International Conference On Multidisciplinary Academic Research & Global Innovation (MARGI-2015)

August 25-26, 2015
Beijing China

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Book of Abstracts Proceedings

International Conference on

“MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACADEMIC RESEARCH & GLOBAL INNOVATION”

(MARGI-2015)

Beijing, China

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Proceedings of the International Conference on

“Multidisciplinary Academic Research & Global Innovation (MARGI-2015)”

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International Conference on
“Multidisciplinary Academic Research & Global Innovation at Beijing, China”

Venue: Hotel Courtyard Marriott Beijing North East

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CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

Farooq Ahmed Jam (PhD)

International Conference on Multidisciplinary Academic Research & Global Innovation” serves as a 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 an 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
open the horizon of new research and practice for the conference participants coming from across the globe. Iam 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)
Conference Chair MARGI-2015
Executive Director
Global Illuminators
conference.chair2015@globalilluminators.org
jam@globalilluminators.org
Professor Dr. Ir. H. Eddy Jusuf Sp, M.Si. M.Kom

Professor Dr. Eddy Jusuf is a renowned expert in the field of economy, management technology and engineering. He is the Rector of Pasundan University Bandung Indonesia and also associated with Pasundan University Bandung Indonesia. Beside these academic and administrative responsibilities Prof. Eddy is a renowned scholar and has published several research articles published in reputed national and international journals. He is also author of several books which are being used as text books in several national and ASEAN country universities. Prof Eddy has thorough capabilities in the fields of marketing, micro and macroeconomics, business, entrepreneurship, small business and technology. Prof. Eddy has represented Indonesian higher education sector at several global platforms in South Asia. His personal scholarly network is expanded to international community in Australia, South Korea, Malaysia, China and Belgium. He is also a winner of the Satyalencana Karyasetia Award in 2013 and WANTANNAS award in 2007 Indonesia. He is one of the strong proponents of multidisciplinary research across the Globe and a great supporter of the research and development activities by Global Illuminators. His key note speech on “Multidisciplinary academic research and global innovation” will be the great interest for the scholars participating in MARGI-2015 Beijing, China.
CONFERENCE PROGRAM

DAY 01 Tuesday (August 25, 2015)

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

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

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<td>09:00 am – 9:10 am</td>
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<td>09:10 am – 9:20 am</td>
<td>Opening Speech – <strong>Dr Farooq Ahmad Jam</strong>- Conference Chair-MARGI 2015, Executive Director- Global Illuminators</td>
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<td>09:20 am – 9:45 am</td>
<td>Key Note Speech – <strong>Prof. Dr. Ir. H, Eddy Jusuf</strong> Sp, Msi, Mkom</td>
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<td>09:45 am - 10:30 am</td>
<td>Group Photo &amp; Award Ceremony</td>
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Grand Networking Session and Tea Break (10:30 am – 11:00 am)
DAY 01 Tuesday (August 25, 2015)
Session 1 (11:00 am – 1:00 pm)
Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Marvin R. Tullao & Rowena V. Banes

Track B: Social Sciences and Humanities

| MARGI-15-123 | Polemics In The Malaysian Muslim Community: Understanding the Role of Postmodern Islamic Medicine | Khadher Ahmad |
| MARGI-15-159 | Hinterland Demarcation between Two West African Ports. | Tetteh Evans Ago |
| MARGI-15-185 | Establishment of World Class Universities In Kazakhstan: Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and Nazarbayev University | Saltanat Naushabayeva |
| MARGI-15-174 | Arkoun’s Thought of Humanity: A New Bridging toward Islamic and Western Civilization | Dr. Muhammad Azhar, Ma. |

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)
**DAY 01 Tuesday (August 25, 2015)**  
**Session 1 (11:00 am – 1:00 pm)**  
**Venue: Room 2**

**Session Chairs: Fanyana Mtunzi & Dr Maribel S Tizo**

**Track D: Medical and Health Sciences**

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<td>What are the most important risk factors for infant mortalities?</td>
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<td>The effects of fetal movement counting on mental health of mother in third trimester . A Randomized Controlled Trial</td>
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**Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)**
**DAY 01 Tuesday (August 25, 2015)**  
**Session 2 (02:00 pm – 3:30 pm)**  
**Venue: Room 1**

**Session Chairs: Khadher Ahmad & Pule Phindane**

**Track B: Social Science & Humanities**

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**Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)**

**DAY 01 Tuesday (August 25, 2015)**  
**Session 2 (02:00 pm – 3:30 pm)**
Venue: Room 2

Session Chair: Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto & Dong-Liang Cai

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Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)
DAY 01 Tuesday (August 25, 2015)
Session 3 (03:45 pm – 5:00 pm)
Venue: Room 1
Session Chair: Prof. Wei-Bin Zhang & Partha Ray

Track A: Business, Management and Economics Studies

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Closing Ceremony: 5:00pm to 5:30pm
DAY 01 Tuesday (August 25, 2015)
Session 3 (03:45 pm – 5:00 pm)
Venue: Room 2
Session Chairs: Chaman, Reza & Dr. Muhammad Azhar, Ma.

