the receiving environment. Furthermore, it harbours high loads of microbial pathogens, heavy metals and organic matter and has the potential to lead to the transmission of water and vector-borne diseases. Furthermore, leads to the development of eutrophic and algal blooms which ultimately results in water with bad taste and odour. The study was carried out from March to August 2016 where water samples were collected at four different measurement points and reflected areas of different activities along the Mvudi River. Physio-chemical parameters that were measured on site were temperature, pH, EC, Suspended Solids (SS), Free.Cl, Orthophosphate (P), Fluoride (F), COD, NH3, and NO3. Concentrations of COD in the sample 1, sample 2, sample 3 and sample 4 were higher than recommended minimum limit. The concentrations of NO3 in the effluent, up and downstream water samples complied with DWA effluent discharge standard of 15 mg/L except in March. Total coliform counts in the effluent were detected at levels higher than 1000 CFU/100m/L, except in June, and August. Furthermore, the presence of E. coli counts was detected at levels less than 1000 CFU/100m/L in both upstream (sample 4) and downstream (sample 3) water samples. The discharge of effluent with high chemical concentrations, Total coliforms and E. coli counts continuously into a water course is undesirable since it has negative effects on the quality of water in the receiving river and can cause harm to fish and other benthic organisms further downstream. Department of Water & Sanitation in collaboration with Vhembe District Municipality should embark on regular comprehensive monitoring activities of the river to ensure safety of the aquatic environment and human population.</p> <p>Keywords: Effluent discharge, Fragile Ecosystem, Water, pH, Sanitation</p>
<p>Olatunji Olusoga ERICSSH1917090 + Temitope Liadi ERICSSH1917090 + Leke Shittabey ERICSSH1917090</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Evaluating Energy Efficiency in Residential Buildings: A Case Study of RDP Houses in South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Olatunji Olusoga Geography and Geo-Information Sciences, University of Venda, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Liadi T. I Geography and Geo-Information Sciences, University of Venda, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shittabey L.T Geography and Geo-Information Sciences, University of Venda, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Worldwide, more than one third of energy is used in buildings which account for about 15% of the total greenhouse gas that is emitted globally. Buildings in cities can account to about 80% for carbon monoxide emitted. Therefore, the built environment is a very critical part of the climate change mitigation. Evaluated in this research are energy efficiency measures that can be implemented through regulations and controls. From administered questionnaires, the issues of energy efficiency have become an imperative principle in the building sector and the way it is managed in South Africa. Based on the analysis provided, energy efficient behaviour is the predominant factor that influences energy consumption. According to the PCA results, seven variables (Age of building, number of bedrooms, roofing materials, energy for cooking and heating, window style and brick and concrete wall) were all dominant variables and these variables remain significant after implementing multiple regression models to estimate energy cost.</p> <p>Keywords: Buildings, Energy Efficiency, Greenhouse Gas, PCA</p>
<p>Chittawan Chanagul ERICSSH1917091</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Impact of Democracy Level on Government Spending: Evidence from ASEAN Nations</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Chittawan Chanagul Department of Economics, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research seeks to pursue whether or not level of democracy lead to high government spending. The statistics used in this study are panel data of ASEAN countries between 1998- 2017. To achieve the objectives, the descriptive statistics is provided and followed by the regression analysis. The results drawn from this study suggest that democracy correlates with total government spending and government spending on education in a U-Shape form. To be more particular, a pure authoritarian and a pure democracy have higher total government spending and government spending on education than a country that falls in middle. However, the government expenditure on military is lower when a country governed by a pure authoritarian and a pure democracy. Moreover, lower level of corruption is shown to have a positive impact on the government spending in a group of ASEAN nations.</p> <p>Keywords: Democracy, Government Expenditure, Authoritarian</p>
<p>Linda Tint ERCICSSH1917096</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Authenticity as a Moral Source in Fictional Worlds of Game of Thrones: Research on Novel Series and Video Game</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Linda Tint Institute of Humanities, Tallinn University, Tallinn, Estonia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The research is in the area of studies of moral philosophy and video games, with a focus on novel series A Game of Thrones and video game based on the series. The aim of the study is to reveal construction of authenticity of characters in the Game of Thrones, and to describe how authenticity allows characters to make moral decisions. The research is supported by two types of methodology: one is critical analysis of construction of authenticity and moral decision-making by Charles Taylor and Aristotle, and another is statistical analysis of decisions made by players engaged in the video game. Both methods allowed to identify construction of authenticity and moral decision-making in the fiction and video game, taking into account its structural similarities and differences. Research revealed that authenticity of characters in the Game of Thrones has two components – self-knowledge and motivation of self-development. If a character reveals both motivation of self-development and self-knowledge, he has a strong authenticity, and if a character has only one component or none, he has a weak authenticity. The components of authenticity present moral sources for characters in the Game of Thrones - sources of moral values in character’s life. Self-knowledge as a component of authenticity presents a universal moral source for characters of literature fiction and video game, leading them to wise decision-making resulting in a survival, however motivation of self-development has a different impact on moral decision-making in two fictional modalities of Game of Thrones. In order to explain the differences, I consider theory of metafiction and possible worlds by Lubomir Dolezel. I come to a result that authenticity is constructed differently in the literature fiction of Game of Thrones and video game because of semiotical nature of social and individual processes in the literature and video game fiction. I make a conclusion that there is a distinction between morally wise decision-making and being morally good in the Game of Thrones, and that authenticity as a moral source is crucial for decision-making and being morally good. I come to the idea that video games based on literature fiction allow practicing morality and moral decision-making in the modern culture in a new way, presenting a tool of discovery of moral values. Video games studies present a field for further research on morality and moral decision-making in modern culture.</p>
<p>Baloyi Gift Tlharhani ERCICSSH1917102</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Question of Human Rights and Dignity Two Decades after Democracy in South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Baloyi Gift Tlharhani Department of Philosophy, Practical & Systematic Theology School of Humanities, University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The dawn of freedom and democracy in South Africa, was interpreted as a liberative act of God, where human rights and dignity would be an integral part of every citizen. However, two decades</p>

