

BOOK OF CONFERENCE
PROCEEDINGS

2nd International Conference on

ITMAR

(October 20-21, 2015)

Organized by:



Researching and Developing
for Humanity

2nd International Conference on Innovative Trends in Multidisciplinary
Academic Research
(ITMAR-October 20-21, 2015)
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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS ITMAR-2015

**“Innovative Trends in Multidisciplinary Academic Research
ITMAR-2015”
(ITMAR-2015), Istanbul, Turkey**

2nd International Conference on Innovative Trends in Multidisciplinary
Academic Research
(ITMAR-October 20-21, 2015)
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Book of Abstracts Proceedings

**“Innovative Trends in Multidisciplinary Academic
Research”
(ITMAR-2015)**

Istanbul, Turkey

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**“Innovative Trends in Multidisciplinary Academic
Research”**
(ITMAR-2015)”

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**Innovative Trends in Multidisciplinary Academic
Research Istanbul, Turkey**

Venue: Istanbul Gonen Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey

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CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

Farooq Ahmed Jam (PhD)



International Conference on Innovative Trends in Multidisciplinary Academic Research” serves as platform that aims to help the scholarly community across nations to explore the critical role of multidisciplinary innovations for sustainability and growth of human societies. This conference provides opportunity to the academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from across various disciplines to discuss avenues for interdisciplinary innovations and identify effective ways to address the regional and global challenges faced by our societies. The research ideas and studies that we received for this conference are very promising, unique, and impactful. I believe, these studies have the potential to address key challenges in various sub-domains of social sciences and applied sciences. The scholars attending this conference will certainly find it helpful in refining their own research ideas, finding solutions to basic/applied problems they face and interact with other renowned scholars for possible future collaborations.

I am really thankful 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

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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 (PhD)

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zuriati Ahmad Zukarnain,



Zuriati Ahmad Zukarnain is an associate professor at the Faculty of Computer Science and information Technology, University Putra Malaysia. She is the head for high performance computing section at Institute for Mathematics and Research (INSPEM), University Putra Malaysia. She received her PhD from the University of Bradford, UK. Her research interests include: Efficient multiparty QKD protocol for classical network and cloud, load balancing in the wireless ad hoc network, quantum processor unit for quantum computer, Authentication Time of IEEE 802.15.4 with Multiple-key Protocol, Intra-domain Mobility Handling Scheme for Wireless Networks, Efficiency and Fairness for new AIMD Algorithms and A Kernel model to improve the computation speedup and workload performance. She has been actively involved as a member of the editorial board for some international peer-reviewed and cited journals. Dr. Zuriati is currently undertaking some national funded projects on QKD protocol for cloud environment as well as routing and load balancing in the wireless ad hoc network. Dr.Zuriati is also actively involved with the innohub of University Putra Malaysia to produce a software for Quantum Communication known as Quantum Communication Simulator (QuCS). Dr. Zuriyati is a member of Global Illuminators family of scholars and actively engaged in supporting research & development initiatives by Global Illuminators. Her key note address in ITMAR 2015 will be a worth attending session.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

DAY 01 Tuesday (October 20, 2015)

**Welcome Reception & Registration
8:15 am – 9:00 am**

Opening Ceremony (09:00am – 10:30 am)
Venue: Room 1

09:00 am – 9:10 am	Welcome Remarks – Hendrati Dwi Mulyaningsih - Conference Coordinator
09:10 am – 9:20 am	Opening Speech – Dr Farooq Ahmad Jam (Ph.D) - Conference Chair-ITMAR 2015, Executive Director- Global Illuminators
09:20 am – 9:45 am	Key Note Speech – Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zuriati Ahmad Zukarnain , University Putra Malaysia
09:45 am - 10:30am	Group Photo & Award Ceremony

Grand Networking Session and Tea Break (10:30 am – 11:00 am)



DAY 01 Tuesday (October 20, 2015)

Session 1 (11:00 am – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Farooq Ahmed Jam & Aqeel Shehzad

Track D: Health and Medicine Studies

ITMAR-15-146	Assessment Unnecessary Admission and Hospitalization in Teaching Hospitals Affiliated to the Yasuj University of Medical Sciences. Yasuj Iran	Ostovar Rahim
ITMAR-15-156	The Study of Achievement Motivation in Neurotic and Psychosomatic Disorder	Olga Tapalova
ITMAR-15-171	Health Literacy: A New Approach to Reduce Risk Among Type Ii Diabetes Patients.	Wannarat Rattanawarang
ITMAR-15-227	Immunization of Female Mice with a Plasmid Dna Vaccine Coding Eight Repeats of Gonadotrophin Releasing Hormone (GNRH-I) and Eight T-Helper Epitopes Suppressed Ovarian Folliculogenesis and in Vivo Fertility	Umme Kulsum Rima
ITMAR-15-228	A Plasmid Dna Vaccine Coding Eight Unites of Gonadotrophin Releasing Hormone (GNRH-I) and Eight T-Helper Epitopes in Non-Ionized Surfactant Vesicle (NISV) Render Infertility of Adult Male Rats	Mohammad A. H. Khan
ITMAR-15-255	Trends In Prevalence of Helicobacter Pylori Infection in Fardis, 2011- 2014	Enayatollah Kalantar
ITMAR-15-256	Selection and Characterization of Potential Probiotic Lactobacilli SPP Isolated from Chicken Feces may be used as a Potent Antibacterial Agent	Enayatollah Kalantar
ITMAR-15-278	Discussion of the Canbay Hypotheses in Terms of the Etiology of Multiple Sclerosis Disease	Cahit Canbay

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)



DAY 01 Tuesday (October 20, 2015)

Session 1 (11:00 am – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Kang Won Lee & Emel Zeray

Track C: Engineering & Technology Studies

ITMAR-15-135	Evaluation of Adsorption of Impurities from Deep Wells Water by Pistachio Tree Wastes	Saman Hajmohammadi, Sohrab Hajmohammadi
ITMAR-15-136	Production of Synthesis Gas by Utilization of Municipal Solid Waste Via Dry Reforming of Methane	Muhammad Usman Rashid
ITMAR-15-140	The Possibility of using Activated Carbon Derived from Brachystegia Tree Wood as a Dioxin Adsorbent in Plastic Waste Incineration.	John Zvidzayi
ITMAR-15-141	Comparison of Energy Recovery Processes for Plastic Waste in Southern Africa	John Zvidzayi
ITMAR-15-128	The Storage Stability and Compatibility of Calcium Carbonate Nanoparticles Modified Asphalt Binder	Amiruddin Ismail
ITMAR-15-148	The Viscoelastic Behaviour of Epoxidized Natural Rubber Modified Asphalt	Amiruddin Ismail
ITMAR-15-189	The Innovative Design of Free-Flow Hydraulic Turbine Small Hpp.	Marat B. Koshumbayev

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)



DAY 01 Tuesday (October 20, 2015)

Session 1 (11:00 am – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Hashem Koozehchian & Zuriati Ahmad Zukarnain

Track B: Social Sciences & Humanities

ITMAR-15-125	Outdoor Learning in the School Grounds: A Study of Proposed Additional Outdoor Classrooms for Primary Schools using PBL Approach in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia	Maheran Yaman
ITMAR-15-165	Breaking Free from Border Restrictions: Machine Translation and Paratextual use	Chung-Ling Shih
ITMAR-15-177	The Analysis of Internet Crimes in Jurisprudence and Islamic Law	Balvardi,Taybeh
ITMAR-15-178	The Analysis of Fourth Grade Mathematics Book in Iran Based on Possible Occurrence of Mathematical Common Misunderstanding in Symbolic and Content Area	Eslami Giski Zahra
ITMAR-15-199	Western Origins of Non-Western Authoritarianism: Evidence from Africa	M. Moniruzzaman
ITMAR-15-207	Positive Factors Influencing Students' Speaking Skill: Exploring the EFL Teachers' Perspective	Marjan Moiin vaziri
ITMAR-15-213	A Sociological Study on Child Abuse in Sri Lanka	Subasinghe wasantha
ITMAR-15-267	Teaching of Second National Language (Tamil) in Sri Lanka: Relevance of Curriculum	Sabaratnam Athirathan

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)



DAY 01 Tuesday (October 20, 2015)

Session 2 (02:00 pm – 3:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Mohd Nizam Omar & Umme Kulsum Rima

Track E: Physical Life and Applied Sciences

ITMAR-15-254	Toxicity of Two Entomopathogenic Fungi, Beauveria Bassiana and Lecanicillium Muscarium against a Field Collected Strain of German Cockroach Blattella Germanica (L.) (Dictyoptera: Blattellidae) from Hospitals in Sanandaj, Iran	Behroz Davari
ITMAR-15-261	Protection Effect Of Bacillus SP for Crassostrea Gigas Reared in Polluted Seawater With Indigo	Amina Bakhrouf
ITMAR-15-264	Survival of Stressed Salmonella Typhimurium in Crassostrea Gigas	Ibtissem Chakroun
ITMAR-15-284	Information Support for Environmental Monitoring of the World Ocean and Russian Arctic Regions	Shatrova, Olga

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)



DAY 01 Tuesday (October 20, 2015)
Session 2 (02:00 pm – 3:30 pm)
Venue: Room 2

Session Chair: Pando Son & Sharrifah Ali
Track A: Business, Management and Economics Studies