Track C: Engineering and Applied Sciences

| MARGI-15-138 | Determination of water productivity in irrigated fields of Evan plain (Khuzestan) | Ali asareh |
| MARGI-15-198 | Heavy Metals Analysis in Some Edible Seashells From Opol Bay, Opol, Misamis Oriental | Dr Maribel S Tizo |
| MARGI-15-203 | Antibacterial, antifungal and antioxidant activity of the leaves of Combretum erythrophyllum (Borch.) | Fanyana Mtunzi |
| MARGI-15-202 | Analysis of phytochemical content, antioxidant and anti-cancer activity of apricot seed’s extracts | Nakisah Mat Amin |

Closing Ceremony: 5:00pm to 5:30pm
DAY 02 Wednesday, (August 26, 2015)

City Tour and Shopping Day

All participants will be free to carry on their own tourism and shopping activities in Beijing. It’s a free day for this purpose
TRACK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ECONOMIC STUDIES
Unemployment among Rural Youth in South Africa: The Case of Vhembe District of Limpopo Province

Mbulaheni Albert Dagume*
Department of Economics, University of Venda South Africa, South Africa

Abstract

Unemployment is a worldwide concern for both developed and developing countries and Vhembe District in South Africa is no exception. Unemployment rate in Vhembe District has increased from 53.4% in 2010 to 58.4% in 2011. The purpose of the study therefore, was to investigate the causes of rural unemployment amongst the youth in the Vhembe District of the Limpopo Province. Primary data were collected from 580 youth who were randomly and systematically selected from four local municipalities within the Vhembe district; Makhado, Thulamela, Musina and Mutale. Data was collected using structured interviews. The data included the demographic and socio-economic profile of respondents interviewed in the study are age, gender, marital status, race, geographic location, educational level, training or skills and work experience were presented using figures and tables. Data analyses were performed in SPSS version 22 and also verified using R. Version 3.0.1 and STATA version 13 at three levels.

The findings of the study show that lack of training and work experience has a major influence on youth unemployment in Vhembe District Municipality. Educational attainment, marital status, age, gender and race however were found insignificant in relation to youth unemployment. Based on these findings the recommendations are that the South Africa government must strengthen the laws and policies which will enable the youth to acquire work experience and more training. Thus, instead of the government and private sectors offering internships to the youths for a maximum of twelve months, this period should be increased to at least twenty four months as many companies require three years’ experience when recruiting. In addition, those offered internships should do career-specific training.

Keywords: Youth unemployment, Vhembe District, SA, SPSS, STATA

*All correspondence related to this article should be directed to Mbulaheni Albert Dagume, Department of Economics, University of Venda South Africa, South Africa Email: mbulahenidagume@gmail.com
Population Growth and Economic Oscillations in a Small-Open Growth Model

Prof. Wei-Bin Zhang*
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Abstract

This study is to demonstrate business cycles and population oscillations in an endogenous population economic growth model with gender time distribution between work, children fostering and leisure. The model describes nonlinear dynamic interdependence between the birth rate, the mortality rate, the population, wealth accumulation, and time distribution. The production side follows the Solow model while the population dynamics is based on the Haavelmo population model and the Barro-Becker fertility choice model. The two approaches are integrated by applying the utility function proposed by Zhang. We simulate the model to demonstrate existence of equilibrium points and motion of the dynamic system and demonstrate existence of oscillations under different perturbations in the propensity to have children, woman’s propensity to pursue leisure activities, and woman’s human capital.

Keywords: Endogenous Population; Oscillations; Propensity to Have Children; Birth and Mortality Rate; Gender Time Distribution

*All correspondence related to this article should be directed to Prof. Wei-Bin Zhang
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Email: wbzl@apu.ac.
The Impact of Exchange Rate Movements on Industries Trade Between Indonesia and China

Alhayky, Ahmed,¹ Alhayki, Zainab²
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Abstract

This paper empirically examines the impact of exchange rate movements on bilateral trade between Indonesia and China. We apply autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) approach to investigate the short- and long-run effects of exchange rate on disaggregated 22 export and import industries using quarterly data from 1998 to 2014. The result indicates that importing industries from Indonesia are highly affected by real exchange rate movement in short- and long run, while exchange rate volatility and China’s income play a little impact on importing industries. On the other hand, real exchange rate plays a little role in determining export in both short- and long run for exporting industries to Indonesia, while it is very sensitive to income volatility in both short- and long-run.

Keywords: Exchange Rates, Bilateral Trade, ADRL Model, China, Indonesia.

