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**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
“INNOVATIVE TRENDS IN
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACADEMIC RESEARCH”
(ITMAR-2014) ISTANBUL, TURKEY.**

Venue: Istanbul Gonen Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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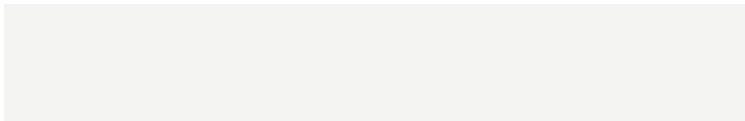
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CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

Farooq Ahmed Jam



The ITMAR-2014 serves as a multidisciplinary scholarly platform that is aimed at exploring the innovative trends in scholarship across various disciplines. This platform provides an opportunity to the scientists, academicians, practitioners, and scholars who are searching for global collaborations to pursue their research. In today's knowledge based economy, all disciplines, ranging from Arts and humanities to science and technology, are interdependent and thus require more insights from a cross-disciplinary perspective. For example, the advancements in science and technology have strongly influenced the social fabric of human societies, thereby creating both opportunities and challenges. Therefore, today, the scholars and academicians need to be more efficacious and open towards the ideas and solutions offered by other fields. Similarly, the governments and policy making institutions also need to be encouraging and supportive towards multidisciplinary research.

Global Illuminators, as part of its mission, offers a platform to help social and economic institutions in providing innovative solutions to the emerging problems and challenges faced by our societies. This platform provides an equal opportunity to all fields for sharing innovative insights to meet the challenges faced by developing countries in transforming from traditional economy to knowledge based economy.

A very special thanks to our honourable scientific and review committee for spending much of their time in reviewing the papers for this event, selecting the best paper awards and helping the participants in publishing their research in affiliated journals. Also special thanks to all the session chairs from industry, academia and policy-making institutions who volunteered their time and support to make this event a success. A very special thanks to the great scholars for being here with us as key note speakers. Their valuable thoughts will surely open the horizon of new research and practice for the conference participants coming from across the globe. I am also thankful to all the participants for being here with us to create an environment of knowledge sharing and learning. We the scholars of this world belong to the elite educated class of this society and we owe a lot to return back to this society. Let's break all the discriminating barriers and get free from all minor affiliations. Let's contribute even a little or single step for betterment of society and welfare of humanity to bring prosperity, peace and harmony in this world. Stay blessed.

Thank you

Farooq Ahmed Jam

Conference Chair ITMAR-2014

Executive Director, Global Illuminators

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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

M. Yahya Arwiyah, SH., MH. (Ph.D).



Dr. M. Yahya Arwiyah, SH., MH. was born on April 24th, 1957. He holds a master of law from Universitas Sumatera Utara (University of North Sumatra), Medan, Indonesia in 2001 and received his doctorate degree from

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (Indonesia University of Education) Bandung, Indonesia in 2009. Since 1987, he underwent a career as an attorney and lecturer. His career as an educator began in 1983 as a lecturer assistant in civics courses and principle of criminal law. In 1986, He taught at the Faculty of Civil Law, Universitas Samudra Langsa, Indonesia and joined Faculty of Law Civil and Marketing Services in UDIVLAT Telecommunication TELKOM Medan and Palembang, Indonesia in 1989. From 2007 until now, he became a lecturer at Telkom University and got promoted as Vice Rector for Student Affairs at Telkom University, Bandung, Indonesia. Along with his responsibilities as vice rector and lecturer, he is also the author of the daily newspaper “WASPADA” Medan and weekly newspaper “KPK POS” Medan. He is well published author in national and international research community. His research interests include law, human resource management, and small medium enterprises (SMEs).

Christophe Schinckus (Ph.D).



Dr. Christophe Schinckus holds a Ph.D. in Finance (University of Paris I Pantheon Sorbonne) and he joined the School of Management at the University of Leicester as Assistant Professor in Finance in August 2011. His initial background is MSc in Business Engineering from University of Liege. After graduating, he was awarded MA in Economics from the University of Paris I. He also holds an M.A. in Philosophy of Sciences from the Catholic University of Louvain as well as an M.Sc. in Financial Risk Management and a BSc in Computer Sciences. Between 2009 and 2011, Christophe had a postdoctoral fellowship in Canada (University of Quebec at Montreal). He was visiting scholar at the London School of Economics between September 2011 and August 2012. Since October 2012, Christophe has been involved in a second PhD in Philosophy of Sciences at the University of Cambridge. The objective of this second PhD is to develop an epistemological perspective on his current work about econophysics.

He published more than 35 papers in academic journals and he is currently working on a book on Econophysics (Oxford University Press) – He is Editor in Chief of the International Journal of Economics and Management Engineering (IJEME) and Associate Editor of the International Journal of Management Concepts & Philosophy (IJMCP). For several years, Christophe has been a research consultant for private companies, such as JPMorgan (Paris) and Suez Gaz de France.

Eusebio V. Angara (P.hD).



Dr. Eusebio V. Angara is a well-accomplished gentleman hails from Casiguran, Aurora. He graduated Most Outstanding Pupil in elementary and Valedictorian in high school. As a PFM-COCOFED scholar, he acquired a degree in Bachelor of

Science in Agriculture from Central Luzon State University. He was awarded a Certificate of Professional Education from the University of the Philippines in Diliman being a recipient of the Philippine Developmental Scholarship Program. He took units in Master of Arts in Science Teaching as a Philippine Veterans Scholar and College Scholar also at the U.P. He took Master of Arts in Educational Management from the Institute for the Development of Educational Administrators at Xavier University and Ateneo de Cagayan in Cagayan de Oro City. Desiring to achieve more, he took a post-graduate course in Doctor of Philosophy, Development Science at the Graduate School of International Development and Cooperation at Hiroshima University in Japan through the Japan MONBUSHO Scholarship Program in 1998-2002.

His work experiences include: Science Teacher and then Science Area Chairman at St. Mary's College, Quezon City (1987-1995); Director of ASCOT Graduate Program (2003-2004); Secretary for Pre-qualification, Bids and Awards Committee, ASCOT (1995-2005); Project Manager of *Buhay na Tubig*, an ASCOT-FUNDESO project (2004 to present); a Volunteer Service Overseas-

Counterpart of ASCOT (2002 to present); Board Secretary/College Secretary of ASCOT (1995-2006); Presidential Assistant for Internal Development, ASCOT (2006); and College President, ASCOT, (2007 to present). He has attended and participated various training, seminars, and exposures here and abroad, the latest of which was his Foreign Academic Trip that visited New Zealand in June 2013; the Global Peace Convention in November to December 2012 at the Atlanta Marriott Marquis Hotel in the State of Georgia, USA; the Educational Program benchmarking to strengthen the linkages and research program of the member institutions of the DC-SUC III-CIRPS in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in October 2012, and a lot more. Likewise, he has taken short course programs on leadership and management, and policy and planning.

He is involved in various developmental projects of ASCOT such as the Aurora Biodiversity Conservation and Management Program and others. Moreover, he has published a book titled “Discover Science” (Grades I-VI) at Academe Publishing House, Published two research articles in international journals as well as seven abstracts published in international proceedings as single or co-author.

The College President of Aurora State College of Technology – Dr. EUSEBIO Villar ANGARA

Mustafa Erdik (Ph.D).



Dr. Mustafa Erdik did PhD in Civil Engineering from Rice University, Houston, Texas, United States in 1975. He started his career as Staff Engineer at Walter P. Moore and Assoc., Houston, Texas, and worked in different prestigious organizations and universities as Visiting Scientist, Assist. Prof., Dept. of Civil Eng., Director, Earthquake Eng. Res. Center, Chairman, Dept. of Earthquake Eng. and presently working as Director, Boğaziçi University Kandilli Observatory Earthquake Research Institute, Istanbul, Turkey.

Presently, he is involved in following academic and professional activities as Member Global Earthquake Model, Scientific Committee, Co-Director Earthquake Model Middle East, Member Global Earthquake Model, Scientific Committee, Member Executive Board, Turkish Catastrophe Insurance Pool, Member Editorial Board, Earthquake Engineering and Struct. Dynamics, Member Scientific and Technical Committee, IDNDR, UN, Member Editorial Board, Soil Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering, Member Editorial Board, European Earthquake Engineering, Chairman of Scientific Council, European Natural Disasters Training Center and Chairman Middle East and Mediterranean Regional Conference on Earthen and Low Strength Masonry Buildings in Seismic Areas, Turkey.

Dr. Mustafa Erdik has also been involved in research activities as he edited many books and published more than two hundreds studies as author and co-author. Beside

that he has been invited for delivering guest lectures by different prestigious institutions from across the world. Few of them are U.S. Geological Survey, Golden Colorado, USA, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA; University of Cambridge, UK; ETH-Hönggerberg, Switzerland; University of Tokyo and Nagoya, Japan; Roorke University, India; Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand; King Saud University, Saudi Arabia and University of Karlsruhe, Germany.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM
DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)
Welcome Reception & Registration
8:30 am – 9:00 am

Opening Ceremony (09:00 am – 10:45 am)
Venue: Room 1

09:00 am - 09:10 am	Welcome Remarks - Ms. Felica Chong
09:10 am - 09:20 am	Opening Speech - Mr. Farooq Ahmed Jam (Executive Director Global Illuminators)
09:20 am - 09:35 am	Key Note Speech - Dr. M. Yahya Arwiyah, SH., MH.
09:35 am - 09:50 am	Key Note Speech - Dr. Christophe Schinckus
09:50 am - 10:05 am	Key Note Speech - Dr. Eusebio V. Angara
10:05 am - 10:20 am	Key Note Speech - Dr. Mustafa Erdik
10:30 am - 10:45 am	Award Ceremony

Grand Networking Session and Tea Break (10:45 am – 11:00 am)

DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)

Session 1 (11:00 am – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Dr. Cem Berk and Dr. Christopher Schanic

TRACK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ECONOMICS

ITMAR-14-132	PUBLICALLY FINANCIAL DECLINATIONS' STRUCTURAL EFFECTS AND DIFFERENTIAL DEVIATION RANKS IN FINANCIAL PROCESS	A. Niyazi ÖZKER
ITMAR-14-374	THE COMOVEMENT BETWEEN EXCHANGE RATES AND STOCK PRICES IN AN EMERGING MARKET	Hawati Janor
ITMAR-14-176	MAINTENANCE CULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: ISSUES, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS	Veronica A Ihezukwu
ITMAR-14-306	RIDGE ESTIMATORS FOR PROBIT REGRESSION	Hakan Locking
ITMAR-14-379	INTERSECTORAL LINKAGES IN MALAYSIAN AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY : IDENTIFICATION OF KEY AND NON KEY SECTOR FOR GROWTH PROMOTION	Zaimah Darawi
ITMAR-14-356	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES' COMPETITIVE DIFFERENTIATION	Arawati Agus

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)

Session 1 (11:00 am – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Dr. Muhamed Azhar and Dr. Palti Marulitua Sitorus

TRACK F: RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES

ITMAR-14-107	THE CONCEPT OF ISLAMIC MODERATION IN MUSIC ART: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SONG OF NASYEED	Muhammed bin Yusof
ITMAR-14-126	RELIGION AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE: ISSUES ON USING RUQYAH (INCANTATION) AMONG MALAY-MUSLIM PRACTICES	Khadher Ahmed
ITMAR-14-373	IMPLEMENTATION OF PANIPATI METHOD ON MEMORIZATION THE QURAN IN MALAYSIA: A STUDY IN TAHFIZ INSTITUTE	Sedek Ariffin
ITMAR-14-519	DELINEATION OF THE SIMILES OF THE EXPRESSION « الأرض -THE EARTH « IN THE HOLY QURAN REGARDING GEOLOGICAL BASICS	Azam Noorgostari
ITMAR-14-526	THE IMPLICATION OF THE GEOLOGY CONCEPTS IN THE QURAN INTERPRETATION	Abdolhosein Kangazian,

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)

Session 1 (11:00 pm – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Fazilati Mohammad and Dewi Susanna

TRACK E: HEALTH & MEDICINE STUDIES

ITMAR-14-261	LESS VALUE OF WORSHIP (IBADAH) AS RISK FACTOR OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE	Mochammad Fathoni,
ITMAR-14-390	HEALTH RISK ESTIMATES FROM EXPOSURE TO MINERALS IN ARTISANAL GOLD MINING SITE IN BOGOR, WEST JAVA, INDONESIA	Abdur Rahman
ITMAR-14-430	FIRE OCCURRENCE PREDICTION MODEL UTILIZATION IN THE DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE-INDONESIA	Tris Eryando
ITMAR-14-664	FEASIBILITY & TEST-RETEST RELIABILITY OF A COMPUTERIZED NEURO-COGNITIVE TEST	Azadeh Shadmehr
ITMAR-14-200	EVALUATION OF LUTEOLIN IN THE CHEMOPREVENTIVE EFFECTS OF AZOXYMETHANE-INDUCED ABERRANT CRYPT FOCI IN RAT	Mahmood Ameen Abdulla
ITMAR-14-692	MULTIDISCIPLINARY EDUCATION SWOT ANALYSIS	Amina Matoonq

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)

Session 1 (11:00 pm – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 4

Session Chairs: Dr Balachandar S. Sayapathi and Maria Cristina B. Cañada

TRACK C: PHYSICAL LIFE & APPLIED SCIENCES

ITMAR-14-165	ACCELERATION ON MATERNAL MORTALITY REDUCTION: STRENGTHENING INTEGRATED REFERRAL INFORMATION SYSTEM IN SERANG DISTRICT, INDONESIA.	Poppy Yuniar
ITMAR-14-188	COLLABORATIVE STORY TELLING OF THE MAH MERI MASKS	Faridah Noor Mohd Noor
ITMAR-14-330	MANGROVE VEGETATION ANALYSIS AND MULTISTAKEHOLDERS APPROACHES IN MANDUL ISLAND NORTH KALIMANTAN	Suyud Warno Utomo
ITMAR-14-183	LINKING THE WATER QUALITY MODEL WITH THE REAL-TIME MAP AND AMBIENT PHENOMENA	Faridah Othman
ITMAR-14-389	PERSISTANS ORGANIC POLLUTIONS (POPS) LEVELS AMONG FARMERS IN PATI, JAVA, INDONESIA	Budi Hartono
ITMAR-14-397	DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE IN INDONESIA: ASSESSMENT, PROJECTION AND MAPPING	Budi Haryanto

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)

Session 1 (11:00 pm – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 5

Session Chairs: Dr. Mohammad Janor Karim and Dr. Mustafa Erdik

TRACK D: ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

ITMAR-14-178	FEMTOCELL : A SURVEY ON DEVELOPMENT IN LTE NETWORK SYSTEM	Izwah Binti Ismail
ITMAR-14-179	THE IMPACT OF THE NUMBER OF NODES, SPEED OF NODES, SPEED OF NETWORK AND THE NETWORK SPACE TO THE ENERGY USAGE	Suhazlan Suhaimi
ITMAR-14-469	IDENTIFICATION MEASUREMENTS OF ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC SIGNALS	K.T. Koshekov
ITMAR-14-495	THE ELECTROMAGNETIC EXCITER OF LOW-FREQUENCY OSCILLATIONS	Birzhan Baibutanov
ITMAR-14-496	ASYMPTOTIC SOLUTIONS OF MAXWELL'S EQUATIONS FOR THE A MAGNETIC DIPOLE	I.A. Kanymgaziyeva
ITMAR-14-473	INTEGRATION OF MOBILITY PATTERN AND CITYSCAPE FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN FORM- CASE OF SHIMLA	Puneet Sharma

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)

Session 2 (2:00 pm – 3:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Dr. Saddam and Dr. M. Yahya Arwiyah,

TRACK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ECONOMICS

ITMAR-14-108	ASSESSING KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT MATURITY IN A TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANY	Norliya Ahmad Kassim
ITMAR-14-507	DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF ECONOMY AND ITS INFLUENCE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH	Ayan Y. Buniyat-zada
ITMAR-14-144	CRISIS MANAGEMENT – MALAYSIAN AVIATION TRAGEDIES	Mohd Sahandri Gani bin Hamzah Mazura Mastura Muhammad
ITMAR-14-235	INVESTIGATING ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACH OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS : AN EXPLORATORY STUDY	Mübeyyen Tepe Küçüköglü
ITMAR-14-274	MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA: EXPLORING PERSPECTIVES OF SAUDI MANAGERS AND MIDDLE EAST EXPATS	Hakan Yurdakul
ITMAR-14-701	EVALUATION OF BANKS SERVICES QUALITY AND ITS IMPACT ON CREATING BRAND PREFERENCE AND CUSTOMERS PURCHASE INTENTION	Dr. Abolhasan Khademi Moghaddam

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)

Session 2 (2:00 pm – 3:30 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Dr. Eusebio V. Angara and Dr. Reena Bhatia

TRACK B: SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

ITMAR-14-280	A NEW GIS - BASED INTEGRATED APPROACH TO PRESERVE KELANTAN VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE	Rohayu Daud
ITMAR-14-450	SUSTAINING THE TRADITIONAL PAITHANI SAREE WEAVING OF MAHARASHTRA, INDIA	Deepti Desai
ITMAR-14-494	THE PHONETIC RESEARCHES OF NORTH-ALTAI TURKIC LANGUAGES BY THE LATEST RESEARCH TECHNIQUES	Selyutina Irina
ITMAR-14-588	THE MEDIA RESEARCHES IN A NEEDS OF THE AUDIENCE CONTEXT (A REGIONAL ASPECT)	Almatay Zhussupova
ITMAR-14-590	QUALITY OF LIFE AS A DETERMINANT OF POLAND'S CITIZENS PROSPERITY	Marian Woźniak, Leszek Woźniak, Maciej Chrzanowski, Grzegorz Ostasz

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)

Session 2 (2:00 pm – 3:30 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Mochammad Fathoni and Tris ervando

TRACK E: HEALTH & MEDICINE STUDIES

ITMAR-14-363	IN VITRO EVALUATIONS FOR CHOLESTEROL LOWERING AND ANTI-ARTHEROGENIC EFFECTS OF FICUS DELTOIDEA EXTRACT	Norhaniza Aminudin
ITMAR-14-391	ASSOCIATION OF SERUM ORGANOCHLORINES WITH REPRODUCTION HORMONE AND THYROID HORMONE LEVEL OF HORTICULTURE FARMERS IN PACET, CIANJUR, WEST JAVA	Bambang Wispriyono,
ITMAR-14-488	CONSANGUINITY AND NEONATAL DEATH: A NESTED CASE-CONTROL STUDY	Reza Chaman,
ITMAR-14-634	VITAMIN C CAN REDUCE TOXIC EFFECTS OF NANO ZINC OXIDE	Fazilati Mohammad
ITMAR-14-137	THE UTILIZATION OF STANDARD DEVIATIONAL ELLIPSE (SDE) MODEL FOR THE ANALYSIS OF DENGUE FEVER CASES IN BANJAR CITY, INDONESIA	Martya Rahmaniati
ITMAR-14-482	FEATURES OF PATIENTS AND THEIR HOSPITALIZATION IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS OF EASTERN MACEDONIA AND THRACE REGION	Polychronidou Persefoni

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)

Session 2 (2:00 pm – 3:30 pm)

Venue: Room 4

Session Chairs: Dr Balachandar S. Sayapathi and Dr. Faridah Othman

TRACK C: PHYSICAL LIFE & APPLIED SCIENCES

ITMAR-14-141	VISITING THE DENTIST CAN PLAY AN INTEGRAL ROLE IN IMPROVING THE ORAL HEALTH BETWEEN PERSON WITH DOWN SYNDROME (DS) AND INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY (ID) IN INDONESIA	Indang Trihandini
ITMAR-14-168	DETERMINANTS STRESS AMONG CIVIL SERVANTS OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA	Besral
ITMAR-14-315	EFFECT OF SALINITY STRESS ON GROWTH AND SOME BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE UNDER IN VITRO CULTURE	Arash Khorasani Esmaeili
ITMAR-14-325	STRAIN IMPROVEMENT OF A HYPOLIPIDEMIC YELLOW OYSTER MUSHROOM, PLEUROTUS CITRINOPILEATUS BY MATING TECHNIQUE	Noorlidah Abdullah
ITMAR-14-127	MICROBIAL BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR SILVER NANOPARTICLES PRODUCTION FROM DISPOSED X-RAY FILM	Essam A. Makky

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)

Session 2 (2:00 pm – 3:30 pm)

Venue: Room 5

Session Chairs: Dr. Andi Zulkifli Abdullah and Dr. Nur Izan Syahriah binti Hussein

TRACK D: ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

ITMAR-14-248	OPTIMIZATION OF BIOLOGICAL PH TREATMENT FOR ACIDIC PALM OIL MILL EFFLUENT	Dr Norazwina Zainol
ITMAR-14-510	A STUDY OF CAH2 EFFECTIVENESS AS OXIDATION PREVENTION IN SOLID STATE SINTERING OF SINGLE PHASE NITI	Hafizah Hanim Mohd Zaki
ITMAR-14-539	APPLICATION OF ITERATIVE ALGORITHM OF TRAINING OF SINGLE NEURON IN BIOMETRIC APPENDICES	Bakhytzhhan Akhmetov
ITMAR-14-295	EVALUATE THE SAFETY FACTOR OF SLOPES USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATION.	Tarig Mohamed
ITMAR-14-546	ENHANCED HARMONY SEARCH ALGORITHM FOR BETTER DECISION TREE CLASSIFICATION OF HUGE MEDICAL DATA	Abdul Samad Shibghatullah
ITMAR-14-547	DEVELOPMENT OF COMPLEX SHAPE FOR FREQUENCY SELECTIVE SURFACE (FSS) USING HARMONY SEARCH ALGORITHM	Abdul Samad Shibghatullah

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)

Session 3 (3:45 pm – 5:15 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Dr. M. Yahya Arwiyah, SH., MH and Mübeyven Tepe Küçükoğlu

TRACK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ECONOMICS

ITMAR-14-360	MOTIVATION AND FACTORS INFLUENCING SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE OF MALAY ENTREPRENEURS IN LANGKAWI ISLAND, MALAYSIA	Zaimah Darawi
ITMAR-14-508	BUSINESS INCUBATORS AS A TOOL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION	Zeynalova Elmira
ITMAR-14-509	HUMAN POTENTIAL FORMATION AS A FACTOR OF EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION	Habibova Z.Z.
ITMAR-14-669	PRE-DETERMINED AND CONTROLLED OUTCOMES OF GDSS MEETINGS	Amer Al shishany
ITMAR-14-581	THE INFLUENCE OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE TO CORPORATE VALUES (EMPIRICAL STUDIES ON THE COMPANY TELECOMMUNICATION INDONESIA IN THE PERIOD 2007-2013)	Dr. Palti Marulitua Sitorus
ITMAR-14-686	EFFECTS OF INNOVATION CAPABILITIES ON STRATEGIC RENEWAL (CASE STUDY: BEVERAGE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN TEHRAN PROVINCE)	Alireza Bakhshizadeh

End of Day One

DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)

Session 3 (3:45 pm – 5:15 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Dr. Palti Marulitua Sitorus and Salima Rabehi

TRACK B: SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

ITMAR-14-153	IRANIAN ARCHITECTURE TEACHERS' IDEAS ABOUT THE LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS	Mirdad Hossein
ITMAR-14-262	TEACHERS' ORAL FEEDBACK IMPACT ON EFL STUDENTS' ORAL PROFICIENCY : CASE OF UNDERGRADUATE CLASSES OF THE ENGLISH BRANCH AT MOHAMED KHIDER UNIVERSITY OF BISKRA-ALGERIA	Salima Rabehi
ITMAR-14-378	STUDENT SATISFACTION AS A MEDIATING VARIABLE BETWEEN REPUTATION, IMAGE AND STUDENT LOYALTY	Andala Rama Putra Barusman
ITMAR-14-505	THE LEARNING OF ARABIC POETRY THROUGH MALAY TRADITIONAL SONGS AT LOWER SECONDARY LEVEL	Nuha Abd Rahman
ITMAR-14-150	THE CONCEPT OF RELIGIOUS DEMOCRACY AS A NEW POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY FOR MOSLEM COUNTRIES	Muhamed Azhar

End of Day One

DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)

Session 3 (3:45 pm – 5:15 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Dr Ridwan Amiruddin and Andi Arsunan Arsin

TRACK E: HEALTH & MEDICINE STUDIES

ITMAR-14-367	THE SUSTAINABILITY STATUS OF MALARIA VECTOR CONTROL PROGRAM IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEM IN PESAWARAN DISTRICT, LAMPUNG PROVINCE – INDONESIA	Dewi Susanna
ITMAR-14-380	EXPOSURE TO ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS WITH ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS AT HAMLET 1 OF CIAMPEA VILLAGE, CIAMPEA SUB DISTRICT, BOGOR DISTRICT 2013	Ririn Arminish Wulandri
ITMAR-14-381	THE FIRST MAJOR OUTBREAK OF LEPTOSPIROSIS IN SAMPANG MADURA ISLAND , INDONESIA	Ririh Yudhastuti
ITMAR-14-406	COMPLIANCE IN ANTITHROMBOTIC TREATMENT AMONG POST MECHANICAL PROSTHETIC HEART VALVES OPERATION PATIENTS	Zarfiel Tafal
ITMAR-14-307	MONITORING MULTIVARIATE PROGRESS VARIABILITY AFTER HEART SURGERY	Nadeera Gunaratne
ITMAR-14-574	DETERMINANTS PROXY OF ANXIETY IN THIRD SEMESTER OF PREGNANT WOMAN AT MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL SITI FATIMAH MAKASSAR 2014.	Muhammad Tahir Abdullah

End of Day One

DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)

Session 3 (3:45 pm – 5:15 pm)

Venue: Room 4

Session Chairs: Dr Balachandar S. Sayapathi and Dr. Essam A. Makky

TRACK C: PHYSICAL LIFE & APPLIED SCIENCES

ITMAR-14-316	SYNTHETIC SEEDS OF CLITORIA TERNATEA L. FOR MASS PROPAGATION AND CONSERVATION	Noraini Mahmad
ITMAR-14-317	THE EFFECTS OF PICLORAM AND 2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYL ACETIC ACID ON INDUCTION OF RED-COLOURED CALLUS FROM CELOSIA PLUMOSA, AN ATTRACTIVE ORNAMENTAL PLANT	Norlina Rawi
ITMAR-14-319	SOME MORPHOLOGICAL, ANATOMICAL STUDIES AND EFFECTS OF HORMONES ON IN VITRO CULTURE OF CANAVALLIA ROSEA (SW) DC.	Rosna Mat Taha
ITMAR-14-321	ANTHOCYANIN PRODUCTION, ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIAL AND ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY OF CELOSIA CRISTATA AGAINST HCT116 CELL LINE	Sadegh Mohajer
ITMAR-14-565	INDIRECT PLANTLET REGENERATION IN GERMAN AND SHIRAZES CHAMOMILES IN VITRO CONDITION	Asad Masoumias

End of Day One

DAY 01 Monday (October 20, 2014)

Session 3 (3:45 pm – 5:15 pm)

Venue: Room 5

Session Chairs: Dr Nur Izan Svahriah Hussein and Dr Norazwina Zainol

TRACK D: ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

ITMAR-14-152	THE EFFECT OF SCHOOL DESIGN ON STUDENT PERFORMANCE	Mohsen Ghasemi
ITMAR-14-444	DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND AWARENESS OF ACADEMIC DIGITAL LIBRARIES AT HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS	Razilan Abdul Kadir
ITMAR-14-587	COMPUTER BASED MATHEMATICAL MODELING FOR A REFORMING UNIT IN CONDITIONS OF UNCERTAINTY	Lyailya Kurmangaziyeva
ITMAR-14-660	METHODS OF DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGNING OF TECHNICAL MEANS OF INFORMATION PROTECTION IN DISTRIBUTED INFORMATION SYSTEMS	Abduraimova Bayan
ITMAR-14-106	QUALITY LIBRARY SERVICES OF MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITIES	Kamariah Nor Mohd Desa

End of Day One

DAY 02 Tuesday (October 21, 2014)

Session 1 (09:00 am – 10:30 am)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Dr Andi Zulkifli Abdullah & Razilan Abdul Qadir

TRACK D: ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

ITMAR-14-399	INVESTIGATION OF HEAT TRANSFER IN PIPELINE STEEL JOINT PERFORMED BY TANDEM SUBMERGED ARC WELDING PROCESS USING FINITE ELEMENT MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES	Birsan
ITMAR-14-500	HARDNESS VARIATIONS AND CORROSION PROPERTIES OF STAINLESS STEEL CLAD DEPOSITED BY GAS METAL ARC AS HEAT SOURCE	Nur Izan Syahriah Hussein
ITMAR-14-577	MESH FORMATION IN ETHYLENE CRACKER FURNACE BY USING THE SEVEN CASES OF UNSTRUCTURED TRIANGULATION TECHNIQUE (7 CUTT)	Ahmad Fadzli Nizam Abdul Rahman
ITMAR-14-579	A ROBOTIC ORTHOSIS POWERED BY PARALLEL MANIPULATOR	Korganbay Sholanov
ITMAR-14-680	THE EFFECT OF GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT ON PLATOON SPEED AND SIZE CHARACTERISTICS ON TWO-LANE ROAD	Mohamed Rehan Karim
ITMAR-14-175	DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM IN PRIORITY PROVISION OF MEDICAL SPECIALIST EDUCATION IN INDONESIA	Besral Yenny Sulistyowati

Tea Break (10:30 pm – 10:45 pm)

DAY 02 Tuesday (October 21, 2014)

Session 1 (9:00 pm – 10:30 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Dr Abdul Halim Ibrahim and Rufina I. Talavera

TRACK B: SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

ITMAR-14-104	EVALUATION OF HUMAN SPATIAL BEHAVIOR IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ENVIRONMENT:	Lotfali Kozehegar Kaleji
ITMAR-14-286	DETERMINANTS FOR SUCCESSFUL COMMERCIALISATION OF TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION IN MALAYSIA	Safiah
ITMAR-14-324	ECO-PASTE: AN ALTERNATIVE CLAY-BASED MEDIUM FOR SCREEN-PRINTING	Mohd Fauzi Sedon
ITMAR-14-328	A SIMPLE METHOD FOR PRODUCTION OF ECO GREEN GLAZE FROM IMPERATA CYLINDRICAL ASH	Tajul Shuhaizam Said
ITMAR-14-504	CONSENT TO MEDICAL TREATMENT: THE LEGAL STATUS OF AN ADULT PATIENT IN MALAYSIA	Tengku Noor Azira Tengku Zainudin