ITMAR-15-195	An Investigation on the Impact of Derivatives on Traded Turnover on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange and Banks Profitability 2009 to 2012	Kisswell Basira
ITMAR-15-234	Corporate Entities Involvement in Waqf Property in Malaysia: An Instrument towards Muslim's Economic Development	Siti Sara Binti Ibrahim
ITMAR-15-235	Smallholder Commercialization in Ethiopia: Market Orientation and Participation	Kim, C. S
ITMAR-15-248	A Preliminary Study on Human Resource in Waqf Institution the Case of the State of Selangor, Malaysia	Sharfizie Binti Mohd Shariff
ITMAR-15-266	The Mediating Role of Job Satisfaction Between Communicational Skills and Organizational Commitment	Mohammad Ehsani

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)



DAY 01 Tuesday (October 20, 2015)
Session 2 (02:00 pm – 3:30 pm)
Venue: Room 3

Session Chair: John Zvidzayi & Amiruddin Bin Ismail
Track C: Engineering & Technology Studies

ITMAR-15-216	Can SRTM Digital Elevation Model be Improved with EGM08?	Emel Zeray
ITMAR-15-271	Theoretical and Experimental Researches on Development of New Construction of Wind-Driven Generator with Flux Concentrator	Yerzhan Assel Anuarkyzy
ITMAR-15-274	Multilevel Multithreshold Decoding of Self-Orthogonal Codes for High-Speed	Dina Satybaldina
ITMAR-15-283	Study on the Performance Enhancement of Fast Active RFID Using Simulation	Kang Won Lee
ITMAR-15-288	The Hydrodynamic Characterization of a Yield Stress Fluid in Stirred Tanks Generated by Simple and Double Helical Ribbons	Gammoudi Amel

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)



DAY 01 Tuesday (October 20, 2015)

Session 3 (03:45 pm – 5:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chair: Amina Bakhrouf & Abdul Hadi Khan

Track E: Physical Life and Applied Sciences

ITMAR-15-115	Synthesis, Characterization and in Silico Studies of Piperidone Derivatives and its Potential as Dengue Virus Inhibitor	Hasnah Osman
ITMAR-15-212	Attitude towards Mathematics and its Relationship to Ability in Mathematic in Student of Islamic Azad University, Sirjan Branch	Eslami Giski Zahra
ITMAR-15-236	Denial of Service Detection using Stepping Stone Detection Method in Internet Control Message Protocol Attack	Mohd Nizam Omar
ITMAR-15-253	Amine Functionalized Multi-Walled Carbon Nanotube: Synthesis, Single and Binary Dye Removal Systems	Afshin Maleki

Closing Ceremony: 5:00pm to 5:30pm



DAY 01 Tuesday (October 20, 2015)
Session 3 (03:45 pm – 5:00 pm)
Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Balvardi Taybeh & M. Moniruzzaman
Track B: Social Science & Humanities

ITMAR-15-220	AFL Majors' Attitudes toward EGT at a Technical University in Mid-Southern Taiwan	Chien-Hung Wu
ITMAR-15-257	Who is My Family? A Comparative Study on the Family Boundary in East Asia	Seok Eun, and Seungjae
ITMAR-15-262	Estimation of Marine and Harbor Activity Influence on the Environment of Coastal Local Municipalities for Controlling and Forecast of the Pollution Level	Gogoberidze George
ITMAR-15-268	Determining Factors Affecting the Service Quality of Azadi Stadium in the Viewpoint of Iranian Spectators	Hashem Koozehchian

Closing Ceremony: 5:00pm to 5:30pm



DAY 01 Tuesday (October 20, 2015)
Session 3 (03:45 pm – 5:00 pm)
Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Muhammad Aqeel Shehzad & Kisswell Basira
Track A: Business, Management and Economics Studies

ITMAR-15-273	Cross Cultural Comparative Study of Corporate Culture Between Taiwan and Vietnam	Van Kien Pham
ITMAR-15-277	The Mediating Effect of Motivation to Transfer in a Relationship Between Training Content and Training Transfer	Sharrifah Ali
ITMAR-15-286	The Influence of Train Driver's Accident Experience on the Negative Spillover of Work	Tack Hyun Shin
ITMAR-15-287	Manager Behaviour in Leverage Adjustment	Prof. Pando Son

Closing Ceremony: 5:00pm to 5:30pm



DAY 02 Wednesday, (October 21, 2015)

“CITY TOUR”

Gathering of Participants at the Lobby of Istanbul Gonen Hotel, Istanbul,
Turkey at 2:00 pm

Departure: 2:30 pm

For

CITY TOUR

Drop Back at Lobby of Istanbul Gonen Hotel at 9:00 pm

Important Note: This Tour is organized by Global Illuminators and entry to this tour is free for all participants. You may also bring your Siblings/Family/Friends but you have to register for them on registration desk. You have to register for their participation in city tour on reception desk



LIST OF CONFERENCE ATTENDEES

The following Scholars/ practitioners/educationist who don't have any paper presentation, however they will attending the conference as delegates & observers.

Sr. No	Official ID	Name	Affiliation Details	Country
2	ITMAR-15-301A	Muhammad Aqeel Shahzed	Rifah International University	Pakistan





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**TRACK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT &
ECONOMIC STUDIES**



Corporate Entities Involvement in Waqf Property in Malaysia: An Instrument Towards Muslim's Economic Development

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Sharfizie Binti Mohd Shariff³, Nurhanani Aflizan Binti
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Abstract

The permanent nature of waqf results in the accumulation of waqf properties that are devoted to provide capital asset that produce an ever increasing flow of revenues/usufructs to serve its objectives. Looking at Malaysia itself, tremendous potential waqf property (land) is available which could generate a steady stream of income that will contribute to the development of Muslim's economy if it has been managed and invested properly. Although the properties have immense commercial potentials, the fact is that these property are not being given the proper attention, resulting in a vast amount of these properties do not yield their greatest benefits to the economy and society. One of the major reasons highlighted by most of State Islamic Religious Councils (SIRCS) was insufficient fund and skills to develop those properties. Responding to this issue, an involvement of corporate entities has been known to have the ability to contribute to the economy and could play an important role to develop waqf properties in Malaysia. In fact, it has been observed that the efforts to rejuvenate waqf institutions in Islamic countries were participated by the corporate entities. Thus the study attempts to discuss about the involvement of corporate entities in developing waqf property in Malaysia. After Scope, it discuss the implementation of corporate waqf in Malaysia which further the discussion on the real experiences of selected SIRCS with involvement of corporate entities in the development of waqf properties (land). This can be done by examining the implementation and method used in the developmental process. Other than that, a comparison on existence corporate waqf model will be done where a success model from overseas will also be taken as a consideration that makes this study more significant and contribute to the body of knowledge and new literature of corporate waqf.

Keywords: Corporate, Involvement, Economic Development

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An Investigation on the Impact of Derivatives on Traded Turnover on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange and Banks Profitability 2009 to 2012

Kisswell Basira^{1*}, Itai Chirume²

Bindura University of Science Education Zimbabwe

Abstract

A quantitative hypothetical testing technique was used to test the statistical significance of the introduction of derivatives trading on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange's (ZSE) investable securities, with a view to improve on liquidity and turnover. The Black and Scholes Option Pricing Model (BSOPM), a statistical model based on the notion that prices of stocks follow a stochastic process, with prices in times t and $t+1$ independent (white noise process) was used to price European Call Options. Option Writers managed equity exposure by restricting the writing of options on the top 10 stocks by market capitalization while Banks managed equity exposure by limiting their derivatives book to at most 5% of their Balance Sheets. The chi-square test ascended to the Gaussian lognormal distribution of stock returns with a 16% probability at 5% significance level. The paper revealed that turnover increased 10 fold while liquidity improved significantly. Banks profitability increased by an average of 5%, compared to current inflation and interbank figures of below 3.5% and (1.2%) respectively. We therefore concluded that, the local market is ripe and ready for the introduction of derivatives trading. Further research in which all the stocks listed on the ZSE are considered regardless of their size and volatility was recommended.

Keywords: White Noise, Gaussian Lognormal, Stochastic Process, Investible Securities, Concomitant.

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Smallholder Commercialization in Ethiopia: Market Orientation and Participation

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Abstract

The commercialization of smallholder agriculture entails that farmers become market-oriented and base their production decisions on market signals, as well as selling a significant proportion of their produce in market. However, previous research has focused almost exclusively on market participation and ignored market orientation. We examine the impact of market orientation on the market participation of smallholder cereal farmers in Ethiopia, drawing on data from the latest 2009 round of the Ethiopian Rural Household Survey (ERHS). Heckman's two-stage analysis and IV regressions are employed. Market orientation is found to strongly enhance market participation. Moreover, higher level of crop production, land size, access to credit and all-weather roads enhanced market participation while age of household head and family size reduced participation.

