



BOOK OF CONFERENCE

2nd **MTAR 2015**

PROCEEDINGS

(September 29-30, 2015)



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS MTAR-2015

International Conference on
“Multidisciplinary Trends in Academic Research”
(MTAR-2015), Bangkok, Thailand

Book of Abstracts Proceedings

**International Conference on
“MULTIDISCIPLINARY TRENDS IN ACADEMIC
RESEARCH”
(MTAR-2015)**

Bangkok, Thailand

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE.....	VIII
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	XIV
CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE.....	XVI
KEYNOTE SPEAKER.....	XVIII
CONFERENCE PROGRAM	XXII
TRACK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ECONOMIC STUDIES..1	
1. INVESTIGATING FACTORS INFLUENCING PROFITS ENHANCEMENT IN REAL ESTATE COMPANIES IN HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM	2
2. GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS AND FINANCIAL CONTAGION: AN EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE OF THE US, CANADA, UK, GERMANY, ITALY, FRANCE AND SPAIN.....	3
3. THE LONG-HORIZON INVALIDITY OF UNCOVERED INTEREST PARITY (UIP) AFTER THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS: THE CASE OF THAILAND AND SINGAPORE USING PANEL COINTEGRATION TEST.....	4
4. A CASE STUDY ON THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BETWEEN TAIWAN AND BURKINA FASO.....	5
5. THE INVESTIGATION OF REASONS ECONOMIC RISKS IN THE SPHERE SEA TRANSPORTATION.....	6
6. FLY-IN FLY-OUT (FIFO) ACCOMMODATION IN REMOTE REGIONS: HOW CAN URBAN DESIGN HELP?	7
7. A STUDY OF THE TEMPLE WORKFORCE ACCORDING TO THE MAHINDA IV INSCRIPTION FROM ANCIENT SRI LANKA	8
8. INNOVATION AND OTHER HIGH PERFORMANCE WORK PRACTICES FOR ORGANISATIONAL IMPROVEMENT	9
9. AWARENESS ON ASEAN 2015 INTEGRATION, MANAGERIAL FLEXIBILITY AND SCHOOL PREPAREDNESS FOR TRANSNATIONAL STUDENTS: BASIS FOR A CROSS- CULTURAL ADAPTATION PROGRAM	10
10. MONITORING MECHANISMS AND TASK PARTICIPATION: THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY ..	11

11. AN ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENTIATION STRATEGIES OF TAIWANESE CONVENIENCE CHAIN STORES	12
TRACK B: SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES13	
12. LIVED EXPERIENCES OF LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, AND TRANSGENDER PERSONALITIES AMIDST CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN CONTEMPORARY WORKPLACE	14
13. EFFECT OF POST MULTI FIBER AGREEMENT - A BLESSING FOR BANGLADESH: STUDY OF SURVIVAL STRATEGY	15
14. STUDY OF SOCIALIZATION PROCESS: VIOLENCES AGAINST CHILDREN DO PARENTS WHO LIVE IN THE STREETS OF SURABAYA, EAST JAVA INDONESIA.....	16
15. KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY: AN EDUCATION-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS	17
16. MOTHERHOOD PRACTICES OF TEEN MOTHERS IN FAMILY : A STUDY IN KHON KAEN PROVINCE IN NORTHEASTERN THAILAND.....	18
17. USE OF THE HAND AS A DIAGNOSTIC INSTRUMENT	19
18. MODEL OF HOPE: LEADING LEARNING AMONG THE INDIGENOUS ORANG ASLI STUDENTS.....	20
19. NEUROSCIENCE MECHANISMS OF SCIENCE TALENTED LEARNERS.....	21
20. THE EFFECTS OF INCORPORATING MIND MAPPING WITH PICTURE-BOOK READING INSTRUCTION ON THE READING COMPREHENSION ABILITY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.....	22
21. PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT OF THE VERBAL APTITUDE TEST FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS (VATPSS).....	23
22. TEXTUAL CONSTRUCTIONS OF HIGH-RATED AND LOW- RATED LITERATURE REVIEW DISCOURSE	24
23. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PHYSICAL FITNESS LEVEL AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR STUDENTS OF SELECTED PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS OF CENTRAL LUZON STATE UNIVERSITY.....	25
24. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TEACHING COMPETENCY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS OF BULACAN STATE UNIVERSITY	26
25. E-LEARNING IN TEACHING: THE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES COLLEGE OF EDUCATION EXPERIENCE	27