Tea Break (10:30am – 11:00 am)

DAY 02 Tuesday (October 21, 2014)

Session 1 (9:00 pm – 10:30 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Dr Dewi Susanna and Dr Balachandar S. Savapathi

TRACK E: HEALTH & MEDICINE STUDIES

ITMAR-14-443	THE EFFECT OF TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION ON THE PAIN AND LABOR DURATION DURING THE ACTIVE PHASE OF LABOR IN NULLIPAROUS WOMEN	shahnaz golian tehrani
ITMAR-14-557	ANALYSIS ON FAMILY INDEPENDENCE LEVEL IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING AT LAWAN MABODO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN MUNA, SOUTH EAST SULAWESI, INDONESIA	Asiah Hamzah
ITMAR-14-555	DETERMINANTS OF EARLY CORONARY ATHEROSCLEROSIS AT THE DR. WAHIDIN SUDIROHUSODO GENERAL HOSPITAL MAKASSAR INDONESIA IN 2014	Andi Arsunan Arsin
ITMAR-14-558	ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION ANOPHELES LARVAE DENSITY IN SELAYAR ISLAND INDONESIA	Hasanuddin Ishak
ITMAR-14-567	EFFECT OF PAKEM (PARTICIPATORY, ACTIVE, CREATIVE, EFFECTIVE, AND FUN) METHOD ON SMOKING HABIT OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS OF MAKASSAR INDONESIA	Ida Leida maria
ITMAR-14-568	PROACTIVE APPROACHES IN HIV/AIDS BASED ON LOCAL CULTURE, THE MEE TRIBE IN CENTRAL MOUNTAINS OF PAPUA, INDONESIA	Ridwan M. Thaha
ITMAR-14-334	Developing a Model for the Traditional Huts in Nusa Tenggara Timur	Rachmadi Purwana,

Tea Break (10:30am – 11:00 am)

DAY 02 Tuesday (October 21, 2014)

Session 1 (9:00 pm – 10:30 pm)

Venue: Room 4

Session Chairs: Dr Junaid Abu Bakar and Dr AbdulKareem Eid Al-Alwan

TRACK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ECONOMICS

ITMAR-14-139	THE COMPREHENSIVE PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM (CPMS) AND MALAYSIAN FOOTBALLERS' SATISFACTION : THE INFLUENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AS A VARIABLE	Azlina Zid
ITMAR-14-468	HANDMADE PATOLA OF SURENDRANAGAR, INDIA: MARKETING THROUGH E-COMMERCE	Dr. Reena Bhatia
ITMAR-14-681	INDEXING OIL FROM A FINANCIAL POINT OF VIEW: A COMPARISON BETWEEN BRENT AND WTI	Cem Berk
ITMAR-14-420	SOCIAL IMPACT BONDS, SOCIETY AND CAPITALISM: THE GOOD, THE BAD AND THE UGLY	C. Schinckus
ITMAR-14-652	VARIANCE DECOMPOSITION OF EMISSIONS, FDI, GROWTH AND IMPORTS IN GCC COUNTRIES: A MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS	Dr. Ahmed Saddam

Tea Break (10:30am – 11:00 am)

DAY 02 Tuesday (October 21, 2014)

Session 2 (11:00 pm – 01:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Dr. Abdul Aziz Bin Mohd Azoddein and Tarig Mohamed

TRACK D: ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

ITMAR-14-143	RIDE QUALITY COMPARISON OF A QUARTER CAR MODEL WITH A NONLINEAR HYDRAULIC DAMPER AND AN ANDRE HARTFORD FRICTION DAMPER	Fadly Jashi
ITMAR-14-148	AMBIENT VIBRATION TESTING OF DAMAGED RC BUILDING STRUCTURE	Zainah Ibrahim
ITMAR-14-246	HYDROPHOBIC POLYPROPYLENE MEMBRANE VIA TIPS: A REVIEW	Sunarti bt Abd Rahman
ITMAR-14-208	SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION, CHIRAL SEPARATION AND CARBON-CARBON DOUBLE BONDS REDUCTION OF CHALCONE USING PHENYLSULFONYL HYDRAZIDE	Hapipah Mohd Ali
ITMAR-14-512	EVALUATION OF NANO-GRAIN ZINC SULFIDE COATED ON THE GLASS BY ELLIPSOMETRY	Kavei
ITMAR-14-690	TREATMENT OF PETROLEUM BASED INDUSTRY WASTEWATER USING ELECTROCOAGULANT ENHANCE BY CONVENTIONAL COAGULANT	Ahmad Bazli Bin Bustary
ITMAR-14-693	THE NEW APPROACH OF COMPLEX CONTROL LAW ON IMMUNOLOGICAL SYSTEM.	Janar J. Yermekbayeva

Lunch Break (1:00pm – 2:00 pm)

DAY 02 Tuesday (October 21, 2014)

Session 2 (11:00 pm – 01:00 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Dr Tajul Shuhaizan and Dr Robiana Modjo

TRACK B: SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

ITMAR-14-226	CUSTOMIZING ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAM FOR EFL LEARNERS	Abdul Halim Ibrahim
ITMAR-14-424	SYNTANCTIC ERRORS IN THE ENGLISH COMPOSITIONS WRITTEN BY THE TEACHER EDUCATION STUDENTS OF AURORA STATE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	Rufina I. Talavera
ITMAR-14-493	AN ASSESSMENT OF LAND UTILISATION, FARM SIZE AND CROPPING INTENSITY IN HIMACHAL PRADESH (INDIA)	Manoj Sharma
ITMAR-14-538	COMMUNICATION SKILLS: A-MUST-HAVE SKILL FOR TODAY’S LEADERS	Nurshuhaida Mohd Shokri
ITMAR-14-527	THE EVOLUTION OF THE SCO IN THE SECOND DECADE OF THE 21ST CENTURY: FROM A REGIONAL PLAYER TO A GLOBAL ACTOR	Adil Elmira
ITMAR-14-578	WALKABILITY SPATIAL MAPPING USING ANALYTICAL HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP) IN NORTHEAST PENANG.	Wan Mohd Muhiyuddin bin Wan Ibrahim

Lunch Break (1:00pm – 2:00 pm)

DAY 02 Tuesday (October 21, 2014)

Session 2 (11:00 pm – 01:00 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Arsunan Arsin and Ida Leida Maria

TRACK E: HEALTH & MEDICINE STUDIES

ITMAR-14-446	PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF ZIZYPHUS VULGARIS EXTRACT, ON LIVER TOXICITY IN LABORATORY RATS	Aziz, A, Pourmahmoudi
ITMAR-14-453	MODELING AND HEALTH RISKS ASSESSMENT OF MERCURY DUE TO GOLD MINE ACTIVITY IN SUMALATA DISTRICT, INDONESIA	Anwar Mallongi
ITMAR-14-463	THE INFLUENCE OF GENERAL PATIENTS' (NON-PAPUAN) PERCEIVED VALUE ON THE INTENTION OF REPURCHASE OUTPATIEN INSTALLATION SERVICE IN PUBLIC REGIONAL HOSPITAL OF JAYAPURA	Alimin Maidin
ITMAR-14-465	EFFECT OF ORAL VITAMIN C ADMINISTRATION ON INDEXES OF OXIDATIVE STRESS IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS	Jelodar G.A
ITMAR-14-542	EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDY AND EARLY DETECTION DM TYPE 2 IN WAJO DISTRICT SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA	Ridwan Amiruddin
ITMAR-14-481	MIGRANTS' HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION IN EUROPE IN THE LAST DECADE: EMERGENCY ROOM UTILIZATION AND HOSPITALIZATION	Karasavvoglou Anastasios
ITMAR-14-445	HEALTH SERVICES TO IMMIGRANT PATIENTS PROVIDED BY CENTRAL HEALTH UNITS IN THE REGION OF EASTERN MACEDONIA AND THRACE (GREECE)	Batzios Christos

Lunch Break (1:00pm – 2:00 pm)

DAY 02 Tuesday (October 21, 2014)

Session 2 (11:00 pm – 01:00 pm)

Venue: Room 4

Session Chairs: Dr Esssam A. Makki and Dr. Indang Trihandini

TRACK C: PHYSICAL LIFE & APPLIED SCIENCES

ITMAR-14-312	REMOVAL OF AMMONIUM FROM DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENT BY ADSORBING ONTO THE COCONUT SHELL GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON IN A HYDRODYNAMIC COLUMN.	Mohd Hairul Khamidun
ITMAR-14-394	A BASELINE STUDY OF BIVALVE SPECIES COMPOSITION AND DIVERSITY IN SELECTED INTERTIDAL ZONES OF CASIGURAN, AURORA, PHILIPPINES	Maria Cristina B. Cañada
ITMAR-14-423	HEATING FACILITY FOR SALT PRODUCTION IN AURORA	Oscar C. Barawid Jr
ITMAR-14-548	USING HARMONY SEARCH FOR OPTIMISING UNIVERSITY SHUTTLE BUS DRIVER SCHEDULING FOR BETTER OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT	Zuraida Abal Abas
ITMAR-14-658	CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES AND RESEARCHES OF COMPRESSED HYDROGEN USES AS A NEW RENEWABLE RESOURCES	Stevović Svetlana
ITMAR-14-699	KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICE IN RELATION TO NOISE-INDUCED HEARING LOSS IN TWO FACTORIES	Balachandar S. Sayapathi
ITMAR-14-412	BREAST-FEEDING PATTERNS IN RELATION TO OVARIAN CANCER RISK. A HOSPITAL-BASED CASE-CONTROL STUDY IN INDONESIA	Asri Adisasmita

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)

DAY 02 Tuesday (October 21, 2014)

Session 3 (2:00 pm – 03:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Tarig Mohamed and Janar Ermekbaeva

TRACK D: ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

ITMAR-14-474	SUSTAINABLE CITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ECO TOURISM - CASE OF RAMPUR	Sandeep Sharma
ITMAR-14-189	QUERY REFORMULATION USING DOMAIN ONTOLOGY	Azilawati Azizan
ITMAR-14-512	EVALUATION OF NANO-GRAIN ZINC SULFIDE COATED ON THE GLASS BY ELLIPSOMETRY	Kavei
ITMAR-14-685	THE BUILDING CONTROL SYSTEMS THROUGH ONE-PARAMETER STRUCTURALLY STABLE MAPPING	Janar J. Yermekbayeva
ITMAR-14-294	MILLING OF CARBON FIBRE REINFORCED POLYMER (CFRP) USING TIALN COATED END MILLS.	Mohamed Konneh
ITMAR-14-336	DETERMINATION OF FLOW CURVES BY USING BULGE TEST FOR VARIOUS TEMPERATURES	Emine Feyza Şükür

Tea Break (03:30 pm – 04:00 pm)

Closing Ceremony (04:00 pm - 04:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1

End of the Conference

DAY 02 Tuesday (October 21, 2014)

Session 3 (2:00 pm – 03:30 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Dr Abdul Halim Ibrahim and Dr Manoj Sharma

TRACK B: SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

ITMAR-14-213	POVERTY WITHIN THE WATERSHED AND ENVIRONMENTALLY PROTECTED AREAS (WEPA): THE CASE OF THE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY (ORANG ASLI) IN MALAYSIA	Fatimah Kari
ITMAR-14-503	SCHOOL STUDENTS COMMITTING CRIME: THE POSITION UNDER THE MALAYSIAN CRIMINAL LAW	Anita Abdul Rahim
ITMAR-14-532	DEVELOPING YOUTH MUSLIM LEADER FROM OUTDOOR LEARNING PROGRAM	Husni Mohd Radzi
ITMAR-14-564	FROM TRIPLE HELIX TOWARDS QUINTO HELIX: UTILIZATION OF CSR FUNDS FOR BERAU SANITATION PROGRAM (BSP) IN EAST KALIMANTAN IN ORDER TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE	Dr. Robiana Modjo
ITMAR-14-689	THE STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOD ATTACHMENT AND HOPE AND PATIENCE IN MS PATIENTS	Razieh Jemaati Ardakani

Tea Break (03:30 pm – 04:00 pm)

Closing Ceremony (04:00 pm - 04:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1

End of the Conference

DAY 02 Tuesday (October 21, 2014)

Session 3 (2:00 pm – 03:30 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Dr. Ahmed Saddam and Dr. Muhammad Abbas

TRACK B: SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

ITMAR-14-291	ANTHROPOMETRIC AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PROFILES OF VARSITY SEPAK TAKRAW PLAYERS	Norlizah Abdul Hamid
ITMAR-14-297	PROFILE OF SPORTS SECTION AND SPORT JOURNALISM PRACTICE IN MALAYSIAN NATIONAL NEWSPAPER: FOCUS ON MALAY LANGUAGE PRINT MEDIA.	Sarimah Ismail
ITMAR-14-582	CHANGING FAMILY COMPOSITION, STRUCTURE AND PRACTICES IN BHORANJ TOWN OF DISTRICT HAMIRPUR, HIMACHAL PRADESH: A COMPARATIVE STUDY	Amarjit Lal
ITMAR-14-657	VIRTUAL WORLD "SIMULACRA" IN THOUGHTS OF POST-MODERNIST FILMMAKERS	Asadollah Gholamali
ITMAR-14-700	AVANT GARDE, MODERNIZATION AND NEW TECHNOLOGY: CONCEPTUAL REVIEW OF LITERATURE	Mehrollahi Tahereh
ITMAR-14-429	PRESENTING A CALLER WITH MUSIC: FACE IMPRESSION FORMATION WITH MUSIC FOR SMART PHONE	KangWoo Lee

Tea Break (03:30 pm – 04:00 pm)

Closing Ceremony (04:00 pm - 04:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1

End of the Conference

DAY 02 Tuesday (October 21, 2014)

Session 3 (2:00 pm – 03:30 pm)

Venue: Room 4

Session Chairs: Dr AbdulKareem Eid Al-Alwan & Rufina I. Talavera

TRACK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ECONOMICS

ITMAR-14-154	RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT FOR ALUMNI OF HIGHER INSTITUTION	Dr. Marlyna Maros
ITMAR-14-696	THE INTERNET AND THE CULTURAL VALUES: COMPLIMENT-RESPONSES AMONG THE MALAYS IN FACEBOOK INTERACTION	Dr. Marlyna Maros
ITMAR-14-631	CONTRIBUTION OF THE NEURAL NETWORKS IN THE FORECASTING OF FINANCIAL MARKETS WITH MEMORY	FLIFEL Kaouther
ITMAR-14-310	BAKHTINIAN-LOTMANIAN METALINGUISTICS: DIALOGIC CAPITAL FOR AUTOPOESIS IN APPRECIATIVE ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT	Che Mahzan Ahmad

Tea Break (03:30 pm – 04:00 pm)

Closing Ceremony (04:00 pm - 04:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1

End of the Conference

LIST OF CONFERENCE ATTENDEES

The following scholars/practitioners/educationists don't have any paper presentations, however they will be attending the conference as delegates and observers

	Name	Affiliation	Country
1	Adi Sasongko	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
2	Anna Aprina Burdames	Hasanuddin University	Indonesia
3	Anwar Hassan	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
4	Artha Prabawa	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
5	Bernarda Monika Yovita	Hasanuddin University	Indonesia
6	Budi Hartono	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
7	Budi Utomo	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
8	Caroline Endah Wuryaningsih	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
9	Chandra Satrya	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
10	Doni Hikmat Ramdhan	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
11	Dr. Abdul Kareem Eid Al-Alwan	Anbu University College, Royal commission for Jubail and Yanbu, Yanbu Industrial City, Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia
12	Ella Nurlaela Hadi	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
13	Evi Martha	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
14	Grzegorz Tabisz	Politechnika Rzeszowska Im. Ignacego Lukaszewicza Al. Powstancow Warszawy	Poland
15	Haryoto Kusnoputranto	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
16	Helda	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
17	I Made Djaja	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia

18	Indri Hapsari	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
19	Krisnawati Bantas	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
20	L. Meily Kurniawidjaja	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
21	Marcin Garlak	Politechnika Rzeszowska Im. Ignacego Lukaszewicza Al. Powstancow Warszawy	Poland
22	Milla Herdayati	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
23	Mondastri Korib Sudaryo	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
24	Nor Rafizah Ramli	University of Malaya	Malaysia
25	Nurhayati Prihartono Adnan	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
26	Pandu Riono	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
27	Putri Bungsu	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
28	R. Sutiawan	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
29	Rachmadi Purwana	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
30	Renti Mahkota	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
31	Ridwan Z. Syaaf	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
32	Sabarinah B. Prasetyo	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
33	Sjahrul M. Nasri	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
34	Sri Tjahjani Budi Utami	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
35	Sudijanto Kamsu	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
36	Sutanto Priyo Hastono	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
37	Syahrizal Syarif	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
38	Sylwia Dziedzic	Rzeszów University of Technology	Poland

39	Tri Yunis Miko Wahyono	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
40	Umar Fahmi Achmadi	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
41	Zarfiel Tafal	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
42	Zulkifli Djunaedi	Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia	Indonesia
43	Dr AbdulKareem Eid Al-Alwani	Yanbu University College , Royal commission for Jubail and Yanbu, Yanbu Industrial City, Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia
44	Nikoleta Batziou	Department of Accountancy and Finance, Eastern Macedonia and Thrace Institute of Technology	Greece

TRACK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ECONOMICS

ASSESSING KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT MATURITY IN A TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to investigate the perceptions of knowledge management (KM) maturity of employees in one telecommunication company focusing on KM strategy, leadership behavior, and people and network. A research survey method using questionnaire was distributed to 103 employees of the company of which 64 (62.1%) were returned and usable for analysis. From the findings, the KM maturity dimension on KM strategy was ranked as the highest (mean=4.21), followed by leadership behavior (mean=4.12), and people and networks (mean=4.09). The result shows no difference regarding KM strategy, leadership behavior, and people and network according to gender and working experience. The study also found that, there is a positive, significant and moderate relationship between leadership behavior and people and network, between KM strategy and leadership behavior, and between people and network and KM strategy. The results are important to the organization to provide significant feedback on employee's perception on the maturity level of knowledge management which is useful for organization's future environment.

Keywords: Knowledge Management, Knowledge Management Maturity, KM Strategy, Leadership Behavior, People and Network.

PUBLICALLY FINANCIAL DECLINATIONS' STRUCTURAL EFFECTS AND DIFFERENTIAL DEVIATION RANKS IN FINANCIAL PROCESS

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University, Turkey.

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ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed at the differential financial deviations defining macro variable indications that have effect on financial balances and then it appears that what its' criteria effect on ensuring meaningful financial balances via the analyses of this fact especially in developing countries. On the other hand, all countries' own structural and financial scopes cannot be exceptional thought from the other macro financial values and countries' foreign payment balances is taken care of as an important reason that result in differential declines. It appears that the rank of meaningful deviations, at the same time, depends on notably the extension budgetary powers and analysis of this process also community institutions, as a structural applications, in practice the other financial instruments. This financial deviations' phenomenon on financial issues, generally in developing countries, should be particularly interested insights into the political process. Therefore, in examining the differential deviation ranks of the financial activities, we can bring up the three points in mind: First, it should be put forth distinctions between the normal budget applications and the other financial instruments that result in some differential deviations. Second, the initial financial objectives aimed at expecting from budget actives' accounts must be given inclining towards to the next periods. Third, the technically contains of budget should be become intricate but meaningful rules to government expenditures that result in financial deviations.

Keywords: Financial Deviations, Public Budget, Fiscal Instruments, Foreign Payment Balances, Macro Financial Variable.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT – MALAYSIAN AVIATION TRAGEDIES

Junaidi Abu Bakar, Mohd Sahandri Gani bin Hamzah and Mazura Mastura Muhammad

University of Sultan Idris (UPSI), Malaysia.

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ABSTRACT

Disaster is defined as calamitous events, especially those that occur suddenly and causing much suffering and loss of life, damage, or hardship and this is inclusive of airplane crashes. Malaysia faces the worst aviation tragedies in the course of five months – the loss of Flight MH370 and the shot down of Flight MH17. This study aims to address the research gap of the exploring the roles of local government in managing disaster. This involves exploring the treatments and services taken by the Malaysian government in facing these adversities and the impact of these actions on the families of the victims, society and the nation. The immediate response and actions of the Malaysian government exhibits its capabilities in managing crisis.

Keywords: crisis management, Malaysia, aviation tragedies, key functional success factors

MAINTENANCE CULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: ISSUES, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Kalu Ebi Uma¹, Paul Obidike C² and

Dr F.E.Eboh To Veronica .A . Ihezukwu³

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ABSTRACT

The paper exposed the extent of non-maintenance culture in Nigeria which has rendered many useful investments such as road network, buildings, plants, industries and other infrastructures useless at the expense of continuous production support capable of enhancing sustainable development. It is obvious that inadequate funding provision, lack of efficient maintenance department and poor quality manpower required to embark on repairs have contributed to the decay of assets, social overheads and infrastructure. Besides, the attitudes of the government that embarks on public goods provision but does not care so much for the quality of investment projects and ensuring living up to their life span gradually lead to deplorable infrastructure. The situation has resulted to the decline of developmental intention. On the basis of the obvious non maintenance culture, the authors articulated ways changes could be made, which includes, among others like in the award of contracts, there is the need to opt for quality and durable assets and/or infrastructure and yearly maintenance cost covering the life span of assets/infrastructure be included; an Independent Maintenance Enforcement Commission (IMEC) should be established to oversee the role of maintenance departments of government infrastructure and private established assets.

Keywords: Culture, Development, Economics, Issues, Maintenance and Sustainability.

INVESTIGATING ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACH OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

Mübeyyen Tepe Küçüköğlü¹ and Yusuf Yıldırım²

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ABSTRACT

Aim of this study is to find out environmental approach of university students. In order to investigate this subject new environmental paradigm scale is used among vocational school students. Also some important demographic information of these students is obtained. The relationship between the demographic factors and environmental attitude of students have been examined. Study is concluded with the results of this analysis and further implications.

Keywords: Environment Approach, Students, Demographic.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA: EXPLORING PERSPECTIVES OF SAUDI MANAGERS AND MIDDLE EAST EXPATS

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores management practices in KSA on dimensions of management styles and perceptions on management with cultural background factors through in-depth interviews. Two group of mangers have been described with common and different management perspectives: (1) Middle East originated expats and (2) Saudi managers. Findings indicate that majority of Middle East originated expats share Arab culture to a degree due to intensive social, economic and historical relations between KSA and regional expat providing countries such as Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt. On the other hand, there are differences found among regional and local managers' practices. Uncovered emerging management practices in KSA are to be explored in this paper providing practical implications for international and multinational companies to understand and improve business (es) with or in KSA.

Keywords: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Expat, Regional Manager, Local Manager, International Business.

RIDGE ESTIMATORS FOR PROBIT REGRESSION

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we propose ridge regression estimators for probit models since the commonly applied maximum likelihood (ML) method is sensitive to multicollinearity. An extensive Monte Carlo study is conducted where the performance of the ML method and the probit ridge regression (PRR) is investigated when the data is collinear. In the simulation study we evaluate a number of methods of estimating the ridge parameter k that has recently been developed for use in linear regression analysis. The results from the simulation study show that there is at least one group of the estimator of k that regularly has a lower MSE than the ML method for all different situations that has been evaluated.

Keywords: Probit Regression; Maximum Likelihood; Multicollinearity; Ridge Regression; MSE.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND COMPETITIVE DIFFERENTIATION

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ABSTRACT

An effective supply chain management (SCM) has been increasingly recognized as critical factors in gaining competitive differentiation and enhancing SCM performance. More and more firms are increasingly implementing SCM to improve their competitive performance. In order to understand the connection of SCM and the performance of an organization, this paper looks into consideration of many arguments from various research papers. This paper presents the findings of a research which examines the relationship between SCM, product quality and competitive differentiation determinants of the manufacturing companies in Malaysia. The study measures perception of senior management regarding the SCM practices and the level of product quality and competitive differentiation measurements in their companies. The associations between SCM, product quality measurements and competitive differentiation dimensions are analyzed through methods such as Pearson's correlations and Smart Partial Least Square (Smart PLS) using 126 respondents' data. The correlation results demonstrate that SCM practices have significant correlations with product quality measurements (comprises of product conformance, product durability, product performance and product reliability). The findings also suggest that SCM practices have significant correlations with competitive differentiation determinants (comprises of factors such as employee differentiation, price differentiation, product differentiation and service differentiation). Specifically, both product quality measurements and competitive differentiations have high correlations with SCM practices, namely 'strategic supplier partnership', 'lean production' and 'postponement concept' and 'new technology and innovation'. The Smart PLS result also reveals that SCM practices exhibit significant direct impact on both product quality measurements and competitive differentiation indicators. The findings of the study provide a demonstration of the importance of SCM practices in enhancing competitive performances in Malaysian manufacturing companies. This paper contributes to the literature of supply chain management by exploring the critical SCM variables and also investigating the relationship between the SCM and performances in manufacturing companies.

Keywords: Supply Chain Management, Product Quality, Competitive Differentiations, Pearson's Correlation, Smart PLS.

MOTIVATION AND FACTORS INFLUENCING SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE OF MALAY ENTREPRENEURS IN LANGKAWI ISLAND, MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

This study attempt to investigate the factor that motivate the Malay community to get an involvement in business at the Langkawi Island. In nature, Malay business always limited to the small food industries serving the domestic market. However, due to the development of Langkawi Island as a most interesting tourism destination, a lot of opportunity has been created to the local community. Beside the motivation factors, this paper addresses the factors that affect entrepreneurial performance. The approach of this study is through face to face survey of 250 respondents comprised of business persons encompassing the accommodation, transportation, services, wholesale, retail and the restaurant sub-sectors. This study finds that the most important factors that motivate the Small and Medium Malay Entrepreneurs (SMME's) to venture in business are own initiative (64.8%), family encouragement (15.6%) and opportunities as well as training facilities that offered to the community (6%). While the factors that influencing the SMME's performance goes to the factors of business management skills and risk management skills. Hence, this research conclude that in order to enhance the successfulness of SMME's in their business activities, the skills in managing the business and risk needs to be improved.

Keywords: Entrepreneurs, Langkawi Island, Motivation Factors, Successful Performance, Small and Medium Malay Entrepreneur's.

THE COMOVEMENT BETWEEN EXCHANGE RATES AND STOCK PRICES IN AN EMERGING MARKET

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to examine the comovement between exchange rates and stock prices of both the market and industries (industrial product and consumer product) in Malaysia from March 1994 to December 2013. Motivated by inconclusive evidences of previous studies to support the flow oriented and stock oriented hypothesis, the study applied the error correction model (including the LRSM) and variance decompositions to examine the relationship between exchange rates and stock prices. The findings suggest that consistent with the flow oriented theory, the direction of causality runs from exchange rate to stock price. The influence of exchange rate, however, varies across industries with importing firms appear the most affected, indicating that Malaysian market is not homogenous. The major policy implication that can be deduced from the study is that active policy on currency management through monetary instrument (i.e. interest rates) will be helpful to stimulate the development of stock market in the emerging countries like Malaysia.

Keywords: Exchange Rates, Stock Price, LRSM, Variance Decomposition.

INTERSECTORAL LINKAGES IN MALAYSIAN AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY: IDENTIFICATION OF KEY AND NON KEY SECTOR FOR GROWTH PROMOTION

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ABSTRACT

Malaysia is moving towards a developed country by the year 2020. This requires that the per capita income to rise to at least USD15, 000 per year. In order to achieve this objective, the New Economic Model (NEM) aims at a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of at least 6.5 per cent annually. Promoting the key sectors can activate and propel the economy to grow faster while economizing the use of resources. These sectors, according to the Hirschman Unbalanced Growth hypothesis can excite the rest of the economy to grow as well. This phenomenon works through the inter industry linkages. This study measures the strengths of the inter industry linkages using the input-output analysis and examines the contribution of agriculture subsector through its forward and backward linkages by using the 2005 Malaysian input-output data. Based on the results obtained, most sectors have strong backward linkages and weak forward linkages. From the analysis, there are three subsectors in agriculture diagnosed to have strong forward linkages and only five subsectors of agriculture can be considered as key sectors in the year of study. The government should focus on the agricultural subsectors with strong linkages to the rest of the economy. These sectors can increase the added value and contribution to the processing and the manufacturing sectors in particular, in order to achieve a faster rate of future economic growth while meeting the objective of the new Economic Model. For sectors with weak linkages, a proper and effective actions should be taken to further strengthened them so as to increase their contribution to the industry and to the whole Malaysian economy.

Keywords: Key Sectors, Input-Output Analysis, Inter Industrial Linkages, Malaysia, Agriculture.

DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF ECONOMY AND ITS INFLUENCE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

In this article state politics in the sphere of development of technological structure of national economy is discussed. The author mentions a number of important questions, among which development of information and communication technologies in Azerbaijan, the scientific and technical capacity of the country, innovative, tactical, institutional factors of technological development of national economy, etc. In the conclusion are brought a number of tasks of implementation of vigorous innovative activity in new strategic development of the country.

Keywords: Technological Structure, Information and Communication Technologies, Internet, Innovations, National Economy, Clusters.

BUSINESS INCUBATORS AS A TOOL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Evidently, the civilization has entered a new stage. It is this stage that makes people to think about the fundamental problems of the existence of human beings and society. The only think that remains constant is that all developments are aimed to build up a new social and historic lifestyle as well as ensure that the globe enters a new stage of development. The sustainability of this development, which makes the focus on the human being, is a priority issue. Meanwhile, in addition to its core function as a centerpiece of development, a human being should be considered as part of Mother Nature and therefore, needs to be provided with the same level of protection that is applicable to other living creatures. Transition to the sustainable development and the human development should be realized in a global scale and participation of all nation of the world. The work highlights the importance of intellectual and high-quality human capital at a time of accelerated socioeconomic development, thereby implying high productivity, high-tech and continuing innovations as the basis of economic prosperity nowadays.