Keywords: Smallholders, Commercial Production, Market Orientation, Market Participation, Cereal Crops, Ethiopia

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The Mediating Effect of Motivation to Transfer in a Relationship Between Training Content and Training Transfer

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Abstract

A training program is an important issue in human capital development as its function is to focus in developing of employee knowledge, skills, and attitude (KSA) to overcome their daily work problems since it may lead to higher organizational development. Numerous empirical training transfer studies attested that motivation to transfer is high when trainees understand that they are accountable for the training application, that is, when organizations expect trainees to use the training at the workplace. To date, the mediating role of motivation to transfer in a relationship between training content and training transfer has not been adequately examined. Therefore, this study is conducted to address this particular gap among support staff of a public university in Malaysia. The data of this study were gathered using self-administered questionnaires from 286 support staff of Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. The data were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS V. 20) and Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) approach – AMOS V .20. The results of this study indicated a positive relationship between training content and training transfer with a final model of an acceptable level of Goodness-of-Fit values. This study revealed that Motivation to Transfer mediates the relationship between training content and training transfer. In enhancing training transfer, the training practitioners should consider the contents of training in order to optimize the degree learning related to real life situations on the job. There is also a necessity for the University to formalize the goal-setting procedures and follow-up programs in ensuring transfer of training to work setting are materialized

Keywords: Training; Training Transfer; Motivation to Transfer; Training Content

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The Influence of Train Driver's Accident Experience on the Negative Spillover of Work

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Abstract

This study highlights empirically the relationship among major constructs such as accident, fear and anxiety emotion, self-efficacy, and negative spillover of work, focused on the railway drivers. The differentiated factor of this study is in that the experience of accident was posed as exogenous variable. Hypothesis tests based on 201 samples verified that the experience of accidents showed a significant effect on negative spillover of work mediated by fear and anxiety, with moderating effect of self-efficacy between fear and anxiety and negative spillover of work. However, the moderating effect was shown as increasing the degree of negative spillover of work, since the drivers recognized their fear and anxiety accrued by accident experience as uncontrollable. This finding suggests the need for mitigating driver's negative emotion - fear and anxiety - through an introduction of practice such as exemption of settlement obligation in accident site and lowering of the penalty for accident responsibility.

Keywords: Accident Experience, Fear and Anxiety, Self-Efficacy, Negative Spillover of Work, Mediation and Moderation Effect

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Manager Behavior in Leverage Adjustment

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Abstract

This study analyzes the speed of asymmetric adjustment speed behavior toward target leverage in capital structure depending on firm's different characteristics using nonfinancial firms listed in the Korean Stock Exchange (KSE) market over 1981 to 2012. We use the asymmetric adjustment model of leverage, which takes into account both the costs of deviations from target leverage and the costs of leverage adjustment and financial constraints. Our analysis finds that there is asymmetric behavior in the speed of leverage adjustment, implying that firms make adjustments toward their target leverage using the asymmetric adjustment speed of capital structure. We also find that the speed differs according to whether firms have a capital surplus or a capital deficit and whether they are under- or over-leveraged. In particular, we show that firms that have a financial deficit and are over-leveraged adjust the fastest towards their target leverage. In addition, we find that firms tending to adjust more quickly towards their target leverage have lower profitability and growth opportunities, fewer tangible assets, and are smaller in size. These findings imply that the presence of asymmetric behavior in the adjustment of speed toward the target leverage appears differently across different characteristic of firm.

Keywords: Speed Behavior, Target Leverage, capital structure

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A Preliminary Study on Human Resource in Waqf Institutionp the Case of the State of Selangor, Malaysia

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Abstract

Effectiveness in human resource plays a crucial role for the success of an organisation, as well for retaining employees. The main objective of this study was to examine the effectiveness of human resource in Selangor Waqf Corporation by highlighting several factors including compensation, training and development and performance appraisal. The data collected were carefully analyzed using descriptive statistics to represent the raw data in a meaningful manner. The results explain that quality is closely linked to the role of compensation, training and development and performance appraisal in producing the effectiveness in human resource. The research findings are significantly important to be understood in order to retain the employees in an organisation and promote job satisfaction among the employees.

Keywords: Waqf, Effectiveness, Human Resource, Compensation, Training and Development and Performance Appraisal, Quality

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Cross Cultural Comparative Study of Corporate Culture Between Taiwan and Vietnam

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University Karasu MYO, ⁴Chang Gung University

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate and compare corporate culture differences between Taiwan and Vietnam. The concept of corporate culture is adopted from Trompenaars and Turner's four types of corporate culture. Trompenaars and Turner (2012) categorized corporate culture into four main types: the Family, the Eiffel Tower, the Guided Missile and the Incubator. These four dimensions are based on two value dimensions: equality versus hierarchy and orientation to the person versus orientation to the task. Descriptive statistics and ANOVA are employed to describe and analyze the collected data. A total of 477 respondents from corporate sectors in Taiwan and Vietnam participated in the questionnaire with 246 Taiwanese and 231 Vietnamese. The results of the study show that there are significant differences in corporate cultures between Taiwan and Vietnam on all four aspects.

Keywords: Corporate Culture, Family, the Eiffel Tower, the Guided Missile, the Incubator

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DES©IDEA Model- Designing A Theories Driven and Activity Based Course for Enhancing Engineering Students' Creative Problem Solving Capacity

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Abstract

This paper presents a DES©IDEA model for a course that aims at enhancing students' creative problem solving capacity in the College of Engineering of a university in Taiwan. DES© stands for four kinds of activities; that is, Debate, Engineering design, Strategic plan, and Case study. IDEA stands for four principles—Interdisciplinary, Dialectic, Enquiry, and Authenticity—that drive the design and implementation of the activities in the course. Four professors from four engineering departments (chemical engineering, power mechanical engineering, materials science, industrial engineering and engineering management) co-instruct and co-design this course, which features a master project that demands interdisciplinary conversations from students of these departments to work collaboratively in diverse group. This master project consists of DES© activities that accentuate four types of dialectical thinking (thesis vs. antithesis, idea vs. execution, known vs. unknown, hindsight vs. foresight, respectively) that spark creativity from different angles. Each DES© activity also embodies one condition of the intersection between two types of authenticity (i.e., practical, theoretical) and two types of enquiry (i.e., presented problem solving, discovered problem finding). The differences in the ways these DES© activities stimulate creative insights are explicated by 8 accounts, including (a) mental models, (b) nature of dialectics, (c) nature of learning, (d) theoretical foundations, (e) mechanism for creative solutions, (f) boxes to breakout, (g) plus C design, and (h) assessment. These differences enable these theory-driven activities to complement each other while working together to provide holistic, multifaceted, and integrated creativity enhancing experiences for engineering students.

Keywords: Creativity, Engineer Education, Dialectical Thinking

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TRACK B: SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



Outdoor Learning in the School Grounds: A Study of Proposed Additional Outdoor Classrooms for Primary Schools Using Pbl Approach in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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^{4, 5} International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)

Abstract

This study is about opportunities for the use of outdoor classrooms in tropical climates, such as Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia. It investigates the possible advantages of teaching and learning school subjects at primary level, in outdoor classrooms in Malaysia, using the outdoor environment to improve student comfort levels and to provide enhanced learning opportunities. Such as the implementation of Problem Based Learning (PBL) Preliminary investigations of hypothetical post occupancy evaluations and thermal comfort studies have shown positive results for outdoor classrooms in 'heat island' urban areas such as Kuala Lumpur. The paper also considers the economic benefits of reduced building costs. This paper reports on the ongoing research towards possible improvements to the 'indoor exam orientated' school system in tropical countries like Malaysia

Keywords: Outdoor Learning, Primary Schools, Opportunities.

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The Analysis of Internet Crimes in Jurisprudence and Islamic Law

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Abstract

Nowadays we face a technological revolution, modern age, technology age, data collection, processing and distribution of data and computer. World of computer in short time had observed lots of innovations and developments. On the other hand, it changed to a field of committing crimes. Crime can be committed in any environment and any condition. Since it's not easily possible to recognize identity of people on the internet, it's not hard for computer specialists to commit computer crimes such as violating private information, illegal wiretapping, internet espionage, theft and fraud and any crime and violation of law can be committed on this space. This article, apart from referring to the concept of security as a natural right and need, is going to analyze internet crimes based on jurisprudence and Islamic point of view. Then, crimes such as desecration, insult to Muslims, and illegal search will be analyzed.

Keywords: Internet Crimes, Security, the Law of Internet Crimes.

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The Analysis of Fourth Grade Mathematics Book in Iran Based on Possible Occurrence of Mathematical Common Misunderstanding in Symbolic and Content Area

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Abstract

In all educational systems, mathematics is of great importance. A reason in occurring serious problems in learning mathematics, is misunderstanding that results from inefficient teaching, unofficial thinking or weak remembrance from past. Recognition of comprehended words and mathematical misunderstandings can decrease occurrence of this problem. Therefore, in this study, fourth grade mathematics book in Iran had been analyzed based on possible occurrence of common mathematical common misunderstandings in symbolic and content area. Thus, at first, based on theoretical principles, causes of misunderstanding, common mathematical misunderstandings including inefficient readout of schemes, interference of schemes, over generalization, interference of mathematical words with common words, the effect of intuitive structures, and symbolic faults have been recognized. Then, all the concepts and symbols of the Iranian fourth grade had been analyzed based on the identified misunderstandings

Keywords: Mathematics Misunderstanding, Mental Schema, Fourth Grade Mathematics

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Western Origins of Non-Western Authoritarianism: Evidence from Africa

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Abstract

Authoritarianism in its various forms has been a political reality in many of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America since the end of colonialism. Many of these countries experienced repeated emergence of authoritarian regimes, while some experienced their prolonged presence. The authoritarian regimes have always legitimized their stay in power with certain national interests and sought popular legitimacy from the people through various means. In many cases, the authoritarian regimes came to power through military coups, and subsequently civilianized. Academic literatures usually analyze authoritarianism in these countries mainly as a domestic phenomenon. But is it so? This research argues that the non-Western authoritarianism actually has had its origins in the Western countries. Analyzing the emergence and persistence of about 30 regimes of African continent and the characteristics of their foreign relations with major powers in the West namely the USA, Soviet Union (earlier), the UK and France during the past century this research argues that authoritarianism in these countries have generally been caused by direct or indirect support by the Western countries. In testing this assumption, the research examines three variables namely- evidence whether the regimes came to power through direct West-staged military coup engineered by foreign intelligence agencies; whether the locally emerged authoritarian regimes enjoyed economic and military support by the West; and the general attitudes of the West towards these regimes. The research argues that if these regimes are directly or indirectly supported by the West then we take it that the emergence and institutional survival of the regimes had Western origins.