after attainment of freedom and democracy, the World Bank Report, indicates that South Africa is one of the most unequal country in the world today. The challenges of high levels of poverty, inequality and unemployment, questions the realisation of human rights and dignity. Therefore, this articles argues that, the existence of poverty, inequality and unemployment continues to undermine the fulfilment of such human rights and dignity in the constitution of the republic. While it very clear that there are policies and programme in place to alleviate these challenges, they are not sufficient, especially when implementation is overtaken by corruption.

Keywords: Poverty, Inequality, Human Rights And Human Dignity



Nandini Bhasin
ERCICSSH1917103

Fairness, Welfare and Entitlement: Contestations in the Philosophical Concepts on Distributive Justice

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Abstract

The present study is an attempt to investigate into the discrepancies in the philosophical concepts on distributive justice in the context of theory of justice as ‘fairness’ by John Rawls (1921-2002), ‘welfare’ by Amartya Sen (L.1933-) and ‘entitlement’ in Robert Nozick (1938-2002) and Martha Nussbaum (L.1947-) in one way or another. The contestation can be traced from two streams of thinkers of enlightenment rationality during 18th and early 19th centuries in Europe. First; there are philosophers like Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and Kant who have developed justice on the basis of hypothetical social contract theory. They have advocated an insight into the perfect, ideal or absolute justice which is required to understand the particular examples of justice. In this context, I’ll be taking into account justice as ‘fairness’ introduced by John Rawls who revitalizes the ideal justice. The second stream of philosophers include Adam Smith, Condorcet, Mary Wollstonecraft, Bentham, Mill and Marx, who have argued towards minimizing injustices in one way or another. The concepts like ‘welfare’ and ‘entitlement’ by Amartya Sen, Nozick and Martha Nussbaum have employed to reducing injustices.

As a matter of fact, there are discrepancies in the notion of justice itself when we discuss the theories like distributive, rectificatory/ reformative, retributive, restorative, etc., or concepts like goodness, eudaemonia, dignity, fairness, harmony, etc. These theories and concepts have evolved to address particular aspects of justice concerning institutions, distribution of resources, deterrence of crime and theories of punishment, and so on. A number of important questions surrounding justice have been fiercely debated over the course of human history: What is justice? What does it demand of individuals and societies? What is the proper distribution of wealth and resources in society: equal, meritocratic, according to status, or some other arrangement? What is the role of the State-absolute or minimal? There are number of possible answers to these questions from divergent perspectives on the philosophical, political and economic spectrum.