*All correspondence related to this article should be directed to Alhayky, Ahmed Ahlia University, Bahrain
Email: aalhayky@ahlia.edu.bh
How far is Mumbai from New York?: Efficiency of Dually-Listed Indian Stocks

Partha Ray1*, Vinodh Madhavan2

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Abstract

Corporates from emerging market economies (EMEs) often float dually listed stocks – one in the domestic market and the other in a stock exchange of an advanced country. If the markets are informationally efficient, then prices of such stocks in two distinct stock exchange even if separated by geography as well as time zones should track one another. It is from this standpoint that this paper examines relationship between daily prices of Indian American Depository Receipts (ADRs) listed in New York Stock Exchange and their underlying stocks trading in Mumbai Stock Exchange. First, is there any discernable difference in the degree of efficiency exhibited by the firm-level ADRs and the broader US market? Second, is there any discernable difference in the degree of efficiency exhibited by underlying stocks trading in Mumbai and the broader Indian stock market? Third, is there any discernable difference in the degree of efficiency exhibited by the different ADRs and their respective underlying stocks trading in Mumbai, notwithstanding discernable difference in the degree of efficiency exhibited by the broader US (S&P 500) and Indian (Nifty) stock markets? Further, the degree of efficiency witnessed amidst all US and Indian scrips considered for this study was found to be heterogeneous in nature and in-turn warrants a ranking approach. However, this does not happen to be the case for all other dually-listed scrips considered for this study. The study’s findings bring to light the need for disaggregated, firm level market efficiency studies aimed at examining firm-level market efficiency at different trading locations and in-turn identifying the antecedents behind homogeneity (or lack-thereof) in firm-level market efficiency across multiple trading locations.

Keywords: Market Efficiency, Episodic Nonlinearity, Bicorrelation, American Depository Receipts

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The Implementation of Peer-to-Peer Bandwidth Estimation Mechanism in Multimedia Streaming Networks

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Abstract

Due to the rapid development of the internet, P2P (Peer to Peer) data communication system has become one of the most convenient and fastest transmission methods. But the transmission quality will be affected by the traffic flow, so the available bandwidth estimation technique has to be designed and adjusted adequately according to the characteristics of the network service. Up to date, the multimedia streaming network bandwidth estimation technique has become the most popular topic. And, this P2P related technology can be applied to local area communicating architecture, such as college campus or community etc. So that this paper implements pathChirp bandwidth estimation mechanism to an embedded system with CPU of TI DM365 under Linux operating system (OS). At the beginning, NAT (Network Address Translation) must be penetrated. Then the available bandwidth of the network environment will be calculated to determine the compression rate of codec H.264. After experimenting in three different network environments, we find the proposed mechanism that can really get a smooth video picture no matter what the traffic circumstance changes.

Keywords: P2P (Peer-to-Peer), path-Chirp, NAT, H.264, TCP, UDP

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Real-Time Transmiting, on-Line Learning System in Education Field

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Abstract

In this paper, we have implemented a real-time video recording and on-line learning system in education field. The system can record professor video and computer screen images in the class lectures, then automatically upload to the back-end multimedia server. And, this system can be applied to after-school tutoring, such as college or dental school etc. Students can choose the courses in order to facilitate learning. In this system, it consists of three components: Capture Agent, Core Server and Courseware. Capture Agent based on Aforge.Net Framework, which has two major features: video recording and automatic uploading. In class, the professor can activate Capture Agent by specifying audio-visual contents, and then upload the recorded materials to Core Server. Core Server will convert the materials to the appropriate format and publish online then. And, Courseware is based on Open Cart structure, which adopts the design framework of MVCL (Model View Controller Language). The framework can separate the representation of information from the users’ interaction with it. The Server is Core Server of Matterhorn, which receiving video, video compile and video release.

Keywords: Matterhorn, Open Cart, Aforge.Net Framework, MVCL

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Effect of Work Meaning on Work Performance Among Ethnic and Non Ethnic Entrepreneurs in Indonesia (A Case Study at Bandung, Banjarmasin, Palembang, and Yogyakarta)

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Abstract

This paper is about the comparative study between the Indonesian and Chinese entrepreneurs who conduct their business in Bandung, Banjarmasin Palembang and Yogyakarta. The goal of this research is to find the effect of work meaning on the performance among the ethnic and non-ethnic groups of entrepreneurs in Indonesia. Using the general linear model, this study analysed 400 entrepreneurs from those four cities. The findings of this research show that there are significant differences among those two groups dealing with work meaning and work performance among those two groups.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Indonesian entrepreneurs, work meaning

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TRACK B: SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
Polemics in the Malaysian Muslim Community: Understanding the role of Postmodern Islamic Medicine

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Abstract

Islamic thinkers started to introduce the concept of Traditional Arabic and Islamic Medicine (TAIM) at the end of the year 1960, as an alternative to the bio-medical model introduced by the West. Questionnaires distributed to patients of Malaysian Islamic treatment centers were analysed using inductive, descriptive and quantitative methods based in the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software. One view points towards seeing Islamic medicine as having a bigger role to play in the Muslim community in Malaysia as compared to other alternative treatments. Its importance in the treatment of diseases also cannot be denied. However another view points towards Islamic medicine in Malaysia as motivated by two factors; (1) the Muslim community opts for alternative treatments because of their dissatisfaction with conventional treatment methods (Western bio-medical treatments), which is further compounded by the existence of diseases which are hard to identify and cannot be cured by modern methods; (2) Islamic medicine only focuses on treatments for spiritual related problems. The medium level of perception of respondents can also be seen as two factors; (1) the role of Islamic alternative medicine in the treatment of physical diseases is not stressed; (2) the taking over of the functions of modern health institutions are considered inappropriate by the community. The results of these studies are useful as an initial step to empower the role of Islamic alternative medicine in accordance with the requirements of the current needs of the Muslim community.