Keywords: Authoritarianism, African counters, West, Origins, Regime

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A Sociological Study on Child Abuse in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Children and women are the most vulnerable group of the human species. According to the definition of the United Nation's Convention on Rights, a child is a human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child. Due to the immaturity and innocent nature they can be persuaded to take part in immoral activities and many such instances they are forced or cheated mostly by persons known or close to the family. Most incidents are reported from remote villages and disturbed families. There are physical and mental harassments against children. The recruitment of children as child soldiers, Child sex tourism, malnutrition, rape and murders are mostly occurring among them. In 1999, the National Child Protection Authority was established to address child abuse in Sri Lanka. The Authority is made up of local monitoring and child protection committees. However, child abuse in Sri Lanka is still remains.

Keywords: Child Abuse, Human Species, Vulnerable Group.

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AFL Majors' Attitudes Toward EGT at a Technical University in Mid-Southern Taiwan

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate 426 Applied-Foreign-Languages (AFL) majors' (M: 75; F: 351) perceptions of the English Graduation Threshold (EGT) at a national technological university in the mid-south of Taiwan. Through the results of questionnaires, several significant conclusions are made. Firstly, 79.50% of all the responding students agreed to set the EGT (M=4.08), while only 3.32% did not support it; the responding students tended to agree that the EGT could help them to apply for graduate schools in their future (83.11%; M=4.15), to find a better job in their future (82.83%; M=4.15), and to motivate their learning (81.72%; M= 4.11); the responding students tended to agree that the students achieving a certain standard (TOEIC score 880) (80.28%; M=4.13) could waive certain courses, and that the university subsidized low-income-family students for their English examination fees (88.34%; M=4.34); Secondly, from the perspective of gender, the average differences of all the items are in between 0.03 and 0.23, and this indicated that male and female responding students' attitudes to all the questionnaire items were almost the same. Thirdly, from the perspective of grades, more responding seniors (97.57%; M=4.60) knew the requirements and rules of the EGT than the other responding students, especially freshmen (83.15%; M=4.04); the responding seniors (41.46%; M=2.49) tended to disagree with the statement, "The EGT score is too high," most and the responding sophomores (26.00%; M=3.03) tended to agree with it most but their attitude still tended to be neutral. The results of the current study can be taken into consideration by different departments or universities when setting their EGTs.

Keywords: Applied Foreign Languages (AFL), English Graduation Threshold (EGT), Taiwan

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Teaching of Second National Language (Tamil) in Sri Lanka: Relevance of Curriculum

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Abstract

Sri Lanka as a multi lingual country, it noticed that there is an overwhelming desire among different language speaking groups especially among present generation to become multilingual. However, surveys conducted in Sri Lanka recently revealed that inter ethnic harmony as a major issue and it is due to not knowing each other's language. In order to meet this national need a policy was introduced by the government of Sri Lanka for teaching Second National Language (2NL) in secondary school curriculum as to enhance social cohesion among ethnic groups. This study focused on inquiring the relevance of curriculum in order achieving the objectives of teaching – learning 2NL in Sri Lankan schools. This study was mainly a document analysis. Additional data and information were gathered a sample of 100 students, 16 principals and 75 teachers from 16 schools in western province using questionnaires, focus group interview. Present study revealed that the curriculum used for teaching 2NL (Tamil language) was not effective due to various reasons such as curriculum is very heavy for a 2NL learner, text books are not matching with the needs of students, content of the text books is very heavy and difficult, activities given in the text books are not attractive and classrooms are not equipped with modern teaching learning strategies and to creating conducive teaching – learning environment and mismatch between the curriculum, text book and objectives of teaching 2NL activities to develop communicative skills.

Keywords: 2NL, Curriculum,

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Determining Factors Affecting the Service Quality of Azadi Stadium in the Viewpoint of Iranian Spectators

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³ Khaje Nasiredin Toosi University, Malaysia

Abstract

Attendance of spectators at sporting events makes high economic income and the quality of sport venue is one of the most important factors influencing spectator's attendance at sporting events. So, the purpose of this study was to investigate different factors affecting service quality in Azadi stadium. The research method was descriptive – correlation and the statistical sample consisted of 265 spectators attended to Tehran's Azadi stadium for watching a football game between Esteghlal and Persepolis. The research instrument was Shonk's Ph.D. dissertation questionnaire. The face and content validity was approved by opinion of sport management instructors and the reliability was verified by the coefficient of Cronbach's alpha, ($\alpha=0/89$). The SPSS16 was used for description of variables and LISREL software was used for doing Confirmatory Factor Analysis. The result showed "environment of stadium" (factor loading= 0/85), "interaction of staff" (factor loading= 0/73), "price of service and products" (factor loading= 0/71) and "access quality of sport venue" (factor loading= 0/57) had significant effect on sport venue quality. According to the results it can be concluded that from the view point of spectators the environment of stadium have the most effect on the service quality in Azadi stadium that should be noted more than the other variables.

Keywords: Service Quality, Azadi Stadium, Spectators

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Breaking Free from Border Restrictions: Machine Translation and Paratextual Use

Chung-ling Shih*

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Abstract

With r/evolution in information technology, global information access on the web seems to be reduced to a mouse-click task. The online machine-produced translation (MT) has been a most sought-after solution particularly for information gisting. And, to optimize MT readability without post-editing, pre-editing could be treated as a feasible aid, but its side-effect of contextual simplification and the elimination of source cultural attributes needs to find some redemption. To allow the global audience of MT to reach the genuine cultural otherness, parallel texts such as pictures, photos, notes or extra websites could be supplemented. Its purpose is to provide a dual-track path that lifts the obstacles across both linguistic and cultural communication borders. However, more than two or three paratexts might be too much for the target audience's reading load, and so an optimal mode for multilingual service through MT is worth a probe. To this end, a questionnaire-based investigation is conducted and the finding shows that a blend of pre-edited MT, pictures and website references is the most preferable multimodal translation. Its implications suggest that a multimodal translation could be used as a guide for future online multilingual communication in light of its benefits of effective cross-border communication brought by pre-edited MT application and by savoring cultural otherness with the help of pictures and additional references. In the digital and globalization era, a multimodal translation allows for optimizing the effectiveness of machine-aided communication across borders and cultures.

Keywords: Pre -Edited MT Application, Paratexts, Border-Crossing, Multimodal Translation

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Positive Factors Influencing Students' Speaking Skill: Exploring the EFL Teachers' Perspective

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Abstract

Today English has become the international language serving as a lingua franca even among those countries where their native language is not English. However, communication cannot take place without speech. For having a smooth conversation running, the speakers of the language need to have training and practice. Considering the importance of speech and speaking in language learning, this study has tried to explore the factors that could have a positive effect on the students' speaking skill from the viewpoint of 20 female English teachers, teaching in language institutes of Sirjan, Iran. The results showed that the participants considered three factors including having self-confidence, a suitable learning environment, and considerable knowledge of vocabulary as the most positive influential factors in the development of EFL learners' speaking skill.

Keywords: Speaking, EFL, Positive Factors, Teachers' Perspective

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Who is My Family? A Comparative Study on the Family Boundary in East Asia

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Abstract

This paper aims to explore the family boundary and family values in East Asian Countries. Various previous studies on East Asian countries have concentrated on the comparison between the Western Christian-individualistic culture and the Asian Confucian-collectivist culture. For this reason, most Asian countries are regarded as one of the Confucian countries even though each country has its own historical and cultural background. Thus, little is known how people in different Asian countries perceive their family boundary and family values. This study is an attempt to compare the perception on the family in three Asian countries, China, Japan and Korea. Data are collected through structured questionnaires by internet and approximately 3,000 people in three countries have answered. The results shows that people in three Confucian cultures have different perceptions on the family boundary and perceive family roles in different manners. In case of China, they shows traditional family perspective based on blood ties, while Japan shows individualized and fragmented family perspective. Since people in China have a very strong family tie and cohesion, a high awareness of gender equality and a strong responsibility for members, social welfare policies for more investment on higher education and regional redistribution seem to be more efficient ways than policies for investment on childcare or elderly care. This study suggests social welfare policies for community formation and strategies for strengthening social relationships among different generations. This study would provide various family boundaries in three Confucian countries and identify different perceptions on family values. Family is one of the most important agents for supporting family members in the current welfare states. This study implies that families as a welfare provider have different meanings and are expected different roles in three countries. Thus, Asian countries need to invent their own welfare mix reflecting their historical, political, and cultural context.

Keywords: Value, Comparative Study, Family boundary

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**TRACK C: ENGINEERING & APPLIED
SCIENCES**



The Innovative Design of Free-Flow Hydraulic Turbine Small Hpp

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Abstract

There is an environmental impact associated with global climate change of the Earth – the greenhouse effect is mainly caused by mining, processing and burning of fossil fuels: coal, oil and gas. Kazakhstan is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions in the Earth's atmosphere. According to the relative greenhouse gas emission rate per unit of gross domestic product, Kazakhstan takes the first place in the world, as reported by the International Energy Agency. The country takes the twenty-third place in the world on absolute GHG emissions and is the third among the CIS countries. The large amount of emissions is due to the predominant use of low-grade coal in Kazakhstan's energy sector and the lack of implementation of alternative sources of energy.

Keywords: Hydro Turbine, Turbulence, Turbulent Flow, Blades, Guide Vanes, Blade Curvature, Cavitation, Design of Hydro Turbines.