26. EXPLORING THE DIFFICULTIES IN IMPLEMENTING MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR PUBLIC HOUSING	28
27. CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING PROJECT REVIEW FOR ORGANISATIONAL LEARNING IN CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES	29
28. THE APPLICATIONS OF PROCESS CONTROL SYSTEM (PCS) AMONG THE TOP CORPORATIONS IN METRO MANILA, PHILIPPINES AND ITS PERCEIVED ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES.....	30
29. THE EVOLUTION OF REALISTIC REPRESENTATION IN CINEMA	31
30. UNDERSTANDING PHILIPPINE HISTORIOGRAPHY IN FRIEDRICH WILHELM NIETZSCHE’S PHILOSOPHY	32
31. LAITY’S INVOLVEMENT IN THE CHURCH: AN ANALYSIS THROUGH KAROL JOZEF WOJTYLA’S THEOLOGY AND GABRIEL MARCEL’S PHILOSOPHY	33
32. THE EFFECT OF INDIAN MALLOW (<i>ABUTILON INDICUM</i>) HYDROETHANOLIC EXTRACT ON THE REPRODUCTIVE HORMONE LEVELS OF FEMALE ALBINO RATS.....	34
33. RESEARCH COLLABORATION BETWEEN CHEMIST, PHYSICIST AND ENGINEERS: DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIC BASED-SENSORS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING	35
34. STUDENTS’ BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS TO INDULGE IN SELFIE AND GROUFIE ACTIVITIES: A PATH ANALYSIS	36
35. EFFECTIVE READING STRATEGIES FOR ASSISTING CHILDREN WITH READING DIFFICULTIES	37
36. DEVELOPING TASK – BASED WRITING MATERIALS FOR ENGINEERING STUDENTS	38
37. SOCIAL REFLECTIONS IN SADI’S BUSTAN(BOOK), “THE CHILDREN OF HUMANITY ARE EACH OTHERS’ LIMBS THAT SHARE AN ORIGIN IN THEIR CREATOR”	39
TRACK C: HEALTH AND MEDICINE STUDIES.....	40
38. INFLUENCE OF MOSQUITO SALIVA ON VERTEBRATE ANIMAL COULD LEAD TO CREATION OF NON - PATHOGENIC VACCINE	41
39. RELATIONSHIP OF TEST ANXIETY, PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AND ACADEMIC MOTIVATION AMONG FIRST YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PHARMACY STUDENTS.....	42

40. NURSES' OPINIONS ON THE BARRIERS TO EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENTAL CARE IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNITS OF SEVERAL EDUCATING HOSPITALS IN TEHRAN (IRAN)	43
41. ASSESSMENT OF NICU NURSES' AWARENESS REGARDING THE PRINCIPLES OF CARE OF NEONATAL BEFORE TRANSPORT	44
42. MI-SALTTM (BEAUTY SALT) ATTENUATES THE MAST CELL-MEDIATED ALLERGIC INFLAMMATORY REACTIONS VIA BLOCKING CASPASE-1 ACTIVATION.....	45
43. IMMUNE-ENHANCING EFFECT OF BAMBOO SALT AND ITS COMPONENT, HYDROGEN SULFIDE	46
44. AMELIORATIVE EFFECTS OF PROLINE IN OVARIECTOMIZED MICE-INDUCED MENOPAUSAL SYNDROMES	47
45. ETHNOBOTANY OF FERNS AND FERN ALLIES IN MOUNT MACABOL, MARILOG DISTRICT, DAVAO CITY, PHILIPPINES	48
46. ACADEMIC PROFICIENCY, INTERNSHIP PERFORMANCE RATING, AND THE PREPAREDNESS TO ASCPI CERTIFICATION OF THE MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY GRADUATES IN REGION XI: BASIS FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF CLINICAL INTERNSHIP CURRICULUM	49
47. ISSUES OF YOUNG MALES ON HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS / ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (HIV/AIDS) CONTRACTED THROUGH	50
TRACK D: ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY STUDIES.....	51
48. DIAGNOSIS OF PLANTWIDE OSCILLATIONS: A HARMONICS ANALYSIS APPROACH	52
FUTURE EVENTS.....	53