I propose to adopt a method which is historical, analytical, critical, and normative. Historically, I will trace the concept of distributive justice in Aristotle in addition to social contract theorist and Kant’s enlightenment rationality. It is analytical because I shall develop an understanding about various concepts in the realm of justice like autonomy, dignity, fairness, welfare, capability, entitlement, gender justice etc. It is critical and comparative because I’ll be discussing the positions as distinct as Kant, John Rawls, Robert Nozick, Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum. The normative aspect of my approach has a reference to the ideas of goodness, happiness, fairness, well-being, equality, entitlement, etc. I will also critically evaluate the pragmatic approaches taken by Sen and Martha Nussbaum.

Reihane Heidari
ERCICSSH1917106

Study of the Image of Sistan and Baluchestan in News

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Abstract

Sistan and Baluchestan is one of the most deprived and least developed provinces in Iran. At the same time, It’s unique climate and it’s handicrafts industry, the province can be one of the major

	<p>tourist destinations in Iran, but statistics show that Sistan and Baluchestan is among the three provinces with the lowest tourists numbers. Stereotype of an insecure Sistan and Baluchestan is likely one of the reason why travelers are less likely to travel to the province. We act according to stereotypes. Media is effective in building our image of things. So media representation of Sistan and Baluchestan is important in order to understand why people don't choose there for a trip destination. In this article, we seek to answer the question of how the media (especially news) represent Sistan and Baluchistan? And What is the image that they make?</p> <p>We used the qualitative content analysis method to answer this question and we analyse all the news reports related to Sistan and Baluchestan in the last year that were posted on the IRNA news website and IRAN daily newspaper to find out what news values are effective in publishing news about Sistan and Baluchestan? And What is the image that they make?</p> <p>The news released on these two media seems to reinforce image of an insecure in Sistan and Baluchistan.</p> <p>Keywords: Intercultural Communication, Stereotype, Suburban Area, Qualitative Content Analysis, News Values, Representation</p>
<p>Ben Umudi ERCICSSH1917107</p>	<p>Child Labor a Correlate of School Dropout in Africa: Implication for Sustainable National Development in Nigeria</p> <p>Ben Umudi Bemudi Concept Research Academy, Bemudi Concept Nig Ent, Abraka, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>What constitute child labor to the West appears different to most Africa families. This has raised the debate that there is a perspective in conceptual understanding of the term. It Means, it is no longer admissible to define child labor from Western view but also to corroborate the views of child labor from the Africans understanding of it. This is because, the argument stem from the living conditions of people from different poles of the globe. In other words, an acceptable definition should reflect the living condition of the citizens. To most Africa families that are experiencing poverty, child labor is seen as a means to an end, that is children are meant to work in order to support family income. Thus it is better to find out why child labor seems to be one of the most dangerous phenomenons in many Africa states. Child labor has a global definition which has influence the way in modern times has shaped the thinking of majority to believe that child labor do exist. That it is not the conjecture of the west as supposedly held in many quarters. The connotation itself makes it real essence and not syndrome nor a myth but something very tangible and embarrassing to humanity. Child undertaking the responsibilities of their parents and they are encouraged to endure what is not their fault. A child is not meant to labor like adults rather they in position of receiving care from parents and social system in society.</p>
<p>Farhan Abdullah Mohammed ERCICSSH1917115</p>	<p>Crisis of Identity in Mohammed Abdulwali's</p> <p>Farhan Abdullah Mohammed English Department, Faculty of Education, Hodeidah University, Hodeidah, Yemen</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Mohammed Abdul Wali was a distinguished Yemeni writer. He was born in Ethiopia as a half – Yemeni, being the son of a Yemeni father and an Ethiopian mother. He was sent to study in Aden at the age of 14. He studied at the Gorky Institute in Moscow and became a communist. He devoted a considerable part of his literary work to describe the plight of the Yemeni immigrants and the fate of children born of Yemeni –African marriages. Abdul-Wali died in a plane crash in 1973. His novella They Die Strangers is filled with the nostalgia and bitterness of an exile. It deals with the common experiences of Yemenis like himself who are caught between different cultures due to displacements caused by civil wars and labor migration. His characters include women left behind, children raised without fathers, and men returning home after years of absence. He explores the universal human condition through the eyes of the oppressed and disenfranchised and is particularly sympathetic to the plight of women. In this novel, Abdu Saeed, a Yemeni, opens a shop in Addis Ababa and dreams of returning to his wife and children in his village home as a rich man. He is unconcerned about the fate of his many illegitimate children in Ethiopia as well as the political activities of his fellow Yemeni exiles who are bent on plotting the overthrow of the monarchy in</p>