Keywords: Perception Disorder; Islamic Alternative Medicine; Importance; Function; Mainstream

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Issues of Ambiguity in Sesotho: Meaning Retrieval

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Abstract

This paper is based on the findings from a study conducted to examine issues of ambiguity in Sesotho. This is a qualitative study in which two experiments were conducted to collect data from 30 Sesotho native speakers. The respondents were purposefully selected from language users in Motheo district in South Africa. The results from these experiments showed that native speakers are able to distinguish a dominant meaning of a word from a subordinate meaning. They are able to assess the role of context in determining the meaning(s) of words. The implications of these findings are discussed. This study provide an insight as to how context should be regarded as crucial in meaning retrieval. That in the absence of ‘context’, or if it is less restrictive, the most frequent occurring meaning will be activated.

Keywords: Ambiguity, Dominant, Subordinate, Context and Meaning

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Hinterland Demarcation Between two West African Ports

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Abstract

Seaports play an important role in the economic integration of any port state even beyond the vital role they play in international trade and maritime transport by offering harbors for the safe berthing of ships that call on them. But for a port to be viable, it needs to know its clients and inter alia; their geographical locations in order to serve them well. The port must therefore, segment its hinterlands so that it will be able to do a thorough analysis of the needs of such hinterlands in order to improve port efficiency and to avoid cargo shifting to other neighboring ports. In doing this segmentation it is imperative to use quantitative analysis with a scientific theory model and method so that the reasonable hinterland of a particular port can be determined. Hinterland segmentation is defined in a scientific and rational manner after which port hinterland is described in a concise way, differentiating the different types of port hinterlands after which factors, which may determine the classification of port hinterlands, are also discussed. The gravitational model is thereafter, used to do an analysis of the hinterlands of the ports of Abidjan and Tema, both situated in the West African sub-region, then an empirical analysis is done based on the actual situation of the two ports under study.

Keywords: Efficiency, Hinterland, Segmentation, Gross Domestic Product

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Establishment of World Class Universities in Kazakhstan: Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and Nazarbayev University

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Abstract

Creation of world-class universities in countries which have not had them yet or enhancement of existing universities up to the level of research universities is a worldwide trend because research universities play a key role in the global knowledge economy of the 21st century and are flagships in the development of higher education across the globe. In this article we deal with issues concerning relation between reforms aimed at transforming higher education institutions into world-class research universities and granting autonomy to them. The above tendencies will be analyzed by comparing Al Farabi KazNU and Nazarbayev University. Kazakh National University n. a. Al Farabi is justly considered as one of the best higher education institutions of the country throughout its history. President Nazarbayev noted that KazNUn.a. Al Farabi is a trendsetter for the whole system of higher education, it has successfully developed educational and scientific potential of the Republic. To study in such higher education institution is a great privilege because it opens the way for receiving elite education. Delivering a lecture to students of Nazarbayev University the President noted that the University’s experience of functioning as an autonomous institution should be extended to include other higher education institutions of the country.

Keywords: Transformation, research University, creation of world-class universities, autonomy, comparative education

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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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A Study of the Funeral Planning Without Remains and the Decision-Making of Searching for Victims: the Analysis of Xiao Lin Village From Local Culture Perspectives
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Abstract

The global warming is aggravating the climate change. Massive disasters worldwide causing serious casualties have always been reported. The survivors feel heartbroken when facing the death of their beloved. Collective death causing by major disasters makes it hard to find the cadavers. Unable to worship the body of the deceased, the survivors barely worship the tablets in funeral rite. For the traditional Chinese customs of idolism and ancestor worship, whether it affects grief therapy remains unknown. Struggling for a dilemma of faith and practical execution, the survivors of Xiao Lin village, exterminated in Typhoon Morakot, find it hard to decide to dig or not. Eventually, the funeral rite was held with partially remains. Nature’s fury, while the global warming is continuing. All the human being can do is to find resolution of grief therapy when confronting massive disasters which seem to be never end. Based on the theories of funeral cultures and grief counselling, the study will adopted no graphic research methods to investigate the difference of grief therapy effect between survivors with and without the cadavers of their family after the funeral rite. Meanwhile, adopt focused interviews to explore the policy of dead bodies search. And, how the survivors solve their psychological difficulty if the cadavers remain missing? To refer to the treatment of relative disasters might be encountered by government and civil organizations in the future.

Keywords: Idolism, Funeral Rites, Grief Therapy

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Incorporating Project Management into Translation Curriculum

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Abstract

This paper describes how the researcher teacher incorporated project management into the curriculum of an English-Chinese translation course. Participants (N=48) were instructed on some basics of project management and did a project on catering menu translation of a local restaurant as some sort of service learning. A questionnaire survey was conducted to understand how students received this design. And twelve out of the forty eight participants accepted the invitation to be interviewed by the researcher teacher. Both qualitative and quantitative results indicate that students find time management the most helpful to them.