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<http://www.globalilluminators.org>

**International Conference on
“Multidisciplinary Trends in Academic Research
Bangkok Thailand at”**

**Venue: Holiday Inn Bangkok Silom, Bangkok
Thailand**

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CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

Farooq Ahmed Jam (PhD)



International Conference on “Multidisciplinary Trends in 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 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)

Conference Chair MTAR-2015

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Prof Dr. Evan Lau (PhD)



Prof Lau is a well-trained Universiti Putra Malaysia graduate with vast experience and research excellence covering the areas of International Economics with numerous applications of econometrics techniques. Recently he ventured into socioeconomic discipline including Economics of Crime and Suicide. He joined Faculty of Economics and Business Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS) in 2005 soon after completing his Ph.D in 2004. He was servicing as a senior lecturer since 2008 and promoted to Associate Professor from June 2014 to date. He holds the Managing Editor post for International Journal of Business and Society (IJBS), an internationally refereed journal indexed in SCOPUS bibliographic database, Malaysian Citation Centre (MCC), ProQuest publisher, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Cabell's Directories (Economics, Finance and Management) and EBSCO Host Publishing. He is the director of Centre of Excellence for Business, Economics and Finance Forecasting (BEFfore), UNIMAS which among other serves as a platform and reference point for business, economic and finance forecasting. He was the Visiting Scholar in Faculty of Economics in University of Cambridge. He teaches both the undergraduates and the graduate courses. To date; Evan Lau has impressive volume of articles in refereed journals (more than 70) and has also presented his research works in many international and local conferences. As part of recognition and internationalization, he was listed as Top 10% economists in Malaysia since 2008 and Top 12% in Asia since 2012 by the Research Papers in Economics RePEc database. He was also cited as Top 10 Most Productive Malaysian Based Authors in Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences for the year from 2001

to 2010, published by the Malaysian Citation Centre (MCC) in 2012. He also indeed contributed to society in terms of economic research studies. Thus, an invitation was extended to him for interviews in several special programs on Budget (2006, 2011), post budget 2013 and live radio interview in 2012 and 2014 on the Malaysian broadcasting station. His profile is also made available at SCOPUS, RePEc, Research Gate, Google Scholar and Academia where he was among the highly cited authors in UNIMAS.

Dr. Silvia C. Ambag (PhD)



Dr. Silvia C. Ambag is currently the Chief of the Center for Research Management Services, Research and Extension Management Office, Office of the Vice President for Research, Extension Planning, and Development of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines. She also served as the Course Specialist in Open University System and faculty member and Chief of Extension Services in the College of Education in the same school. She graduated her Doctor in Educational Management in Polytechnic University of the Philippines and Master in Educational Management in the same university. Invitations as an expert in research made Dr. Ambag a recognized Senior Reviewer in the Fifth Annual Conference on Asian Studies, Japan and a member of the Royal Fellow Institute in Singapore. She is also member of the Association of Scholarly Editors and Association of Scholarly Reviewers of Philippine Association of Institutions for Research, Inc. She is also recognized as the Research Coordinator and Member of Global Illuminators in Malaysia. She is also part of Research, Extension and Professional Organizations like Phi lambda Taeta, Board Director in Las Damas de Rizal- Philippine Chapter, Member of Philippine Association for Business Educators, Member of Teachers Organization of the Philippines, Member of Philippine Association for Teachers Education, Member of Philippine Association of Educators in Office Administration Foundation, Inc. and Member of Philippine Association of Institutions for Research, Inc. Moreover, she was also invited as speaker in various seminars and trainings like Personality Development Seminars, Resume Writing , Computer Literacy Training, Adobe Photoshop Training and Research Writing of

the Master Teachers and Principals of Twenty Schools in Schools in the District of Cabiao, Nueva Ecija. She was also awarded Outstanding Faculty Member of Systems Technology Institute (2000-2006), Outstanding Faculty Member of Polytechnic University of the Philippines Laboratory High School (2006-2013), Outstanding Faculty Member of College of Education, (2013-2015). She is also an adviser to thesis writers students and a paper presenter in Indonesia, Japan and Thailand.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