Keywords: Business Incubators, Development, Human Capital.

HUMAN POTENTIAL FORMATION AS A FACTOR OF EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT

The article reveals at the same time the connection of the sustainable development and green economy with the level of development of human potential, the principles of increase of the efficiency of the activity in the field of planning and management of the processes of development and mobilization of the human potential are substantiated. This article underlines the importance of the transformation of the human potential to the national human capital as the main task of the public administration.

Keywords: Human Potential, Efficiency, Transformation.

PRE-DETERMINED AND CONTROLLED OUTCOMES OF GDSS MEETINGS

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ABSTRACT

Anonymity in GDSS (Group Decision Supported Systems) meetings is designed to provide users with the possibility of remaining unidentifiable to other users and is purposed to enhance participants' interactivity, increase task-conflict and eventually produce agreed outcomes among meeting participants. Unfortunately, users of such systems do not always accept the constraints of these technologies. Instead, they try to work around and exploit these systems to achieve personal objectives.

This paper aims to explore and highlight two, so far, unexposed practices in literature that occur in anonymity-enabled GDSS meetings: managers trying to exploit their hidden identities to legitimize their decisions by calling their departments for anonymous GDSS meetings while having in mind predetermined meeting outcomes; and managers solely choosing certain alternatives from a group's generated ideas then directing the meeting towards agreeing on these self-chosen decisions. The behaviour of managers who try to generate pre-determined outcomes impacts negatively on the willingness of meeting participants to actively contribute to discussions and increases participants' suspicions regarding the validity of this type of meeting.

Based on SIDE's (Social Identity model of Deindividuation Effects) strategic component assumption and on a field study interviewing people from real GDSS environment this study proposes a new model named 'Task-Conflict and Anonymity-Enabled GDSS Meeting (TAGDSSM) for the purpose of understanding and interpreting users' behaviour in a real anonymity-enabled GDSS meeting business environment. The TAGDSSM model manifests two major constructs impacting user's behaviour in the decision making process: GDSS system's anonymity and facilitator's behaviour within GDSS meetings.

In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with experienced GDSS meeting facilitators, GDSS system technical support experts, GDSS application users and managers of GDSS application providers. All interviewees were from real GDSS meeting settings who had interacted with the system in a non-simulated and real organizational environment. Two world leading GDSS anonymity-enabled meeting applications were investigated in this research: 'MeetingSphere' and 'FacilitatePro'. The paper illustrates certain findings and proposes a solution for the aforementioned pre-determined and controlled GDSS meeting outcomes phenomenon.

Keywords. Group Decision Support Systems; TAGDSSM Model; Strategic Component of the SIDE Theory; Task-Conflict; Technical Anonymity.

THE COMPREHENSIVE PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM (CPMS) AND MALAYSIAN FOOTBALLERS' SATISFACTION: THE INFLUENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AS A VARIABLE

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ABSTRACT

The decline and inconsistency of the performance of football players in Malaysia have left an impact towards the position of the Malaysian football team on the Asian or the world ranking. A lot of controversies involving the basic requirements of psychology and social relationship have contributed to the dissatisfaction among the football players, and indirectly influencing players' behaviour that may explain the decline of the team's performance in the football league tournament in Malaysia. It has been proven that, in the Control Management System, the use of the CPMS in the industrial and service sectors has given a positive impact on the enhanced satisfaction and performance of employees. However, in the sports sector, there is yet to be a study on the use of the CPMS on players' satisfaction. Thus, the characteristics of the CPMS based on the measurement of performance in the sports sector are expected to be able to monitor and motivate individual players as to help achieve satisfaction and excellence in sports. The self-determination motivation theory used in this study will explain the relationship between CPMS and the satisfaction of football players which is also influenced by the environmental variable; coaches' leadership style, rewards and team cohesion. This self-determination theory has been used in sports management studies showing a positive impact through the environmental variable towards the behaviour and motivation of individual players that lead to the enhanced level of satisfaction. This study will employ a mixed method of qualitative and quantitative through the focus group using group interviews to refine the measurement of the characteristics of the CPMS and using the survey method (questionnaires) on football players. A total of 300 players from state clubs and associations in Malaysia will be involved in this study. The Structural Equation Model (SEM) will be used to test the hypothesis and implementation of the theory. The study outcome is anticipated to make a contribution, from the aspect of the addition of empirical information yielded from the unique combination of accountancy management and sports management. CPMS as the source of reference of the football clubs or associations is expected to facilitate a more advanced development of football also help improve the documentation in terms of the determination of the skills standardization, physical fitness, policy, regulations and strategies, where they will improve the discipline and satisfaction of players, at the same time helping to improve the players' and team performance in Malaysia.

Keywords: Comprehensive Performance Measurement System, Player Satisfaction, Leadership Style, Team Cohesion, Rewards.

HANDMADE PATOLA OF SURENDRANAGAR, INDIA: MARKETING THROUGH E-COMMERCE

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ABSTRACT

Inherent superiority and Indian culture is the identification of handmade Patola of Patan made in Gujarat, India. From the historic time, Patola was considered as unpolluted fabric, so it is worn in rituals. This expensive woven wonders is an investment of life-time which has emerged strongly in the last three decades in the other regions of Gujarat namely Rajkot and Surendranagar mainly to provide a cheaper option to the celebrated PatanPatola. The study was focused on the advancement of this Patola craft by launching an e-store on existing e-commerce site for market visibility and improved business opportunities. Survey method was used to know the options available for marketing Patola through an e-commerce website. The selection of website was done based on specific parameters. Survey results were arranged for systematic analysis of website content and requirements. As a prerequisite for launching the e-store a brand name and logo of Surendranagar Patola craft was also created which reflected its philosophy. The craftsmen were taught to regularly upload new products and keep updating the inventories of their e-store. E-store is the upcoming way of selling one's product to consumers spread across a wider geographical area and an attempt to provide the craftsmen a platform to sale peculiarly manufactured products to its customers through an electronic market space was successfully achieved.

Keywords: Patola, Advancement of Craft, E-Store, Market Visibility, Business Opportunities.

INDEXING OIL FROM A FINANCIAL POINT OF VIEW: A COMPARISON BETWEEN BRENT AND WTI

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ABSTRACT

Brent Crude and West Texas Intermediate (WTI) are major indices for purchases of oil worldwide among some others such as OPEC basket. Brent is traditionally a European index whereas WTI representing slightly sweeter and lighter crude is more applicable in USA. Until 2010, the spread between WTI and Brent hasn't been more than few Dollars. However in recent years, the spread is widening in favor of Brent and then returning to the mean. WTI which historically taken over Brent, has fallen below Brent which is now claimed to be the global oil index for the World. This is sometimes argued with the Shale production and over-supply in the U.S. and several macroeconomic events such as Libyan crisis. The aim of this paper is to analyze which of these indices is a better indicator for the energy industry. The variables from NYSE exchange traded funds namely Energy Select Sector SPDR ETF (XLE), Teucrium WTI Crude Oil ETF (CRUD), and United States Brent Oil ETF (BNO) for the period December 1994 and September 2014. The variables are analyzed for long-run and short-run relationships with unit root tests, vector autoregression models (VAR), and vector error correction models (VECM) as well as cointegration and Granger causality tests.

Keywords: Energy Modeling, Oil Indexing, Cointegration, Granger Causality.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY EDUCATION SWOT ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The College of Health Sciences was the only available college in the Kingdom of Bahrain for Nursing and Allied Health professionals' education since 1976. During the early phases of the college establishment the core sciences courses such as Physiology, Social and Behavioral Sciences, etc were taught to all of the students irrespective to their area of specialization. This has helped to develop an understanding of each other's roles and future job expectations and established the corner stone towards multidisciplinary team building. However, due to changes in all of the programs curricula and elimination of the "Zero Credits" courses the interaction between the students of different areas of specialization became minimal. In 2001 the College of Health Sciences became an affiliate with the American Heart Association for offering Life Support courses for the college students and other health care providers within the Ministry of Health and other Private Hospitals in Bahrain. These courses include Basic and Advanced Cardiac Life Support, Arrhythmia recognition and Advanced Pediatric Life Support. The participants in these courses included the college students, and multidisciplinary health care providers from different health care settings. A lot of positive feedback was received from the participants of these courses which initiated the idea of conducting an exploratory study on the perceptions of the courses participants and faculty on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities for improvement and threats (SWOT) analysis of the life support courses offered towards the establishment of effective multidisciplinary teams and to explore the possibility of applying the concept of multidisciplinary education to other courses such as Pathophysiology, Pharmacology, Health Care Ethics, Statistics, etc.

This presentation addresses an evaluation of the effectiveness of such multidisciplinary education courses and future directions towards multidisciplinary education.

Keywords: Education, SWOT Analysis, Multidisciplinary.

BAKHTINIAN-LOTMANIAN METALINGUISTICS: DIALOGIC CAPITAL FOR AUTOPOESIS IN APPRECIATIVE ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

With ‘linguistic turn’ in organization and management studies, metalinguistics can be harnessed as a capital for organizational development. For the purpose of positioning, an organisation is being pedagogued as text and it is living in a semiosphere. Bakhtin defined metalinguistics as the study of aspects in the life of the word that ‘angled’ in dialogism theory where participation, collaboration and relationship are valued actions. Heteroglossia, double-voicedness, polyphony, carnivalesque and the chronotope are features of this life. Being in this regard is unique and unified ‘event’ that live simultaneously with other beings. For Bakhtin, dialogic liquidity flows with an ‘architectonic’ or schematic model that praise a greater sense of the whole where ‘I-for-myself’, ‘I-for-the-other,’ and ‘other-for-me’ are deeply embodied. Moreover in Bakhtinian metalinguistics, dialogic communication is being contrasted with monologic. This skewed preference is a deficiency for a rich autopoiesis to develop in organizational life. In remedy, Lotman’s metalinguistics that suggests ‘dual-functionality of text’ is being appropriated; the univocal function for conveying meaning as accurately as possible and the dialogic function to generate new meanings. Each of the function can be construed as an organic world (umwelt) which upon interaction creates a semiosphere, a sphere of interconnected and inseparable of the mind and the world; the mind that interprets the world for the organism. The red thread that connects Bakhtin and Lotman in relation to dialogism is culture. Indeed culture is the core constituent of dialogic capital. A point to note, dialogic capital refers to practice of dialogue with some elements of cultural capital in mind whereby norms of reciprocity and answerability are synergistically constructed as a whole. Architectonics of semiosphere in culture is therefore becomes a ‘territory or province shared’ by both the organization and its ‘everyday life’ participants. Appreciative organization development that takes dialogic capital celebrates emergence, new construction and generativity as its new grammars for organizational meaning-making and growth. Indeed in that chora, the organization is given opportunities to discover, dream, design and create a destiny.

Keywords: Bakhtin, Lotman, Dialogism, Dialogic Capital, Appreciative Organization Development.

SOCIAL IMPACT BONDS, SOCIETY AND CAPITALISM: THE GOOD, THE BAD AND THE UGLY

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ABSTRACT

This paper explains in what extent a new category of assets called social impact bonds could contribute to the development of a new capitalism that I called “societal”. After having defined the social impact bonds and presented the contractual framework they suggest, I emphasise the consequentialist ethics these assets imply. In the last part of this paper, social impact bonds have been presented as a telling example of this societal capitalism since these assets can contribute to society by proposing some solutions to current crises capitalism has to face with: crisis of accumulation, crisis of social reproduction and fiscal crisis.

Keywords: Capitalism, Social Impact Bonds, Social Policy, Financial Innovation.

THE INFLUENCE OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE TO CORPORATE VALUES (EMPIRICAL STUDIES ON THE COMPANY TELECOMMUNICATION INDONESIA IN THE PERIOD 2007-2013)

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to know the influence of Good Corporate Governance to corporate values with variable controls the size of the company, capital structure and profitability at a telecommunications company in Indonesia in 2007 -2013. According to the research of method, this study is an ex-post facto research, while according to the level of explanation research is the study of causality. The population in this research is the overall telecommunications companies were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2007-2013. Sampling technique used is the method of purposive sampling. Data collection techniques used in this research is the documentation, study literature. Data analysis techniques used include 1) descriptive statistics 2) Classic Assumption Test 3) Fit Testing and Goodness 4) hypothesis testing using multiple regression method. The results of this research show that the positive effect of Good Corporate Governance to corporate values with variable controls the size of the company's capital structure and Profitability on the telecommunications companies were listed on the Indonesia stock exchange period 2007-2013, indicated by the coefficient of regression 0,613 with the value significance of 0.007.

Keyword: Corporate Governance, Corporate Value, Telecommunication.

VARIANCE DECOMPOSITION OF EMISSIONS, FDI, GROWTH AND IMPORTS IN GCC COUNTRIES: A MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides an empirical evidence of the variance decomposition of carbon dioxide emissions, FDI inflows, GDP per capita and imports in GCC countries; UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar and Kuwait. The method adopted is based on the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM). It examined a 256 observation for the duration 2000 – 2010. We found that FDI inflows have a significant variance to GDP. And the increase of level of carbon dioxide emissions is highly related to FDI and commodity imports, in which GCC economies have not taken into account the environmental consideration.

Keywords: Emissions, FDI, Import, GCC, VECM, Variance Decomposition.

EFFECTS OF INNOVATION CAPABILITIES ON STRATEGIC RENEWAL (CASE STUDY: BEVERAGE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN TEHRAN PROVINCE)

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ABSTRACT

Companies are seeking to create consistency and flexibility in relationship with their environment needs and requires for maintaining their competitive advantages, which can be achieved through strategic renewal. On the other hand, the organizational innovation capabilities are essential for survive and development of enterprises and innovation is known as one of the factors influencing strategic renewal.

Therefore, this study aimed to evaluate the impact of innovation capabilities on strategic renewal in the beverage industry. For this purpose, a questionnaire included two groups of questions related to strategic renewal and innovation capabilities is developed and has been distributed in the statistical population. This research, based on the purpose of the research, is an applicable study and in terms of data collection method, is a descriptive study of the correlation by using of structural equation modeling method (SEM). The collected data have been analyzed by SPSS and Smart PLS software.

Data analysis revealed that the main research hypothesis that supposes the impact of innovation capabilities on strategic renewal is confirmed and also the sub-hypotheses of impacts of the capabilities of production innovation, Executive innovation and marketing innovation on strategic renewal have been confirmed.

Keywords: Strategy, Innovation, Strategic renewal, Innovation capability

EVALUATION OF BANKS SERVICES QUALITY AND ITS IMPACT ON CREATING BRAND PREFERENCE AND CUSTOMERS PURCHASE INTENTION

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ABSTRACT

Up to now, little research have been carried out on the relationship between service quality and firms brand equity, therefore it is necessary to pay more attention to the role of quality of services in promotion of brand equity and ultimately in improvement of customers preference to the company's brand compared with the competitors brands and increasing their purchase intention. So it can be said that the quality of services is an effective factor in attracting and keeping customers for the service companies and should be considered as a major factor in services marketing. The present study is a descriptive survey and in order to collect data, a questionnaire is used that is designed based on different sources in the literature .In order to achieve the research objectives, a sample of 397 individuals was selected from the customers of the 5 elite banks of Tehran. For data analysis, the structural equation modeling (SEM), and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and the software packages of SPSS and LISREL were used.

The results indicate that services quality has a significant impact on perceived value and also the factors of services quality and perceived value have significant impact on brand equity and brand equity has a significant impact on brand preference and purchase intention and finally, brand preference has a significant impact on customers' purchase intention.

Key words: Services quality, perceived value, brand equity, brand preference, purchase intention

TRACK B: SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

IRANIAN ARCHITECTURE TEACHERS' IDEAS ABOUT THE LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The present study directed its attention to Iranian Architecture teachers' ideas about learning environments and its effects academic achievement of students and how the physical environment may be structured to support learning and assist facilitators and learners in their work. Based on interviews with university Architecture teachers, the study reflected that these teachers have distinct views about physical learning environments. Drawing on observation of their classes, this study also identified dissonance between what the teachers interviewed and what the physical environments provided. In fact, their educational environments did not provide opportunities to engage learners. The findings manifested that policy makers with the aid of school planners and teachers should provide the educational facilities, the conversation turns to collaborative spaces. They should envision flexible and fluid spaces that encourage creative and critical thinking, and free students to communicate clearly about the task at hand. To accomplish these goals, the physical environment, the spatial design, and the information technologies must be planned to support a variety of collaboration spaces.

Keywords: Learning Environments, Physical Environments, Learner Achievement.

TEACHERS' ORAL FEEDBACK IMPACT ON EFL STUDENTS' ORAL PROFICIENCY: CASE OF UNDERGRADUATE CLASSES OF THE ENGLISH BRANCH AT MKU-BISKRA

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ABSTRACT

As English has become the world's Language of Wider Communication (LWC), more and more BAC holders enroll in the English programs at the Algerian universities. Large classes appear, therefore, to characterize most of the English departments across the country, which minimize the chances for students to be proficient speakers of English. Optimal learning of English, however, requires a balanced mastery of the four skills (Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing). Nonetheless, this paper concerns itself with probing students' attitude towards and perception of the speaking skill. Intuitively, students do not seem to be aware of the importance of being orally proficient in English. From an insider perspective, we have noticed that 'poor oral proficiency (POP) characterize the vast majority of the undergraduate students of the English Branch at MKU of Biskra. Throughout the current paper, we made it our point to address two main questions: (1) to what extent are the students aware of the speaking skill importance? (2) to what extent is the teacher's oral feedback effective and influential in improving the students' oral proficiency? We believe that if our students receive immediate oral feedback and take it into consideration seriously, there will be a significant improvement in their oral proficiency. Two questionnaires, the linchpin of this work, were administered to the teaching staff of the English Branch at MKU of Biskra and a sample of 30 undergraduate students. The findings thereof are analyzed and reported in this paper.

Keywords: Teachers' Feedback, Impact, EFL Students, Oral Proficiency.

A NEW GIS - BASED INTEGRATED APPROACH TO PRESERVE KELANTAN VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

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ABSTRACT

This paper seeks the knowledge regarding management of valuable vernacular houses towards architectural preservation in Kelantan. The study explores a new innovative trend in building preservation by using a system frequently applied in geographically oriented network computer technology. Data were collected through field survey using qualitative approach, with the main focus on identifying typology, distribution and catalogue. The collected data were analyzed using Geographic Information System (GIS); and thus, a catalogue of traditional houses in Kelantan was identified, characterized and compiled. This allows the integration of several documents in a common geodatabase, and establishes criteria for a dynamic and rational selection. The research highlights the main finding in cataloguing of vernacular houses, preserving a valuable source of information and compiled on thematic charts. This will contribute to job and wealth creation by revealing heritage values for tourist attraction and also recover aesthetic elements on the verge of diminishing.

Keywords: Geographic Information System (GIS), Cataloguing, Vernacular Architecture, Preservation, Sustainability.

STUDENT SATISFACTION AS A MEDIATING VARIABLE BETWEEN REPUTATION, IMAGE AND STUDENT LOYALTY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to empirically examine the effect of Perception of the general reputation of the university, Perception of study program reputation, Perception of university image to students' loyalty using Student Student satisfaction as the mediation at private universities. The object of research was conducted on 5 private universities in Bandar Lampung. The questionnaires were distributed to 500 respondents in the sample using purposive sampling technique. To analyze the data Structural Equation Model was used as a method of data analysis and was processed using Lisrel 8.80 Windows statistical software. The results found that the Perception of the general reputation of the university, Perception of study programs reputation, Perception of university image have a positive and significant effect on Student satisfaction. Furthermore, Student satisfaction has a positive and significant effect on Student's loyalty. Later it was found that Student satisfaction is a full mediating relationship between the Perceptions of the general reputation of the university, Perception of study program reputation, Perception of university image with Student loyalty. The results of the study also found that Perception of study programs reputation, Perception of university image have a positive and significant effect on Students' loyalty. In order to increase the loyalty of students then the agency should communicate well to students, ask professors to help students who have difficulty in subjects, complete campus infrastructures, maintain the reputation of study program in accordance with the advertisement / brochure / promotion that has been formed as well as keeping the image in keeping with the actual conditions. Future studies are recommended to add other variables or other dimensions to Students' loyalty model or use different respondent characteristics to the shape of PTS / PTN that is fuller with a wider study area. In addition it is also advisable to do some research with the scope of broader education, ranging from Elementary Education, Secondary Education, and Vocational Education, so hopefully it will get Students' loyalty model for all types of educational level.

Keywords: Perception of the General Reputation of the University, Perception of Study Program Reputation, Perception of University Image, Student Satisfaction, Students Loyalty, Private Universities.

SUSTAINING THE TRADITIONAL PAITHANI SAREE WEAVING OF MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Among the hand woven sarees of India, Paithani is famous and has played a significant role in weaving together the socio-cultural fabric of Maharashtra since it is traditionally a part of the trousseau of every Maharashtra bride. The aim of the study was to document the existing weaving traditions of Paithani and explore the possibility of weaving Paithani as a yardage with different product layout. To achieve the formulated objectives a descriptive cum exploratory study was planned. Data collection was done through observation and interview schedule during field visits in Bhandge Lane, Yeola. The weavers were selected through purposive random sampling. Adaptation of Paithani saree layout on handloom was done for selected product range to unearth new opportunities for a local craft and help them expand their market. Data analysis indicated that the younger generation was involved in the traditional weaving of Paithani saree. The weavers were training their children in traditional weaving practices of Paithani; contributing positively to its sustainability. The craft details in terms of raw materials, loom set-up, dyeing, weaving process, types of Paithani, colours and motifs was documented through photographs and supplemented with text. It was reassuring to learn that 80 per cent of weavers would prefer to diversify into other products instead of just weaving saree if done using same technique of Paithani weaving.

Keywords: Paithani, Weaving Traditions, Documentation, Adaptation, Sustainability.

THE PHONETIC RESEARCHES OF NORTH-ALTAI TURKIC LANGUAGES BY THE LATEST RESEARCH TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

The complex interdisciplinary investigation being carried out by linguists and medics of three Institutes of Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences is in agreement with the efforts of the world scientific society aimed at preserving the minority languages as a constituent part of a biological, cultural and linguistic unity. The objective experimental-phonetic data on the endangered languages have been obtained by the techniques of the Magnetic-Resonance Tomography, Digital Roentgenography and Laryngoscopy.

Altai language develops its literary norms and is taught at schools. But it is based on the language of the most numerous Southern Altai ethnic group – Altai-kizhi. Northern-Altai ethnic groups differ considerably from South-Altai peoples both in their anthropological, ethnic and cultural features. Peculiarities of North-Altai spiritual culture are especially evident in the languages. The linguistic researches, including the researches of the phonological systems, show that North-Altai languages were formed as a result of interaction of Turkic superstratum and Ugro-Samoyedic substratum language systems.

The principle difference between North- and South-Altai languages makes it difficult for North-Altai children to study the Altai language and other subjects on it. The negative social consequences are: poor quality of primary education of Kumandy, Chalkan and Tuba children, gradual falling behind their class-mates, dismissal from school, sense of their personal failure, loss of interest to the native language as non-prestigious.

The experimental-phonetic researches carried out by using the latest techniques show that the articulatory-acoustic bases of Kumandy, Chalkan and Tuba can be characterized as weak ones. There are three zones of vowel articulation: front, central, central-back. The central-back articulation is dominant. Pharyngalization and initial prevocalic aspiration are facultative. Quantity is a constituent-differential property. Phonologization of positional length occurs along with the still uncompleted process of contracted length formation. The process of vowel shift similar to the analogous phenomenon in Khakas, Tatar, Bashkir and in the Baraba Tatars' language has its specificity in Kumandy, Chalkan and Tuba. Consonantal Systems structured in accordance with quantitative features function in northern dialects of Altai. Systems are organized by triple opposition of strong/weak/superweak consonants: unacceptable for aboriginal population strong articulation transferred to the long one.

The Multidisciplinary Investigations of North-Altai Languages is very acute: it will help not only to reveal common and specific features in phonetic and grammatical systems, but also to use the results in teaching the native languages.

Keywords: Experimental-Phonetic Researches, Sound Systems, Magnetic-Resonance Tomography, Digital Roentgenography, Turkic Languages of North-Altai

THE LEARNING OF ARABIC POETRY THROUGH MALAY TRADITIONAL SONGS AT LOWER SECONDARY LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

A variety of teaching and learning techniques for the subject of Arabic Language have been introduced at the primary and secondary levels to facilitate students' acquisition of language skills. Among the techniques is the use of poetry in the Arabic Language through Malay traditional songs in order to achieve the objectives of teaching and learning. Poetry is one part of the lower secondary Arabic Language syllabus content. This part is regarded as important because it can generate students' interest in learning Arabic. At the same time, it is able to enrich students' vocabulary knowledge as well as improve their writing style. However, it receives little attention from most students as poetry needs to be properly understood and memorised. As a result, such a technique is introduced for the purpose of creating student interest. This paper aims to give an account of the experience in applying this technique at Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Siong, Baling Kedah; and to present the opinions of the students involved in the application of the technique in class. A survey was conducted on the students in order to seek their opinions about the technique. The result of the study found that students had a high tendency to learn Arabic Language after this technique was used.

Keywords: Learning of Poetry, Malay Traditional Songs, Arabic Language, Lower Secondary Level.

THE MEDIA RESEARCHES IN A NEEDS OF THE AUDIENCE CONTEXT (A REGIONAL ASPECT)

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ABSTRACT

Activity of mass media watching in the development by society indicates that newspapers, radio, television, Internet resources have become as a manipulative technologies of political scientists and politicians instrument and independent economic structures determining self-sufficiency like a subjects of human's activities. The mass media like a social institute affecting on mood of society is very interesting for criticism and analysis. In this connection the necessity of scientific and methodological approaches in a local level media researchers and their processes is growing up.

Keywords: The Media Research, TV Consumption, Customization, Rating, PR, Public Relations.

QUALITY OF LIFE AS A DETERMINANT OF POLAND'S CITIZENS PROSPERITY

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ABSTRACT

This work relies on desk research as well as on the authors' own studies and discusses selected aspects concerning the quality of life in Poland against the results presented by global organizations involved in the research into the quality of life. According to the studies, access to employment, social engagement and cultural offerings are the most problematic for people living in rural areas, whereas among the many factors studied, the most highly rated are educational system and a sense of security. The comparison with the results of global research indicates that the overall quality of life in Poland is still at a lower level than the quality of life in advanced countries. For this reason, as for the EU next financial perspective (2014-2020), it is very important to support activities in Poland aimed directly or indirectly at improving the quality of life among the country's citizens.

Keywords: Quality of Life, Methods of Testing and Evaluation.

EVALUATION OF HUMAN SPATIAL BEHAVIOR IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ENVIRONMENT: CURRENT EVENTS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

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ABSTRACT

At the same time, tools for performing spatial analysis in a GIS environment have also become more available. These developments provide many new opportunities for the analysis and theoretical understanding of disaggregate human spatial behavior. This paper examines how these developments may enable the researcher to represent complex urban and cognitive environments more realistically, and to overcome the limitations of aggregate spatial data framework. It explores their implications for the theoretical and methodological development in geography and other social science disciplines.

Keywords: Geographical Information System, Evaluation, Behavioral, Human Spatial Behavior.

POVERTY WITHIN THE WATERSHED AND ENVIRONMENTALLY PROTECTED AREAS (WEPA): THE CASE OF THE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY (ORANG ASLI) IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

The Indigenous People (Orang Asli) are a heterogeneous community scattered over more than 850 villages in Peninsular Malaysia. While 60 percent are located in the outskirts of existing rural villages, 37 percent live in remote areas, and a very small number reside in the vicinity of existing township. The Orang Asli population has been identified to be among the poorest and the most socio-economically and culturally marginalized in Peninsular Malaysia. This paper attempts to build a simple behavioral model to predict and explain the multi-faceted factors in contributing towards their poverty, especially among the Orang Asli community living within the watershed and environmental protected areas. The preliminary finding shows that the Orang Asli community is quite likely to be poor if they settled in environmental sensitive and protected areas as compared to families under the new resettlement scheme. Access to basic education and employment contributed significantly to the poor economic status of the Orang Asli. Our preliminary findings show that the poor households among Orang Asli faced some difficulty in getting access and support in terms of basic needs such as housing, education, economic livelihood and other social infrastructure. More importantly, the government regulatory structure in terms of managing watershed areas and agricultural land for commodity crops has indirectly contributed towards the poverty levels of the Orang Asli. As such, Orang Asli community linkages with land ownership remain to be an important factor in affecting their livelihood in the rural remote and isolated areas.

Keywords: Orang Asli, Environmental Protected Areas, Poverty, Resettlement Scheme, Watershed Areas.

CUSTOMIZING ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAM FOR EFL LEARNERS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to argue the importance of having a customized approach specifically for students who are learning English as a second language in the foreign language setting (EFL). Most of the innovations introduced by the Ministry of Malaysia such as the Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) and Phonics approaches are suitable for ESL learners, while the EFL learners are still left behind. A suitable teaching approach which customizes the needs of the students in EFL setting, especially in the state of Terengganu should be introduced. The research investigates the prospect of developing a suitable language teaching program based on ten basic sentence patterns (10SP) which are exploited through the principles of transformational generative grammar.

Keywords: Customized, Approach, English, EFL.

DETERMINANTS FOR SUCCESSFUL COMMERCIALISATION OF TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

The emphasis on innovation as the engine for economic growth has resulted in research institutes and institutions of higher education to consider commercializing technology innovations as one of their core activities. Although supports from the university as well as government are available, the success rate of commercializing technology innovation in Malaysian institutions of higher education is still not encouraging. As such, this paper aims to report a study that examines factors that determine a successful commercialization of technology innovation among Malaysian researchers. For this purpose, interviews with four key researchers who have successfully commercialized their technology innovations have been conducted. The study found that there are four determinants that have significantly influenced the success of commercializing technology innovations. These determinants are the researcher, technology, business partner, university as well as the government supports and policy. Among the four determinants, the inner drives of the researcher are found to exert the strongest influence. They also interact with each other as they exert different level of influence on the commercialization of the technology innovation. The identification of the different ways on how these determinants contribute in commercializing of technology innovations is useful for researchers as well as institutions of higher education to develop effective strategy in commercializing technology innovation.