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Can SRTM Digital Elevation Model Be Improved With EGM08?

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Abstract

In recent years there has been a requirement to Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) with high accuracy and current for scientific applications, economical and defense domains in all over the world. Besides high accurateness, it is aimed at being minimum cost for using the DEM in the most efficient way. Thus its usage will become more widespread and it will make applications more practical. In 2000, NASA put the SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission) into practice in order to produce the DEM which was the most current and extensive model up to the date. Endeavour, which was launched by NASA within the scope of that project, surveyed the land areas between 60° north and 57° south latitudes during eleven days. By this way 1° × 1° cell forms was obtained with data which have 30 m resolution (90 m for outside of United States). In this study EGM96, vertical datum of SRTM, was replaced by EGM08 and the new DEM was compared with the former SRTM DEM by means of DGPS data. According to the results, although approximately 30 cm improvement has been provided on most of the routes, there are slight improvements on a few routes. As a result, it is suggested that the present version of SRTM DEM not only can be used comfortably in geodetic applications, but also it can satisfy the requirements in the other geosciences.

Keywords: SRTM, EGM96, EGM2008, Digital Elevation Model, Comparison

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Theoretical and Experimental Researches on Development of New Construction of Wind-Driven Generator with Flux Concentrator

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Abstract

Subject of research is new construction of wind-driven generator with flux concentrator. Tasks to research air flow motion in swirling wind turbine, to develop the methodology of wind turbine calculation and determination of its capacity with initial and boundary conditions are stated in the article. In the process of work literature, patent review and analysis of mathematical methods of existing hydro turbine constructions were made. As a result of researches calculation methods of wind turbine and determination of its capacity with initial and boundary conditions were developed. Also experimental stand was made. Main constructive and technical and operational characteristics: concentrator's convergent channels are curvilinear in view and are described by logarithmic dependence. The novelty of construction consists in flow's concentrator with curvilinear convergent channels, which are tangentially connected with ventilation pipe.

Keywords: Wind-Driven Generator, Vertical Axis Of Rotation, Turbulence, Turbulent Flows, Wind Turbine, Blades, Guiding Channels, Concentrator, Wind Turbines Constructions.

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Multilevel Multithreshold Decoding of Self-Orthogonal Codes for High-Speed

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Abstract

Multilevel multithreshold decoders (MMTD) for self-orthogonal error-correcting codes are considered. Recent advances in the field of error-correcting coding, which are used in various high-speed communication channels, are presented, as well as new opportunities decoders of the same type for use in optical networks. The SER performance of MMTD is shown to be close to the results provided by optimum total search methods. The performance of the concatenated coding schemes (a parallel and series-parallel concatenation of several MMTD) is presented. Recommendation on selecting the best algorithm for decision block and the best parameters for decoders is given. New methods for MMTD performance improving at the expense of better usage of decoded bits reliability with decision block are proposed.

Keywords: Error-Correction Coding, Self-Orthogonal Code, Multithreshold Decoder, Multilevel Multithreshold Decoder

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Production of Synthesis Gas By Utilization of Municipal Solid Waste Via Dry Reforming of Methane

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Abstract

Global warming issue generated by greenhouse gases (GHG, majorly CH₄ and CO₂) from various sources (fossil fuel burning, landfill, and power generation) has urged researchers to search for sustainable solutions to attenuate or suppress these emissions. Rapid increase in population and urbanization has led to the generation of municipal solid waste (MSW) in huge quantities. In Malaysia, the daily waste generation was 16,200 t in 2001. This increased to 19,100 t in 2005, 17,000 t in 2007, 21,000 t in 2009 and is projected to reach 31,000 t/day by 2020. The interesting feature of Malaysian MSW is the higher content of wet organic waste (food and yard), which is deemed suitable for anaerobic digestion process. Anaerobic decomposition of MSW leads to the generation of various volumes of methane (40-45%) and carbon dioxide (55-60%). Therefore, the utilization of two major GHG produced by the decomposition of MSW can be utilized in the catalytic reforming process known as dry reforming of methane (DRM). $\text{CH}_4 + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CO} + 2\text{H}_2$ $\Delta H_{298.15\text{K}} = 247 \text{ kJ/mol}$ DRM process leads to the generation of synthesis gas (H₂/CO), which is a major building block for the production of many hydrocarbons, liquid fuels and oxygenated chemicals (methanol). The produced syn-gas will also be suitable for its application in Fischer-Tropsch synthesis (FT-synthesis) for the production of synthetic fuels ranging from diesel, gasoline and higher chain hydrocarbons (> C₂). The major challenge in the application of DRM is carbon deposition leading to the fast deactivation of catalyst and lower stabilities. Core-shell catalysts draws attention of the researchers in recent years compared to conventional metal-supported catalysts due to the presence of having a protective shell. This protective shell not only serves as to avoid the agglomeration of core nanoparticles but also function as a nanoreactor for reactions.

Keywords: Municipal Solid Waste, Biogas, Dry Reforming Of Methane, Core-Shell Catalysts, FT-Synthesis.

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The Possibility of Using Activated Carbon Derived From *Brachystegia* Tree Wood as A Dioxin Adsorbent in Plastic Waste Incineration

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Abstract

Developing nations are thriving to acquire adequate energy resources. This has called for a dire need for renewable energy resources from large streams of waste plastic from developed nations to Africa, Asia and Southern America. The waste has high calorific values and can be used as fuels for industrial and domestic purposes. Under certain incinerating conditions, polychlorinated dioxins and furans are produced and found in the flue gases of thermal processing plants. Organic compounds, particularly polychlorinated dibenzo dioxin and polychlorinated furans are emitted during plastic waste incineration. These are harmful to the environment and human kind in particular. Although Smart Mechanical combustion systems are available for large scale incineration, these are not economically feasible for domestic users who need cheaper and readily available cleansing materials. The paper evaluates the adsorption capabilities of activated carbon that is derived from an indigenous *brachystegia* tree available in the tropical Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania to mention but a few. Large forests of this tree are available in farms, Nature conservation and forestry's in most parts of Zimbabwe. The results obtained from laboratory tests carried out on halogenated plastics are used to determine the efficiency of dioxin-sorption in a fluidized bed of activated carbon in question. The activated carbon bed was found to have an efficiency of ranging from 87% to 99% compared to 84% to 94% for the activated carbon already on the market. The results showed a range of 82 to 94.1percent efficiency for chlorine based plastic waste such as Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). The second method used activated carbon that is reinforced with ammonia. An improvement in the adsorption ability was revealed.

Keywords: *Brachystegia*, Activated Carbon, Adsorption, Dioxins And Furans.

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Comparison of Energy Recovery Processes for Plastic Waste in Southern Africa

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Abstract

The demand for energy by industry and domestic operations is increasing whilst the fossil fuel reserves are dwindling day by day. People and nearly all industries consume energy 24hrs a day. On the other hand the volume of plastic waste is also increasing. Plastics have high calorific values from which we can tap energy but at the end of their service life they are disposed without recovering energy. Some plastic waste disposal methods bury it in the ground at dump sites whilst others burn it without recovering energy as part of municipal solid waste. Both methods contaminate the environment. Incinerating plastic waste produces toxic chemicals that pollute the atmosphere forming acid rain if the atmosphere is moist. The waste buried in the ground does not undergo biologically decomposition but remain in the ground until it is exposed when construction excavations are taking place. The study reviews the three methods of transforming plastic waste into energy namely incineration, pyrolysis and plasma arc gasification. Each method is evaluated to establish whether it is eco-friendly or not.

Keywords: Plasma Arc, Gasification, Pyrolysis, Disposal

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The Viscoelastic Behaviour of Epoxidized Natural Rubber Modified Asphalt

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Abstract

In recent years, the increase of traffic levels as well as tyre pressure, the larger and heavier trucks and the new axle designs resulting in the need to enhance the performance of asphalt material as well as asphalt mixes. However, better understandings of the behaviours and properties of asphalt, coupled with greater development in technology, have allowed paving technologists to examine the benefits of introducing additives and modifiers. Polymer is the most popular modifier used to improve the performance of asphalt mix. This study was conducted to investigate the rheological properties of epoxidized natural rubber modified asphalt (ENRMA). Various viscoelastic parameters such as storage modulus, loss modulus, complex modulus and phase angle considered to investigate the viscoelastic behaviour of ENRMA's. It was observed that the rheological properties differ considerably between the base asphalt and ENRMAs. The rheological parameters of storage modulus, loss modulus, complex modulus and phase angle indicate that the presence of ENR increases the stiffness and the elasticity behaviour of binder particularly at high temperatures.

Keywords: Polymer Modified Asphalt, Rheology, Viscoelasticity.

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The Storage Stability and Compatibility of Calcium Carbonate Nanoparticles Modified Asphalt Binder

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Abstract

The properties of asphalt binder have been characterized before and after storage stability test using the conventional testes; (penetration, ductility and softening point), viscosity and dynamic shear rheometer (DSR). The study has found that the addition of Calcium Carbonate nanoparticles (CaCO_3) content has a significant effect on the rheological properties of the asphalt binder. The temperature susceptibility of modified asphalt binders was reduced compared with the base asphalt binder. In addition, the results showed that the storage stability of modified asphalt with nano CaCO_3 was quite good at high temperatures, which means, the asphalt binder and the modifier having a great compatibility between each other. On the other hand, evaluation of the stability of CaCO_3 modified asphalt binder using DSR test was found that there are very slight differences between the stiffness (G^*) of the top section and bottom section, which means the CaCO_3 was stable during stored at high temperatures. As a result, the use of CaCO_3 nanoparticles can be considered a proper alternative additive to modify asphalt binder.