Keywords: project management, English-Chinese translation, service learning

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Voices in the Wilderness: Being an LGBT in the Catholic School

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Abstract

The study delved into the lives of 66 self-professed LGBT in school. As a descriptive-qualitative research, it primarily made use of ‘mix-method” in data generation. Using a purposive sampling technique, there were 7 lesbians, 41 gays, 16 bi-sexuals and 2 transgenders; who participated in the study composed of students, faculty and non-teaching personnel who are majority Catholics, middle-born, and coming from middle-class family. Their classmates, homosexual peers, and the media personalities are top 3 of those who made them aware of their sexual identity as an LGBT. While their ‘barkada’, their engagement with social media and their watching of TV/movies were identified as major influencing elements in their development as an LGBT. In general, they see LGBT in campus as “being accepted and respected” as they excel in academics, sports! and performing arts. For most, they consider their “friends who understand” their “secret” and/or “ladlad” realities as their primary source of joys and happiness as an LGBT in school. They affirm that they are now engaged into a myriad of sexual activities, top of which are dating, being in a homosexual relationship and engaging in “technology-facilitated sex”. They believe that while they are engaged in myriad sexual activities they are also faced with a multitude of risks like getting into violent and/or abusive relationships, being vulnerable to sexually-transmitted infections, and public ridicule/discrimination thus may result to their lower morale and self-worth. Findings of the study pose challenge towards a collaborative initiative between and among administrators, faculty, non-teaching personnel, parents and students to facilitate the responsive psycho-socio-educational, health-related and moral-spiritual services to the growing number of LGBT in the University.

Keywords: LGBT, Psycho-Sexual Lifestyle

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Arkoun’s Thought of Humanity: A New Bridging Toward Islamic and Western Civilization

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Abstract

Arkoun's humanistic ought is essentially very close to the epistemological basis of his Islamic thought, that is "Applied" Islamology, assuming a deconstruction of Islamic thought; an effort to compare between legacy of Islamic and Western thought, in separating from logocentrism of classical Islamic though to contemporary Islamic epistemology through an effort to implement semiotics and social sciences. Based on the paradigm of the Applied Islamology, an Idea that can be derived from Arkoun's as a core of this article-is its implication in the field of Islamic humanity ethics. From this study, the writer finds out the urgency of mutual relation between Islamic and western in humanity issues, in which religious values can appear as its content. This research will using the hermeneutic approach according to the Paul Ricouer’s mode of thought.

Keywords: Applied Islamology, Humanity, Logocentrism, Hermeneutics

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Promoting Social Issues by Implementing Social Media Connections

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Abstract

Social media have been implemented extensively in the communication of young people, and educators must not neglect the tremendous influences of social media on their students. For promoting interest in important social issues, EFL students are encouraged to work with their partners, have a series of discussions and share their thoughts about the problems they are concerned about. In this project focusing upon women’s and children’s rights, a questionnaire was designed to figure out students’ judgements on the significance of social media they used for the completion of specific class tasks. The research result shows that the implementation of social media in EFL courses can serve to enhance students’ awareness of global problems and at the same time successfully broaden the scope of the EFL curriculum through multidisciplinary activities that engage students on social media.

Keywords: Social Media, Connections, Extensively

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TRACK C: ENGINEERING & APPLIED SCIENCES
Analysis of phytochemical content, antioxidant and anti-cancer activity of apricot seed’s extracts

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Abstract

Many reports on the potential of apricot seeds for prevention and cure cancer have been documented. This paper highlights this potential, and analysis of phytochemical content, antioxidant and anti-cancer activity of extracts of dry apricot seeds was conducted. The seeds extracts were prepared by using hexane, chloroform, ethyl acetate and methanol through successive extraction technique via Soxhlet apparatus. Results indicated that the extracts contained proteins, carbohydrates, alkaloids, flavonoids and glycosides. By radical scavenging method, the extracts also showed to have antioxidant activity indicated by DPPH reduction and it is dose-dependent manner. The anti-cancer activity of the extracts was tested in vitro on MCF-7 cells by MTT assay for 72 h incubation. The IC₅₀ values of hexane, chloroform, methanol and ethyl acetate extracts against MCF-7 cells were 9.3 mg/ml, 37.03 mg/ml, 48.00 mg/ml and 63.65 mg/ml, respectively. From analysis of the apricot seeds’s extracts, this study suggests that dry apricot seeds is a good supplement to humans for better health as the seeds contain nutrients, and have antioxidant and anti-cancer activities.