Keywords: Determinants, Commercialisation, Technology Innovation.

ECO-PASTE: AN ALTERNATIVE CLAY-BASED MEDIUM FOR SCREEN-PRINTING

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ABSTRACT

This presentation will demonstrate the making process of ‘Eco-Paste’ as an alternative medium that utilizes the natural clay and recycle materials into useful water-based screen-printing medium. It will then present ways to form the basis for researching ideas through the concept of combining natural and recycle materials to develop an alternative medium which is flexible, inexpensive, environmentally friendly and user friendly. A survey of works by other artists is invaluable method for learning about my project and other, and how I am going to locate and lead the project in its context. This experimental studio practice study therefore is conducted by using ‘jigsaw puzzle’ technique to explore different types of print characteristics, which are consistency, textural effects, colour densities and impression qualities. Composition analysis and heavy metal test were conducted for toxicity and eco-friendly concern. The presentation will be delivered as a narrative of critical and creative process that includes the journals and images of specific periods and will make significant links between ideas, forms and contexts, and also the creative possibilities that result in the finished work.

Keywords: Screen-Printing, Impression, Alternative, Eco-Friendly, Water-Based.

A SIMPLE METHOD FOR PRODUCTION OF ECO GREEN GLAZE FROM IMPERATA CYLINDRICAL ASH

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ABSTRACT

Imperata Cylindrical Ash (ICA) a waste product is nature growth is rich in silica. A simple method based on ceramic glaze formulation followed by adding oxide as colourant was developed to produce pure eco green glaze from ICA, with minimal mineral contaminants. The silica mineral produced from ICA were heated to 200oC for 6 h to obtain ash. Silica and mineral contents were determined by X-ray Fluorescence spectrophotometer. Silica produced from ICA had 84% silica. The major impurities of silica produced from ICA at an extraction yield were Al₂O₃, at 2.45%, Fe₂O₃ at 1.20% and CaO 6.56%. However ICA contain a large proportion of monovalent oxides, which give strong fluxing action at stoneware temperatures and it creates the decorative effect known as stringing. The effect of surface are also discover by crawling, shine and durability of the glaze. ICA subsistence, due to its chemical characteristics, can be used as a good and aesthetically pleasing glaze effect.

Keywords: Imperata Clindrical Ash, Silica, Glaze Effect.

TALAVERA, R.I. 2014. SYNTANCTIC ERRORS IN THE ENGLISH COMPOSITIONS WRITTEN BY THE TEACHER EDUCATION STUDENTS OF AURORA STATE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to: (1) describe the profile of the Aurora State College of Technology (ASCOT) first year teacher education students in terms of age, sex, type of secondary school last attended, English IV grade in high school, and English 101 grade in ASCOT, (2) identify the syntactic errors committed by the respondents in their written compositions in terms of structure, accuracy, and fluency, (3) describe these errors in terms of omission, addition, misformation, and disordering, and (4) find out if there is a significant relationship between the profile of the respondents and the syntactic errors they committed.

In terms of profile, the respondents were aged 18, dominated by females, products of public high schools, with an above average grade both in English IV in high school and English 101 in ASCOT.

Eighty-two compositions written by the 41 students attending the English 101 (Reading and Writing in the Discipline) class during the second semester of school year 2012-2013 were used as the subject for analysis. To describe the profile of the respondents and the syntactic errors committed by the respondents in their compositions, frequency and average were employed and to determine the significant relationship of the profile and errors committed, Pearson's r was utilized.

The results of the analysis revealed an average of 89 syntactic errors. It was found that the greatest number of all error types was in sentence structure followed by sentence clarity, and the least was in sentence fluency. In structure, noun phrase takes the lead (dominated by determiner and pronoun), and seconded by verb phrase (dominated by verb form and subject-verb agreement). The use of punctuations affecting sentence accuracy and the use of connector affecting sentence fluency got also the most number of error.

In describing the errors, omission of grammatical morpheme registered the largest number of error, followed by alternating form, simple addition, and the least was in disordering of words.

The English IV grade of the respondents show a significant negative relationship to the errors they committed which implies that the lower the grade of the students in English IV, the higher the errors they committed or the higher their grades in English IV, the lower the number of errors they committed.

These findings indicate that the respondents need interventions primarily on sentence structure focusing more on the use of determiner and pronoun, as well as in punctuation and connector that make their sentences awkward.

Keywords: Syntactic Error, Linguistic Category Taxonomy, Surface Strategy Taxonomy, Sentence Structure, Sentence Accuracy, Sentence Fluency.

AN ASSESSMENT OF LAND UTILISATION, FARM SIZE AND CROPPING INTENSITY IN HIMACHAL PRADESH (INDIA)

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture happens to be the premier source of State Income (GSDP) in Himachal Pradesh (India). About 18.15 percent of the total GSDP comes from agriculture and its allied sectors. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people and has an important place in the economy of the State. It provides direct employment to 69 per cent of the total workers of the State. Agriculture dominates the economy of the State, though only a little, that is, over 10 per cent of the total land area is cultivated. Population pressure on cultivated land is high and holdings of most of the cultivators are small and scattered. There are 86.4 per cent small and marginal farmers in the State. Most of the holdings are self-cultivated. The cultivation is carried out right from 300 to 3000 meters above sea level.

Himachal Pradesh land has been categorized into various type, such as, forest land, barren and uncultivable land, land put to non-agricultural uses, permanent pastures and other grazing lands, land under tree crops and grooves, culturable waste land, other fallow land, net area sown, land sown more than once, total cropped land (area) etc. It was found that the area under net area sown, area sown more than once and total cropped area showed a decreasing trend, whereas the barren and uncultivable land showed an increasing trend in pre and post reform period. The same trend was found in the category of medium and large farms. In case of farm size, it can be concluded that the area and number of marginal and small farms has increased due to decrease in the area and number of medium and large farms in the state during the period under study. The cropping intensity is higher in low lying areas as compared to higher altitude areas because low lying areas can be subjected to more intensive cultivation. It was found that cropping intensity was higher in low lying areas as compared to higher altitude areas in the state.

Keywords: Cropping Intensity, Farm Size and Land Utilisation.

SCHOOL STUDENTS COMMITTING CRIME: THE POSITION UNDER THE MALAYSIAN CRIMINAL LAW

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ABSTRACT

The involvement of secondary school students in Malaysia in criminal activities is escalating and causing alarm to the society as a whole. There are several identified categories of crimes involving secondary school students, for instance theft, snatching, rape, housebreaking and robbery. In Malaysia there are specific legal provisions that govern criminal acts committed by those between the ages of 12 to 18 years old. Those provisions are the Penal Code and the Child Act 2001. From those provisions it can be seen that the age of criminal responsibility under the Malaysian criminal justice system is 10 years old while the definition of a child under the law is below 18 years of age. In consideration of the current scenario in Malaysia, this article seeks to discuss the relevant legal provisions pertaining to the status of school going children who committed crimes. In doing so, it will then be possible to identify the extent of their criminal responsibility and the types of punishment that may be imposed on this category of offenders.

Keywords: School Students, Crime, Criminal Law.

CONSENT TO MEDICAL TREATMENT: THE LEGAL STATUS OF AN ADULT PATIENT IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Consent of a patient is an important element that must be present before a doctor is legally allowed to treat his patient. Under the common law, consent to treatment by an adult patient must be given by the patient himself while he has the capacity to do so and it must be given voluntarily. This relates to the right of an individual patient to make decision autonomously whether to give consent or to refuse to give consent. Under the English common law, it can be seen from the case of *Re T (adult: refusal of medical treatment)*, ((1992) 4 All ER 649), the Court of Appeal had reaffirmed that an adult patient with the required capacity has the rights to give or to refuse consent to any proposed treatment. In view of this legal position, the issue that will be the focus of discussion in this article is whether a patient who has the right to give consent has also the corresponding right to refuse treatment in Malaysia. Therefore it is the aim of this article to examine the law relating to consent to medical treatment by an adult patient in Malaysia with specific focus to the right of refusal.

Keywords: Consent, Medical Treatment, Refusal.

DEVELOPING YOUTH MUSLIM LEADER FROM OUTDOOR LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Outdoor base learning activities have long being associated with student development in many positive aspects. Research have showed that outdoor base activities has positively correlated with a good physical development, reduce in health problem, increase in academic achievement, promotes psychological competence and even become the predictor of future wellbeing. This paper however will discuss the spiritual and religious changes and development experienced by student undergoing an outdoor base learning program. The sample is taken from 50 college student who attended a leadership program outside campus. Throughout the program participant are instructed to perform some religious activities. The compliance and the performance were observed and were analysed to see any leadership qualities showed as result of undergoing religious activities in the outdoor base learning program.

Keywords: Outdoor Learning, Youth, Leadership, Religious, Spiritual, Islamic.

COMMUNICATION SKILLS: A-MUST-HAVE SKILL FOR TODAY'S LEADERS

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ABSTRACT

Theories and principles taught are insufficient in imparting one of the most critical leadership skills – communication skills – in student leaders. Communication is identified as the most critical leadership skill (Blanchard, 2006). Through this experiential learning approach, undergraduates are given autonomy to discover their leadership skills. The paper investigates the relevance of an experientially-based approach to leadership education at the undergraduate level. There are about thirty (30) students who participated in the study. An explicit qualitative research methodology that integrates experiential learning approach in undergraduate soft-skills programmes is presented.

Keywords: Communication Skills, Leadership Skills, Experiential Learning, Soft-Skills Programmes, Learner Autonomy.

FROM TRIPLE HELIX TOWARDS QUINTO HELIX: UTILIZATION OF CSR FUNDS FOR BERAU SANITATION PROGRAM (BSP) IN EAST KALIMANTAN IN ORDER TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE

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ABSTRACT

Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) is the corporate duty and responsibility towards society and the environment to improve the quality of life and the environment. For developing CSR program, it does not only involve the business community, local government and academia (triple helix model), but also community stakeholders (quinto helix) to build social entrepreneurship. Preliminary study and research have been done to build a quinto helix model in order to capture community involvement through Berau Sanitation Program (BSP) of PT X. The study used the Precede-Proceed Model in order to diagnose and increase the quality of life of the community. Further, Berau Sanitation Program is also to increase public access to household latrine as a form of CSR program. Family Selection program is proposed public latrines in eleven villages assisted and empowered by Community Development Program of PT X. This study uses a multidisciplinary approach of science cluster of health science, humanities, and technology.

By using a quality of life approach, this study emphasizes that sustainable development requires balancing the economic, social and environmental community as the three dimensions of the sustainable development itself. It can be achieved by integrating wherever possible these three aspects through mutually supportive policies and good practice in local, national and even global.

This study is expected to build a model of the quinto helix CSR program so that the independence of the community formed through social entrepreneurship, can ultimately improve the quality of life.

Keywords: Quality Of Life, Social Entrepreneurship, Triple Helix, Quinto Helix, Corporate Social Responsibilities, Sanitation, Nutrition.

ANTHROPOMETRIC AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PROFILES OF VARSITY SEPAK TAKRAW PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

The anthropometric and physiological profiles of UiTM sepak takraw players preparing for the intervarsity games were obtained. These included the height and weight for body mass index (BMI), muscular strength, muscular endurance, body composition, flexibility, power and agility. The participants (n=12) mean age was 22.67 ± 2.3 years old, mean height was 167.42 ± 6.8 cm, mean body weight was 61.42 ± 10.6 kg and the mean BMI was 21.7 ± 2.32 kg.m⁻². The indirect 1RM test was conducted to determine muscular strength, 1-minute sit-up for muscular endurance, sit and reach test for flexibility, bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA) for body composition, vertical jump for muscular power and side-step for agility. Descriptive analysis and the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to describe the anthropometric data and to determine the significant differences among the positions (servers, feeders and killers) on muscular strength, muscular endurance, body composition, flexibility, power and agility. All data are presented as means \pm standard deviations (SD). A $p < 0.05$ was considered to indicate statistical significance for all analysis. Results from this study indicated that the servers performed better in all the physiological attributes as compared to the feeders and the killers. However, there were no significant differences in performance among them. More specific studies are needed to be explored in the future to enhance the performance of the sepak takraw players.

Keywords: Sepak Takraw, Server, Feeder, Killer, Physiological Profile.

PROFILE OF SPORTS SECTION AND SPORT JOURNALISM PRACTICE IN MALAYSIAN NATIONAL NEWSPAPER: FOCUS ON MALAY LANGUAGE PRINT MEDIA.

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ABSTRACT

Sports and society have a close relationship because they have elements of popular entertainment and leisure. Media is capable of translating popular sports information through the content of sports column. Most of newspapers in Malaysia have its own sport sections. Newspaper industry views sport space as a strategy and value added in the newspaper setting for improving readership and circulation of their publications. Thus, the study shows the practice of sports journalism is very important to give strength to the newspaper sports column in Malaysia. This study focuses on sports journalism, print media in the Malay language in Malaysia with a focus on the sports content profile, the perception of sports editor, sports journalism practices, as well as factors and the importance of the publication of the newspaper sports column. Content analysis method was used to study the newspaper sports column from the two leading media organizations, namely Utusan Malaysia and Berita Harian. Media economic theory is used as the framework of study. The results show the prevailing imbalance of information published in the newspaper sports column. The news of international sports and overseas athletes are given more space than locals' local news in the Malaysian newspaper sports section. Advertisements are also found to have considerable influence on the newspaper sports section. The element of contiguity or proximity (events that occur close to the reader) is not a priority element in sports news. The study also found that in order to ensure the survival of newspapers through newspaper advertising revenues, the media would give priority to advertising space. The results reveal that sports section need to sacrifice space to advertisements, and this creates constraints on the sports news and information for publication. Qualitative findings showed that sports editors and journalists in Malaysia do not have an ethical sports journalism guidelines or codes of practice as being practiced in the West. Thus, the daily practice of ethics and practice are based on their own judgments and their professionalism as a media reporter. The study found that all newspaper editors believed that a sports section is a must in a newspaper due to its attraction and followers, which is capable of generating advertising revenue and increasing newspaper circulation. This study also shows that placement of news and articles of sport in the sport sections is based on the media economic fundamentals which focuses on newspaper market and advertising revenue. Newspapers sport section has also succumbed to the modern theory of journalism as a result of the competition of the sports information through the advent of the new media.

Keywords: Profile, Sports Section, Sports Journalism Practice, Readership, Media Economic.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SCO IN THE SECOND DECADE OF THE 21ST CENTURY: FROM A REGIONAL PLAYER TO A GLOBAL ACTOR

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ABSTRACT

With the collapse of the Soviet Union in the late 20th century, the world's political system underwent great changes. The international system ceased to be bipolar. However, time has shown that the unipolar architecture of the international system could not survive for long and had to be transformed. Sharpening geopolitical rivalries in and around Central Asia, combined with the spectacular economic and political rise of former developing countries, have brought forth new intergovernmental organizations. One of these organizations is the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), which was established in 2001 by the leaders of Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Two of the founding states of the SCO are members of the UN Security Council, and wield strong influence on world affairs. The SCO was established in response to the presence of non-military cross-border threats in the region, including economic, immigration and environmental issues. After having spent the first decade of its existence adjusting its internal mechanisms, the past few years have seen a sharp increase in the SCO's activities, propelling the organization from a regional player into a global actor. This report focalises on the evolution of the SCO in the last decade.

Keywords: SCO, Evolution, Regional, Global.

WALKABILITY SPATIAL MAPPING USING ANALYTICAL HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP) IN NORTHEAST PENANG

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ABSTRACT

Walkability is a measure of the effectiveness of community design in promoting walking and bicycling as alternatives to driving cars to reach shopping, schools, and other common destinations. The World Health Organization (WHO), and other health organizations advocate increasing the walkability of communities to promote fitness, combat obesity, and enhance sustainability. The aim of this study is to map spatial walkability area in Northeast Penang area using Geographical Information System (GIS). Spatial data has a potential to be used to construct measures of environmental attributes to model walkability area for this cities. 10 spatial factors that influencing walking activities such as business area, education area, public utilities, government institutions, residential area, parking area, port or jetty, open space, places of worship and the industry area were identified. Buffer analysis is used to all the spatial factors to identify all areas that are within a certain distance from the original object that led to the walkability in the city. Then, the weight of importance of each factor determined using expert opinion in Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) analysis. Through image calculator in Idrisi 32 software, all map layers that carried their own weightage overlaid to get final walkability map that showed the distribution of walkability area of Northeast Penang. Based on the final map and field data obtained, Accuracy Assessment was conducted to identify the quality of information showed in the map. The study was also able to assess the accuracy of the maps walking ability using field data obtained. The study showed high walkability are such as near industrial areas, transport facilities, beaches, business, education and services, residential and open space and recreation.

Keywords: Walkability Mapping, Geographical Information System (GIS), Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP).

CHANGING FAMILY COMPOSITION, STRUCTURE AND PRACTICES IN BHORANJ TOWN OF DISTRICT HAMIRPUR, HIMACHAL PRADESH: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The family as a primary social institution in India has been undergoing change. Both in its composition and structure changes have taken place. The family, as in many societies has been not only the center of socio- economic life, but also the primary source of social security and support for the members of a family. The increasing urbanization, commercialization of the economy and the development of the infrastructure of the modern state have brought changes in the composition and structure of Indian family in the 20th century. The last few decades have brought speedy and important changes in family relations. India's fertility rate has fallen and life expectancy has increased. All of these changes are taking place in the context of increased urbanization and high standard of living, which is separating children from elders and contributing and bringing change in the composition and Structure of family-based support system. This paper examines the impact of various contributing factors which bring changes in the composition, structure and Practices in Indian family. The Present study is conducted in Bhoranj Town of District Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh India.

Keywords: Familial Relations, Composition, Structure, Marriage Patterns, Practices.

VIRTUAL WORLD "SIMULACRA" IN THOUGHTS OF POST-MODERNIST FILMMAKERS

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ABSTRACT

Pictures were provided and fixed by machines and chemico-physical processes by the use of various kinds of instruments that made foundation of photography and then cinematography as a wonderful evolution. Research in this article is concerned with film formulation and wants to know how unreal cinema (virtual film) in which physical reality gradually transformsto hyper reality during the past 100 years; as a new expression post-modernist cinema. Postmodernism is a revolutionary movement and philosophically charming and intuitive activity which practically started in the middle of the twentieth century, but rooted in human history. Jean-Francois Lyotard as the first theoretician on postmodernism suggested it is a continually redefined movement. Somecritics think that postmodern art is a reaction against the reductionism and abstraction of modernism. They felt modern art desired to unearth universal or the fundamentals of art, on the other hand postmodernism look to unseat them, to embrace diversity and contradiction, postmodern art usually rejects the distinction between low and high forms. It is likely that postmodern art promotes parody, irony, and playfulness, commonly referred to as "jouissance"by certain of its theorists. This method guides us to thoughts of post-modernist filmmakers and prepares us to enter the new world. Although, post-modernist cinema has deviated from classic and modernist cinema, it still uses their outcomes. Collected data for this research is based on library study. Qualitative method of data analysis was used in this research accompanied with analytical contents of films and filmmakers and some experts. Hypothesis of this article was based on concept of Simulacra in post-modernism cinema which has originated from modernist period. The results of this study show the explicit and implicit values of the topic using the process three-step influence from the birth of cinema up to now and its effect on the audience in fifteen steps.

Keywords: Simulacra. Post-Modernism. Modernism. Cinema.

AVANT GARDE, MODERNIZATION AND NEW TECHNOLOGY: CONCEPTUAL REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to review the concept of Avant Garde in art from its inception to present state. The modernization of visual art and its impacts with Avant Garde art, also the emergence of new technology has shaped the new form of art. This study is an attempt to shed light on the emergence of new technology and new form of art in this era. The theoretical bases of sociology theories are used to build the new concept of technology, art and culture in present age. How this new form of technological art is going to transform the traditional concept of Avant Garde art is the main focus of this research. Future research directions are provided at the end.

Keywords: Avant Garde; Modern Art; Technology; Technological art, Mass Production of art

RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT FOR ALUMNI OF HIGHER INSTITUTION

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ABSTRACT

In the advent of globalization, every university needs to be more competitive to attract more students from within and outside country. Once the graduates walked out leaving the university, they will carry the name and reputation of the university where they gain knowledge. In relation to that, the institution must maintain good public relation (PR) by observing the process of RACE. This paper will present the outcomes of a study that eventually leads to understanding where the subject of study (institution) is in terms of their PR at the R (Research) stage. The findings were from a study conducted on alumni in one of the higher learning institutions in Malaysia with the main objective to see understand how they perceive their relationship with their alma mater. The data were obtained through an online survey with the questions adapted from the Public Relations Measurement Scale by Hon and Grunig (1999) and Reputation Measurement Model "Harris-Fombrun RQ." A total of 1322 responses were gathered from respondents who graduated in the year 2011 and 2012. The data were run through with SPSS to get descriptive and regression analysis. Essentially, the study intends to investigate the relationship of the four factors of PR measurement by Hon and Grunig with the perception of communal relationships and the reputation of the organization. The four factors are public relationships of trust, satisfaction, commitment and control mutuality. The rationale for adopting this model for this particular institution is due to its high credition by the practitioners. The findings identified two factors that contributed strongly to communal relationships and reputation organization; namely trust and satisfaction. Study proved that the organization should emphasize on enhancing their stakeholder's i.e. alumni's trust and satisfaction, to ensure strong communal relationship and subsequently building solidarity between alumni and the alma mater. However, the other two factors should not be neglected as they are also pertinent consideration toward effective public relations. This study is the first stage to help all universities identify strong factors to consider before they carry out any alumni program.

Keywords: reputation management, public relations, communal relations, organizational reputation, alumni.

THE INTERNET AND THE CULTURAL VALUES: COMPLIMENT-RESPONSES AMONG THE MALAYS IN FACEBOOK INTERACTION

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ABSTRACT

Communication via Facebook is popular among the Malaysian youths and becomes the fast growing medium for them to connect for various purposes and audiences be it locally or globally. Greater access to communication exposed to various elements of multiculturalism hence influences the patterns of language use and cultural values. The Malays for example, were written as closely adhering to the values of courtesy, tolerance, harmony and face-saving in their daily encounters and communication. The culture does not encourage direct speech or responses, especially negative ones, to avoid misunderstanding and to preserve harmony in a relationship. However, it is common nowadays to encounter Malay youth interlocuters uttering and responding directly in their speeches and interactions. Their way of responding to compliments are examples of directness that can be seen daily, especially in the Facebook. Hence, the purpose of this study, i.e., to investigate the patterns of compliment responses among the Malay youths of Malaysia on Facebook and empirically substantiate the claim for cultural change. Previous studies have shown that although there are cultural specifics in responding to compliments, there are also responses that are universals. For instance, the cultures from the West tend to show appreciation towards compliments while the cultures from the East are more likely to reject it. In the process of achieving the objectives of the study, two hundred compliment responses were collected by using structured observation. E-mail interview was also used to get further explanation for some data. The compliment responses were analyzed based on the analytical framework by Holmes (1986) and Chen (1993, 2010). Results from this research will be presented at length at the conference. In conclusion, the methods utilized help substantiate the initial claim that there is an indication of shift in the Malay cultural values, specifically among the youths. The study strengthens the need for interdisciplinary research to account for societal issues with respect to technology, language use, and cultural values.

Keywords: Communication, Cultural values, technology, language use

CONTRIBUTION OF THE NEURAL NETWORKS IN THE FORECASTING OF FINANCIAL MARKETS WITH MEMORY

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ABSTRACT

The method of the neural networks is beginning to have an impressive range of applications in various fields. Faced with the hope attached by these neural methods by piercing the mysteries of the stock market, appears the notion of long memory and his "conflict" with the efficient market hypothesis. In this article we will try to see the contribution made by this method to beat the old prediction methods such as that of technical analysis in forecasting the financial markets different in terms of their economic development.

Keywords : Neural Networks, technical analysis, forecasting, long memory

PRESENTING A CALLER WITH MUSIC: FACE IMPRESSION FORMATION WITH MUSIC FOR SMART PHONE

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ABSTRACT

Multimedia push ringer (MPR) is a mobile application that presents a caller's identity using various contents, e.g., audio and video and raises many important issues of social cognition. In this study, the influence of multimedia contents on impression formation is examined with a series of experimental procedures in which a genre of music - either trot (Korean pop music) or classical music - is sequentially combined with a facial image. The facial impression associated with different music genres is compared to that formed by a face only image along social warmth and intelligence dimensions. Results indicated that both genres of music significantly enhanced facial impressions in the social warmth dimension, but showed a distinguishable influence on the facial impression in the intelligence dimension. Our experiment provides an interesting insight into impression formation, and offers guidelines for the practical usage of MPR.

Keywords: Multimedia push ringer, Facial impression, Ringtone, Social warmth, Intelligence

TRACK C: PHYSICAL LIFE & APPLIED SCIENCES

MICROBIAL BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR SILVER NANOPARTICLES PRODUCTION FROM DISPOSED X-RAY FILM

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ABSTRACT

The synthesis of silver nanoparticles (SNPs) extensively studied by using chemical and physical methods. Here, the biological methods were used and give benefits in research field in the aspect of very low cost (from waste to wealth) and safe time as well. The study aims to isolate and exploit the microbial power in the production of industrially important by-products in nano-size with high economic value, to extract highly valuable materials from hazardous waste, to quantify nanoparticle size, and characterization of SNPs by X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) analysis. Disposal X-ray films were used as substrate because it consumes about 1000 tons of total silver chemically produced worldwide annually. This silver is being wasted when these films are used and disposed. Different bacterial isolates were obtained from various sources. Silver was extracted as nanoparticles by microbial power degradation from disposal X-ray film as the sole carbon source for ten days incubation period in darkness. The protein content was done and all the samples were analyzed using XRD, to characterize of silver (Ag) nanoparticles size in the form of silver nitrite. Bacterial isolates CL4C showed the average size of SNPs about 19.53 nm, GL7 showed average size about 52.35 nm and JF Outer 2A (PDA) showed 13.52 nm. All bacterial isolates partially identified using Gram's reaction and the results obtained exhibited that belonging to *Bacillus* sp.

Keywords: Nanotechnology, Bioremediation, Disposal X-ray Film, Nanoparticle, Waste, XRD.

VISIT TO THE DENTIST CAN PLAY AN INTEGRAL ROLE IN IMPROVING THE ORAL HEALTH BETWEEN PERSON WITH DOWN SYNDROME (DS) AND INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY (ID) IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The oral health care is a vital component of overall health, but still one of the greatest problems needs among the disabled. This study has following objectives as well as: To assess play role of the dentist to maintain oral health status person with DS and ID.

Collecting oral health data of person with DS and ID population were recorded during Indonesian Special Olympics Healthy Athletes program. Total participants are 371 persons (270 person with DS and 91 person with ID) from 4 provinces of 33 provinces. It had been collected from 2011 until 2013.

Emergency care program was often needed in person with ID (33.3%) group rather than person with DS (27%). Immediately action for person with DS (53.4%) has higher than person with ID (44.2%). The of dental caries person with DS (72.2%) higher than person with ID (64.3%), In the 11-15 year group prevalence dental caries of person with DS (82%) is still higher than person with ID (74.1%), In the 16-20 years the prevalence of dental caries groups between person with DS and athlete with ID similar is about 77 percent. Visiting to the dentist and brushing teeth assisted by parents have protective properties to occur dental caries and gingival disorders.

Keywords: Down syndrome, Intellectual Disability, Dental Caries, Gingiva Disorders, Brushing the Teeth, Visiting to the Dentist.

ACCELERATION ON MATERNAL MORTALITY REDUCTION: STRENGTHENING INTEGRATED REFERRAL INFORMATION SYSTEM IN SERANG DISTRICT, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The high rates of maternal mortality in Indonesia related to condition that indicates to the poor performance of referral system at health services. This was happened because there is no adequate integrated information system to support mechanism of referral system as a health facility network. The aim of this study is to establish a model of integrated referral information system. The methodology of the study is using an operational research approach. System Development Life Cycle will use as basis on system development. As result, referral information system will provide some function to do communication between primary and secondary health services with basic obstetric and neonates services, communication channel to access available of services, consider location and availability of basic services. From the simulation it showed that the system would effectively support the referral mechanism and prevent the delay on giving the service.

Keywords: Referral, Information System, Integrated.

DETERMINANTS OF STRESS AMONG CIVIL SERVANTS OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the prevalence of stress and their determinant among Civil Servants of the Ministry of Health of Republic of Indonesia in 2013. The cross-sectional study was conducted on 230 respondents that was selected randomly from civil servant of the Ministry of Health of Republic of Indonesia. The measurement of stress was a questionnaire with 14 questions from Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS). It indicates stress if score reaches 28 or more. Multiple logistic regression was used to determine determinant of stress. The study concludes that the prevalence of stress on Civil Servants of the Ministry of Health of Republic of Indonesia in 2013 was 60%. The multiple logistic regression showed that risk of stress was higher in group experienced obese with adjusted OR is 1.8 (95%CI=1.1-2.9), tribe Sudanese with adjusted OR is 3.1 (95%CI=1.1-8.5), office staff with adjusted OR is 2.0 (95%CI=1.0-4.4), middle educational level (high school or diploma) with adjusted OR is 2.5 (95%CI=1.2-5.3), women who are lacking physical activity with adjusted OR is 8.2 (95%CI=1.7-18.5). Recommendations for Ministry of Health are performing activities such as public awareness about healthy lifestyles and the prevention of stress, as well as occasionally doing a gathering or outbound scene that can decrease stress, conducting regular exercise every Friday morning and using sports facilities (fitness center) to reduce obesity and stress.

Keywords: Stress, Obesity, Physical Activity, Ministry of Health, Indonesia.