Keywords: Calcium Carbonate Nanoparticles, Storage Stability, Nanoparticles Modified Asphalt binder and Dynamic Shear Rheometer.

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Evaluation of Adsorption of Impurities from Deep Wells Water by Pistachio Tree Wastes

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Abstract

Due to limited water resources, especially in desert regions, the importance of the water crisis in Iran and restoring the water, in addition to groundwater and surface water pollution from industrial wastewater pollutants, finding effective environmental and economic solutions to remove these materials from water resources is essential. In this regard, using low price agricultural wastes such as bark and shell of oil seeds such as soybean, rice, pistachios, and so on, they can be very helpful due to their low prices, availability and strong affinity with metals. Although its affinity may be less than the commercial chelating resins, but their prices are much cheaper. The use of cheap agricultural wastes to remove pollutants (such as Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , ...) from deep well water can be very helpful in order to reuse these waters as agriculture and even drinking water and reduce the risk of water crisis in the country. These low price wastes are available frequently and they are much cheaper than ion exchange resins. In this study, the pistachio tree waste, such as leaves, bark, sawdust and wood nuts are used to reduce the concentration and the removal of pollution in the water.

Keywords: Impurities of water, Deep Wells, Water, Pistachio tree wastes

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Study on the Performance Enhancement of Fast Active RFID Using Simulation

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Abstract

To enhance the performance of 2.4GHz multi-tag active RFID we have proposed following things: 1) simplified collection and Ack using query command, 2) modified Schoute's method to determine optimal number of tags in each frame, and 3) low frequency wake-up technology. To evaluate the performance of the proposed system we develop the simulation model. Varying the number of tags in the system we obtain the performance measures such as throughput, recognition time for multi-tags, tag recognition rate during a given time, and current consumption, which are compared with those of the current standard ISO/IEC 18000-7 and show a significant improvement.

Keywords: Multi-Tag Active RFID, Query Command, Low Frequency Wake-Up, Collision

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The Hydrodynamic Characterization of a Yield Stress Fluid in Stirred Tanks Generated by Simple and Double Helical Ribbons

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is to characterize the hydrodynamic behavior of yield stress fluids within a cylindrical agitated vessel equipped with simple (SHR) and double (DHR) helical ribbon stirrers by means of numerical simulation approach. For this purpose, a computational fluid dynamic (CFD) simulation using the 3D finite volume technique has been carried out to solve the continuity and momentum equations. In this study, we have analyzed the Oldroyd (Od) and Reynolds (Re) numbers effects on the hydrodynamic behavior and the power number (Po) for the two mentioned stirrers types. Hence, velocity field, dissipation function and apparent viscosity have been presented in (r-z) and (r- θ) planes.

Keywords: Hydrodynamic Behavior, Helical Ribbon, Bingham Fluid, CFD.

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Study of Ph Effect on the Iron Absorption in Kalleghuchi Pistachio Trees in the City of Sirjan

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Abstract

Pistachios as a strategic product, has a special place among agricultural products. In recent years Iranian pistachio production growth is not keeping pace with global growth. One important reason is poor nutrition pistachio orchards, especially micronutrients. Iron as one of the most important micronutrients, which are in the process of photosynthesis, respiration, protein synthesis plays an important role in making chloroplasts. Due to the limestone soil of pistachio growing region and a high level of electrical conductivity (Ec), pH and bicarbonate concentration of iron in the soil is hard to come by pistachio trees. Iron is an essential element for the growth of all plants. The lack of iron, leaf cells do not produce enough chlorophyll. Leaf yellowing from iron, is a form of iron deficiency in plants that covered a large part of Iran. Irrigation excessive, indiscriminate and unbalanced use of fertilizers, lack of organic matter and soil compaction in the soil solution and bicarbonate many factors are contributing to decrease iron absorption by plants. In the case of iron deficiency, chlorophyll in leaf cells not produced in sufficient quantities, the distance between yellow veins and intense shortage, the leaf turns yellow. Because iron is not mobile in the plant, symptoms first appear in young leaves and the top of the plant and all the plant's lack of progress in the covers. Critical levels of iron in the soil 7 to 10 ppm and 100 ppm is pistachio leaves. Iron deficiency in the soil, usually because it is insoluble. In acidic soils and relatively acidic, iron is completely dissolved, but in neutral or alkaline soils, like most of Iran's pistachio, insoluble iron so that the plant can not absorb enough. The following article, soil pH associated with the amount of iron absorbed by the roots of pistachio trees is examined.

Keywords: Iron, Pistachio Trees, Micronutrients, Fertilizer

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TRACK D: HEALTH AND MEDICINE STUDIES



Trends in Prevalence of Helicobacter Pylori Infection in Fardis, 2011- 2014

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Abstract

One of the most common causes of chronic bacterial infections is H pylori and there is evidence for strong association of this bacterium with gastric cancer. To determine the prevalence rate of H. pylori infection using Gram staining, IgG,UBT and stool antigen from patients with GI symptoms. GI patients who were referred to Fardis Central Laboratory for identification of H. pylori from different clinical specimens between 2011 to 2014 were included in this study. Demographic data were retrieved from the medical records of enrolled patients. 16002 patients that had been referred to Fardis Central Laboratory over the past three years. Among 19034 medical records 5662 (35.38%) were males and 10340 (64.62%) were female; mean age was 48 years (range 3 to 93 years). Of the 16002 patients tested, 6770 (42.31%), 137 (0.56%) and 1174 (7.34%) were positive for H. pylori according to the results of IgG, UBT and H antigen respectively. H. pylori infection rate in patients referring to Fardis with GI symptoms is 50.49% which is relatively low as compared to other studies in Iran.

Keywords: Prevalence, Helicobacter Pylori, Igg, UBT

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Assessment Unnecessary Admission and Hospitalization in Teaching Hospitals Affiliated to the Yasuj University of Medical Sciences.Yasuj.Iran

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Abstract

At present, the health systems are facing great difficulties in the use of resources. Sharp increase in health care costs, constitute a significant part of these problems. The most important factors for increasing health care costs are unnecessary services for hospital treatment (admission and hospitalization). The aim of this study was to determine the rate of unnecessary hospital admissions and hospitalization in the teaching hospitals affiliated to the Yasuj University of Medical Sciences. The instruments used in this descriptive longitudinal study, was a questionnaire has named Appropriateness evaluation protocol (AEP).By completing this questionnaire, the admissions and hospitalization situation of 556 patients admitted in different wards of teaching hospitals were evaluated. Total days of hospitalization for all studied patient were 2727 days, average hospital stay were 5.9 days for each patient. Seven percent of admissions and 24% of hospitalizations were deemed unnecessary. There was a statistically significant correlation between unnecessary admission and type of hospital, (p value <0/05). Annual statistics showed a large number of the unnecessary admission and stay days in hospitals under study, that increase bed occupancy and high costs affect health sectors. To minimize these problems, operational solutions such as the referral system and family physician training and implementation of appropriate evaluation protocol for physicians and staff associated with the admission and hospitalization and outpatient services should be conducted.

Keywords: Appropriateness, Evaluation, Protocol, Admission,
Hospitalization. Hospital. Yasuj, Iran

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The Study of Achievement Motivation in Neurotic And Psychosomatic Disorder

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Abstract

This paper describes the specific disorder motivational sphere in patients with borderline mental disorders. The data for the study of the correlation with the motivation to achieve personal factors of subjects. The research results presented in the article show that neuroses in people are the result of internal conflict and anxiety.

Keywords: Achievement Motivation, Neurasthenia, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Hypochondriacal Disorders, Anxiety, Depression

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Health Literacy: A New Approach to Reduce Risk Among Type II Diabetes Patients

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Abstract

This paper addresses the advantageous of health literacy on health care. This study is a preliminary of the search on the relationship between health literacy level and blood sugar control level in type II diabetes patients. Two aspects of the relationship were found. There are relationship between demographic factors and health literacy level and those between health literacy level and blood sugar control level. In the first part, previous work showed that age, education level, marital status, occupation, and income related to patients health literacy level. It is not found that sex, living area, and health service experience related to patients health literacy level. Patients with low literacy and difficulty in comprehending doctor's advice have not enough health literacy. There are 3 groups of health literacy: inadequate health literacy, marginal health literacy and adequate health literacy. Health literacy is used to assess patients' skills on reading, thinking, and calculating which would lead to following health professional instructions. The second part, health literacy level is significantly related to patient's health practice. Patients with adequate health literacy are more likely to apply proper health practice than those with inadequate and marginal health literacy. There is likelihood that chronic disease patients with inadequate health literacy are lack of healthcare knowledge of themselves. Patients with inadequate health literacy are difficult to communicate leading to bad health effect. Patients with less health literacy have higher risk in hospital health care. The two aspects convey to the blood sugar control level in type II diabetes patients. Since blood sugar control count on patient's behavior such as eating behavior, medication, and exercise, it is important to increase patient's skills to seek out, comprehend, evaluate, and use health information to reduce health risks and increase quality of life. Increasing health literacy then means reducing health risk.