Keywords: Apricot Seeds, Extracts, Antioxidants, Anti-Cancer, Phytochemicals

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Determination of Water Productivity in Irrigated Fields of Evan Plain (Khuzestan)

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Abstract

With limited water resources and the impacts of climate changes in recent decades and the increasing needs of the industry, water and environment, water use in agriculture as the main consumer of water sources should be managed for the benefit of other sectors. In this context, the determination and analysis of indicators of water productivity can be a good practice for correct policy making for agricultural and non-agricultural products in achieving the maximum profit, sustainable development, food security, productive employment and cases like this, and obviously it is not possible to depend on irrigation efficiency to determine the correct use of water. CPD index as an indicator can be used for annual assessment of the changes in the productivity of agricultural water, but it should be noted that issues such as ignoring other factors in production and factors like this can be introduced as the sources of error in this type of index. This study was examined and evaluated aiming to assess the productivity of water in the fields under cultivation of several crops such as cereals, vegetables, cucurbits and forage plants in Evan plain in Khuzestan by CPD index, according to data obtained about the area under cultivation and products and water use in three crop years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The results showed that the average water productivity of wheat 1.29, barely 0.97, rice 0.67, corn 1.51, onion 7.81, tomatoes 6.28, green beans 2.83, watermelon 4.88, cucumbers 6.37, clover 3.67, sorghum 18.24, corn 4.33 (Kg/m\(^3\)), among which the sorghum has the most appropriate use of water and rice has the highest water use in the region under study.

**Keywords:** water productivity, CPD index, Evan Khuzestan plain.

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Apakautis (Tobacco Automatic Drying Device): The Application of Solar Panel as the Electricity Generator Equipped with Power Control Electricity and Interpolation of Nanotechnology for Sterilization and Tobacco Product Optimization

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Abstract

Tobacco is the main ingredient of cigarettes. The demand of tobacco is constantly increasing each year. According to the Tobacco Farmers’ Association (APTI, 2011) PT Gudang Garam has demanded 7500 tons of tobacco. The number of demand has increased from that of the previous year (2010), which only demanded 6500 tons of tobacco. By the same token, the increase of demand happened to PT Djarum Kudus, who in 2010 only requested for 5000. Now it has added the request to 6000 tons of Tobacco. PT Bentoel, who in 2010 did not submit a request of tobacco, ordered 3000 tons of Tobacco in 2011. Furthermore, according to one of the surveys conducted by a writer on one of the home production tobacco in Jember (Adi, 2015), the production still faces a challenge in the sterilization process to remove harmful viruses and bacteria that put the product in hazardous state. Therefore, we APAKAUTIS. The power control used through temperature indicator and light intensity in the device itself makes use of 9 principles and several different types, they are: trapmf, trimf, zmf, pimf, and smf. The controlling indicator used to control the temperature is LM35, while the one used to control light intensity is Luxmeter. The Microcontroller applied to the minimum system is ATMega 16. The range used for temperature is 0-100°C, 0-1800 lux for light intensity, and 0-150 W for electrical power. When the temperature reaches 27.1°C, and the light intensity reaches 188 lux, the electrical power reaches 123 W. When the temperature reaches 85.8°C, and the light intensity reaches 990 lux, the electrical power reaches 21.9 W.

Keywords: Apakautis, Electrical Power, Light Intensity, Solar Panel, Temperature, Nanotechnology, Tobacco

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Heavy Metals Analysis in Some Edible Seashells from Opol Bay, Opol, Misamis Oriental

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Abstract

This study aimed to find out the concentration levels of heavy metals such as chromium, nickel and zinc in an edible seashell species at Opol Bay, Opol, Misamis Oriental. The study adopted the descriptive-comparative method. The samples of seashells were subjected to an analysis using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS), flame atomic method. The pertinent findings emerged from the present study that concentration of heavy metals were found in the species of an edible seashells in Luyong Bonbon and Poblacion. All the species of edible seashells in Opol Bay at both sampling stations contains concentrations of heavy metals. Among the samples of seashells under study, Litub has shown to have a greater mean value of chromium. This is followed by Saang, Samong, Bawongkot, Leswe also showed significant values of chromium concentration. There is an absence of chromium concentration from the tissue of Tikod. On the other hand, the order of placement as to the concentration of nickel in an edible seashells are as follows; Saang, Bawongkot, Litub, Leswe, and Samong. However, nickel was not detected in the tissue of Tikod. Moreover, Bawongkot (Monodonta labio), Saang (Lambis (Millepes) millepeda, Leswe (Conus thomae), Samong (Trochus maculatus), and Tikod (Pinctada margaritifera) were statistically significantly as to concentration of zinc while Litub (Andara maculosa) was not significant from the test value.

Keywords: Ecology, Heavy metals, chromium, nickel and zinc

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Antibacterial, Antifungal and Antioxidant Activity of the Leaves of Combretum Erythrophyllum (Borch.)

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Abstract

Combretum erythrophyllum has been used for medicinal purposes and several studies have been carried out to investigate the bioactive compounds present in the leaves of this plant. The leaves of Combretum erythrophyllum were extracted with acetone to obtain the crude extract. Liquid-liquid fractionation was performed on the crude using different solvents of different polarity. The assay methods used included the microtitre dilution method for determining the minimum inhibitory concentration and bioautographic methods used to detect the inhibition of bacterial and fungal growth by active compounds separated from the crude and fractions. All fractions were active against C. neoformans with the MIC value of 0.02 µg/ml. A. fumigatus with the lowest MIC value of 0.16 µg/ml. Bioautography showed the presence of various inhibitory chemical compounds. Ethyl acetate and hexane fraction had a very good separation and showed various zones of inhibition on exposure to E. faecalis, E. coli, S. aureus and P. aeruginosa with the Rf values ranging from 0-0.98. Crude and fractions showed slight zones of inhibition against C. neoformans, C. albicans. Ethyl acetate fraction had a strong antioxidant activity in DPPH assay with the EC50 of 0.04272 µg/ml, water fraction showed a good antioxidant activity with the EC50 of 0.01825 µg/ml in ABTS assay and in the hydroxyl radical scavenging the crude extract scavenged 77.62 ± 1.41% at the highest concentration of 0.250 mg/ml and 47.21 ± 3.20% at the lowest concentration of 0.003 mg/ml. The toxicity level of the crude extract and fractions were found to be between 34 and 223 mg/ml which were all below doxorubicin (LC50 = 7.1855 µg/ml) which was used as the positive control.