COLLABORATIVE STORY TELLING OF THE MAH MERI MASKS

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ABSTRACT

What started out as a mere vision to preserve the university's collection of wooden Mah Meri masks ended up in a joint research-creation project at the University of Malaya, Malaysia. The is project revolved around the masks carved by the Mah Meri indigenous group who live on Carey Island in the state of Selangor of West Malaysia. The multidisciplinary research project involved expertise in different disciplines and the faculties of both local and international learning institutions. A 360-capture of the intangible heritage of the Mah Meri people of Carey Island included audio visual recordings of the stories behind the masks, 2D capture and 3D scanning and rapid prototyping of masks, video capture of the processes and ceremonies involved in the carving and use of the masks. This presentation aims to present the procedure involved in this multidisciplinary project that owes its success to the support given by the people of Carey Island.

Keywords: Mah Meri, Masks, Cultural Heritage, Oral Tradition, Malaysia

EFFECT OF SALINITY STRESS ON GROWTH AND SOME BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE UNDER IN VITRO CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

Salinity stress is one of the most important environmental factors that limits the productivity of crop plants. This is due to effect of salinity on physiology, growth and development of plants. In this study, the effect of different concentrations (0, 50, 100, 150, 200 mM) of Sodium chloride (NaCl) on growth, antioxidant and antityrosinase activity of in vitro culture of *Trifolium pratense* L. (Red Clover) was investigated. Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with three replications was used to analyze the data. Seeds of red clover were germinated in Murashige and Skoog medium (MS) containing different concentration of NaCl. The length of roots and shoots as well as percentage of germination, free radical scavenging activity (DPPH), Superoxide dismutase (SOD) and tyrosinase inhibitory were measured. A significant decrease in germination and growth was observed in the seeds exposed to 100, 150 and 200 mM salt. The highest percentage of germination was found in the MS medium containing 50 mM NaCl, although the highest root and shoot length were found in MS medium without NaCl. The highest antioxidant and antityrosinase activity of ethanolic extract of grown plants were occurred in in vitro plants cultured in MS medium supplemented with 50 mM NaCl. A significant decrease in free radicals scavenging, superoxide dismutase and tyrosinase inhibitory were found in plants grown in media containing 100, 150 and 200 mM salt.

Keywords: Antioxidant, Antityrosinase, In vitro, Salinity stress, *Trifolium pratense*.

SYNTHETIC SEEDS OF CLITORIA TERNATEA L. FOR MASS PROPAGATION AND CONSERVATION

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ABSTRACT

Synthetic seeds of *Clitoria ternatea* L. were successfully created from leaf explants within 3 weeks after germinated on Murashige and Skoog (MS) media. The seeds were initially washed with tap water and teepol, then the seeds were sterilised with 99% (v/v) sodium hypochlorite solution for 1 minute and rinsed with distilled water three times. In a laminar flow cabinet, the seeds were dipped in 70% (v/v) ethanol for 1 minute and blotted with sterilised tissue. The shoot tip explants were encapsulated with 3% alginate (w/v) which supplemented with various concentrations (0.5-2.5 mg/l) and combinations of NAA, BAP and adenine. The optimum concentration for the formation of encapsulation matrix was 3.0% sodium alginate (NaC₆H₇O₆). Encapsulated beads were soaked in 100 mM calcium chloride dehydrate (CaCl₂.2H₂O) solution for 30 minutes. No suitable beads were formed with low concentration (1-2%) of sodium alginate. Within 10 minutes soaking in calcium chloride dehydrate, clear and bead formation with no definite shape was observed. While, within 20 minutes in calcium chloride dehydrate, clear beads, solid and round in shape was observed, however, inside the bead was still in liquid condition. In the present study, the rate of germination of synthetic seeds were slightly decreased from 90% to 80% after 30 days of storage at 4°C. To date, this is the first report on synthetic seeds technology involving *Clitoria ternatea* L. as an alternative and supplementary method for mass propagation and conservation of this medicinal, attractive ornamental and also forage crop for future uses and exploitation.

Keywords: In Vitro Propagation, Synthetic Seeds, Adenine, Alginate.

THE EFFECTS OF PICLORAM AND 2, 4-DICHLOROPHENOXYL ACETIC ACID ON INDUCTION OF RED-COLOURED CALLUS FROM CELOSIA PLUMOSA, AN ATTRACTIVE ORNAMENTAL PLANT

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ABSTRACT

Flowers of *Celosia plumosa* is described as the flame like colors and useful in traditional medicinal herb. The present study describes the effects of picloram and 2, 4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid on red-coloured callus induction from root, stem and leaf explants. Leaf was the optimum explants with the highest (0.50 ± 0.26 g) dried weight of red-coloured callus cultured on Murashige and Skoog (MS) media supplemented with 6.0 mg/l picloram, followed by stem explants with (0.41 ± 0.26 g) on MS media supplemented with 8.0 mg/l picloram. However, the lowest dried weight of callus was obtained from root explants with 0.11-0.02 g. While, stem was the optimum explants with the highest (0.67 ± 0.13 g) dried weight of red-coloured callus cultured on Murashige and Skoog (MS) media supplemented with 1.5 mg/l 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D). Whilst, the lowest was obtained from leaf explants with cream callus on Murashige and Skoog (MS) media supplemented with 0.5 mg/l 2, 4-D. Overall, 2, 4-D gave better response to red-coloured callus formation from leaf explants compared to picloram.

Keywords: Celosia, Picloram, 2, 4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid, Red-Coloured Callus.

SOME MORPHOLOGICAL, ANATOMICAL STUDIES AND EFFECTS OF HORMONES ON IN VITRO CULTURE OF CANAVALIA ROSEA (SW) DC.

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ABSTRACT

The current investigation encompasses some morphological, anatomical and tissue culture of *Canavalia rosea* (Sw) DC (leguminosea) which has the potential for soil stability especially on slopes. Morphological and anatomical studies comprised leaf venation, Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), histology analysis and epidermal peeling. Results obtained showed that the leaf dorsiventral with bipinnate venation and amphistomic with paracytic type stomata embedded below the epidermis. Anatomical studies of leaf and root were also done to determine the presence of specific cells such as cuticle, oil gland, structure of vascular system, shape and arrangement of the cells and other related structures. Regeneration from shoots was accomplished from leaf and stem explants within 2 months after culturing in media containing BAP only (1.0-4.0 mg/l). High percentage of regeneration (43.75%) from stem explants was observed on MS media supplemented with 2.0 mg/l BAP. Roots were formed on MS media containing a combination of 1.0mg/l NAA and 0.5mg/L BAP and on MS media with NAA only. Simultaneously, callus were induced on MS media supplemented with BAP. Longitudinal sections of the callus showed the existence of meristematic cells, with leaf and shoot primordia.

Keywords: Scanning Electron Micrograph, Histology, Micropropagation , BAP, NAA.

ANTHOCYANIN PRODUCTION, ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIAL AND ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY OF CELOSIA CRISTATA AGAINST HCT116 CELL LINE

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ABSTRACT

Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata* L.) is used frequently as an ornamental plant indoors for landscaping and vegetables as well. The bright red anthocyanin pigmentation was stimulated in a protocol employed callus cultures of this species. The highest amount of reddish callus was obtained when stem explants were cultured on MS media supplemented with 0.5–1.0 mg/l 1-Naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA) and 0.5-1.0 mg/l 6-Benzylaminopurine (BAP) after 3 weeks. The antioxidant activity test of *Celosia cristata* using DPPH scavenging activity and Superoxide dismutase (SOD) assay indicated that this species has weak antioxidative property compared to typical antioxidant (ascorbic acid). The cytotoxic effect was determined against the cancer cells line HCT116 using the MTT cell proliferation assay. Percentage of inhibition was observed about 18% at 20 µg/ml of ethanolic extract solution. Despite results of antioxidant and antitumor activities were not very notable, but *Celosia cristata* had a high potential for anthocyanin production.

Keywords: *Celosia Cristata*, Cytotoxic Activity, Antioxidant Study, Antitumor Activities.

STRAIN IMPROVEMENT OF A HYPOLIPIDEMIC YELLOW OYSTER MUSHROOM, PLEUROTUS CITRINOPILEATUS BY MATING TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

Oyster mushrooms (*Pleurotus* species) are cultivated widely and at present ranked second to the button mushroom in production. *Pleurotus citrinopileatus* (Yellow oyster mushroom) possessed antioxidants, antidiabetic and hypolipidemic properties that can be a good source of therapeutics for the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular disease. The sporophores has an attractive shape and bright yellow colour, however, the texture is very fragile and has a strong aroma, which is not preferred by consumers. Hence, the present study was conducted with the objective of improving the texture, aroma and yield of *P. citrinopileatus* by interspecies mating using uninucleate monokaryotic cell of *P. citrinopileatus* and *P. pulmonarius*. Ten uninucleate monokaryotic cultures of parental were crossed in all combinations to obtain hybrids. Three compatible pairs of isolates with good colony characters such as thick mycelial mat and fast growth were selected for evaluation of morphological characteristics and yield performance by growing on sawdust fruiting substrates in polyethylene bags. Morphological characters of three new hybrids selected exhibited high yielding sporophore characteristics i.e. improved colour, aroma, texture and yield. Hence, interspecies hybrids obtained by mating technique can lead to better strains of mushrooms for genetic improvement in the family *Pleurotus*.

Keywords: Medicinal Mushrooms, Biological Efficiency, Sporophore, Monokaryon, Dikaryon.

MANGROVE VEGETATION ANALYSIS AND INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT APPROACHES IN MANDUL ISLAND NORTH KALIMANTAN

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ABSTRACT

The researches on Mangrove in Mandul Islands are conducted on January 2010. The result of inventorization and exploration shows that Mandul Island has 17 types of mangrove, which is included in 13 genus and 11 species. Based on the provision of IUCN, 13 out of 17 mangrove's types in Mandul Island are categorized as rare types of mangrove with the rare status from vulnerability (VU) to critical (CR). The result of vegetation analysis toward mangrove forest in Mandul Island for each level of growth shows that the level of tree is dominated by *Sonneratia alba* (K = 193 individual/ha; BA = 6.46 m²/ha; NP = 90.75) and *Avicennia officinalis* (K = 133 individual/ha; BA = 10.77 m²/ha; NP = 89.29). The level of beta is dominated by *Bruguiera parviflora* (K = 167 individual/ha; BA = 0.67 m²/ha; NP = 94.60) and *Sonneratia alba* (K = 127 individual/ha; BA = 0.54 m²/ha; NP = 76.79). While the level of seedling is dominated by *Avicennia officinalis* (K = 196,667 individual/ha), *Avicennia marina* (K = 96,667 individual/ha) and *Avicennia alba* (K = 93,333 individual/ha). Based on the criteria of mangrove damage, mangrove forest in Mandul Island is included in damaged and rarely criteria. Mangrove plant has lot of function, one of them for health which is able to use as medicine ingredient and natural insecticide or pesticide. Because of that, the development of research toward utilization needs to be developed beside the effort to conserve the existing mangrove. Anticipation should be taken toward the threat to mangrove existence considering the development in Mandul Island is very rapid. Some stakeholders such as fisheries department, Pertagas, forest department and the public should be involved in mangrove management.

Keywords: Mangrove, Analysis, Integrated Management.

BIOMONITORING PERSISTANS ORGANIC POLLUTIONS (POPS) LEVELS IN THE FARMERS AND IN THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT IN PATI DISTRICT, CENTRAL JAVA

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ABSTRACT

POPs are known to have health effects, such as hormonal and metabolic disorders. Research Balingtan Pati (2007) showed that the soil and water in agricultural areas contained pesticide residues in the form Persistens Organic Pollutans (POPs). The purpose of this study was to monitor the presence of POP compounds in the plant samples of agricultural crops and also in the blood samples of farmers' pestiside users.

POPs levels were measured in 20 samples of agricultural crops and 59 blood samples of farmers. The analysis of POP levels conducted in the Laboratory Balingtan, Pati and were analyzed with Gas Chromatograph. Structured questionnaire was designed to obtain information about the symptoms of health problems.

The analysis showed 90% of plant samples and 50.85% of blood samples contained residues of POPs. 30.1% of plant samples or 16 samples contained detectable endosulfan type but with low levels, while the highest levels of POP is DDT which is 0.0499 mg / L. Analysis result showed 44.07% of blood samples or 26 people contains diendrin types, and the highest levels were heptaklor which is 0118 mg / L.

Based on the survey, 32.20% of the farmers have become exhausted; 30.51% experienced dizziness; 18.64% suffered stinging in the eye, and 16.95% had headaches.

Keywords: Pops, Aldrin, Dan Serum Pops, Organoklorin, Diendrin.

LINKING THE WATER QUALITY MODEL WITH THE REAL-TIME MAP AND AMBIENT PHENOMENA

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ABSTRACT

Water is an essential element in the sustenance of all forms of life, and most living organisms can survive only for short periods without it. The management of the water quality has been a critical issue for decades, but the current situation in the world is quite far from satisfactory. This is due to increasing population pressures as well as economic development. In terms of water resource management, water quality modelling has often served as a support tool in assessing the aquatic environment, with the calculated results providing valuable information for enhancing water quality management. A number of well-known water quality models have been developed and presented over the past several decades, which are characterized by their applicability to different water body types, such as estuaries, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, etc. Based on previous research works, water quality modelling has demonstrated the capability of predicting water quality under different circumstances and providing valuable information for water resource management. These models represent the results in one, two or three-dimension graphical output. However, these outputs are not linked to the real-time maps or the ambient phenomena, which cause an improper analysis and affect the decision making. The purpose of this study is to utilize the GIS techniques to link a one-dimension water quality model output with the spatial location for easier analysis and management as well as aiding the decision making process. The Klang River basin has been selected as a study area of this research. Qual2K model has been selected to assess and predict the water quality of the Klang River. Subsequently, the GIS tools and techniques were used to transfer and link Qual2K model output with the real-time map of the study area. The results showed the usefulness and the importance of the GIS in managing the river water quality.

Keywords: water quality, GIS, Klang river, QUAL2K

DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE IN INDONESIA: ASSESSMENT, PROJECTION AND MAPPING

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ABSTRACT

A change in temperature, humidity, and wind speed, are contributing to the increase in vector population, increasing their life-span and also widen their spread. This in turn may intensify the occurrence of vector-related communicable disease such as dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF). In Indonesia, DHF cases slightly increased in the last two decades with the worse to expect. It spread out from 2 cities/districts in 1968 to almost 80% of all 492 cities/districts. The objective of this study is to develop a vulnerability assessment and projection of DHF and climate variability complemented with distribution maps for each of 20 cities/districts in 5 provinces: West Sumatera, Jakarta, East Java, Bali and Central Kalimantan.

Ecological time-series study design was implemented to quantify the relationships between time-series data climate of temperature and rainfall and incidence of DHF from 1999 to 2012. The projection model analysis was developed up to the year 2038. Vulnerability assessment model was also implemented to identify and quantify the vulnerable population. Spatial mapping distribution on *Aedes* mosquitoes' breeding places including its radius coverage of flying distance was developed in regard to identify the sites at risk.

The incidence of DHF per 100 000 populations are found high almost in all of the cities/districts, with the range of 0.2 to 135.5. However, no one of city/district showed a significant association of its climate variability and the incidence of DHF. It is projected that increasing trend of DHF incidence will be continued up to the year 2038. The Coping Range Index (CRI) showed increasing trend of vulnerability in current years among the cities/districts, which was dominated by very vulnerable (level 5) and vulnerable (level 4). About 90% of cases stayed inside of the *Aedes* mosquitoes' flying buffer zone.

All of the cities/districts under study are having status vulnerable and very vulnerable to the DHF occurrence caused by climate variability and change. It will put million more people at risk to DHF disease in the near future.

Assessments, projection, and mapping of the potential human health impacts of climate variability and change are needed to inform the development of adaptation strategies, policies, and measures to lessen projected adverse impacts.

Keywords: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF), Climate, Indonesia.

INDIRECT PLANTLET REGENERATION IN GERMAN AND SHIRAZES CHAMOMILES IN VITRO CONDITION

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ABSTRACT

German (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.) and Shirazes (*Matricaria recutita* L.) chamomiles are important medicinal plants in the Composite family that cultivated mainly for the production of dry flowers and rich essential oils, which have known beneficial effects. Biotechnology methods like tissue culture have the best capability for plant propagation. This research was performed to study the effects of different explants such as leaf and stem (without node) and different concentrations of plant growth regulators including 2, 4-D in two levels (6 and 18 μM), NAA in four levels (4, 22, 25 and 26 μM), kinetin in three levels (2, 6 and 12 μM) and BAP in three levels (2, 6, 12 μM) for indirect regeneration of German and Shirazes chamomile in vitro conditions. The experiment was conducted in factorial based on Completely Randomized Design with four replications. The results showed that leaf explants in German chamomile and in Shirazes chamomiles stem explants were the best explants for callogenesis. MS medium containing 18 μM 2,4-D and 6 μM kinetin with 80 percent callogenesis was the best treatment for callus induction in both of cultivars. In MS medium with 3 mg.L⁻¹ BAP, shoots were formed (66.6 %), but the effect of cultivar was been non-significant. Maximum rooting took place by 1 mg.L⁻¹ IBA (81.25 %), but in total, rooting percent in German chamomile was more than Shirazes chamomile. In respect to results of this research, both German and Shirazes chamomiles showed good responses to indirect regeneration.

Keywords: Chamomile, Callogenesis, Explant, Plant Growth Regulator.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICE IN RELATION TO NOISE-INDUCED HEARING LOSS IN TWO FACTORIES

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ABSTRACT

There has been a global increase in prevalence of occupational noise-induced hearing loss. The aim of this study is to explore mean score levels on knowledge, attitude and practice regarding noise-induced hearing loss among participants of the two factories and also to determine the frequency of distribution of health education. In this intervention study, there were 203 participants from the two factories in the automobile industry. The sample size required was 23 in each factory. A questionnaire about knowledge, attitude and practice regarding noise-induced hearing loss questionnaires was distributed among the participants. The results revealed that there were no differences in mean scores on knowledge, belief, feelings, judgment and practice among participants from the two factories. However, the health education intervention elicited statistically significant changes in mean score of knowledge over time, $F(1.44, 289.45) = 13.54$, $p < 0.001$, partial $\eta^2 = 0.063$; mean score of belief subdomain (attitude) over time, $F(1.71, 344.17) = 7.78$, $p = 0.001$, partial $\eta^2 = 0.037$ and mean score of practice over time, $F(1.49, 300.16) = 9.46$, $p < 0.001$, partial $\eta^2 = 0.045$, the mean score levels reduced over six months compared to the first month. This study concludes the knowledge, belief and practice constructs towards noise-induced hearing loss had improved over a period of six months, but there were no differences in the outcomes between participants from the two factories. Hence, regular employee health education, at least six monthly is required in a hearing conservation program.

Keywords: Hearing Loss, Noise-Induced; Knowledge, Attitude, Practice; Noise.

REMOVAL OF AMMONIUM FROM DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENT BY ADSORBING ONTO THE COCONUT SHELL GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON IN A HYDRODYNAMIC COLUMN.

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ABSTRACT

The removal of ammonium (NH₄⁺) from a wastewater treatment plant effluent by adsorbing onto the coconut shell granular activated carbon (CSGAC) was performed in a hybrid plug flow column reactor (HPFCR) treatment process. The experiments were conducted using three different bed depths of 4, 9 and 15 cm. Three empirical models of Thomas, bed depth service time (BDST) and mass transfer factor (MTF) were used to study the behaviours of breakthrough curve and to determine the resistance of mass transfer. All the breakthrough curves for the adsorption of NH₄⁺ onto CSGAC could be well described by Thomas models. The use of BDST model can examine lines of good fit with the experimental data since the percentages of outflow are still below than 30%. The MTF models verified that the resistance of mass transfer could be dependent on porous diffusion until the percentage of outflow reaches 90%, even though film mass transfer can play a minor role in controlling the movement of NH₄⁺ from the bulk water to film zone. The effect of bed depth on the global and film mass transfers and porous diffusion was verified to contribute to set up future wastewater treatment facilities.

Keywords: Adsorption, Ammonium, Coconut Shell Granular Activated Carbon, Domestic Wastewater, Empirical Model, Hydrodynamic Column.

A BASELINE STUDY OF BIVALVE SPECIES COMPOSITION AND DIVERSITY IN SELECTED INTERTIDAL ZONES OF CASIGURAN, AURORA, PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

The bivalve composition, diversity and abundance in mangrove and seagrass dominated intertidal zones of Casiguran, Aurora were studied from April to June 2014 during the lowest tide to obtain a baseline data for future reference in the management and conservation of the species. A 100 m transect line was laid parallel to the shoreline with 1x1m quadrat overlaid at a distance of 2 m along the transect line. A total of 33 replicate quadrats were laid covering an approximate area of 0.1089 ha for each sampling station. A total of 8 species were found for all sampling stations. *Laternula truncata* Lamarck in mangrove area emerged as the most frequent (66%), most dense (752 ind.ha⁻¹), and most abundant (73%) species. However, the seagrass sampling station emerged to have the most diverse species.

Keywords: Bivalve, Composition, Diversity, Abundance.

HEATING FACILITY FOR SALT PRODUCTION IN AURORA

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the research is to put-up a salt farm that can produce 300 kgs/harvest. The salt produced by the farm will be used for household purpose only. Aurora province has unpredictable weather condition. In order to solve the problem in weather condition, a heating facility is included in the project. The heating facility will be fueled by the coconut husks, coconut shells, and rice hulls which are only waste products in Aurora. A survey was conducted asking how many grams of salt they can consume in a week per household. According to the survey, a household could consume more or less than 250 grams of salt. A total consumption of 20,000 kgs/week of salt is needed in Aurora. The project can only produce 1,500 kgs/week of salt. Only less than 10% of the total consumption will be produced by the project. Therefore, the market is not a problem for the product of the salt farm. The return of investment (ROI) was also investigated. Four years is needed in order to obtain the initial investment for the project. The preceding years will be an income of the project. The conclusion of this proposed project is that the possibility of putting-up salt farm in Aurora is very high and very feasible.

Keywords: Salt Farm, Heating Facility, Facility Cover, Waste Materials.

USING HARMONY SEARCH FOR OPTIMISING UNIVERSITY SHUTTLE BUS DRIVER SCHEDULING FOR BETTER OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Managing human resource to achieve specific goal in an organisation is a crucial task. One of various aspects in managing human resource is preparing optimum scheduling to perform certain tasks. The main objective of this paper is to illustrate the preparation and the work of optimum scheduling for university shuttle bus driver using a recently develop meta-heuristic technique known as Harmony Search. A mathematical formulation for the university shuttle bus driver scheduling problem based on the requirement and the preference of the university is illustrated. The optimum schedule is generated using Harmony Search, an optimisation approach inspired by the processes in music improvisation with less mathematical computation. It can be seen that the result produced using harmony search approach to automate the optimum university shuttle bus driver scheduling is quite promising because it yield better value of objective function compared with the one being done manually. Automation of the optimum university bus driver scheduling certainly can enhanced the operational management processes. This work can be regarded as a multidisciplinary work which several domains such as computer science, mathematics, operational research and management are involved.

Keywords: Harmony Search, Scheduling, Driver, Operational Research, Management.

CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES AND RESEARCHES OF COMPRESSED HYDROGEN USES AS A NEW RENEWABLE RESOURCE

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ABSTRACT

In this work were analyzed characteristics of hydrogen as a possible alternative renewable resource, methods of its production, compression and transport, including experimental methodology of nanocapillaries. Both economic and ecological aspects were presented.

Technology of hydrogen production and storage are established long time ago. Because of the high price of technology, its use is limited only to the special areas. Nowadays, new studies identify the best ways of hydrogen production and storage that can be economically highly competitive in the market. Extent of the photo-biological, photo-electrical and thermo-chemical use, as well as use of the new advanced technologies of hydrogen production, for now is neither acceptable nor has economic benefits. In the future, new technologies like hydrogen production from the biomass and 'solar hydrogen', obtained from the water electrolysis process by using electrical power from the renewable resources, should be developed.

At the same time, classical methods of hydrogen storage have been improved, so most probably metal hydrides, respectively the newest technology of carbonate nanocapillaries and glassy microspheres, could be used.

There is a major challenge in establishing hydrogen in the transport field, as a replacement for a fuel in the internal combustion engines, respectively as the fuel for driven fuel cells. The fuel cell technology is developed enough to be introduced in the commercial vehicles, but its wider use is limited by the price of hydrogen. It is predicted that in the transit period, until the prices of hydrogen production and storage become acceptable, would be used in the improved internal combustion engines with hybrid fuel (fuel with some share of hydrogen in the mixture), respectively methanol or natural gas in the cells.

Keywords: Renewable Energy Resources, Hydrogen, Production, Transport, Storage.

BREAST-FEEDING PATTERNS IN RELATION TO OVARIAN CANCER RISK. A HOSPITAL-BASED CASE-CONTROL STUDY IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Ovarian cancer is one of the most lethal cancer among women, and is difficult to diagnose and treat; therefore, prevention of this cancer should be sought. Breast-feeding has been reported as a possible factor to influence the occurrence of ovarian cancer; however, results from previous studies are conflicting. The aim of the study is to examine whether patterns of breastfeeding influence the risk of ovarian cancer. A 1:2 unmatched hospital-based case-control study was conducted in Dharmais Cancer Center Hospital in Jakarta, Indonesia, between February 2013 and November 2013. Cases were incident ovarian cancer patients (n=71), whereas controls were women with incident cervical cancer from the same hospital (n=140). Both cases and controls were outpatient for follow-up visits and were histologically confirmed. A piloted-questionnaire was used to obtain information on the months of lactation and number of children breast-fed. Unconditional logistic regression analyses were performed to assess the association between breastfeeding and the risk of ovarian cancer. There was a strong inverse association between ever versus never breast-feeding and ovarian cancer risk (OR was 0.17, 95% CI: 0.08-0.39). A significant dose response relationship was also found in this study. ORs were 0.31 (95% CI: 0.12-0.80) for women with life-time breast-feeding of 1-24 months, and 0.13 (95% CI: 0.06-0.31) for those with 25 months or more duration of life-time breastfeeding as compared to women who had never breast-fed. The study showed a strong and significant inverse relationship between duration of breastfeeding and the risk of ovarian cancer. Therefore, breast-feeding should be encouraged for mothers not only for the benefit of their children, but also for themselves as a means to lowering the risk of ovarian cancer.

Keywords: *Breast-Feeding, Ovarian Cancer, Case-Control*

TRACK D: ENGINEERING

RIDE QUALITY COMPARISON OF A QUARTER CAR MODEL WITH A NONLINEAR HYDRAULIC DAMPER AND AN ANDRE HARTFORD FRICTION DAMPER

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ABSTRACT

The paper discusses the ride quality of two different quarter car models. Attached to the first model is a nonlinear passive hydraulic damper while the second model is equipped with an Andre Hartford friction damper. Both of the dampers are physically tested and their characteristics are obtained by using a damper test rig. Based on the force-velocity curves of the dampers polynomial models are developed through the implementation of Lavenberg-Marquadt algorithm. Once the coefficients of the polynomials for both dampers are obtained the equations are plugged into the quarter car model and by using Scilab the response of the system are simulated using a 4th order Runge-Kutta algorithm. The disturbance to the system is assumed of having a step and a sinusoidal inputs. Based on these disturbances the vertical displacements and vertical accelerations of the sprung mass for both systems are analyzed. From the results obtained the ride quality of both systems are determined by the magnitudes of the accelerations and the settling time of the sprung mass. The smaller the acceleration and the faster the system settles indicate that the ride quality of the system is better than the other.

Keywords: Ride Quality, Quarter Car Model, Passive Hydraulic Damper, Andre Hartford Friction Damper

AMBIENT VIBRATION TESTING OF DAMAGED RC BUILDING STRUCTURE

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the results of an ambient vibration test conducted on a 4 stories reinforced concrete school building located in Bukit Tinggi, Bentong, Pahang, Malaysia. The test was intended to determine preliminary information on the dynamic properties of the building. Vibration response measurements were taken on selected locations of the building to determine the overall modal parameters such as mode shapes, modal frequencies and modal damping. Output-only modal identification methods, the Enhanced Frequency Domain Decomposition (EFDD) method in frequency domain and the Stochastic Subspace Identification (SSI) in time domain were implemented in the estimation of the modal parameters of the building. In addition, microtremor measurements were also conducted in the vicinity of the building to determine the frequency of the site and assess the potential effects of soil-structure interaction, which could have a significant effect on the seismic performance of the building during earthquake. This paper describes the building tested, the tests and results, the methodologies and the equipment used.

Keywords: Ambient Vibration Testing, Earthquake, Soil-Structure Interaction, Damaged Building Structure, Enhanced Frequency Domain Decomposition (EFDD), Stochastic Subspace Identification (SSI).

THE EFFECT OF SCHOOL DESIGN ON STUDENT PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between school design and student performance. The participants were 40 students from two Iranian public and private schools. To this end, design characteristics were grouped in terms of outdoor spaces, natural life, living and functional views developed by the University of Georgia's School Design and Planning Laboratory (SDPL) model. Measures of these two public and private school designs, taken with a ten-point Likert scale, are compared to student performance defined by the average of their final achievement scores. In accordance with this study, student performance and school design of public and private schools have been studied and analyzed. The quantitative data were subjected to a set of parametric statistical analyses, including descriptive statistics and factorial analyses. The findings manifested that school design in public school had more influence on student achievement than private school. Besides, this study suggests that less attentive and less successful students are affected by learning environment and sustainable design not only can contribute to the development of the students but also can help designer create more innovative learning environments.

Keywords: School Design, Student Performance, Design Characteristics.

FEMTOCELL: A SURVEY ON DEVELOPMENT IN LTE NETWORK SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Femtocell has been announced as the network mechanism to improve voice and data services in mobile network for indoor and also for limited outdoor geographical coverage. Femtocell also provide supports by offering more capacity to fulfil the increasing demand from indoor mobile users. This study is focused on the challenges on the development of femtocells in LTE Network System and discusses the major factors to optimize the coverage planning for enterprise femtocell deployment. The path loss model used for predicting the signal coverage is the P.1238 model for femtocell user equipment and COST 231 model for macrocell user equipment. In the study 3 enterprise femtocell networks with different coverage area are deployed and the real time measurement is obtained by conducting walk test. The main contribution of this project is the understanding and practical experience gained in deploying femtocell networks. Moreover the area for reliable coverage can be provided by a Home NodeBs (HNBs) and may vary as the density of UE changes. As conclusion, both femtocell and macrocell should be able to use the radio resources more effectively and the femtocell can complement the indoor coverage for the macrocell.