DAY 01 Tuesday (September 29, 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 – Ms Panthatip Mongkolsri
09:10 am – 9:20 am	Opening Speech – Dr Farooq Ahmad Jam - Conference Chair-MTAR 2015, Executive Director- Global Illuminators
09:20 am – 9:45 am	Key Note Speech – Prof Dr. Evan Lau - Editor IJBS – Dr Silvia C. Ambag - Research president- Polytechnic University of the Philippines.
09:45 am - 10:30 am	Group Photo & Award Ceremony

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



DAY 01 Tuesday (September 29, 2015)
Session 1 (11:00 am – 1:00 pm)
Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Wurim Benjamin Pam & Chen, Lih-Fu

Track A: Business, Management and Economics Studies

MTAR-15-140	Investigating Factors Influencing Profits Enhancement in Real Estate Companies in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	Nguyen Nghia Hoai
MTAR-15-146	Awareness on ASEAN 2015 Integration, Managerial Flexibility and School Preparedness for Transnational Students: Basis for A Cross-Cultural Adaptation Program	Maribeth Q. Galindo
MTAR-15-166	Global Financial Crisis And Financial Contagion: An Empirical Evidence of the US, Canada, UK, Germany, Italy, France and Spain	Sirin Tangpornpaiboon
MTAR-15-177	The Investigation of Reasons Economic Risks in the Sphere Sea Transportation	Liudmila G. Kuznetsova
MTAR-15-183	Fly-In Fly-Out (FIFO) Accommodation in Remote Regions: How Can Urban Design Help?	Melissa Challenor-Bevis
MTAR-15-222	A Study of the Temple Workforce According to the Mahinda IV Inscription from Ancient Sri Lanka	Chandima S. M. Wickramasinghe

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)



DAY 01 Tuesday (September 29, 2015)

Session 1 (11:00 am – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Marvin R. Tullao & Shardy Abdullah

Track B: Social Science & Humanities

MTAR-15-111	Effect of Post Multi Fiber Agreement - A Blessing for Bangladesh: Study of Survival Strategy	Rahman, Fahmida Saadia
MTAR-15-112	Study of Socialization Process: Violences against Children Do Parents who Live in the Streets of Surabaya, East Java Indonesia.	Unsiyah Anggraeni, Dian Hikmawati
MTAR-15-113	Knowledge Society: An Education-Development Nexus	Bhaskar Arnab
MTAR-15-116	The Applications of Process Control System (PCS) among the Top Corporations in Metro Manila, Philippines and its Perceived Advantages and Disadvantages	Harvey T. Ong
MTAR-15-165	Textual Constructions of High-Rated and Low-Rated Literature Review Discourse	Cheng-Hua Hsiao
MTAR-15-117	Motherhood Practices of Teen Mothers in Family : A study in Khon Kaen Province in North eastern Thailand	Miss Ampai Muensit

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)



DAY 01 Tuesday (September 29, 2015)

Session 1 (11:00 am – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Hyun-Ja Jeong & Adorico M. Aya-Ay

Track C: Health and Medicine Studies

MTAR-15-103	Influence of Mosquito Saliva on Vertebrate Animal Could Lead to Creation of Non - Pathogenic Vaccine	Wahba, Mahmoud
MTAR-15-110	Relationship of Test Anxiety, Psychological Distress and Academic Motivation among First Year Undergraduate Pharmacy Students	Kingston Rajiah
MTAR-15-151	Academic Proficiency, Internship Performance Rating, and the Preparedness to Ascp Certification of the Medical Technology Graduates in Region Xi: Basis for The Enhancement of Clinical Internship Curriculum	Avee Joy Besares Dayaganon
MTAR-15-237	Nurses' opinions on the barriers to effective implementation of developmental care in neonatal intensive care units of several educating hospitals in Tehran (Iran)	Zahra Godarzi
MTAR-15-238	Assessment of NICU nurses' awareness regarding the principles of care of neonatal before transport	Daneshvar Ameri-Zahra,
MTAR-15-145	Issues of Young Males on Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) Contracted through Males having Sex with Males (MSM) Activities	Ma. Veronica A. Bautista