Keywords: Combretum erythrophyllum; Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC); Bioautography

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TRACK D: HEALTH AND MEDICINE STUDIES
Adapting the Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course Programme in Limpopo Province: an Intervention Mapping Approach

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Abstract

Directly observed treatment short-course is an evidence-based internationally proven programme to be effective in many countries to control tuberculosis. Limpopo province has been implementing the programme since 1996 and has not been performing well in terms of cure outcomes. The cure rate increased from 46.7% to 70.2% between 2001 and 2009. However, despite the increase, rates are far from the World Health Organization’s target of 85%. Although evidence-based intervention remains a gold standard for health promotion, adaptation is required to improve the existing programme to match the needs of the target population. This paper describes the application of Intervention Mapping to systematically adapt the directly-observed treatment programme in Limpopo province in order to improve its performance in terms of case detection and cure rate. Intervention mapping approach is a framework for effective theory- and evidence-based decision-making at each step of the process of the development, implementation and evaluation of the intervention. Applying the first 4 steps of intervention mapping, an adapted directly observed treatment short-course framework with 3 intervention components was developed. The components included intervention targeting TB patient; health care workers and community. In order to ensure the relevance and acceptance of the adapted programme, relevant stakeholders should be involved in the translation of the framework into methods and strategies based on the needs of the people of Limpopo Province.

Keywords: Programme Adaptation, Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course, Intervention Mapping, Tuberculosis, Core Components, Culture.

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What are the Most Important Risk Factors for Infant Mortalities?

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Abstract

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is one of the most important indicators for community health evaluation and this study was carried out for better determination of infant mortality risk factors in Shahroud Township which is located in the eastern part of Iran. This study was conducted as a Case-Control study and 117 cases of infant deaths were selected in Shahroud Township. For each case two controls were entered the study by matching on time and place of birth (234 controls). After data gathering for all related variables, data analysis was performed using relevant statistical methods by Univariate and multivariate conditional logistic regression for estimation of crude and adjusted Odds Ratios (OR). Based on Uni-variate analysis there was significant statistical association (P Value<0.05) between infant mortality and low birth weight (<2500 gram) with Odds Ratio=15.14, prematurity (<37 weeks of gestational age) with Odds Ratio=9.85 and high risk pregnancy with Odds Ratio=3.13. Multivariate analysis resulted in significant statistical association (P Value<0.05) between infant mortality and low birth weight (OR=8.04) and prematurity (OR=3.51). According to our findings Low Birth Weight (LBW) and prematurity were the most important risk factors for infant mortality.

Keywords: Infant Mortality, Risk Factors, Shahroud, Case-Control Study

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Linear Regression of Exposure Dose with Gene Expression Level of Tgfb1 in Radiation Workers

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Abstract

A new method of biological dosimetry, biodosimetry, used to measure the relative expression of genes sensitive to radiation. QPCR technique can be used with great sensitivity the relative expression of target genes. In this work we have evaluated linear regression gene expression levels of radiation workers with their annual occupational exposure. 2ccofvenous blood was obtained from 36 radiation workers and RNA of lymphocytes was extracted up to 2 hours after sampling. Volunteer’s questionnaires shows that the annual adsorbed dose in the radiation workers group is in the range of 1.6±1.0mSv. Gene expression results were normalized with B2M as housekeeping gene and targets are curve method. Statistical analysis of data was performed by SPSS 10.1.1 software. Linear regression tests were performed in TGFb1 expression levels of 36 samples in radiation groups by their annual doses. The analysis showed that TGFb1 expression related to dose level in radiation workers. Regression of TGFb1 and absorbed dose of radiation workers were significant (p<0.005) and with R square were equal by 0.297. This finding showed that gene expression levels of specific targets can be useful for doing biological dosimetry and individuals monitoring in radiation accidents or occupational exposures.