	<p>northern Yemen. Shortly before his return home, he dies in his shop from carbon monoxide poisoning caused by a defect in the oven. For the author, Abdu Saeed's death marks the end of a senseless life of individualism and irresponsibility.</p>
<p>Moein Fatemi ERCICSSH1917126</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Studying Lebanese Students</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Moein Fatemi Department of Communication, Faculty of Social Science, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The relationship between Iran and Lebanon is particular in the region. Especially, Lebanese Hezbollah forces have close ties with the Iranian government. This relationship is not limited to political communication but it has ideological and religious backgrounds. Iran, as an Islamic state, is a favorite of Hezbollah supporters in Lebanon. On the other hand, part of Iranians have a special interest in the Lebanese people because of Hezbollah resistance or its support for Iran, or Lebanese culture. But the role of the Iranian government in Lebanon and Gaza has led to protests among the Iranian people. Foreign media also focus on issues such as Iran's financial assistance to Lebanon. As a result, Iran's financial assistance to Lebanon has been controversial issue. This has led to a negative attitude about Lebanese in part of the Iranian people. Moreover, in some parts of Iran, there is a traditional anti-Arab beliefs. In this context, Lebanese students "lived experience" in Iran can be a sign of a particular intercultural relationship. They are in Iran with those who are very interested in them and those who are pessimistic about them. To better understand this experience, we use the focus group approach. In this way, the events will be better remembered for participates. <u>By doing this, we try to conceptualize their experience as much as possible.</u></p>
<p>Hina Mushtaq ERCICSSH1917129</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">College Students ; Needs Satisfaction Through Facebook and Youtube</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hina Mushtaq Department of Communication and Media Studies, Hazara Univresity, Masehra, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Social media has gained credibility over the years as a trusted source of information and platform where not only organisations can interact with audiences but individuals can reach one another from one to the other corner of the world. It has changed the concept of communication and relationship among masses. Different social media sites have made communication not only convenient but have also allowed people to connect in seconds to friends and family in other part of the world. Today Social media play a key role in education. Educational institutions have developed their systems and mechanisms to improve the student life. Using Uses and Gratification theory the current study tends to explore</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How frequently college students make use of Facebook and YouTube? 2. Needs satisfaction of college students through Facebook and YouTube in Pakistan. <p>A survey of 400 college students (Male and Female) from Khyber Pukhtoon khwa province, Pakistan has been carried out. However reactions of respondents were analysed later through SPSS. The study discovered that Facebook is far more popular and acceptable among the students compared to YouTube because it satisfies their eight out of nine different basic and academic needs one or the other way which is far more than that of YouTube.</p> <p>Keyword: Social Media, Uses and Gratification, Human Needs</p>
 <p>Manners Msongelwa ERCICSSH1917173</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Khoisan and the 21th Century History Teacher</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Manners Msongelwa Department of History, Kwekwe High School, Kwekwe, Zimbabwe</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Relying on documentary analysis, the paper seeks to critically analyse the centrality of outdoor learning/field trips and Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) in unpacking the history of Khoisan who once occupied much of Central and Southern Africa. More importantly, the 21st century 'teacher' in the pedagogy of History resultantly plays out the role of a facilitator and learner-centred methodologies are vital. The Gods Must be Crazy! A film documentary and outdoor learning experiences to the National Museums and Monuments of Human Sciences in</p>