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)



DAY 01 Tuesday (September 29, 2015)

Session 2 (02:00 pm – 3:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Zahra Godarzi & Wahba Mahmoud

Track C: Health and Medicine Studies

MTAR-15-246	Ameliorative Effects of Proline in Ovariectomized Mice-Induced Menopausal Syndromes	Hyun-Ja Jeong
MTAR-15-247	Mi-saltTM (Beauty Salt) attenuates the mast cell-mediated allergic inflammatory reactions via blocking caspase-1 activation	Hyun-Ja Jeong
MTAR-15-142	The Effect of Indian Mallow (Abutilon Indicum) Hydroethanolic Extract on the Reproductive Hormone Levels of Female Albino Rats	Adorico M. Aya-Ay
MTAR-15-144	Ethnobotany of Ferns and Fern Allies in Mount Macabol, Marilog District, Davao City, Philippines	Adorico M. Aya-Ay
MTAR-15-248	Immune-enhancing effect of bamboo salt and its component, hydrogen sulphide	Na-Rae Kim

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)



DAY 01 Tuesday (September 29, 2015)

Session 2 (02:00 pm – 3:30 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chair: Nguyen Nghia Hoai & Meng Liang SHI

Track B: Social Science & Humanities

MTAR-15-138	Understanding Philippine Historiography in Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche's Philosophy	Abonado, Asisclo
MTAR-15-141	Laity's Involvement in The Church: An Analysis Through Karol Jozef Wojtyla's Theology and Gabriel Marcel's Philosophy.	Baradillo, Danilo G
MTAR-15-143	Research Collaboration Between Chemist, Physicist And Engineers: Development of Organic Based-Sensors for Environmental Monitoring.	Khaulah Sulaiman
MTAR-15-147	Lived Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Personalities Amidst Career Opportunities and Contemporary Workplace	Mona Laya
MTAR-15-121	Use of the hand as a diagnostic instrument	Kanchana Kohombange

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)



DAY 01 Tuesday (September 29, 2015)

Session 2 (02:00 pm – 3:30 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chair: Chandima S. M. Wickramasinghe & Wurim Benjamin Pam

Track B: Social Science & Humanities

MTAR-15-123	The Evolution of Realistic Representation in Cinema	Nurul Islam Babul
MTAR-15-128	Model of Hope: Leading Learning among the Indigenous Orang Asli Students.	Misnaton Rabahi
MTAR-15-154	Neuroscience Mechanisms of Science Talented Learners	Ching-chih Kuo
MTAR-15-210	Comparative Analysis of Teaching Competency of Physical Education Teachers of Bulacan State University	Marvin R. Tullao
MTAR-15-148	Students' Behavioural Intentions to Indulge in Selfie and Groufie Activities: A Path Analysis	Renan P. Limjuco
MTAR-15-300	Social Reflections in Sadi's Bustan(Book)“The Children of humanity are each others' limbs that share an origin in their creator”	Mohammadkazem Kahdooei

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)



DAY 01 Tuesday (September 29, 2015)

Session 3 (03:45 pm – 5:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chair: Daneshvar Ameri-Zahra & Dr Silvia Ambag

Track: Social Science, Humanities & Engineering & Technology Studies

MTAR-15-216	E-Learning in Teaching: The Polytechnic University of the Philippines College of Education Experience	Dennis O. Dumrique
MTAR-15-217	Exploring the Difficulties in Implementing Maintenance Programme for Public Housing	Shardy Abdullah
MTAR-15-218	Challenges in Implementing Project Review for Organisational Learning in Construction Companies	Arman Abdul Razak
MTAR-15-133	Developing Task – Based Writing Materials for Engineering Students	Felipa M. Rico
MTAR-15-149	Diagnosis of Plantwide Oscillations: A Harmonics Analysis Approach	Nahid Sanzida

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



DAY 01 Tuesday (September 29, 2015)

Session 3 (03:45 pm – 5:00 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Harvey T. Ong & Farooq Ahmed Jam