Keywords: Gene Expression, Occupational Exposure, Biological Dosimetry (Biodosimetry), Radiation Accident

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The Effect of an Educational Program Based on Health Belief Model on Oral Health Behaviors of Elementary School Students in Mashhad

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Abstract

Oral diseases are the most common diseases in the world, which usually begins at a young age. The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of educational program based on the Health Belief Model on the promotion of oral health behavior of primary school students in Mashhad, Iran. We conducted a Quasi experimental study of 60 female students studying in the primary schools of Mashhad, Iran. The sampling method was multi-stage randomization. The educational Intervention was based on components of the health belief model and the instrument of data gathering was a questionnaire which its validity was determined through content validity, and internal consistency between structures was achieved through Cranach’s alpha 0.7-0.8. Data analysis was conducted with using SPSS software version16.5; and t-test, paired t-test, Fisher's exact test, and Chi square were used for analysis. A gerange of the students in control group was 10±0.61 and those in the intervention group were 10±0.48 years of age. Results of the T-test showed a significant difference between the scores of students in the Structural Model of Belief in the intervention groups before and two months after the intervention(P<0.05), While this difference was not significant in the control group (P>0.05). This study provided evidence that an education based on health belief model can be effective in preventing the oral diseases. It is, therefore suggested that the model be considered in the design and implementation of educational interventions.

Keywords: Education, Health Belief Model, Oral Health, Female Students, Primary Schools, Iran

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A Multidisciplinary Work Related Low Back Pain Predictor Questionnaire (MWRLBPPQ): Psychometric Evaluation Among Iranians Workers Of Care Services

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Abstract

Health care is one of the professions in which work-related musculoskeletal disorders seen much. The chronic low back pain experienced by patient caregivers can disturb their professional performance. Patient handling in hospital is the main cause of low back pain in this population. There is no instrument to measure factors associated with this problem. The aim of this study is the psychometric evaluation of a Multidisciplinary Work Related Low Back Pain Predictor Questionnaire (MWRLBPPQ) among Iranians workers of Care Services with the task of patient handling based on social cognitive theory. This was a cross sectional study carried out in Qom, Iran from July 26, 2014 to November 26, 2014. An exploratory factor analysis loaded seven concepts of Self-efficacy, knowledge, Outcome perception, Self-control, Emotional coping, Self – efficacy in overcoming impediments and environment. All concepts were jointly accounted for 50.08% of variance of behavior change. The Exploratory factor analysis suggested a model with appropriate fitness for the data. The Cronbach’s alpha coefficient showed favorable internal consistency (alpha=0.83), and test-retest of the scale with 2-week intervals indicated an appropriate stability for the WRLBPPQ. The Work related Low Back Pain Predictors Questionnaire (WRLBPPQ) is a reliable and valid theory-based instrument which can be used to predict the factors influencing work related low back pain among workers with the task of patient handling in hospitals.

Keywords: Work Related Low Back Pain, Workers of Care Services, Social Cognitive Theory, Iran

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Fetal Surgery

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Abstract

Diagnose and treatment of anomaly and malformation in fetus can cause decrease mortality and morbidity in neonates and infants. First human fetal surgery was reported in 1965.In this study fetal surgery in the world and in Iran assessed. Selective literature review and available sources. The currently accepted list of fetus conditions for which antenatal surgery is considered include lower urinary tract obstruction, twin-twin transfusion syndrome, myelomeningocele, congenital diaphragmatic hernia, neck masses occluding the trachea, and tumors such as congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation or sacrococcygeal teratomata when associated with developing fetal hydrops in unborn child. Randomized trials have demonstrated the benefit of fetoscopic laser coagulation of placental anastomoses in twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome (TTTS) and of intrauterine surgery via hysterotomy for the repair of spina bifida. Some intrauterine surgical procedures must still be considered experimental in view of the lack of randomized trials and the rarity of the conditions they are designed to treat. In addition in Iran operation in uterus to remove some kidney problems, hernia of the diaphragm and the imbalance of blood supply to the identical twins in utero and fetal heart were has been performed. Fetal therapy can potentially improve perinatal outcomes for some problems in fetus. Intrauterine surgery is a rapidly developing field.

Keywords: Fetus, Surgery, Iran.

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The Effects of Fetal Movement Counting on Mental Health of Mother in Third Trimester. A Randomized Controlled Trial

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Abstract

Anxiety is the psychological problems in pregnant women that sometimes takes the form of pathological and affects the mental health of mother. The aim of this study was to determine the effects of fetal movement counting on mental health of mother. In a randomized-controlled trial, 208 nulliparous women were randomly divided into two groups. At 28 weeks, both groups completed the GHQ-28. Then the intervention group started to count fetal movements from 28 to 37 weeks of gestation and the control group received routine prenatal care. Again, both groups completed the questionnaire at 37 weeks’ gestation and the results were compared. Analysis was performed by SPSS and a P Value <0.05 was considered significant. Means scores of general health of mothers in 28th and 37th of pregnancy was respectively 23.52 ± 10.23 and 21.09 ± 10.12 in intervention group and the difference was significant (P=0.025). The means in control group was 23.69 ± 9.43 and 23.88 ± 8.60 respectively and the difference was not significant (P=0.52). In comparing the mean scores in the two groups, it was found that the difference was not significant at 28 weeks of gestation (P=0.37), but it was significant in 37 week (P=0.002) and the counting of fetal movements could improve the mental health of mothers compared to control group. The Women who had fetal movements counting at weeks 28 to 37 of gestation, reported better mental health than the control group. The mother reported concerns about decreased fetal movement was similar in the two groups.

Keywords: Fetal Movement Counting, Mental Health, Third Trimester of Pregnancy

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