Keywords: Health Literacy, Patients, Diabetes, Health Care

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Immunization of Female Mice with A Plasmid DNA Vaccine Coding Eight Repeats of Gonadotrophin Releasing Hormone (Gnrh-I) and Eight T-Helper Epitopes Suppressed Ovarian Folliculogenesis and in Vivo Fertility

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Abstract

Induction of immune response against gonadotrophin releasing hormone (GnRH-I) is beneficial for suppression of estrous, reduction of ovarian folliculogenesis and fertility of mammals. To achieve this, we have engineered a plasmid DNA vaccine coding eight repeats of GnRH-I peptide. Sexually mature Swiss albino female mice (N=32) were randomized and divided into groups of eight. Mice belonging to Group 2, 3 and 4 were immunized with 50µg plasmid DNA vaccine in study week 0, 3, 6, 9 and 12. Group 2 mice were primed in Hemagglutinating Virus of Japan Envelope (HVJE) vector and boosted in phosphate buffer saline solution. Group 3 and Group 4 mice were immunized with Non-ionized surfactant vesicle (NISV) and Bilosome respectively. Suppression of ovarian folliculogenesis (growing and graffian follicles versus healthy and regressing corpus luteum) was seen in Group 3 mice (21/38) followed by Group 2 (27/34) and Group 4 (41/41) mice in contrast to Group 1 control (44/43). Highest reduction of fertility was seen in Group 3 mice (05 pups/group) followed by Group 2 (18 pups/group) and Group 4 mice (22 pups/group) compared to Group 1 control (51 pups/group). GnRH-I immunoneutralization studies showed that plasmid DNA vaccine delivered in NISV and HVJE induced significant ($p < 0.001$) higher level of anti-GnRH-I antibody response, suppress estrous, suppress ovarian folliculogenesis and reduced in vivo fertility in female mice.

Keywords: Gonadotrophin Releasing Hormone, Estrous, Swiss Albino Mice, DNA Vaccine, Vectors

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A Plasmid DNA Vaccine Coding Eight Unites of Gonadotrophin Releasing Hormone (Gnrh-I) and Eight T-Helper Epitopes in Non-Ionized Surfactant Vesicle (NISV) Render Infertility of Adult Male Rats

Mohammad A. H. Khan¹, Umme K. Rima^{2*}, Abu S. M. Bari³

^{1,2,3} DVM, MS, PhD, Professor, Department of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Bangladesh Agricultural University

Abstract

This study was designed to assess further whether a plasmid DNA vaccine coding eight GnRH-I repeats, eight T-helper epitopes and a V5 epitope from feline immunodeficiency virus suppresses fertility in rat model. In study week 0, 3, 6 and 12 the male and female Sprague Dawley rats were immunized intramuscularly with plasmid DNA vaccine (200µg/rats/immunization) in NISV and evaluated vaccine efficacy in terms of anti GnRH-I antibody response, serum testosterone level, arrested gametogenesis and suppress fertility *in vivo*. Significantly ($P<0.01$) higher level of anti-GnRH-I antibody response (group average OD value, A^{450}) was detected in vaccinated male (0.723 ± 0.197) and female (0.553 ± 0.217) rats in study week 6 and maintained a higher level in male (0.974 ± 0.233) and female (0.815 ± 0.257) in study week 24. Results of mating trials in study week 24 showed infertility in vaccinated males and suppress of fertility (60%) in vaccinated females. Immunization was found to reduce epididymal sperm count ($P<0.000$) and circulating testosterone hormone in male rats (780 ± 275 pg/ml). Histopathological examination of the gonads revealed that testicular score count 6 and ovarian score count 6 and 5 were arrested. Out of five immunized male rats, atrophy of leydig cells of testes was seen in all cases with azospermia in 80-90% convoluted seminiferous tubules. The ovaries of vaccinated female rats showed significant ($P<0.001$) reduction in the number of growing and graffian follicles. The effect of immunization was related with the level and duration of anti-GnRH-I antibody response and level of suppressed gonadal function. Male rats were more responsive to immunization than female.

Keywords: Realising Hormone, DNA Vaccine, Infertility of Adult

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Selection and Characterization of Potential Probiotic Lactobacilli Spp Isolated from Chicken Feces May be Used as a Potent Antibacterial Agent

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Abstract

Lactobacillus strains commonly used as probiotics which possess some properties such as resistance to gastric acidity and bile salts, production of antimicrobial compounds, the ability to modulate immune responses, and adhesion to gut tissues. This study aimed to isolate, identify, production and characterization of the probiotic strains. Total of 10 digestive tracts of chickens fed without antibiotics for presence of *Lactobacillus spp* was evaluated. All isolates were grown with different conditions like effect of temperature, pH, pepsine, bile, sodium chloride tolerance, aggregation, adhesion and antibiotic resistance test tested and then antibacterial activity was determined. In this study, 34 lactic acid bacteria were investigated as putative probiotic candidates. Based on the molecular identification using 16S rDNA sequencing the isolates belonged to *Lactobacillus* species. The strains showed potent antibacterial activity. The results on acid tolerance showed that all the strains tested survived at pH 2.0 to 5.5. *L. agilis* strain M18, *L. salivarius* strain M10, *L.vaginalis* strains M8 and M19, and *L. crispatus* strains Or2 and M10 showed the lowest sensitivity to pepsine. All the studied *Lactobacillus* strains were able to grow at both 15 and 45°C. Five *Lactobacillus* strains adhered well to the Caco-2 cells. The result of antibiotic resistance test of 34 lactic acid bacteria showed that most of them were resistant or intermediate. Based on 34 *Lactobacillus* strains, *L. vaginalis* strain M8 and *L. reuteri* strain M6 were selected for the further in vivo assays and possible eventual use as prophylactic and therapeutic agent.

Keywords: *Lactobacillus Spp*, Adhesion, Antagonistic Activity, Probiotic, 16S Rdna

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Discussion of The Canbay Hypotheses in Terms of the Etiology of Multiple Sclerosis Disease

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Abstract

In this study, it is aimed to show that the etiology of multiple sclerosis (MS) disease is dielectrophoretic force (DEP) in brain. Meanwhile, it is explained that MS is not a disease which is caused by the immune system and genetics. In this context, the breakdown mechanism of the blood brain barrier (BBB) has been explained by the interaction of the myelin basic protein (MBP) with the particles separated from T cells by the dielectrophoretic force effect on the BBB, the myelin and the particles. The radiologically isolated syndrome (RIS) is the major clue on the understanding of the Canbay hypotheses on the etiology of MS disease and is also the very last link of the chain. In fact, although the RIS concept is not correct concept or approach, it is a useful argument for understanding of the etiology of MS in the direction of the Canbay hypotheses. Here, the specific absorption rate concept (SAR) and Clausius-Mossotti equation for the myelin basic proteins (MBP) in the white, gray matter and the cerebrospinal fluid has been used to explain the cause of RIS. The studies made by the author about the etiology of the multiple sclerosis disease in terms of the DEP-MS-RIS-BBB and the other connections have strengthened the belief that is to be a correct idea about the understanding of the etiology of MS disease. The RIS-MRI-MS-BBB connections are the most important experimental evidences confirming the close connection between MS and dielectrophoretic force. It is impossible to understand the etiology of MS disease by making observation, by hand examination, and by using the active, passive animal experiments without taking into account of the dielectrophoretic force. A method, which is applied in conjunction with drug therapy, will solve the problem of MS. The author's hypotheses supported by the scientific approaches and evidences show that the MS disease has become more understandable of thanks to the MRI and RIS.

Keywords: Multiple Sclerosis, Dielectrophoretic force, BBB, RIS, Immune system, MRI.

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**TRACK E: PHYSICAL, LIFE AND APPLIED
SCIENCES**



Synthesis, Characterization and in Silico Studies of Piperidone Derivatives and its Potential as Dengue Virus Inhibitor

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Abstract

Novel heterocycles comprising piperidone derivatives moieties was synthesized from nucleophilic substitution reaction of a series of 3,5-bis(arylidene)piperidine)-4-one with 2-bromoacetophenone derivatives in 58.3 to 91.3 % yields. The synthesized product was characterized by FTIR, NMR, X-ray crystallography and elemental analysis (CHN). Remarkable, all the compounds show more virtually active through molecular docking studies towards Wilchapong homology model of dengue virus type-2 NS2B-NS3 protease with free energy binding (FEB) range from -9.25 kcal/mol to -11.66 kcal/mol compared to the standard peptide inhibitor Bz-Nle-Lys-Arg-Arg-H (BNLAAH) with only -4.82 kcal/mol. Among the docked compounds, 6h and 7h, displayed good interaction with the NS2B-NS3 active site of dengue protease with FEB value of -11.06 kcal/mol and -11.36 kcal/mol respectively. *In vitro* studies for 6h and 7h, showed good correlation between docking simulation and inhibitory activities towards NS2B-NS3 dengue protease with IC₅₀ value 15.22 μ M and 16.23 μ M respectively

Keywords: Synthesis, Dengue Virus, Characterization

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Attitude Towards Mathematics and its Relationship to Ability in Mathematic in Student of Islamic Azad University, Sirjan Branch

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Abstract

One of the important courses presented on the curriculum of most fields in university is mathematics. Therefore, having an understanding of the factors that make its learning easier would be of crucial importance. The aim of this study was to explore the relationship between students' attitudes towards mathematics and their abilities in mathematics. Attitude towards math scale with a demographic questionnaire containing students' self-rated mathematical ability, were completed by 247 students who had passed at least one mathematical course. The results showed that 4% of students had strong positive attitude towards mathematics and 24.2% of them suffered of the strong negative attitude towards mathematics while 71.8% of them had average attitude towards mathematics. In addition, it was shown that there is a significant correlation between the students' attitude towards mathematics and their abilities in mathematics. Students with higher positive attitude towards mathematics rated themselves as having higher abilities in Mathematics.

Keywords: Attitude Towards Math, Ability in Math, Problem Solving..