Track B Social Science & Humanities

MTAR-15-158	The Effects of Incorporating Mind Mapping With Picture-Book Reading Instruction on the Reading Comprehension Ability of Elementary School Students	Wang Hsin-Yi
MTAR-15-163	Primary Development of the Verbal Aptitude Test for Primary School Students (VATPSS)	Mengliang SHI
MTAR-15-174	Effective Reading Strategies for Assisting Children With Reading Difficulties.	Rui-Cheng Hong
MTAR-15-192	The Relationship Between The Physical Fitness Level and Academic Performance of Senior Students of Selected Public High Schools of Central Luzon State University	Ramon Laureta Sabacan

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



DAY 01 Tuesday (September 29, 2015)

Session 3 (03:45 pm – 5:00 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Melissa Challenor-Bevis & Chandima S. M. Wickramasinghe

Track A: Business, Management and Economics Studies

MTAR-15-167	The Long-Horizon Invalidity of Uncovered Interest Parity (UIP) After the Global Financial Crisis: The Case of Thailand and Singapore Using Panel Cointegration Test	Tanat Anutrakulchai
MTAR-15-168	A Case Study on the International Cooperation Between Taiwan and Burkina Faso	Chen, Lih-Fu
MTAR-15-243	Innovation and Other High Performance Work Practices for Organisational Improvement	Wurim Benjamin Pam
MTAR-15-236	An Analysis of Differentiation Strategies of Taiwanese Convenience Chain Stores	Hsiao-Ching Yang
MTAR-15-226	Monitoring Mechanisms and Task Participation: The Mediating Effect of Personal Responsibility	Bumaali Lubogoyi

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



DAY 02 Wednesday, (September 30, 2015)

City Tour and Shopping Day

All participants will be free to carry on their own tourism and shopping activities in Bangkok. It's a free day for this purpose





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TRACK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ECONOMIC STUDIES



Investigating Factors Influencing Profits Enhancement in Real Estate Companies in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

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Abstract

It is essential for any companies to make profits. Especially, in real estate industry, profits are the most concern of the Chief Executive Officers. There are many factors that influence on the profits of residential real estate companies. This article aims at exploring the factors that effect on the profits of residential real estate companies in Viet Nam. Under reviewing literatures, there are 23 potential factors were discovered. Then these factors are divided into five groups for further studies such as confirmatory factor analysis and structural modelling.

Keywords: Factors, Profits, Real Estate, Viet Nam

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Global Financial Crisis and Financial Contagion: An Empirical Evidence of the US, Canada, UK, Germany, Italy, France and Spain

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Abstract

With the global integration of financial markets, the international capital flows have become one of main factors playing a significant role on determining adjustments of domestic financial markets. This study examines the co-movement of exchange rates and stock market indexes among those of the US, Canada, UK, Germany, Italy, France and Spain. Specifically the correlation and Vector Auto regression (VAR) are applied to investigate the relationship. The correlation analysis shows that there exist the statistically significant co-movements only during the period of Global Financial Crisis. Also the result obtained from VAR indicates that the US has been the origin of causality influencing the directions of variations of exchange rates and stock market indexes of other countries, except the case of UK. These findings identify the dominance of the US on adjustments of financial markets in other developed countries, especially during the Global Financial Crisis, and also suggest the necessity for all countries on formulating appropriate policies to mitigate impacts on the local economy.

Keywords: Global Financial Crisis, Financial Contagion, Correlation, Vector Auto regression (VAR)

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The Long-Horizon Invalidity of Uncovered Interest Parity (UIP) after the Global Financial Crisis: The Case of Thailand and Singapore Using Panel Cointegration Test

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Abstract

This paper aims at examining the empirical change in the long-horizon validity of Uncovered Interest Parity (UIP) in comparison between Thailand and Singapore. The precise form of UIP is tested through Pedroni panel co integration in order to avoid the misspecification from the approximated form of UIP and allow heterogeneity across the countries. The obtained results indicate that there exists along-run cointegration between the gross domestic return and the uncovered gross foreign returns. Based on this outcome, the techniques of Fully Modified OLS (FMOLS) and Dynamic OLS (DOLS) are applied to the data. The results obtained from both methods of panel cointegration estimates show that patterns of long-run cointegrating coefficients of Thailand and Singapore are similar. Also these results exhibit that the UIP holds for both countries only the period before the Global Financial Crisis. These outcomes suggest that there have been other factors influencing the determination of exchange rates of both currencies since the crisis, which include the increasing dominances of euro and yen on both currencies and the changing patterns of capital flows. These evidences suggest the monetary authorities to closely monitor the changing determination of their currencies, and also raise the concern on the formulation of monetary policies based on conventional UIP concept.