	<p>Harare, Zimbabwe are interesting case studies well expositied in the foregoing paper. Based on interviews with experienced History facilitators and interaction with History learners undergoing form 1-6, the paper argues that there is need for more resources to be channeled towards these methodologies unlike before. Newspapers, both print and online engaging with various narratives on the 21st century History learning shall also be critically analysed.</p> <p>Keywords: The Khoisan, 21th Century History Teacher, Outdoor/Field Trips, Documentary</p>
<p>Danielle Anne Solancho ERCICSSH1917055</p>	<p>ASEAN and the Rule of Law: The Theory and Practice of Human Rights in the 21st Century</p> <p>Danielle Anne Solancho Department of Political Science, De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>From lack of free speech to forcing out refugees to ordering extrajudicial executions of political enemies to a persevering culture of impunity, Southeast Asia has witnessed varying degrees of human rights violations that go against the ASEAN's commitment to human rights and the rule of law. In 2007, the ASEAN Charter was established to assert accountability and compliance amongst its ten member states whilst institutionalizing the triple pillar of the organization - Political-Security, Economic and Socio-Cultural Communities. The Charter paved the way to the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, a commitment to protecting the inherent, fundamental rights of individuals, a factor of the rule of law. However, according to the Rule of Law Index, the ASEAN countries' performances have declined, instead of its expected surge. This paper investigates and discusses the gaps between the theory and practice of each ASEAN Member State vis-a-vis human rights in the 21st century.</p> <p>Keywords: ASEAN, Human Rights, Rule Of Law, Theory And Practice</p>
<p>Masanori Kimura ERCICSSH1917063</p>	<p>Analysis of the Official Messages of University Presidents in Japan: Do They Tell Us Something About The Future Design Of Universities?</p> <p>Masanori Kimura Department of General Education, Faculty of Agriculture, Kindai University, Nara, Japan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Japan is now experiencing a rapidly declining birthrate and aging society. Due to the fact that the majority of university students in Japan are between the ages of 18 and 22, the decline of the young population is a big hurdle for university management with the number of bankruptcy cases anticipated to increase in another ten years. Under the circumstances, Japanese universities are taking various measures to survive. Accordingly, the university president who is the head of the faculty as well as part of management needs to have a firm vision for the future design of the university. This presentation examines the presidents' visions of the three types of universities in Japan: national universities subsidized by the central government, public universities financially supported by local governments, and private universities that account for 78 % of the universities and looks for differences in future design. For this purpose, the author collected the official messages that 741 university presidents uploaded on their websites as of December, 2017 to January, 2018, and analyzed those (138,420 words in total) by text mining. The results suggest that the presidents of the three types of universities employ different keywords in their messages to show the future design of their universities. The presidents of national universities often employ words suggesting the importance of receiving a top class rating in the world university rankings or include expressions implying that they are determined to serve their local community through vigorous research activities. The presidents of public universities frequently use words that are related to the quality of education and contribution to their local community through practical training of human resources such as training of medical staff. On the other hand, the presidents of private universities often employ such words as "you", "the founding ideals of the university", "tradition", "and good education", and even words like "fun." Moreover, it seems that many of the presidents of private universities deliver their messages to solicit prospective students rather than to introduce their mission to the general public. Japanese universities have long refrained from sharing a clear-cut aim of the university with the public. However, based on his analysis of the presidents' messages, the author argues that the universities are now willing to publicly describe how they can uniquely contribute to the society, and concludes that it is the only way for them to survive.</p>