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Denial of Service Detection using Stepping Stone Detection Method in Internet Control Message Protocol Attack

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Abstract

The Denial of Service (DoS) attack is an imminent threat that still exists. DoS attack is meant to disrupt the services provided by a server to make it stop from providing the services to the networks. This attack is actually an attack conducted by vast amount of host that send packet in order to overwhelm the victim with request that need to be processes. The objective of this study is to detect DoS attack by using Stepping Stone Detection (SSD) method. The methodology that would be used in this study is the six stages methodology. First stage is the analysis stage where it is used to have better understanding of the situation and the problems. Second stage is the stage where the instrument preparation is conducted. This is where the tools needed will be installed or developed. Third stage is the design stage where the conceptual design of the experiment and the testbed is designed. Fourth stage is the experiment stage where actual experiment is conducted based on the third stage design and using second stage instruments. The fifth stage is the data collection stage where it will be use simultaneously when the experiment conducted to collect all the data or network traffic to be used later. Finally, the sixth stage is the evaluation stage where the data is process and compared to come out with meaningful results. The expected results for this experiment are the high detection rate and the responses time in detecting DoS attack. As a conclusion, this study acts as the preliminary study in SSD method and shows the capability of this method.

Keywords: Denial of Service; Stepping Stone Detection; Dos; SSD; ICMP
Dos

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Amine Functionalized Multi-Walled Carbon Nanotube: Synthesis, Single and Binary Dye Removal Systems

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Abstract

The aims of this study was to investigate the ability of multi-walled carbon nanotube (MWCNTS) functionalized by amine groups to adsorb anionic dyes in single and binary (mixture of dyes) systems. For this purpose, MWCNTS functionalized by primary (-NH₂) and secondary (-NH) functional groups. Acid Blue 25 and Acid Black 1 were used as anionic dye models. Physical characteristics of MWCNTS functionalized were studied by using Raman spectroscopy and scanning electron microscopy. The effects of operational parameters such as pH, initial dye concentration, adsorbent dosage, and salt on dye removal were evaluated. The dye adsorption isotherm and kinetics were studied. The results of this study indicated that the MWCNTs functionalized presented a higher adsorption of AB1 than AB25 in single and binary dye systems, due to stronger interactions. Moreover, in single dye solutions, the maximum adsorption capacities of the MWCNTs functionalized for AB25 and AB1 were 650 and 700 mg g⁻¹, respectively. It was found that AB25 and AB1 followed Langmuir isotherms in single and binary systems. The adsorption kinetics of dyes was found to conform to pseudo-second order kinetics in both single and binary systems. It is concluded that the MWCNTs functionalized was an effective adsorbent to remove anionic dyes from single and binary systems.

Keywords: Carbon Nanotubes, Amine Functionalization, Dye Removal, Binary Systems, Isotherm

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Email: maleki43@yahoo.com



Toxicity of Two Entomopathogenic Fungi, *Beauveria Bassiana* and *Lecanicillium Muscarium* against a Field Collected Strain of German Cockroach *Blattella Germanica* (L.) (Dictyoptera: Blattellidae) from Hospitals in Sanandaj, Iran

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Abstract

The German cockroach, *Blattella germanica* (L.) has been recognized as a serious health problem throughout the world. Control failures due to insecticide resistance and chemical contamination of environment have led some researchers focus on the other alternative strategy controls. Microbial insecticides such as those containing entomopathogenic fungi could be of high significance. *Lecanicillium muscarium* and *Beauveria bassiana* grow naturally in soils throughout the world and act as a parasite on various arthropod species, causing white muscardine disease. Thus, these two species could be considered as entomopathogenic fungi. The current study conducted to evaluate the toxicity of *Beauveria bassiana* and *Lecanicillium muscarium* against German cockroach, *Blattella germanica*. Conidial formulations of *L. muscarium* (PTCC 5184) and *B. bassiana* (PTCC5197) were prepared in aqueous suspensions with Tween 20. Data were analyzed by Probit program and LC50 and LC90 were estimated. The obtained results indicated that both fungi species were toxic against German cockroach however; This study has been conducted under controlled laboratory conditions; therefore is necessary additional research at field conditions that will hopefully aid to access the role of *Beauveria bassiana* and *Lecanicillium muscarium* to German cockroach management programs. Co-application of these fungi with the suitable insecticides could be examined against the resistant *Blattella germanica* to insecticides.

Keywords: Biological Control, German Cockroach, *Beauveria Bassiana*, *Lecanicillium Muscarium*

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Protection Effect of Bacillus Sp for Crassostrea Gigas Reared in Polluted Seawater with Indigo

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Abstract

It is well demonstrated that some probiotics improve rearing water quality and thereby have beneficial effects on reared organisms. This study aims: (*) First, to select bacteria capable of degrading textile wastewater particularly indigo dye. (**) Second, to select and identify among these bacteria those having no toxic effect on animals (***) third to study in vivo their effect on *Crassostrea gigas* reared in a contaminated seawater with indigo dye.. Among other Gram negative bacteria, we found three interesting *Bacillus* strains: *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus megaterium* and *Bacillus lechiformis*. In a first step, we characterized their effect as probiotics in our laboratory (Mahdi et al.). In a second step , we conducted this study to study the effect of this consortium on *Crassostrea gigas* by assessing hemocytes death using flow cytometry analysis. We found that the percentage of decolorization of indigo dye in polluted seawater in presence of *Crassostrea gigas* increased from 41% to 90% when using *Bacillus* consortium and the hemocytes mortality of reared *C. gigas* decreased from 87% to 56%. We have demonstrated also that untreated indigo is more toxic than the treated one. The percentage of hemocytes death is 81% for the untreated and 56% for the other. This consortium shows a protector effect of *Crassostrea gigas* against *Vibrio harvey* contaminating reared seawater.

Keywords: *Crassostrea Gigas*, Probiotics, Flow Cytometry

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Survival of Stressed Salmonella Typhimurium in Crassostrea Gigas

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Amina Bakhrouf⁴**

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Abstract

Oysters are filter feeders; as water flows through them, they ingest and concentrate all particulate matter in the water. In particular, the accumulation of pathogenic bacteria and viruses within the oysters make them a hazard for human consumption. The incidence of salmonellosis caused by the consumption of raw or undercooked shellfish, is a primary concern of public health agencies. This work sought to further investigate the host-microbe interactions between stressed Salmonella Typhimurium in seawater and oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*). A procedure was developed to expose oyster to this bacterium and quantify the subsequent level of bacterial survival. Flow cytometry was used to evaluate hemocyte mortality and phagocytosis of Salmonella Typhimurium in *Crassostrea gigas*. Our results showed that stressed Salmonella Typhimurium can survive within oysters for significant periods of time compared with the strain in normal condition. Hemocyte mortality and phagocytosis were more important ($P < 0.05$) when molluscs were infected with strain incubated in seawater. These results can benefit the public health agencies and shellfish producers concerning microbiological and quality aspects of the commercial oyster production.

Keywords: Salmonella Typhimurium, Seawater, Crassostrea Gigas, Flow Cytometry

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Information Support for Environmental Monitoring of the World Ocean and Russian Arctic Regions

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^{1, 2, 4} Russian State Hydrometeorological University (RSHU)

Abstract

Insufficient information about the state of ecological systems and the level of anthropogenic impact lead to environmental degradation and reduction of the level of regional economic development. Networking and information component of ecological monitoring of the World ocean, including the coastal zone, using the methods of Environment Impact Assessment, as a component in the evaluation of the efficiency level of economic development, will contribute to the correct development of the concept of sustainable development of the territory taking into account regional specificities. The main aim of the paper and work is the development of the concept and system of information and analytical support for monitoring and analysis of the environment of the World Ocean, including the coastal zone in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation. The general concept of information support of environmental monitoring in the Russian Arctic coastal regions is considered on the basis of the national development strategy of the Russian Arctic and international cooperation. The Ministry of education and science of Russia provided financial support for this research with the state order 2015/166, project NM3658.

Keywords: Information Support, Environmental Monitoring, World Ocean Coastal Zone, Russian Arctic Region, Environmental Impact Assessment.

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FUTURE EVENTS

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“Emerging Trends in Academic Research”
(ETAR-2015)



Date: November 25-26, 2015

Venue: Trans Resort & Hotel, Bali, Indonesia.

Conference Email: etar2015@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: October 30, 2015

Full Paper Submission Date: November 10, 2015.

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Full Paper Submission Date: December 15, 2015.

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“Trends in Multidisciplinary Business and Economic
Research”
(TMBER- 2016)



Date: March 25-26, 2016

Venue: Holiday Inn Bangkok Silom, Thailand

Conference Email: tmber2016@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: March 10, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: March 15, 2016

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(MIAR-2016)



Date: July 29-30, 2016

Venue: Hotel Kazakhstan, Almaty

Email: miar2016@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: December 30, 2015

Full Paper Submission Date: February 30, 2016

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

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Email: margi2016@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: January 10, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: February 30, 2016

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(MTAR- 2016)



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Venue: Holiday Inn Bangkok Silom, Bangkok Thailand

Email: mtar2016@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: February 20, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: April 20, 2016

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

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Date: October 05-06, 2016

Venue: Grand Flora Dubai, UAE

Email: rcmi2016@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: January 20, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: March 20, 2016

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**“Innovative Trends in Multidisciplinary Academic Research –
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Date: October 20-21, 2016

Venue: Istanbul GONEN Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey

Email: itmar2016@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: January 30, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: April 30, 2016

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“Emerging Trends in Academic Research
(ETAR–2016)”



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Venue: Trans Resort & Hotel Bali Indonesia

Email: etar2016@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: January 30, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: May 30, 2016

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