Keywords: Uncovered Interest Parity, Exchange Rate, Pedroni Panel Cointegration, Fully Modified OLS, Dynamic OLS, Global Financial Crisis, Thailand, Singapore

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A Case Study on the International Cooperation between Taiwan and Burkina Faso

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Abstract

Burkina Faso is one of poverty countries in Africa. Many cooperative projects were carried out by developed countries, especially from Taiwan, in this land. The international cooperation and development fund of Taiwan (Taiwan ICDF) has constructed a 3,300 ha irrigation system for rice cultivation at Bagré, southern west of Burkina Faso since 1994. However, the rice production system in the area is getting worse while the project was terminated in 2009. This article focuses on clarifying the impact of culture the communication breakdowns between the countries. Taiwan ICDF's operations included technical cooperation, humanitarian assistance, education and training. In this project, a lot of technicians and experts from Taiwan were subjected to direct the farmers of Burkina Faso to operate the system of irrigation and of rice's growing. Similarly, more than 1,600 families have been settled in the reclamation area of Bagré since the beginning of these agricultural activities. These families came from all over the country with more than 85% are illiterates and even not able to speak a slide word in French. The technicians from Taiwan also could not or slightly express themselves in French. The impact of communication between the people of both countries are discovered and, analysed according to summarization from field investigation of 6 farmers' families settled in Bagré perimeter for more than 10 years. Special attention is given to the influences of cross-cultural communications, such as language, gender differences, customs, education problem etc., on the effect of cooperation both of countries. The whole results found in this research could be provided the available information for the operation mode of non-profit organizations in the future.

Keywords: Culture, Communication, Partner-Countries, Taiwan ICDF, Non-Profit Organisation.

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The Investigation of Reasons Economic Risks in the Sphere Sea Transportation

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Abstract

The study of nature financial risks, reasons their origins and possibilities of decrease are significant topic of economic science. Many practical questions remain little study and require answer. This determines the relevance of this article and the purpose of its writing. Using econometric techniques in the present work, we examined various aspect of the sphere sea transportation, revealing the most important factors of external environment, what influence on the risks sea transportation. Examine some principal characteristics of the sphere sea transportation and reveal the factors influence on the risk transportation. Suggested to classify this factor on separate groups' dependence from degree influence on the risk. Accent attention on the methods analysis the factors of external environment. Realize the interpretation each factor with use the model T.E.M.P.L.E.S. (Technology, Economics, Market, Politics, Laws, Ecology, and Society). Base the inference about need for special research for bring to light and appraisal economic risks in sea transportation.

Keywords: Investigation, Economic Risks, Transportation

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Fly-In Fly-Out (FIFO) Accommodation in Remote Regions: How Can Urban Design Help?

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Abstract

Resource extraction is becoming increasingly geographically remote and the associated economic factors necessitate the use of Fly-in Fly-out (FIFO) workforces. This paper explores how urban design principles can be applied to FIFO camps using lessons learned from case studies of operating FIFO camps in regional Western Australia and similar living environments. This paper proposes that quality urban design should be applied to all developments where people live and work, not just cities. Furthermore, applying the lessons learned suggests that improvements in camp design may promote the health and wellbeing of FIFO workers. With high FIFO worker turnover rates, the increasing cost of training new workers is a major challenge for the resource industry. A factor affecting this challenge that is often overlooked by human resource management is worker accommodation. The precedent of erecting temporary accommodation modules during 'boom' periods and construction phases with the unfulfilled intention of developing the site for operations staff often falls short of workers health needs. This practice can leave skilled workers living in dilapidated and unsafe dwellings in contrast to corporate expectations that require workers to be highly productive and effective during 24/7 operations. The opportunity for developing collaborative projects during the global resource 'bust' period is upon us. Importantly it is expected that some of the design principles can be implemented as strategic low cost or no cost solutions. The question that drove the research is whether using quality urban design principles can help workers survive or thrive in FIFO environments?