Keywords: Femtocell, Network, Development, LTE Network System.

THE IMPACT OF THE NUMBER OF NODES, SPEED OF NODES, SPEED OF NETWORK AND THE NETWORK SPACE TO THE ENERGY USAGE

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ABSTRACT

Mobile Ad Hoc Network (MANET) is a technology that operates on portable devices such as Personal Digital Assistants (PDA), laptops and other mobile devices. Invariably, all these devices run on batteries; hence, the sustainability of sufficient power poses a critical issue in the operations of these devices in the network. Against this backdrop, an experiment was conducted using the OLSR routing protocol to compare and analyse the energy usage of mobile devices. More importantly, this analysis would help determine the optimal method for managing mobile devices based on several critical elements, such as the space of network, the different number of nodes located in the network, the different speed of nodes, and the different speed of the network. Results obtained were synthesized into a matrix solution table for high speed of nodes and high speed of networks, which would serve as a guideline for decision makers or researchers to select the suitable elements that best suit to network demands.

Keywords: Energy Usage, OLSR, NS2.

QUERY REFORMULATION USING DOMAIN ONTOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Indeed, today's search engines have made a giant leap towards helping users in finding relevant information within a large body of poorly organized information (i.e., the Web). However, existing search engine can perform well in retrieving relevant results only if the user submits a query that clearly reflects their information needs. But most users are unable to provide such queries. Motivated by this issue, this paper discusses an ongoing research project in developing a search engine using several elements of semantic technology. We propose to apply the domain ontology at the query processor module. Our approach proposed to reformulate the user's natural language query by performing a SPARQL (Protocol and RDF Query Language) against the domain ontology. Then, the results from ontology were matched with the index file generated using conventional method. The ontology is assisting in finding answers and links to related documents and web sites. In this sense, user will retrieve more relevant information since the query has been refined with the knowledge in the domain ontology.

Keywords: Query Reformulation, Search Engine, Ontology, SPARQL, Natural Language.

HYDROPHOBIC POLYPROPYLENE MEMBRANE VIA TIPS: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

There are a numberless of uses emerging for hydrophobic microporous membranes in membrane gas absorption system for absorb CO₂. The performance of these processes is often dependent on the ability of the membrane to remain unwetted by one of the phase flows. For example, in liquid-liquid extraction, the lowest membrane mass transfer resistance is obtained if the pores are filled with the fluid in which the solute is most soluble. This implies the use of a hydrophobic membrane for soluble in nonpolar or organic solvent which should wet the membrane's pores, thus preventing the aqueous phase from entering. In this paper, an intensive review regarding the effect of parameters on structures and performances of polypropylene membrane via thermally induced phase separation will be discussed.

Keywords: PP, TIPS, hydrophobic.

OPTIMIZATION OF BIOLOGICAL PH TREATMENT FOR ACIDIC PALM OIL MILL EFFLUENT

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ABSTRACT

Palm oil mill effluent (POME) has been known as organic waste product from palm oil production which is featured by low pH of 3.5-4.5, high value of biological demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD) and suspended solids. It is mandatory for all palm oil mills to treat their wastewaters to an acceptable level before it is allowed to be discharged into the water courses. Biological treatment appears less cost than chemical and physical methods and have low environmental impact. The purpose of this study was to optimize the factors (temperature and agitation) which were influencing biological pH treatment of acidic POME. Acidic POME was collected from a nearby palm oil mill whereas soil mixed culture was obtained from soil near the plants root system. Soil mixed culture was acclimatized with POME as inoculum. Experimental design table was prepared based on Response Surface Method (RSM) and 13 experimental runs were conducted according to Center Composite Design (CCD) set up. The experimental results were optimized using Design Expert software (Version 6.0). The proposed model from the software showed proportional relationship between pH value and both studied factors. Temperature and agitation had individual significant influence on pH value. Based on the analysis, the suggested optimum conditions were at temperature of 32.50°C and agitation speed of 125 rpm. The expected pH value at these conditions was at 8.03. Later, validation experiment was conducted at the suggested optimum conditions and the error between the actual and expected pH value was at 2.29%. Low errors from the validation experiments (<5%) proved that biological pH treatment for acidic POME could be represented by using the proposed model. This study showed that application of this biological process could be an effective solution for acidic POME treatment.

Keywords: Agricultural Wastewater, Response Surface Method, Soil Mixed Culture, Biological Ph. Treatment.

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND AWARENESS OF ACADEMIC DIGITAL LIBRARIES AT HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Explosion in information science and information system (IS) technology has brought dramatic changes in learning and library system environments. Through the passage from physical library to digital library era, the use of academic digital library systems does witness the spectacular impact on academic societies' way of performing their study/research. Despite the wide spread of the use digital library in academia, research of the awareness of such system is still scarce. Much of research has documented in the awareness of human-computer-interaction, as well as on Internet usage but little was concentrated on digital library. This paper highlights an exploratory research on examining the demographic differences in the awareness of academic digital library among higher institutions in Malaysia. Using a structured questionnaire, a total of 944 students and academic staffs volunteered in the survey method opted. Findings indicated that more than three quarters of the participants aware and use their university digital library. Besides of this higher awareness, significant relationships were observed between digital library awareness and demographic profiles (gender, age, race and university). The findings provide practical implication of guiding library science researchers as well as librarians in tackling issues on awareness divide that might lead to different impact of the usage, attitudes and appreciation towards digital library.

Keywords: Academia, Digital Library, Awareness, Awareness Divide.

IDENTIFICATION MEASUREMENTS OF ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC SIGNALS

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ABSTRACT

The present article discloses the options for application of signals identification measurement tools to resolve the task of preliminary diagnostics for the human cardiovascular system condition based on electrocardiograms analysis. We offer the methods based on the positional coding of parameters' complex and cluster grouping of electrocardiographic signals in the structure of global standards and also on application of dependency between the cardiovascular system condition and the integral coupling factors.

Keywords: Identification Parameters, Measurement, Automation, Classification, Electrocardiographic Signal.

THE ELECTROMAGNETIC EXCITER OF LOW-FREQUENCY OSCILLATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This work is devoted to the peculiarities of the processes in the electromagnetic exciter of low-frequency oscillations (EME LFO), and to the modeling and simulation of physical subsystems.

In terms of simplicity of its design and implementation schemes choosing EME LFO as the base unit of vibration alternator's function module is quite reasonable and promising and provides opportunities to develop EME LFO operating in generator mode with the view of its practical use as a universal highly effective tool for converting mechanical energy of natural origin, such as moderate and weak wind flows and water flow in the rivers.

Consideration of the processes in the electromagnetic exciter of low-frequency oscillations (EME LFO) and theoretical propositions forms the basis for the practical implementation of a whole class of original design solutions built on its base, with a new demanded quality of generator mode of its functioning.

Keywords: Electric Magnet, Resonant Frequency, Tractive Effort, Subsystem, Flux, Gap Distance, Harmonic Composition.

ASYMPTOTIC SOLUTIONS OF MAXWELL'S EQUATIONS FOR THE MAGNETIC DIPOLE

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ABSTRACT

Asymptotic solutions of the new analytical solutions of Maxwell's equations for the magnetic dipole, which is perpendicular to the magnetic crystal in the far field in a one-axis magnetic crystal were obtained.

Keywords: Component; Asymptotic Solutions; Maxwell's Equations; Magnetic Crystal.

APPLICATION OF ITERATIVE ALGORITHM OF TRAINING OF SINGLE NEURON IN BIOMETRIC APPENDICES

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ABSTRACT

For highly reliable biometric authentication is necessary to solve the problem of neural network enrichment biometric data at a preliminary stage before the start of their quantization. To solve this problem is considered an iterative learning algorithm of a single neuron.

Keywords: Learning Algorithm of Artificial Neuron, Neural Network Enrichment of Biometric Data, The Quantization Data.

COMPUTER BASED MATHEMATICAL MODELING FOR A REFORMING UNIT IN CONDITIONS OF UNCERTAINTY

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ABSTRACT

This paper proposes a method for the development of a system of mathematical models for process systems for oil refining in conditions of uncertainty, resulting from fuzzy source data, using various types of data. Using the proposed method, according to the results of research into each unit and based on the data gathered and the selection criteria, a model has been developed each unit in question, and then, in order to model the process as a whole, the models which have been developed are combined to form an integrated system. The method which has been developed has been used successfully to construct system models for the basic blocks of reforming units, for catalytic reforming installations LG-35-11/300-95 at Atyrau Oil Refinery (AOR). A comparison has been carried out of the results of modelling based on the proposed method, with the results of known modelling methods, as well as with experimental data for the LG installation at the Atyrau Oil Refinery. The structure for a system of computer-based modelling and regime optimisation for processes in oil refining has been proposed, based on the mathematical modelling of those processes.

Keywords: Mathematical Modelling, Computer Modelling and Optimisation, Technological Processes for the Oil Industry, Reforming Unit, Fuzzy Set Theory, Membership Function.

METHODS OF DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGNING OF TECHNICAL MEANS OF INFORMATION PROTECTION IN DISTRIBUTED INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Technologies and technical means of information protection from unauthorized access, offered for protected corporate networks and automated information systems are envisaged in the article. Main ideas of implementation of effective methods of development and designing technical means for informational protection in the distributed information systems with “client/server” architecture (Intranet platform) were offered.

Within the framework of implementation of main principles of information protection systems building – systemacity and complexity – multi-level hierarchic protection model was offered. Protection complexity is reached with the fact that model bears the capacities of information protection from all the threats assembly, in the basis of which laying the capacity of their elimination is offered. We appertain errors and tab pages in the software to the removable threats, to the non-removable ones – threats connected with the need of access to the informational resources (access is not subject to prohibit, consequently, it is impossible to remove this kind of threats).

Multi-level system of protection consists in the use of additional technical means with definite requirements in architecture of both allocated protection means and systems under protection as a whole. Principle of multi-level protection is taken as the basis of conducted development of series of technologies and technical protection means implementing them for corporate networks.

Keywords: “Client/Server” Architecture, Multi-Level Protection, Software of Access Client, Authentication, Entirety, Firewall, Access Check, Local Area Network (LAN), Demilitarized Zone.

QUALITY LIBRARY SERVICES OF MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITIES

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the findings of a study on the perceptions of users on the performance and importance of library services. This study is descriptive in nature and customers as the main focus for service quality. Customer satisfaction measures the performance of quality service of an organization. Customers who are repeatedly satisfied with the services provided by an organization eventually perceive that the said organization has a quality service with a strong customer-oriented leader. The survey method is adopted in the collection of study data. Questionnaires were distributed to a sample of 393 library users drawn from Malaysian Public Universities. Customers consider in general the services rendered by libraries to be highly satisfactory (mean=5.72). They are also satisfied with the quality of services (performance) (5.40). Specifically, they are satisfied with the environment provided for that a library as a conducive place to study (mean = 6.05) and they are relatively most satisfied with the way they are treated while in the respective library (mean=5.75) However, the results conclude that libraries need to improve wireless access, computer facilities and online resources for their users. They also need to ensure that their websites are more user-friendly in terms of ease of use. Further research on gap analysis and Generation Y needs are recommended to ensure quality library services are provided.

Keywords: Quality Library Services, Customer Satisfaction

EVALUATE THE SAFETY FACTOR OF SLOPES USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at developing a new approach for predicting safety factor of slopes by using artificial intelligence application, Adaptive Neuro Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS). Obtainable software that applies limit equilibrium analysis was adapted to calculate safety factors for different types of slope. According to limit equilibrium concept, several various methods of analyses, i.e. Janbu, Ordinary, Bishop as well as Morgenstern-Price were adapted to determine the whole safety factors for a variety of slope designs. Adaptive Neuro Fuzzy Inference System was adapted to predict the computed safety factors for slope. For ANFIS system, five parameters were chosen as the inputs, unit weight of slope material, coefficient of cohesion, height of slope, internal angle of friction, and angle of slope, whereas the output parameters are safety factors. In addition, to construct the fuzzy inference system, 243 principles were applied at 55 epochs. Through this study, it has been found that predictions obtained from ANFIS is definitely more reliable as well as coming with much better performance compared to traditional methods.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, ANFIS, Limit Equilibrium, Safety Factor, Slopes.

INVESTIGATION OF HEAT TRANSFER IN PIPELINE STEEL JOINT PERFORMED BY TANDEM SUBMERGED ARC WELDING PROCESS USING FINITE ELEMENT MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

Submerged arc welding is the most applicable and productive procedure when thick sections have to be welded and high productivity is required. Usually, longitudinal butt welded pipelines are performed by applying one of submerged arc welding variants, such as twin, tandem or twin-tandem. In order to achieve qualitative welded structures and to preserve their structural integrity in service, it is compulsory to control the heat transfer whose influence on the mechanical and metallurgical changes is crucial. The paper presents a comparative finite element analysis of heat transfer induced - by tandem submerged arc welding process - in butt longitudinal welded pipelines. Using the deactivated filler element technique, two finite element models have been developed for 3D simulation of tandem submerged arc welding process, when common or separate welding pools are achieved, both inside and outside of the pipeline. A detailed comparative analysis related to the evolution of temperature fields, thermal history in weld(s) and heat affected-zone, cooling time between 800°C and 500°C, as well as temperature variation in cross section of the pipeline, subjected inside and outside to welding, is made at different moments of the joining process. Results and conclusions regarding the influence of tandem submerged arc welding technique on the overlapping effect of temperature fields and thermal behaviour of pipeline steel are discussed and, respectively, presented.

Keywords: 3D Finite Element Models, Tandem Submerged Arc Welding, Pipelines, Heat Transfer.

HARDNESS VARIATIONS AND CORROSION PROPERTIES OF STAINLESS STEEL CLAD DEPOSITED BY GAS METAL ARC AS HEAT SOURCE

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ABSTRACT

Cladding technology in the parts manufacturing and repairing has been applied in many areas such as aerospace and automotive industries. One of the purposes of this technology is to prevent metallic surface from corrosion and wear. In order to reduce cost in tools and dies, layer-by-layer deposition technique in cladding process was formed by Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW) as a heat source. Stainless steel wire of 308L was used as a feedstock in which deposited on carbon steel substrate. The stainless steel wire was used to build the overlapped cladding for its known potential advantages. The 308L stainless steel clad was deposited directly by using a GMAW robotic welding to give a pore and crack free structure. The study was divided into two parts namely the investigation for stainless steel single bead clad and overlapped cladding (30% and 50% overlapped). Understanding the microstructure and micro hardness behaviour of the 308L stainless steel structure and solidification of 308L stainless steel during cladding process leads to dendritic formations which influence mechanical properties of the clad structure. Heat flow was studied to understand microstructure and micro hardness variations of the clad material. The study also analysed corrosion behaviour of 308L stainless steel clad after cladding process. Design of Experiment (DOE) was employed in generated process parameter using Response Surface Methodology (RSM) method. Furthermore, the microstructural evolutions of 308L stainless steel cladding were investigated and the clad deposits were characterized by optical microscope, elemental mapping, Energy Dispersive X-ray (EDX), Vickers micro hardness testing and electrochemical analysis. Results from the microstructural and microhardness properties are relate to the heat flow from the cladding process. The corrosion behaviour using Tafel extrapolation method was analysed in measuring the corrosion level of 308L stainless steel. Finding results indicated sample 12 (19.5V, 200 A and 35 cm/min) shows low corrosion rate behavior for 30% overlapped cladding.

Keywords: Variations, Corrosion, GMAW.

ENHANCED HARMONY SEARCH ALGORITHM FOR BETTER DECISION TREE CLASSIFICATION OF HUGE MEDICAL DATA

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ABSTRACT

Many methods have been used to optimize the number of significant attributes from various disciplines including statistics, machine learning, pattern recognition and data mining. However, the results are still not optimum enough. Therefore, this research proposes a classification enhancement of the decision tree that incorporates a latest Meta heuristic algorithm to optimize the number of significant attribute in the decision tree. Meta heuristic algorithm is a higher-level procedure or heuristic designed to find, generate, or select a lower-level procedure or heuristic (partial search algorithm) that may provide a sufficient good solution to an optimization problem, especially with incomplete or imperfect information or limited computation capacity. Examples of the previous Meta heuristics algorithm includes evolutionary algorithm and swarm optimizations. The latest Meta heuristic algorithm that is harmony search will be combined with the decision tree and it is hopeful that it will give more accurate results. A medical dataset collected from a local hospital will be used to validate the new classification algorithm.

Keywords: Meta Heuristic Algorithm, Harmony Search Algorithm, Decision Tree.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMPLEX SHAPE FOR FREQUENCY SELECTIVE SURFACE (FSS) USING HARMONY SEARCH ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT

Frequency Selective Surface (FSS) is any surface that acts like spatial filter for electromagnetic wave and often used in indoors environment such as energy saving glass. Attenuation of GSM, GPS and personal communication signal leads to poor communication inside the building using regular shape of energy saving glass coating. Previous study has been applied to find out the optimum design of one unit cell coating structure of energy saving glass. The optimization method base on Harmony Search (HS) is use in this project to develop complex shape of FSS by obtain an improved in return loss and transmission of signals. Computer Simulation Tools (CST) Microwave Studio Software will be used to design and simulate the unit cell of frequency selective surface. The complex shape of energy saving glass coating structure is obtained to reduce return loss and improved transmission coefficient.

Keywords: Frequency Selective Surface, Energy Saving Glass, Harmony Search.

MESH FORMATION IN ETHYLENE CRACKER FURNACE BY USING THE SEVEN CASES OF UNSTRUCTURED TRIANGULATION TECHNIQUE (7 CUTT)

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ABSTRACT

Partial Differential Equation (PDE) modeling is a common and important equation to model many engineering problems since long ago. This partial differential equations can be view numerically by using the popular methods such as the finite volume method and the finite element method. Both methods are well known numerical techniques for finding approximate solutions to boundary value problems. A structured or unstructured triangular mesh formation is an important step for approximating solutions to a boundary value problems. The Seven Cases Unstructured Triangulation Technique (7CUTT) is a newly developed algorithm for initial unstructured triangulation grid generation with a slight modification to the Standard Advancing Front Technique (SAFT) in terms of element creation and the control grid. The focus of this method is to construct the initial triangular meshes with three requirements presented in the paper. The final mesh is obtained once the post-processing procedure of improving the mesh quality is applied to the initial mesh. A case study of radiative heat distribution inside an ethylene cracker furnace is chosen for demonstrating the mesh formation using 7CUTT. In order to investigate the mesh generated by unstructured triangular mesh using the algorithm of 7CUTT works well and appropriate for computational analysis, the governing equation of radiative heat transfer is incorporated with the mesh of the furnace. Simulation is done using FLUENT software version 6.0 and the result is shown to support the findings for effectively approximating of the flue gas temperature distribution, the circumferential radiative heat flux at the reactor coils and the circumferential reactor coil temperature in the furnace.

Keywords: Seven Cases Unstructured Triangulation Technique, Discrete Ordinate Method, Triangular Mesh, Radiative Heat Transfer and Ethylene.

A ROBOTIC ORTHOSIS POWERED BY PARALLEL MANIPULATOR

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ABSTRACT

The work to be presented describes a structural scheme of the cervical orthosis. Robotic orthosis type SHOLKOR, performs the functions of the neck muscles that are in a pathological state with regard to the shape and the main syndrome spasmodic torticollis. Here studied of the orthosis capability to ensure a required range of head movements through computer simulation methods based on kinematic calculations.

Keywords: Platform Manipulator, Cervical Orthosis, Three-Degrees-Of-Freedom, Non-Surgical Fixation, Connecting Links, Range Of Head Movements.

THE EFFECT OF GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT ON PLATOON SPEED AND SIZE CHARACTERISTICS ON TWO-LANE ROAD

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the results of a study that attempts to empirically explore the influence of Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) of the platoon leader on platoon size and platoon speed characteristics on two-lane road. The aim of this study is to observe how the platoon leaders' vehicle dynamics capability affects the platoon size and platoon speed variation. A Weigh-in-Motion (WIM) based traffic data collection system was installed in a two-way rural road section to capture a set of platoon-based traffic data for a month, 24-hours a day. From a total of 173,778 vehicles passing the road section, 17,820 platoon data were detected and utilized in an analysis process. Collected data was grouped as according to their platoon leader weight, and then analyzed by two-way ANOVA to evaluate its relationship to platoon speed and size. Empirical analysis results show that there is a significant relationship between GVW of platoon leader and both platoon speed and platoon size. The findings suggest that platoon speed decreases and speed variation increases alongside the increasing of GVW of platoon leader. However, it is proven that the average size of platoons led by heavy vehicles is smaller than platoons led by passenger cars. The formation of platoon involving heavy vehicles indeed has a large impact on driving behavior of either psychological or physical action. Thus, in order to reduce the risk of dangerous overtaking manoeuvre, there is a high necessity for traffic flow of different opposing directions to be separated and an extra lane shall be designed for particularly overtaking activities at accident prone areas.

Keywords: Platoon, Heavy Vehicle, Vehicle Weight, Platoon Size, Platoon Speed.

SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION, CHIRAL SEPARATION AND CARBON-CARBON DOUBLE BONDS REDUCTION OF CHALCONE USING PHENYLSULFONYL HYDRAZIDE

Hapipah Mohd Ali

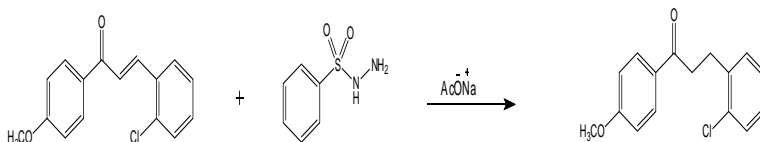
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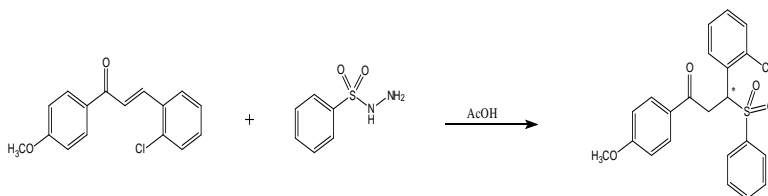
ABSTRACT

Recent study on chalcone derivatives has attracted much attention due to its great interest in pharmacological activities such as potential cytotoxic agents, antimicrobial agents, antiviral, anti inflammatory, anesthetic, and etc. There are various methods used to synthesize chalcone. The most common used is Claisen-Schmidt condensation of aldehyde and ketone by base catalysed or acid catalysed. The reactions of substituted chalcones with phenylsulfonyl hydrazide in ethanol resulted in the reduction of the carbon-carbon double bond of the chalcones.

Pathway 1



Pathway 2



While in the presence of sodium acetate, the reactions gave the corresponding ketones as the sole product, in acidic conditions, along with the ketones, sulfones having a chiral center were generated. The R- & S- isomers were separated by using chiral column. The products were all characterized by IR and NMR spectroscopy and x-ray crystallographic analysis. Cytotoxicity studies of both isomers were investigated.

Keywords: Chalcones, Phenylsulfonyl Hydrazide, Carbon-Carbon Reduction.

INTEGRATION OF MOBILITY PATTERN AND CITYSCAPE FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN FORM- CASE OF SHIMLA

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ABSTRACT

In the recent time transit oriented developments have emerged as the approach for achieving sustainability in new urban areas. This process leads to the development of new concepts like eco city, smart growth and new urbanism. In case of hill towns the context due to geographical, ecological and climatic conditions governs the approach to be adopted for sustainable development. The present research is an attempt to redefine the character of hill towns by means of integrating the Mobility pattern and cityscape through urban design. The paper explores the acceptance level of users regarding implementing the latest modes of public transportation in hills. First half of the paper investigates the criteria for the new transit corridors and the later half explores the preferred mode choice of transportation using urban design variables. Finally the research attempts to improve traffic scenario in core area of Shimla and reduce fuel consumption in movement by achieving Sustainable urban form.

Keywords: Hill Town, Sustainability, Transportation Mode, Urban Design.

SUSTAINABLE CITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ECO TOURISM - CASE OF RAMPUR

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ABSTRACT

The process of urbanization has taken manifolds in the last century. The way in which cities are growing, urban sprawl has become a critical issue for urban development. For sustainable growth urban design strategies are often seen as the way to build a livable city and develop a robust cityscape. In order to develop old towns in sensitive zones, eco design strategies are most accepted methods. With this basic understanding paper is an attempt to rejuvenate the old city core of Rampur as a tourist destination place. It is a process to develop a dying town by changing the image and face of the city through eco-tourism. The paper explores the means through which the old town of Rampur can be positioned as a tourist destination. The idea of urban design takes care of our heritage, idea of belongingness, all sections of society and the environment. First half of the paper investigates the role of new tourist corridors and the later half explores the urban design strategies for eco-tourism. Finally the research attempts to improve the city core area and integrate its heritage for achieving sustainable urban form.

Keywords: Eco Tourism, Heritage, Sustainability, Urban Design.

A STUDY OF CAH₂ EFFECTIVENESS AS OXIDATION PREVENTION IN SOLID STATE SINTERING OF SINGLE PHASE NITI ALLOY

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to study the conditions that may produce single phase NiTi for desirable shape memory effect under solid state by suppressing the oxide levels using CaH₂ as in-situ reducing agent. A systematic comparative investigation was made on phase formation and their transformation behavior. Phase formation analysis was carried out using scanning electron microscope (SEM), energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) and x-ray diffractometer (XRD). The transformation behaviour was studied by means of differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) measurements. Thermomechanical analysis was conducted using thermomechanical analyzer (TMA). The study revealed that, single phase NiTi was successfully formed from Ni-TiH₂ specimen sintered at 930 °C for 3 hours under CaH₂ reducing environment with good enthalpy change of $\Delta H_{A-M} = 26$ J/g and $\Delta H_{M-A} = 25.5$ J/g upon cooling and heating, respectively. However, the recovery strain reaches 0.75% at maximum 8 N applied load which is still below than the reported bulk NiTi.

Keywords: Solid State Diffusion, Shape Memory Alloys, Martensitic Transformation, Enthalpy Change.

EVALUATION OF NANO-GRAIN ZINC SULFIDE COATED ON THE GLASS BY ELLIPSOmetry

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ABSTRACT

Zinc Sulfide ultra-thin films at nano thickness were deposited on a heated Crown glass substrate by electron beam vapor deposition technique. The optimum substrate temperature was found to be 150°C for heat mirror application. Thickness and optical properties of the films were examined to optimize the function. The nano grain size of deposited films at 150°C was bigger as compared to the films at other temperatures. Samples heated in the range of 20°C - 150°C, show an RMS roughness increment of 1.1nm to 11.57nm, respectively. The effects were analyzed by ellipsometry that, reveal at a higher temperature, thickness of the films seemed to be increased due to rearrangement and percolations of the nano grains and eminent roughness on the layers. Best theoretical models may well testify experimental results, the models were combination of Cauchy layer and Effective Medium Approximation (EMA). Analysis suggests that the refractive index of ZnS thin film was lower than those for bulk ZnS that is stated in nano-books.

Keywords: Component; Ellipsometry (SE); Cauchy Layer; Effective Medium Approximation (EMA); Surface Roughness.

THE BUILDING CONTROL SYSTEMS THROUGH ONE-PARAMETER STRUCTURALLY STABLE MAPPING

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ABSTRACT

This work devoted to problems of building robust stability of control system for dynamic objects in a class of one-parameter structurally stable mapping. Problem of building control systems positions central role in creation of automatic and automated control systems widely used nearly in all areas of production and technology: engineering, textile industries, transport and other technologies etc. This approach allowing to fully increase potential of robust stability. Concept of building control system with increased potential of robust stability in dynamic objects based on conclusions of catastrophe theory, where structurally stable mapping is deduced. Research of robust stability of control systems based on a new approach to Lyapunov function. Efficiency of control systems is clearly illustrated on the example of building control systems for technological drying process of materials in textile industry. A detailed case provided to demonstrate efficiency of control systems with greater robust stability. The results of numerical experiment prove theoretical principles. This method shows stability of control systems. Actually, the results of creating control systems with greater potential of robust stability allow to provide dynamic safety and operating capacity of control systems in engineering and technologies at their initial design and operation stages.

Keywords: Robust Stability, Structurally Stable Mapping, Lyapunov Function, Asymptotical Stability, Technological Drying Process.

THE NEW APPROACH OF COMPLEX CONTROL LAW ON IMMUNOLOGICAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we investigate a new mathematical models and approach of the control of tumors in organism. We consider the immunological model for the population dynamics of cells with control-factors representing the influence on the disease. We analysed the impact of the «D-factor» on the steady states and their stability, and determine a control value. In these models, we studied the «D-factor» in «Umbilical» from catastrophe theory, to impose control on tumor growth. By adjusting parameters, the models shows stationary states at which the immune system is stabilized and the number of tumor cells is either driven to zero or remains constant. Numerical simulations are carried out to confirm the theoretical findings to investigate the impact of the control parameters on the dynamic of the disease. The offered results can be used at theoretical studies for stabilization immune system at predicted level. These results are particularly relevant, as new method in mathematical modeling and their applied views and for the prevention and early diagnostics of cancer and health improvement.

Keywords: Tumor, Immunological Model, Control Parameter.

TREATMENT OF PETROLEUM BASED INDUSTRY WASTEWATER USING ELECTROCOAGULANT ENHANCE BY CONVENTIONAL COAGULANT

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ABSTRACT

Wastewater treatment is a crucial part that faces by every industry. Growing of demand for petroleum based products and growing of petroleum based industry, lead to the increased of wastewater from the petroleum based industry. Generally, a series of physical, chemical and biological treatment will be employed in a plant in order to treat the wastewater produced. In present study, three steps of treatment will be carrying out to treat the petroleum based wastewater. The treatment includes preliminary settling process, coagulation process and electrocoagulation process. Preliminary settling is a natural process where no additional of chemical coagulant or additive to the samples. The settling time is set to be 24 hours for all the suspended solids to settle down. Preliminary settling process showed a big removal efficiency in total suspended solid (TSS) of the samples. The efficiency of removal for TSS during the preliminary settling process for sample T-1630, T-2300 and PPT are 0%, 72.44% and 75.14%. However, for coagulation process, the optimum dosage of coagulant required for three different samples were determined using jar test. There was huge reduction in chemical oxygen demand (COD) concentration after the coagulation process. The removal efficiency achieved for the coagulation process is 27%, 63% and 65% for sample T-1630, T-2300 and PPT respectively. Although the removal efficiency is higher, however the effluent doesn't meet the discharge standard. Advance treatment by using electrocoagulant is required. The optimum voltage is determined and all the samples are treated with applied voltage of 100 V. The efficiency of removal for COD achieved during the electrocoagulation process for sample T-1630, T-2300 and PPT is 99.75%, 98.74% and 99.62% respectively which meet the permissible level, and save to discharge to the environment.