	<p>Keywords: Higher Education, University Administrative Management, Future Design of the University</p>
<p>Maria Pilar Posadas de Julian ERCICSSH1917165</p>	<p>The Application of The CRAFT Program based on Mindfulness, Yoga, Positive Psychology and Emotional Intelligence on Music School Students: Preliminary Findings of a Pilot Study</p> <p>M. Pilar Posadas de Julian Department of Pedagogy and Singing, Higher Conservatory of Music, Camilo Jose Cela University, Madrid, Spain</p> <p>Luis Javier Bartos Pérez Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand</p> <p>Abstract Music school students suffer from various psychological and cognitive impairments such as stress, anxiety and attention deficit, affecting their lives, overall happiness and academic performance. The CRAFT program, which is based on yoga, mindfulness, positive psychology and emotional intelligence, has been specifically devised to promote a more holistic and positive education that facilitates students' learning process, happiness, and health and well-being. The purpose of this conference is to present and discuss the findings of a pilot study conducted to determine the influence of the CRAFT program on music school students' attention and awareness. Children that were attending the subject of music at a public school were recruited and assigned to an experimental or a control group. The experimental group followed a CRAFT intervention that was transversally applied during their curricular music instruction over the second and third terms of the academic year. Within-group comparisons revealed that the experimental group reported and overall non-significant increase in the Mindfulness Awareness and Attention Scale (MAAS) from pre to post intervention, whereas a reduction for this parameter was observed in the control group. Between-group comparisons showed significant differences favoring the experimental group compared to the control group at post-intervention for the MAAS. The application of the CRAFT program seems promising to enhance music school students' awareness and attention. Further research is encouraged to determine whether implementing greater dosages of the program (in both frequency and duration), along with a wider range of psychophysiological dependent variables, could result in greater benefits for this population.</p> <p>Keywords: Attention, Awareness, Anxiety, Yoga, Mindfulness, Happiness, CRAFT Program</p>
<p>Navpreet Singh ERCICSSH1917176</p>	<p>The Travel Industry and Hotel Competitiveness Research</p> <p>Navpreet Singh Traveling and Tourism, Punjab University, India</p> <p>Abstract Aggressiveness has been a subject of concentrate in the assembling and related divisions since the mid 1990s. Notwithstanding, as of late have a few scientists begun to look at the travel industry and cordiality intensity, both thoughtfully and experimentally, with a specific spotlight on the travel industry goals and the lodging business. The objective of this article is to survey the distributed investigations on goal and inn aggressiveness, give evaluates, and bring up future bearings in the travel industry and inn intensity examine. Such a survey will give scientists a decent comprehension of the ebb and flow status of intensity explore and with a dream for propelling the current learning of goal and inn aggressiveness.</p> <p>Catchphrases: Competitiveness, Goal, Lodging, Profitability Presentation</p>
<p>Dr. Akram Mohammed Yahya ERCICSSH1917184</p>	<p>The Rare Archaeological Discoveries tha Mixed with the Blood and Bodies of the Martyrs of the Old City of Mosul</p> <p>Dr. Akram Mohammed Yahya Department of Archaeology, College of Archaeology, University of Mosul, Mosul, Ninawa, Iraq</p> <p>Abstract The city of Mosul is one of the Iraqi cities that is steeped in the foot, which includes among its branches many of the archaeological remains that still stand to this day. It preserves all its elements</p>

of architecture, art and linear, which belong in its origins to various forms, the latest of which was revealed by scientists and specialists in the science The archeological sites in the city of Mosul, in its long history from the Islamic conquest until the Abbasid period, were the most important and most important archaeological discoveries in the city of Mosul. (Four Islamic niches) dating back to the third century AH, based on their artistic styles, architectural elements, geometric and vegetal decorations, inscriptions, scriptural and funerary expressions, a system of planning and methods of its implementation carved from marble, Which dates back to the second Abbasid period, during the reign of the Abbasid Caliph Abdullah al-Ma'mun bin Harun al-Rashid and his decision to take him from Baghdad as a center for his administration (204-218 Hijri / 819-833 AD).

First: the mihrab of the Umayyad Mosque, which is made of marble, and installed in the northern wall of the courtyard of the mosque in Bab al-Jadid district, south of the old city of Mosul, discovered by Professor Yusuf Zunun,

Second: the mihrab of the mosque (scene) The six Kalthoum, located near the inner castle (Ij Castle) in the field of the field adjacent to the market field amid the shops selling wood known as the problem and the scene of the six Kalthoum is a dome building and around the graves of the Lal Masnoui in Mosul,

Third: The mihrab of the Sheikh Osman Al-Musayli Al-Khatib Mosque: Stabilized in the courtyard of the Sheikh Osman Al-Musayli Al-Khatib Mosque, which is located in the locality of Sheikh Abi Al-Ula and discovered by the researchers,

Fourth: The mihrab of Hadra in the Mosque of Sheikh Mustafa Al-Tajer Al-Musli , Which is located in the middle of the old markets of Mosul near the Mosque of the Pasha, and discovered by researchers

In the end, she concluded that the city of Mosul includes thousands of antiques, archaeological and architectural remains that still stand today,
(The rare archaeological discoveries tha mixed with the blood and bodies of the martyrs of the old city of Mosul)

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Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra>

- 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