Keywords: Coagulation, Discharge, Efficiency, Electrocoagulation, Settling, Wastewater

MILLING OF CARBON FIBRE REINFORCED POLYMER (CFRP) USING TiAlN COATED END MILLS.

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ABSTRACT

The increased use of advanced exotic materials such as composites in the aerospace industry in recent years is targeted at reducing the weight of aircrafts. However, while materials such as Carbon Fibre Reinforced Plastics (CFRP) are lighter, yet stronger than those typically used, they present their own sets of challenges when it comes to machining, specifically milling and drilling. The materials are difficult to cut because they are very abrasive and tough especially on milling tools. Delamination, the separation of individual carbon fibre plies, is difficult to prevent from occurring while machining. However these challenges have met with some success with the use of hard, sharp solid-carbide milling cutters that employ special surface coatings. CFRP used as work-piece for this experimental investigation was locally prepared. The fabricated CFRP consisted of 10 layers of carbon fiber, epoxy and hardener, the layers compressed by the Universal Testing Machine with the force of 55 kPa to achieve the thickness of 3 mm. The work piece was then left to dry for 6 hours. 4 mm-diameter 2-flute Titanium Aluminium Nitride (TiAlN) coated carbide end mills were used to mill the work-piece CFRP. The machining conditions employed are rotation speed (15,000 – 35,000 rpm), feed rate (3 – 15 mm/min) and depth of cut (50 – 150 μ m). The machining experiments were conducted based on Box-Behnken design of experiments on a Mikrotool DT-110 CNC micro machine, which maximum rotational speed is limited to 2500 rpm. Measurements of delamination of the milled CFRP were done on a Nikon Epiphot 200 Optical Microscope and relationship between milling parameters and the response delamination factor variable established.

Keywords: Box-Behnken experiment design, CFRP, Delamination factor, TiAlN coated end mills

DETERMINATION OF FLOW CURVES BY USING BULGE TEST FOR VARIOUS TEMPERATURES

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ABSTRACT

In recently production processes, it is possible that process parameters predict by conducting simulation of forming processes so as to diminish the trial-error. Experimental determination on mechanical properties of materials which will be used in the analysis is very important. Since generally biaxial stress state arises in sheet forming processes, greater strains occur than that of the uniaxial tensile test. In this case, the yield curves that will be utilized in simulation programs are interpreted by extrapolation. In this study, AA 5754 sheets were formed at different temperatures (room, 125°C, 150°C, 200°C and 300°C) by hydraulic bulge test and biaxial yield curves were obtained. The obtained yield curves were compared with those obtained from uniaxial tensile test for samples in rolling direction. It is observed that strains obtained from bulge test are bigger than those of tensile test. Moreover, unsurprisingly, as temperature rises, maximum strains increase and yield strength decreases for the all tests. In this manner, yield curves will reliably be obtained by bulge tests without any need for extrapolation, so the simulations will be more reliable.

Keywords: Hydraulic bulge test, uniaxial tensile test, yield curve

DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM IN PRIORITY PROVISION OF MEDICAL SPECIALIST EDUCATION IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Medical specialists are distributed unequally in Indonesia. Scholarship program of medical specialist (PPDS) is one way to equal the distribution. This study aims to developed decision support system for medical specialist scholarship and re-placement distribution at the hospital where lack of specialists. The decision support system for medical specialist scholarship and placement distribution was developed by using the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) method. This system is a complement of the online registration system for Scholarship Program of Medical Specialist (PPDS). The determination of the list of the hospital where lack of specialists and available scholarship program of medical specialist are displayed in the online registration form option. The result of this study is a database of medical specialist needs in Indonesian government hospitals in year 2013, as many as 3,888 medical specialists. High priority provinces for medical specialist are Maluku, Bengkulu, Maluku Utara, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Sulawesi Barat, and Kalimantan Selatan. Advised to a prospective medical specialist for immediate access this system to know a kind of specialization and hospitals that lack of medical specialist then register as soon as possible.

Keywords: Information System, Decision Support Systems, Medical Specialists

THE NEW APPROACH OF COMPLEX CONTROL LAW ON IMMUNOLOGICAL SYSTEM.

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we investigate a new mathematical models and approach of the control of tumors in organism. We consider the immunological model for the population dynamics of cells with control-factors representing the influence on the disease. We analysed the impact of the «D-factor» on the steady states and their stability, and determine a control value. In these models, we studied the «D-factor» in «Umbilical» from catastrophe theory, to impose control on tumor growth. By adjusting parameters, the models shows stationary states at which the immune system is stabilized and the number of tumor cells is either driven to zero or remains constant. Numerical simulations are carried out to confirm the theoretical findings to investigate the impact of the control parameters on the dynamic of the disease. The offered results can be used at theoretical studies for stabilization immune system at predicted level. These results are particularly relevant, as new method in mathematical modeling and their applied views and for the prevention and early diagnostics of cancer and health improvement.

Keywords: Tumor, Immunological Model, Control Parameter,

TRACK E: HEALTH & MEDICINE STUDIES

THE UTILIZATION OF STANDARD DEVIATIONAL ELLIPSE (SDE) MODEL FOR THE ANALYSIS OF DENGUE FEVER CASES IN BANJAR CITY, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Dengue Fever Disease is still regarded as an endemic disease in Banjar City. Information is still required to map dengue fever case distribution, mean center of case distribution, and the direction of dengue fever case dispersion in order to support the surveillance program in the relation to the vast area of the dengue fever disease control program. The objective of the research is to obtain information regarding the area of dengue fever disease distribution in Banjar City by utilizing the Standard Deviation Ellipse (SDE) model.

Method: The research is an observational study with Explanatory Spatial Data Analysis (ESDA). Data analysis uses SDE model with the scope of the entire sub district area in Banjar City. The data analyzed is dengue fever case from the period of 2007-2013, as many as 315 cases.

Social demographic overview of dengue fever patients in Banjar City shows that most of the patients are within the productive age, with 39.7% within the school age and 45.7% are within the work age. Most of the dengue fever patients are men (58.1%). The spatial distribution of dengue fever cases from the period of 2007 until 2012 mostly occur 25-37.5 meters above sea level, as much as 55.8%. The SDE models of dengue fever cases in Banjar City generally form dispersion patterns following the x-axis and is clustered by physiographic boundaries.

The SDE model can be used to discover dispersion patterns and directions of dengue fever cases, therefore dengue fever disease control program can be conducted based on local-specific information, in order to support health decision.

Keywords: Model, Mapping, Standard Deviation Ellipse, Dengue Fever, Banjar City.

IN VITRO EVALUATIONS FOR CHOLESTEROL LOWERING AND ANTI-ARTHEROGENIC EFFECTS OF FICUS DELTOIDEA EXTRACT

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ABSTRACT

Hypercholesterolemia refers to lipoprotein metabolic disorder characterized by high serum low density lipoprotein (LDL) and blood cholesterol. This condition has been reported to one of the important risk factors in the development and progression of atherosclerosis that leads to cardiovascular diseases (CVDs). Nowadays, several non-prescribed treatments and therapeutic drugs are available for lowering blood cholesterol which also includes the use of herbs and medicinal plants as alternative in the management of hypercholesterolemia. In this study, different types of Ficus deltoidea extract were prepared and subjected to several in vitro tests related to cholesterol lowering activity. Results indicated that the crude water extract of this plant has good potential in lowering cholesterol levels compared to other extracts tested. This extract demonstrated high inhibition in lipid peroxidation (76.02%, IC₅₀ = 4.34 mg/ml) and HMGCoA reductase (87.64%, IC₅₀ = 37.7 µg/ml) activities. This extract also demonstrated satisfactory changes in the LDL inhibition and conjugated diene formation. Thus, this study suggests F.deltoidea extract as potential cholesterol lowering and anti-atherogenic agent subjected to its efficacy in subsequent related bioassays and in vivo analysis.

Keywords: Hypercholesterol, Artherosclerosis, Ficus Deltoidea

THE SUSTAINABILITY STATUS OF MALARIA VECTOR CONTROL PROGRAM IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEM IN PESAWARAN DISTRICT, LAMPUNG PROVINCE – INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

One of malaria endemic area in Lampung Province was in Pesawaran District showed as middle case incidence (MCI). The purpose of this study was to analyze the sustainability status of malaria vector control programs in coastal ecosystems. Research was conducted in Pesawaran District; Lampung Province in August-October 2013 used literature review and interviewed experts as respondents to build the dimension aspects of sustainability of malaria vector control programs. Those aspects of the dimensions of sustainability include the social, economic, environmental and technological. Data collection used questionnaires distributed to 30 respondents, which could be fishpond owners, religious leaders, community leaders, and local health office staffs. The criteria of the dimensions based on three main methods in malaria control program, those were abandoned fishpond, used chemical larvacide, and Insecticide Residual Spraying (IRS) for each dimension. The assessment of sustainability status of malaria vector control programs carried out by the method of multidimensional scaling (MDS) method called as Rap - Malaria. The results showed that of that management of malaria vector control in Pesawaran District was abandoned ponds had a large index on technological and economic dimensions; using chemical larvicides had a large index on the socio-culture dimension, and the program IRS both indoor and outdoor spraying had a large index relatively in environment.

Keyword: Malaria, Multidimensional Scaling, Vector Control.

EXPOSURE TO ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS WITH ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS AT HAMLET 1 OF CIAMPEA VILLAGE, CIAMPEA SUB DISTRICT, BOGOR DISTRICT 2013

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ABSTRACT

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is a major cause of acute illness in the worldwide. Bogor district is one of region in West Java with high ARI case. Hamlet 1 of Ciampea Village is both settlement location and limestone processing industry location. The existence of limestone processing industry around the settlement area is source of air pollution that can affect people's health. This study aims to determine the relationship between environmental factors (ambient PM10, distance from house to limestone processing plant, temperature and humidity of house, house ventilation, residential density of house, whether or not the family members at home who got ARI, whether or not a family member at home who smoke, use of mosquito repellent, type of cooking fuel, location of kitchen) with the occurrence of ARI. This study uses cross-sectional study design with sample of 106 toddlers. Result shows that environmental factors which significantly associated with ARI among children under five years are ambient air PM10 (7.40; 2.02-27.10) and residential density of house (3.39; 1.39-8.32). The most dominant factor associated with the occurrence of ARI among children under five years is ambient air PM10 (12.52; 2.57-61.08). Cross-sectoral cooperation is needed to reduce the number of ARI.

Keywords: Environmental Factors, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), Children Under Five Years.

THE FIRST MAJOR OUTBREAK OF LEPTOSPIROSIS IN SAMPANG MADURA ISLAND, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Leptospirosis is an acute infectious disease that can infect humans and animals (zoonoses) caused by *Leptospira* bacteria. Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease that is spread most widely, including in Indonesia. In most of the provinces in Indonesia did not escape the presence of leptospirosis in the district including Sampang Madura Island in East Java province. Based on the data from the East Java Provincial Health Office of leptospirosis outbreaks have occurred on April 27, 2013, the number of cases of 21 people. Number of patients with leptospirosis in Sampang district continues to increase with the case fatality rate (CFR = 9.8 %). The purpose of this study was to describe the characteristics of patients with leptospirosis in Sampang district 2013. Penelitian quantitative cross-sectional design of the study was conducted on 55 samples of respondents were taken by total population. Data were collected through interviews using a structured questionnaire. The analytical method used is the description of univariate analysts. The results showed that patients with leptospirosis average age was 25.8 years, male sex (75.0 %). Spread over 5 health centers and 15 rural areas / villages in Sampang district is Banyuwanyar, Camplong, Kamoning, Robatal and Torjun. Based on Hospital Admission and Exit Hospital is in April and May 2013, whereas in the previous month from February to March 2013 183-140 mm, 63.4-80.5 % moisture and temperature 29 - 30o C. It is the month of highest rainfall causing puddles. Besides the discovery of the bacteria leptospirosis in mice that are caught *Rattus Rattus novergicus tanezumi* and research in the region.

Keywords: Leptospirosis. Outbreaks. Seasonal Trends, Sampang District.

HEALTH RISK ESTIMATES FROM EXPOSURE TO BIOLOGICAL TRACE TRANSITION METALS, METALLOIDS, NONMETALS, AND TOXIC ANIONS IN ARTISANAL GOLD MINING SITE IN BOGOR, WEST JAVA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

In gold mining site, elevated level of metals, metalloids, nonmetals, and anions have been detected in different environmental media. To estimate health risk from multiple pathways exposure to these minerals, an environmental health risk assessment has been conducted in artisanal gold mining site at Gunung Pongkor in Bogor regency, Indonesia. A total of 200 drinking water samples and 10 local food samples were collected for analyses of biological metals, metalloids, nonmetals, and toxic anions. It was found that mean concentrations (mg/L) of Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mn, Pb, Zn, Al, As, Se, cyanide, fluoride, nitrite, nitrate in drinking water were 0.0022, 0.29, 0.053, 0.07, 0.0003, 0.07, 0.005, 0.10, 0.21, 0.012, 0.005, 49.34, 5.30, and 45.33, respectively. Meanwhile, mean concentrations (mg/kg) of As in rice, mixed vegetable, cassava, banana, and fish were 2.27, 1.76, 2.71, 1.41, and 2.93, respectively. Cd was only detected in fish (0.03) and Hg in rice (0.22), while Pb was detected in rice (0.51), vegetables (0.64), cassava (0.8), and banana (0.75). Chronic daily dose (noncarcinogenic CDI) and lifetime average daily dose (carcinogenic LADD) of the detected minerals were calculated using 2 L/day, 86 g/day, 5.6 g/day, 3.5 g/day, 134 g/day, and 93 g/day consumption rates of drinking water, rice, banana, cassava, vegetables, and fish, 350 day/year exposure frequency, and 30 year projected exposure duration. Health risks, expressed as risk quotient (RQ) and excess cancer risk (ECR), were estimated from CDI and RfD, and LADD and cancer slope factor. It showed that RQ for Cd, Cr, Mn, Zn, As, Se, cyanide, fluoride, nitrite, nitrate from multiple exposures were 0.25, 3.37, 0.02, 0.01, 206.61, 0.03, 86.02, 26.34, 1.85, and 0.99, respectively, while ECR of As was 1.83E-2. It is concluded that arsenic, cyanide, and fluoride were the top three toxic agents in artisanal gold mining site.

Keywords: Health Risk, Metals, Metalloids, Nonmetals, and Toxic Anions.

ASSOCIATION OF SERUM ORGANOCHLORINES WITH REPRODUCTION HORMONE AND THYROID HORMONE LEVEL OF HORTICULTURE FARMERS IN PACET, CIANJUR, WEST JAVA

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ABSTRACT

Organochlorines pesticide is one of chemical substance used widely in agricultural sector. It has been prohibited sin the negative impact to environment and human health. However, our previous studies showed that organochlorines residue is still remain in environment because of its persistent. The objective of the study is to analyze the association of reproduction and thyroid hormones level and serum organochlorines in horticulture farmers. Materials and Methods. Cross-Sectional Study of 50 horticulture farmers in Pacet, Cianjur Regency, West Java has been done and serum organochlorines, the level of reproduction hormones which consisted of Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH), Luteinizing Hormone (LH), testosterone and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH), Free tyroxine (FT4) and Free triiodothyronine (FT3) as thyroid hormones were collected and measured. Result. DDT (0.05606 mg/l), endosulfan (0.03539 mg/l), lindane (0.05620 mg/l), heptachlor (0.02875 mg/l) were organochlorines detected in the most of farmer's serum but all of the hormones concentration were in normal level (FSH 6.35 mIU/ml; LH 5.232 mIU/ml; testosterone 5.47 ng/ml; TSH 1.75 μ IU/ml; FT3 2.80 pg/ml; FT4 1.31 ng/dl). Conclusion. Serum organochlorines has no significant effect to normality hormones level of farmers exposed by organochlorines from environment.

Keywords: Organochlorine, Reproduction Hormone, Thyroid Hormone, Farmers, West Java.

COMPLIANCE IN ANTITHROMBOTIC TREATMENT. AMONG POST MECHANICAL PROSTHETIC HEART VALVES OPERATION PATIENTS.

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ABSTRACT

Mechanical prosthetic heart valves or bioprosthetic had been advancing the quality of life and survival rate of patients with severe heart valve disorder. Antithrombotic could prevent thrombosis and systemic embolization after prosthetic valve operation. This study was to explain factors associated with postoperative patient's compliance in the treatment of mechanical heart valve with antithrombosis in a Heart Hospital In Jakarta, Indonesia.

Eighty patients had been selected as samples for this study, using accidental sampling approach towards 280 of the total post-operative patients who have appointments for post-operative check-up in the hospital in 2011. Patient's characteristics were taken from medical record to complete information primarily taken from the patients' interview using a pretested questionnaire. Data were collected for 3 months, from mid-August to early November 2012, and analyzed statistically by adopting Green's Precede model.

Results showed that only half of the respondents comply with the regimen. Within predisposing factor, patient's knowledge, education and supporting attitude are associated with compliance. No enabling variable is associated, but among reinforcing variables, side effects experienced, family support, and encouragement from medical personnel influence their compliance. Surprisingly, internet is the main source of information. This study concludes that both internal (predisposing) and external (reinforcing) factors are related with patients' compliance. In the external, reinforcing is more influential than enabling factors.

Keywords: Antithrombosis, Compliance, Mechanical Heart Valves.

FIRE OCCURRENCE PREDICTION MODEL UTILIZATION IN THE DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE- INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

DKI Jakarta, Indonesia, is one of the most common areas of fire disaster. From January 2013 to April 2014, there were 921 fire cases occurred. With 175 billion dollars of material loss. This means that on average, 58 times a fire occurs every month or two fires a day. Fire preparedness activities require information related to the location of fire.

Objective is to prevent and estimate the risk of fire, with a statistical approach to predictive models of fire.

This study is an observational study of Exploratory Spatial Data Analysis (ESDA). The analysis used is spatial autocorrelation, Local Indicators of Spatial Association (LISA) and Multiple Linear regression analysis is an extension of the Simple Linear Regression.

The analysis of the spatial spread of fires in Jakarta, showed the value of the Moran index was 0.12 ($p < 0.05$), were in the range of 0 and 1, it can be concluded that generated autocorrelation is positive spatial autocorrelation. Positive autocorrelation indicates the location or adjacent villages have similar values and the incidence of fires in Jakarta tend to cluster. Modeling analysis using multiple regression analysis linear, which indicates that, the variables: the people, the cause of the fire, as well as the response time. Fire in Jakarta most often occur at night, there is a dense residential area and is the main cause of the electrical installation problems. During this travel time to the fire location is quite short with an average of about 5 minutes after notification, yet handling over 30 minutes.

From the results of predictive modeling can be seen that the information derived from the public is the most important variable in providing information regarding the fire.

Keywords: Spatial Prediction Model, Fire, Jakarta, LISA.

THE EFFECT OF TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION ON THE PAIN AND LABOR DURATION DURING THE ACTIVE PHASE OF LABOR IN NULLIPAROUS WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Background and Aim: labor is one of the most intensive things a woman will go through and controlling the pain is still a health issue in many countries. The aim of the trial is to assess the effects of transcendental meditation on nulliparous women during labour with respect to pain and labour duration.

Methods & Materials: This is a clinical trial study completed in the antenatal clinic of Fatemeh hospital, Hamedan, Iran, a convenient sample of 90 nulliparous women having the same age and education parameters were randomized in the control and study group. Transcendental meditation was instructed within the third trimester of pregnancy (28-30 weeks gestation). Correspondents were admitted in the labor room during the early stage of active phase and when the cervix dilatation was between 3 and 4 centimeter dilatation. Visual analogue scale was used to assess pain and VAS scores were recorded throughout the active phase of labor. A questionnaire was administered to determine the biophysical data and other McGill instrument was used to assess the pain intensity. Descriptive statistics, Mann-Whitney and t-tests were used throughout data analysis in a number of different ways.

Findings: The Mann-Whitney test showed statistically significant differences ($p < 0.001$) in level of pain during the onset of 1st, 2nd and 3rd hours of active phase between both the control and study groups. T-test revealed that the duration of active phase had significant differences ($p < 0.001$). Although the study findings showed there was no significant difference between the two groups in the body temperature and systolic blood pressure measurements, t-test showed a significant difference in diastolic blood pressure measurement which were nevertheless within the normal limits. The P values from the Mann-Whitney tests showed that there were statistically significant differences in pulse and respiration rates between the groups, ($P < 0.01$ and $p < 0.006$ respectively).

Results: Active phase duration and pain intensity were lower in the study group and transcendental meditation had no adverse effects on mothers and newborns.

Keywords: Labor Pain, Active Phase, Transcendental Meditation.

CONSANGUINITY AND NEONATAL DEATH: A NESTED CASE-CONTROL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Although numerous studies have found higher rates of abortion and still births following consanguinity (familial marriages), one question is inadequately addressed; dose consanguinity increased significantly the risk of neonatal death?

At this nested case-control, 6900 newborns who were born in rural areas of Kohgiluyeh and Boyerahmad province (South-East of Iran) followed till the end of neonatal period and neonatal death was the outcome of interest. 97 cases and 97 controls were selected in study cohort based on risk set sampling model. Crude and adjusted Odds Ratios (OR)) were estimated by using a conditional logistic regression model.

In final model, prematurity (OR=5.57), Low Birth Weight (LBW) (OR=7.68), consanguinity (first cousins) (OR=5.23), C-section (OR=7.27), birth rank more than 3 (OR=6.95) and births interval less than 24 months (OR=4.65) showed significant statistical association with neonatal mortality ($P < 0.05$).

According to our findings, familial marriage of first cousins was important risk factors for neonatal death, after adjusting the effects of other significant risk factors.

Keywords: Neonatal Death, Nested Case-Control Study, Consanguinity, Rural Areas, Iran.

ANALYSIS ON FAMILY INDEPENDENCE LEVEL IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING AT LAWU AND MABODO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN MUNA, SOUTH EAST SULAWESI, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

There is a difference between universal coverage health care of Lawu primary health care (PHC) for maternal mortality rate (MMR=0) and infant mortality rate (IMR=0), in Mabodo health centre with MMR=192, 8/100.000 and IMR=16, 11/1000). This study aims to analyze the differences between the public health nursing (PHN) activities Lawu and Mabodo PHC and to analyze the differences between the family independence level (FIL) in the PHN activities between Lawu and Mabodo PHC. Methods: The research was quantitative cross-sectional approach, populations were all nurses and families of the working areas of Lawu and Mabodo PHC, sampling by cluster random sampling with nurse samples of Lawu PHC by 8 respondents and 14 respondents of Mabodo PHC, family samples of Lawu PHC by 74 respondents and 65 respondents of Mabodo PHC. Questionnaires were used in the data collection then data were analyzed with the Mann-Whitney test statistic. Results: PHN activity of Lawu PHC with a good category=12.5%, as much as less category=87.5%, PHN activity of Mabodo PHC with good categories=35.7%, as much less category=64.3%. Based on the Mann-Whitney test p-value = 0.494 was obtained. Family independence level (FIL) at Lawu PHC obtained FIL-I=68.9%, FIL-II=28.4%, FIL-III=1.4% and FIL-IV=1.4%. Family independence level at Mabodo PHC with FIL-I=67.7%, FIL-II=23.1%, FIL-III=7.7% and FIL-IV=1.5%. Based on the Mann-Whitney test differences PHN activities obtained p value=0.494 and the difference of FIL obtained p value= 0.692. Conclusion: There is no difference in the implementation of PHN activities between Lawu and Mabodo PHC, and there was no differences in the activities of PHN at Lawu and Mabodo PHC, for FIL as well.

Keywords: PHC, PHN, FIL.

VITAMIN C CAN REDUCE TOXIC EFFECTS OF NANO ZINC OXIDE

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ABSTRACT

Nanoparticles are extensively employed in most industries and biological sciences. Zinc nanoparticles have widespread application in industries manufacturing medical equipment as well as household because of its unique features such as immediate effect, greater stability, and antimicrobial properties and special factors. Therefore many peoples are exposure to nanoparticles that maybe have harmful side effects. Detrimental effects of zinc oxide nanoparticles were the objective of different previous studies whit various aspects. Aim of the present research was investigation of the damages of zinc oxide nanoparticles on the liver cells and blood factors in Wistar rats. Also this study assessed the role of vitamin C in the reduction of toxic effects of nanoparticles on the mentioned factors. 36 male rats with approximately 35 days age were divided in to six groups with 6 rats separated. The rats in the experimental groups were administrated by two acute doses of nanoparticles 200 and 400 mg/kg. After 7 days rats blood samples were prepared, then AST, ALT, ALP levels measured and WBC and placket numbered. Obtained results demonstrated a significant increasing in the number of WBC in the experimental groups compared to the control. Results showed rise of the liver enzymes concentration in the blood but application of vitamin C inhibit this result. This response was dose dependent and was more significant in high dose ($p < 0/05$). Our results demonstrated that zinc oxide nanoparticles interrupt the function of liver cell membrane so cause diffusion of liver enzymes to blood. By using of an antioxidant agent such as vitamin C toxic effects of nanoparticles reduced. This indicates one of more important ways of nanoparticles damaging is oxidative stress.

Keywords: Nanoparticle, Zinc, Vitamin C, Toxic Effects.

FEASIBILITY & TEST-RETEST RELIABILITY OF A COMPUTERIZED NEURO-COGNITIVE TEST

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ABSTRACT

Reaction time (RT) and anticipation skills are important neuro-cognitive indicators. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the feasibility of using the costume design computer based neuro-cognitive test as an indicator of neuro-cognition ability and test-retest reliability of above clinical test. Fifteen healthy right-handed female students, volunteered for the present experiment. We designed and constructed a simple, portable and inexpensive system based on software engineering methods as a neuro-cognitive test. Measurement of test-retest reliability was taken by an independent physiotherapist (time interval 1 week). Yielding correlation coefficients demonstrated high correlation for the anticipatory of high speed and low speed of ball index, moderate correlation for auditory choice RT index, high correlation for auditory complex choice RT index, high correlation for visual complex RT index and moderate correlation for visual complex choice RT index.

The computerized RT test proved to be a reliable instrument that use in assessment of brain signal processing and cognition behaviour.

Keywords: Neuro-Cognitive, Feasibility, Reliability.

MONITORING MULTIVARIATE PROGRESS VARIABILITY AFTER HEART SURGERY.

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ABSTRACT

Patients undergoing cardiac surgery including Coronary Artery bypass grafting or Valve replacements are normally placed in the ICU for routine monitoring of vital signs includes simple and complex aspects of heart function. This is usually achieved by screening several indicators such as Systolic Blood Pressure, Diastolic Blood Pressure, Mean Arterial Pressure and many more. In most clinical monitoring, there are always more than one quality characteristics of interest which are usually correlated and the condition of the patient is assessed by a subgroup of size 1 multivariate data at any given time. Therefore, multivariate quality control charts should be deployed to monitor the progress of the patient. In this paper the optimal Multivariate Exponentially Weighted Moving Average control chart is developed to simultaneously monitor the variability of the correlated characteristics that represent patients 'progress in the ICU unit using subgroup size one. The research is based on real data collected from an ICU unit.

Keywords: Covariance Matrix, Multivariate Exponentially Weighted Moving Average Control Chart, Individual Observation, Trace.

PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF ZIZYPHUS VULGARIS EXTRACT, ON LIVER TOXICITY IN LABORATORY RATS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and objective: Some of natural and synthetic products have antioxidant properties which protect the liver against the destructive factors. This study aimed to investigate the effect of Zizphus Vulgaris extracts on mice liver. **Materials and Methods:** This experimental study was conducted at Yasouj University of Medical Sciences in 2011 on 30 healthy adult male Wistar rats. Animals were randomly divided into five equal groups: the control group (receiving, olive oil), control group (receiving olive oil and carbon tetrachloride and three intervention groups (receiving different dose of carbon tetrachloride and olive oil) groups. The intervention group was given daily doses of 200, 400 and 600 mg per Kg of Zizphus Vulgaris extract by gavage respectively. After 45 days, the amount of liver enzymes, total protein, albumin and bilirubin in animal's sera were measured. Data were analyzed by the SPSS software, using ANOVA and T-test.

Results: The concentration of total protein, albumin, AST, ALT, ALP in test groups I, II and III receiving Z.Vulgaris extract (200, 400 and 600 mg/kg weight) compared with control group were statistically not significant. Consumption of Z.Vulgaris reduced the bilirubin concentration in test groups I and II but this decrease was significant only in the test group I, Increasing of Z.Vulgaris dose in the test group III (600 mg Z.Vulgaris per kg body weight) showed increase in the level of serum bilirubin. Increase in the ratio of liver weight to body weight of rats in groups I and III in comparison with control groups was noticed although this difference was not statistically significant. Findings of this study revealed that dosage of 600 mg/kg extract of Z.Vulgaris caused significant improvements in CCl₄ induced liver necrosis (P <0.01) and reduced portal cells inflammation (P <0.01). Dose of 400 mg/kg of Z.Vulgaris induced some destruction and necrosis of liver cells in animals but significant reduction of portal cells inflammation was seen. **Conclusion:** Considering the obtained results, it seems that Ziziphus vulgaris fruit extract has shielding effects against toxins on liver cells.

Keywords: Carbon-Tetrachloride, Liver, Protection, Zizphus Vulgaris.

MODELING AND HEALTH RISKS ASSESSMENT OF MERCURY DUE TO GOLD MINE ACTIVITY IN SUMALATA DISTRICT, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to assess the health risks by examined the potential adverse health effects from direct contact with Mercury (Hg) contaminated surface water, sediment and ingestion of biota for shellfish (*Mya Arenaria*) and tuna (*Thunnus Sp.*). Health risks of inhalation of mercury air contaminated as a result of open amalgam burn in the area of Buladu gold mine to receptors including workers (gold miners) community both for adults and children in schools were examined as well. Sampling survey in aquatic system for surface water, sediment, shells and tuna were collected in five stations along the sample tract. Then inhalation rate was collected among the workers, community both adults and children used personal dust sampler. All samples were determined by CV-AAS (Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer; SHIMADZU, Spectr. AA 6200) after NaBH_4 (Sodium Borohydride) reduction for total Hg Analysis. The detection limit was $0.001 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$. In addition, the highest mercury risk for inhalation rate was from workers inhalation then followed by community and children. The only exposure pathway showing a hazard quotient lower than unity is tuna fish ingestion for the child. In case of health risks assessment by comparing with PTWIs (Provisional Tolerable Weekly Intake) and Target Hazard Quotient (THQ), (based on the shells and fish consumption for 70 years and 70 kg bw), the results showed that people who consumed shells and fish in Buladu gold mine area were at risk.

Keywords; Mercury, Health Risks, Inhalation Rate, Hazard Quotient.

THE INFLUENCE OF GENERAL PATIENTS' (NON-PAPUAN) PERCEIVED VALUE ON THE INTENTION OF REPURCHASE OUTPATIENT INSTALLATION SERVICE IN PUBLIC REGIONAL HOSPITAL OF JAYAPURA

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ABSTRACT

Health care paradigm in Indonesia is still patient centered. Services are provided according to the patient preference, needs and value. The aim of the study was to examine patients' perception on outpatient revisit at hospital. This was a cross sectional study involving 100 patients or their families as respondents. Data were collected through a survey by questionnaire. Logistic regression analysis was then examine the association between perceived value based on emotional value social value, functional value (quality/performance), and functional value (price/value of money) variables on the intention of repurchase outpatient installation. This study found that emotional value, functional value (quality/performance) and functional value (price/value of money) have a positive correlation on the intention to re visit outpatient services. Social value, however, it was not correlated with the intention to visit outpatient services. Based on simultaneous independent variable test, emotional value has a significant association on the intention to outpatient service.

Keywords: Intention of Repurchase, Perceived Value, General Patient.

EFFECT OF ORAL VITAMIN C ADMINISTRATION ON INDEXES OF OXIDATIVE STRESS IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Uremic patients undergoing hemodialysis are at a high risk of oxidative stress which has been defined as an imbalance between formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and antioxidant defense mechanisms. In hemodialysis patients oxidative stress appears to exist from the consequences of an abnormal production of ROS by activated leukocytes and the presence of uremic toxins with pro oxidant properties and defective antioxidant defense. The aim of our study was to evaluate effects of oral administration of vitamin C on indexes of oxidative stress in hemodialysis patients by measuring the antioxidant enzymes activity including: super oxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GPx) and catalase (CAT) and changes in MDA levels. 30 dialysis patients from both sexes in the age range 25 to 50 years were similar in terms of underlying disease were selected. First blood samples were taken before and after dialysis and activity of enzymes and level of blood malondialdehyde was determined, then Vitamin C (tablets 200 mg orally) was administrated for 30 days. At the end of the supplementation period blood samples were collected before and after dialysis. Activity of mentioned enzymes and blood levels malondialdehyde were evaluated again. The results showed significant increase in mean antioxidant enzymes and decrease in malondialdehyde level after vitamin C administration compared with starting the study (before vitamin C administration) ($p < 0.05$). The results showed that vitamin C improve oxidative stress in dialysis patients and may prevent some of the deleterious effects of ROS in these patients which are produced during dialysis.

Keywords: Oxidative Stress, Vitamin C, Hemodialysis, Lipids Peroxidation.

EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDY AND EARLY DETECTION DM TYPE 2 IN WAJO DISTRICT SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The prevalence of type 2 diabetes is increasing in all populations worldwide. The research aimed to analyze the relationship between risk factors and early detection of the Type 2 Diabetes mellitus.

This study was a cross sectional study. Samples in the research were 300 samples from eligible population. Data collection was carried out through interviews, anthropometry measurement and uptake of blood sugar levels. The data were analyzed by using a chi-square test and multivariate analysis with the logistic regression test with alfa 5%.

The result showed that variable central obesity ($p=0,000$), vegetable and fruit consumption ($p=0,000$), physical activities ($p=0,033$), smoking ($p=0,000$) and stress ($p=0,021$) have the relationship with the occurrence of Type 2 Diabetes mellitus. Multivariate logistic regression tests showed that the consumption of vegetable and fruit is the most influential factors on the occurrence of Type 2 Diabetes mellitus ($p=0,000$). The validity value of early detection using Modified AUSDRISK score compared plasma glucose as the gold standard found that the sensitivity of 93,46% and specificity of 70,98%. This study has proved that the risk factors (central obesity, fruit and vegetable consumption, smoking and stress) associated with the incidence of type 2 Diabetes Mellitus significantly.

Recommendation study expected that policy makers develop diabetes control programs, especially in high- risk populations. Its need to manage of weight and improving of vegetables and fruits consumption. And for community to control blood glucose regularly.

Keywords: Risk Factors, Early Detection, Type 2 DM.

DETERMINANTS OF EARLY CORONARY ATHEROSCLEROSIS AT THE DR. WAHIDIN SUDIROHUSODO GENERAL HOSPITAL MAKASSAR INDONESIA IN 2014

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to determine the risk factors of early coronary atherosclerosis at the Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo General Hospital Makassar. The study was observation using a case control study. The cases were patients with early coronary atherosclerosis is < 55 years, and the controls were non-early coronary atherosclerosis by matching the age group and gender. The results showed that the risk of occurrence early coronary atherosclerosis is hypertension (OR = 2.19, 95% CI: 1.09 – 4.36), diabetes mellitus (OR = 3.70, 95% CI: 1.58 - 8.65), low HDL (OR = 5.08, 95% CI: 2.51 - 10.30), and smoking (OR = 3.99 95% CI: 1.96 – 8.13). Non risk factors of early atherosclerosis is obesity, high total cholesterol, LDL and triglycerid. On multivariate analysis, a decrease in HDL cholesterol the most effect on the occurrence of early coronary atherosclerosis.

Keywords: Early Coronary Atherosclerosis, Obesity, Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Lipid, Smoking.

ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION ANOPHELES LARVAE DENSITY IN SELAYAR ISLAND REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the research was to find out the influence of habitat ecological characteristics involving physical environment, chemistry, and biology on the density of Anopheles larvae in Selayar Islands Regency.

The research used cross sectional design with study ecological study approach. The samples consisted of 54 habitat points. The data were obtained through observation and analyzed using multivariate with linear regression test.

The results of the research indicate that the potential habitats found in Selayar Islands Regency involve eight types of habitat, i.e. river, fishpond, marsh, lagoon, sewers, wells, ground pool, and a container vessel. The highest larvae population is found in fishpond habitat type, i.e 4.8 larvae/25 dipper and lowest one is found in ground pool habitat type, i.e 0.3 larvae/25 dipper. The species found are *An.subpictus*, *An.vagus*, *An.indefinitus*, *An.kochi*, and *An.barbirostris*. The result of bivariate analysis indicate some variables, i.e habitat type, flow type, turbidity, lighting, depth, water temperature, pH, salinity, and the presence of predators with a value of $p > 0.05$. The presence of vegetation variable has a value of $p < 0.05$. The result of linear regression test in which the variables has a value of $p < 0.25$ is tested simultaneously. Salinity and the presence of vegetation variables have a value of $p < 0.05$. It is concluded that salinity as chemical environmental characteristics and the presence of vegetation as biological environment have influence on the density of Anopheles sp.

Keywords: Density of Larvae, Anopheles Sp., Environmental Characteristics of Habitat.

EFFECT OF PAKEM (PARTICIPATORY, ACTIVE, CREATIVE, EFFECTIVE, AND FUN) METHOD ON SMOKING HABIT OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS OF MAKASSAR INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to determine the effect of PAKEM (Participatory, Active, Creative, Effective, and Fun) method on smoking habits of students in vocational school of Makassar. The study employed a quasi-experimental design with randomized pre-test post-test control group. Samples were 70 students of grade XI of Vocational School Students of Makassar are Kartika Wirabuana Makassar (intervention group) and Industrial technology vocational school (Control Group). Samples were withdrawn with systematic random sampling. Data were collected with questionnaires and were analyzed with paired t-test, Wilcoxon test, unpaired t-test, and Mann-Whitney test. The result of the research indicated that there are significant PAKEM on smoking habit, namely knowledge, attitudes, and practice ($p=0,000$, $p=0,000$, $p=0,000$, and $p<0, 05$), in Makassar Industrial Vocational School. The conclusion of this study is there was effect of PAKEM method to knowledge, attitudes, and practice. Recommended that health education about smoking using PAKEM method can reduce on smoking habit.

Keywords: PAKEM, Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice, Adolescents.

PROACTIVE APPROACHES IN HIV/AIDS BASED ON LOCAL CULTURE, THE MEE TRIBE IN CENTRAL MOUNTAINS OF PAPUA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The magnitude HIV/AIDS's of the problem has grown to become an issue of omission and extinction of native Papuans. This research has generated a new theory of "Proactive Health Seeking Behavior" which developed based on the local situation in the tribal Mee in Paniai, Papua's Central Highland. This study was conducted using a mixed qualitative and quantitative namely Grounded Theory and Experimental. This is a study of health behaviors associated with social culture. The resulting propositions are including; 1. Health Behavior Change can occur quickly through a proactive approach that bridges between Health Care Providers (Provider); 2. Health Behavior Change can happen quickly if the desire and attitude of Providers and Recipients can be fused through socio-cultural approach and constant efforts; 3. Changes in proactive health seeking behavior is driven by leader attitudes, issues, facts, local wisdom, and; 4. The stronger the impulse factors proactive from providers and recipients, the faster the change or acceleration of health development can occur. The proportion of cases of reactive (positive) HIV / AIDS as much as 8 %, indicating approximately 3 times higher HIV prevalence than data in Papua based Integrated HIV in 2006.

Keyword. Proactive, Comprehensive, Socio-Cultural, Ethnic Mee.

EVALUATION OF LUTEOLIN IN THE CHEMOPREVENTIVE EFFECTS OF AZOXYMETHANE-INDUCED ABERRANT CRYPT FOCI IN RAT

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ABSTRACT

Colorectal cancer is a common malignancy and a leading cause of cancer death worldwide. Luteolin is an important flavonoid with a potential anticancer effect. The aim of the present study is to evaluate the chemoprotective effects of luteolin against azoxymethane-induced (AOM) aberrant crypt foci (ACF) in rat's colon. Five groups of rats, Group 1 (normal control) was received subcutaneous injection sterile distilled water, once weekly for 2 weeks. Normal control rats were continued on Tween 20 feeding for 8 weeks. Group 2-5 were received subcutaneous injection of AOM, 15 mg/kg body weight, once weekly for 2 weeks. Group 2, cancer group were continued on 6 mg/kg cisplatin drug feeding, and experimental groups continued on 5 and 20 mg/kg Luteolin feeding, respectively. All rats were sacrificed after 8 weeks. Colons were evaluated grossly and histopathology for ACF. Rats fed with Luteolin showed significantly decreased total colonic ACF formation, and also inhibition of foci containing four or more aberrant crypts when compared with cancer group. Biochemistry, experimental groups showed significant increase in Total protein, Albumin, Hb, WBC levels, when compared with cancer group. However, Luteolin showed significant decreased in LDH and urea when compared with Cancer group. Acute toxicity test, Luteolin did not show any signs of toxicity and mortality up to 200 mg/kg. Histopathology confirmed the result. AOM-treated group, ACF showed elongated crypts with loss of mucin and marked nuclear atypia. The proliferating nuclear cell antigens (PCNA) staining was much stronger in AOM-treated rats than in Luteolin-fed group. The colon sections from AOM-treated group showed high number of positive cells than those from Luteolin-fed group. Luteolin treated rats exhibited significant decreased Malondialdehyde (MDA) and increased superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT) in the colon tissue homogenate. In conclusion, the current study demonstrated that 5 or 20 mg/kg Luteolin showed significant reduction of ACF and this may be attributed to antioxidant effect and anti-proliferative effects of Luteolin.

Keywords: Luteolin, Chemoprotective, Azoxymethane, AOM, ACF.

LESS VALUE OF WORSHIP (IBADAH) AS RISK FACTOR OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

The correlations between stress, heart disease, and sudden death have been known since long. In patients with depression, the center-pituitary-adrenocortical hypothalamic will be hyperactive so that there will be increased levels of cortisol and catecholamine. Increased catecholamine will lead to increased platelet activity. Increased cortisol will resulting in endothelial inflammation, vasoconstriction, and thrombus formation, narrowing the coronary blood vessels, etc. Depression or anxiety can lead to decreased activity of the vagus nerve and decreased parasympathetic, resulting in impaired heart rate variability, increased blood pressure and arrhythmias. In this study we aim to know that worship is an important value in reducing stress that contributes CAD or prognosis of acute myocardial infarction (AMI). This is an observational analytic study using a prospective cohort study design. Population subjects are patients with AMI, aged 35-70 years, were observed starting first admission until two months after AMI. As controls were volunteers, aged 35-70 years, who did not suffer AMI. There is a significant correlation ($p \leq 0.05$) between Worship and Hs-CRP levels, but no significant correlation with VICAM-1 and Hs-IL-6 ($p > 0.5$). There are significant correlation between Worship and systolic and diastolic blood pressure ($p \leq 0.05$). There are positive correlation between Worship and prognosis marker of AMI on the levels of Hs-CRP and Hs-IL-6 ($p \leq 0.001$) but for VICAM-1 levels have negative correlation ($p \leq 0.5$). Worship/Ibadah is an important value in reducing the "stress" that contributes CAD occurrence or on the prognosis of AMI.

Keywords: Worship, CAD, AMI.

DETERMINANTS PROXY OF ANXIETY IN THIRD SEMESTER OF PREGNANT WOMAN AT MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL SITI FATIMAH MAKASSAR 2014

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the major determinant of the risk of occurrence of anxiety in pregnant women in the third trimester at Hospital of Mother and Child Siti Fatimah Makassar 2014.

The study was observational case control study design. Samples were taken by using a consecutive sampling technique in RSIA Siti Fatimah Makassar. Group of cases is third trimester pregnant women who suffer anxiety. Control is third trimester pregnant women who do not suffer anxiety. The total sample of 142 people with a case-control ratio of 1: 1.

Analysis of the data used is the odds ratio test and logistic regression. The results showed that the parity ($p = 0.000$ OR 8.23 95% CI: 3.42 to 19.86); the role of health workers ($p = 0.001$ OR 3.81 95% CI 1.11 to 7.07), history of pregnancy / childbirth ($p = 0.000$ OR 7.14 95% CI: 2.63 - 19.43) has a significant risk. For the husband role is not a risk support variables on the incidence of third trimester pregnant women anxiety. In multivariate analysis, parity was the most influential determinant of the incidence of anxiety in the third trimester pregnant women (OR = 8.19).

Keywords: Anxiety, Determinants Proxy, Pregnancy.

FEATURES OF PATIENTS AND THEIR HOSPITALIZATION IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS OF EASTERN MACEDONIA AND THRACE REGION

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ABSTRACT

The economic crisis which has plagued the economies of Southern Europe the last five years, and its unforeseen adverse effects on socio-economic indicators of Greece, still constitute an evolving and up to date phenomenon, enhancing a range of other issues, including that of providing health care services to the citizens. This paper focuses on the investigation of the basic features of hospitalization in patients who received health care services in public hospitals in six cities in the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace. The analysis was based on data drawn from the official statements of these public hospitals during the period 2005-2011 and refers to clinic/department of hospitalization, annual number of patients, number of emergency entrances, duration of hospitalization, percent of beds coverage, and social insurance organism etc. Last year's movement of patients shows an increase of the hospitalized patients number, while decreasing the average number of days of hospitalization. Also there is a large increase in the proportion of emergency hospitalizations compared to the regular ones. Also departments of some hospitals attract a large percentage of patients outside the area of hospital's responsibility. From the statistical analysis and the evaluation of data the current situation is outlined, with regard to the health care services provided by the central health care units in the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, over time and cross section, and useful results emerge which can also serve as the basis for more rational planning and decision making.

Keywords: Health care services, public hospitals, features of hospitalization, Greece.

MIGRANTS' HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION IN EUROPE IN THE LAST DECADE: EMERGENCY ROOM UTILIZATION AND HOSPITALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

The article analyze the differences in the utilization of healthcare services, particularly of ER contacts and hospital admissions, by first-generation migrants compared to native residents in European countries in the last decade. We identified relevant publications through a systematic PubMed search based on and included studies published in the last 10 years. The results highlight the diversity of healthcare utilization by migrants throughout Europe in the last decade. The studies considered in this review have found higher, equal and lower ER use and higher or equal hospitalization rates for migrants compared to non-migrants.

Key Words: Health care services, migrants, Greece.

HEALTH SERVICES TO IMMIGRANT PATIENTS PROVIDED BY CENTRAL HEALTH UNITS IN THE REGION OF EASTERN MACEDONIA AND THRACE (GREECE)

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ABSTRACT

Despite the economic crisis plaguing the Greek economy over the last 5 years, Greece is still considered to be one of the major destinations for immigrants of different population groups, with the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace (AMTh)-Greece being a quite important, if not the main, gate of immigrants entering Greece. The increased entry and stay of immigrants in Greece is an ongoing phenomenon, which involves a number of other important issues, including the provision of health services. This paper outlines the current situation with respect to the services provided to immigrants by the central health units in the Region AMTh, based on data of the official documents recording the flow of patients in hospitals of the Region, particularly the hospitals of “Kavala”, “Drama”, “Komotini”, “Xanthi”, “Alexandroupolis” and “Didimotichon”. The data cover the period 2005-2011 and refer to the immigrant’s “citizenship”, the “days of hospitalization”, the “estimated costing of nursing expenditure”, the “clinic of nursing”, and the “health insurer” of immigrant patients. The results of this paper highlight the potential of the Region AMTh in providing health services to immigrants and record basic qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the flow of immigrants to hospitals of the Region, both in terms of the hospital concerned as well as over time. The findings of this paper offer the opportunity of assessing key indicators of the hospitalization cost in central health units of AMTh Region and provide basic information that may be used by relevant authorities towards a more rational organization of health services offered to immigrants in the wider area.

Key Words: Health services, immigrant patients, features of hospitalization public hospitals, Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace-Greece.

DEVELOPING A MODEL FOR THE TRADITIONAL HUTS IN NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR

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ABSTRACT

Public Service through the Community Engagement Grant (CEGs) was run based on findings of a previous research done in Hoineno village, Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS), Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) that showed a statistical relation between the high indoor concentration of PM10 in traditional huts and the prevalence of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) amongst children under-five. The source of the high concentration of PM10 was identified from smoke of the traditional fire-wood stoves that burn every day without any effective ventilation facility in the huts. The objective of this community engagement public service was a reduction of indoor smoke concentration through community empowerment to develop a model of healthy and environmental friendly traditional huts as an alternative of efforts to decrease the prevalence of ARI. The methodologies used in this activity were approaches and supervisions through health education and the modification of the inner part of the traditional huts. Discussions, questions and answers about the “Impact of smoke from the stoves in the traditional huts to the mother and child health” were done as part of the health education activity. A cooperative work between the villagers and the public servants was also done in the development of the model of modified traditional huts. Designing and building of partition and stoves equipped with chimneys was based on the application of appropriate technology for an effective reduction of the smoke concentration to decrease the burden of indoor air pollution in the traditional huts due to wood fire. Control of the indoor smoke concentration was achieved successfully. Besides, through these activities some villagers of Hoineno became well trained in building the partition and stoves equipped with chimneys. The work processes include an understanding of the stakeholders to place the stove and chimney with due observation of the local traditional regulation. A valuable input to these activities was the innovation of the local villagers in using local and easily found materials familiar to them. Interest in doing the same work was then been expressed by key-persons of two other subdistrict of the TTS.

Keywords: Air Pollution, Indoor Smoke, Stove, Ventilation, ARI, Traditional Hut

TRACK F: RELIGIOUS STUDIES

THE CONCEPT OF ISLAMIC MODERATION IN MUSIC ART: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SONG OF NASYEED

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ABSTRACT

The music art is not strange in Islam. It has been given serious attention by Muslim scholars from time to time. Hence, many speculation among the Muslim and non-Muslim about the actual status of music in Islam. It happened because of the emergence of various patterns of music in the culture of society in the modern world today. Therefore, this discussion tries to explain the concept of moderation and enjoyment of music as guided by Islam in order to fulfil the needs of human nature. In this case, nasyeed song is believe to achieve these objectives. Therefore, to determine the effect on the listener nasyid, the samples taken from the listener nasyid songs aired by Radio IKIM.fm. Radio IKIM.fm is the first radio channel based on Islam in Malaysia. A total of 707 respondents were given questionnaires. The results showed that nasyeed songs aired in Radio IKIM.fm give many positive effects, especially in the self-development of the listener.

Keywords: Music Art, Muslim, Moderation, Enjoyment, Nasyid.

RELIGION AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE: ISSUES ON USING RUQYAH (INCANTATION) AMONG MALAY-MUSLIM PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

Ruqyah is a prayer therapy in sorcery treatment. This article aims to identify the various ruqyah methods practised by Islamic treatment centres among the Malay-Muslims in Malaysia in comparison with the method used by Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h.) also known as Prophetic Tradition. Field study was conducted in the data gathering process through observations and interviews to identify the various types of ruqyah being used in sorcery treatment. The comparative analysis was performed to compare the ruqyah method and the Prophetic tradition. The study reveals that there are a total of four types of ruqyah methods being practised by Islamic treatment centres in Malaysia such as prayers using verses or Qur'an, prayer as taught by Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h.), any good prayer that are not from the source of Qur'an and hadith, and finally shaman and spell.

Keywords: Alternative Medicine, Ruqyah (Incantation), Sorcery, Malay-Muslim.

THE CONCEPT OF RELIGIOUS DEMOCRACY AS A NEW POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY FOR MOSLEM COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

As we know that the concept of Democracy is based on the people aspiration, which exist on three platforms: from the people, by the people and for the people. Actually, there are two perspectives for the democracy conception, namely Objective democracy and Subjective democracy.

The objective democracy is called as the people aspiration. Yet the derivation from this concept we can call as subjective democracy, for example liberal democracy in USA, social democracy in Europe and democracy of Terpimpin, democracy of Pancasila for Indonesian political context, etc. Through this paper, I want to propose a new one for the concept of Democracy that may be relevance for most Moslem countries that is the Religious Democracy.

Islam as a universal religion can approve to this new concept, because in Islam there are two perspectives or philosophical ideas: namely universal values, like freedom, brotherhood, equality, etc.; and the particular forms as formulation toward those values in how to articulate or socialized the Islamic values in political, economic, social and cultural areas especially among the Moslem community. So, Islamic religion can accommodate the concept of democracy in the context of subjective democracy, not objective one.

Keywords: Democracy, Objective Democracy, Subjective Democracy, Philosophy.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PANIPATI METHOD ON MEMORIZATION THE QURAN IN MALAYSIA: A STUDY IN TAHFIZ INSTITUTE

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ABSTRACT

Until today, memorization is still one of the methods used in the process of preservation of the Qur'an. This article aims to review and analyze the methods and approaches used by a Centre of Tahfiz Quran Lorong Alif Jitra Kedah in the process to produce the students that can remember the whole Qur'an. This study used the methods of documentation, observation and interviews in order to obtain the data. Through the analysis, this study found that there are seven basic methods of memorizing the Quran; Sabak, Nam Sabak, Sabki, Separah, Mutlaah, Tertib Wifak and Dastar Bandi. By using these seven methods, the students could recite the whole Qur'an by memorization, without seeing the mushaf. As a researcher, I would like to suggest these methods of memorization, to be applied in all the centers, in order to produce the huffaz who can fully memorizing the Quran.

Keywords: Quran; Memorization; Methodology; Tahfiz; Panipati.

DELINEATION OF THE SIMILES OF THE EXPRESSION « الْأَرْض - THE EARTH « IN THE HOLY QURAN REGARDING GEOLOGICAL BASICS

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ABSTRACT

The study in hand has tried to use Geology in understanding the meaning of the expression « الأرض –the earth « in Quranic similes. The mentioned similes include: «...الأرض» (Al-Baqarah — The Cow: 2:22. the earth a resting-place), «...الأرض» (Ta Ha: 20:53 the earth for you an expanse) and (Az-Zukhruf — Gold 43:10), «...الأرض» (Al-Naba' — The Announcement: 78:6 the earth an expanse) and «...الأرض» (The Naml: 27:61: the earth a resting-place). The related similarity in these similes includes the expressions فرأشاً، مهداً، مهداً وقراراً. In order to attain the mentioned goal, first similar links were extracted from Quranic dictionaries and wordbooks. Then using reliable interpretations, various similes and verses related to the before-mentioned title were analyzed. Then with the aid of meanings in the interpretations and geological basics, the expression « الأرض –the earth « form the mentioned similes were deduced. The obtained results show that the expression « الأرض –the earth « in these similes has the meaning of continental crust because this crust has been spread gradually on the earth. This kind of creation is in line with the similarity of the expression «رأشاً - resting-place. » On the other hand the provided continental crust, the mines inside it, the vegetation on it, the culminated creatures on it and the atmosphere over it have been made ready for human life in a period of over a hundred million years. These expressions correspond with the similes « resting-place and expanse- مهداً أو مهداً. One of the characteristics which make human life possible on the earth is the peace and stability of the earth crust. The spread continental crust unlike the oceanic crust has more peace and stability. The ancient geologists found geological traces on the continental crust while the oceanic crust is not as old as the continental crust because on the one side oceanic crust is being destroyed and from the other side it is being reproduced. These transformations are the signs of instability in the oceanic crust. Continental crust stability is completely in agreement with the simile «رأشاً - resting-place. »

Keywords: Continental Crust, Oceanic Crust, (The Earth) الأرض, فرأشاً, (Resting-Place) قراراً و مهداً (Expanse) مهداً, مهداً

THE IMPLICATION OF THE GEOLOGY CONCEPTS IN THE QURAN INTERPRETATION

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ABSTRACT

Regarding to the principles of the Quran interpretation, geology can help to interpret its related Quran verses. In this paper the verses of the Quran with the Earth (الأرض) word were delineated. This study seeks to find answers of these questions: In which one of these verses earth science and geology concepts can be used? In the interpretation of these verses, which branch of the geology should be used? Among 115 verses contain "Earth" word, 44 verses don't relate to geology. They shouldn't be interpreted by geological concepts. The other verses relate to plate tectonic (20 verses), to evolution of the earth (28 verses), to sedimentology and sedimentary rocks (6 verses), to volcanology (1 verses), to geomorphology (3 verses), to hydrology and hydrogeology (4 verses), and to economical geology and mine (4 verses). These verses point to the plates and their characteristics, to the creation and evolution of the earth and its creatures, to producing of the sediments and sedimentary rock cycle, to volcanic events, to the erosion and weathering, to the water flow and cycle, and to the ore deposits, respectively.

Keywords: Quran, geology concepts, interpretation, الأرض , earth.

THE STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOD ATTACHMENT AND HOPE AND PATIENCE IN MS PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: MS disease is a chronic and developing of central nervous but its main cause has remained unknown. Therefore, viewing the unfamiliarity and lack of absolute cure for this disease, patience and hope in the patients can affect them mentally, as well as, its development decreases most of the time. In the current study, attempts are made to investigate the relationship between attachment to God and the hope and patience in MS patients.

Materials and Methods: The ongoing study is of correlation kind. The statistical population in the present study included all the MS patients in Tehran city the sample involved 50 subjects, 25 women and 25 men who were selected randomly? To do this an attachment style questionnaire was used. The hope and patience of experienced subjects was measured via hope and patience questionnaire.

The findings of the research are as follows. There is no meaningful relationship between gender and none of the correlation attachment styles. But there is a meaningful relationship between gender and hope and patience aspects. There is a meaningful relationship between active and inactive patience with two aspects of anger and ignorance based on inevitable attachment.

As well, there is a meaningful relationship between hope and despair regarding belief attachment.

Discussion and Conclusion: Totally, the results showed that there is a meaningful relationship between God attachment, hope and patience as well as between the two genders. Therefore, having relationship with God can promote individuals hope and effects patients, recovery.

Keywords: God Attachment, Hope and Patience, MS Patients.

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Date: November 25-26, 2014

Venue: Pan Pacific Nirwana Bali Resort, Bali Indonesia

Conference Email: etar2014@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: October 10, 2014

Full Paper Submission Date: November 10, 2014

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Abstract Submission Date: November 20, 2014

Full Paper Submission Date: December 05, 2014

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Date: January 05-06, 2015

Venue: Hotel Novotel Dubai, UAE

Conference Email: gimar2015@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: December 10, 2014

Full Paper Submission Date: December 25, 2014.

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Date: February 25-26, 2015

Venue: Century Park Hotel Manila, Philippine.

Conference Email: mibest2015@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: January 10, 2015

Full Paper Submission Date: January 25, 2015.

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“Trends in Multidisciplinary Business and Economic
Research” (TMBER- 2015)”



Date: March 25-26, 2015

Venue: Holiday Inn Bangkok Silom, Thailand.

Conference Email: tmber2015@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: February 10, 2015

Full Paper Submission Date: February 25, 2015.

Selected conference papers will be published in special /regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated with this conference.

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Abstract Submission Date: February 10, 2015

Full Paper Submission Date: February 25, 2015.

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Conference Email: ndmrp2015@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: February 10, 2015

Full Paper Submission Date: February 25, 2015.

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(MISG- 2015)”



Date: June 2-3, 2015

Venue: Pearl International Hotel Kuala Lumpur Malaysia.

Conference Email: misg2015@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: February 10, 2015

Full Paper Submission Date: February 25, 2015.

Selected conference papers will be published in special /regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated with this conference.

Conference Main Tracks

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