Keywords: Fly-In Fly-Out Workers (FIFO), Built Environment, Health and Wellbeing, Long-Distance Commuting (LDC)

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A Study of the Temple Workforce According to the Mahinda IV Inscription from Ancient Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Stone records have proved to be a reliable source of information about the ancient Sri Lankan society and culture. The Mahinda IV inscription unearthed from Mihintale contains two granite stone slabs of equal proportion. The slabs measure seven feet in length, four feet in width and two feet in thickness and the two slabs are distinguished as A and B. Each portion contains more than fifty lines (A- 54, B- 58 lines). According to the description the text in Epigraphiya Zeylani each line measures about three feet and seven inches in average, with letters little less than of an inch in size. The lettering of the record is similar to the Sinhalese alphabet of the late tenth and early eleventh centuries. The first part of the record (section A) deals with the rules and regulations about the administration of the property of this monastery while the second part (section B) gives information about the way the service providers of the establishment were treated providing them with land or/and consumables such as food and clothing. The Mahinda IV inscription was first published by M de Z. Wickramasinghe who edited, translated and published it in volume 1 of the Epigraphia Zeylanica (1912). The main objective of the present study is, therefore, to examine the proposed inscription to understand the real social set up in the monastery with respect to the monks and the service providers, focusing attention on the duties expected from the work force, their social position, whether there were non-free workers. This we intend to achieve by studying the proposed record very closely along with other inscriptions that could serve as parallels to it.

Keywords: Inscription, Ancient, Mihintale, Distinguished, Workforce

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Innovation and Other High Performance Work Practices for Organisational Improvement

Wurim Benjamin Pam*

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Abstract

There has been a continuous pressure on organizations to drive out excessive costs, obsolete products and services, and general inefficiencies so as to compete in the price sensitive global arena. Can the innovation strategy be a potent tool for bailing organizations from the circumstance? The major objective of this paper is to assess the relationship between the innovation strategies of organizations and their impact on firm performance. The paper draws substantially on extant literature and research work carried out on the innovation strategy and other High Performance Work Practices (HPWPs) and to consider their impact on the improvement of organizations. It was discovered that the innovation strategy and other HPWPs indeed impact financial and operational outcomes of organizations; achieve higher levels of productivity than more traditional approaches with combinations of certain innovative practices in HR leading to improved productivity. The paper concludes that innovations and other HPWPs are key vehicles in promoting the improvement of organizations. As a result of the aforementioned, the paper recommends the incorporation of measures and benchmarks of the diffusion of HPWPs; the encouragement of an understanding of HPWPs among managers and the incorporation of the knowledge of innovative HR management practices in major management qualifications.

Keywords: Innovation, Organisational, Inefficiencies, Strategies

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Awareness on Asean 2015 Integration, Managerial Flexibility and School Preparedness for Transnational Students: Basis for a Cross-Cultural Adaptation Program

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Abstract

With the advent of technology, the growing economic interdependence, the setting up of international political linkages, the expansion of travels and the rise of global education, the world today seems to become a single interdependent community. By 2015, the ten countries of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will be transformed into one region where exchange of people, services, goods, capital and education take place. This investigation determined whether the level of awareness and managerial flexibility of top level heads significantly influence the school preparedness of Higher Education Institutions to cater to the academic needs of transnational college students. The inquiry made use of a descriptive correlation method and was conducted among Private Higher Education Institutions in Region XI participated in by 21 respondents. The three-part researcher-made, validated and pilot-tested questionnaire was used to gather pertinent data subjected to Pearson r and regression tests for analysis. Findings revealed a high level of awareness on the ASEAN integration among top level heads in the HEIs of the region. Managerial flexibility in terms of decision making with regard to the area of investments and marketing strategy is often evident. Results pointed out that HEIs are prepared in terms of curriculum, faculty, and facility to address the academic needs of transnational students. Hence, school preparedness of HEIs to cater to the concerns of transnational college students is significantly influenced by the managerial flexibility of its decision makers.

Keywords: Educational Leadership, ASEAN 2015 Integration, Awareness, Managerial Flexibility, School Preparedness, Transnational Students, Descriptive-Correlation, Pearson R, Regression, Philippines

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Monitoring Mechanisms and Task Participation: The Mediating Effect of Personal Responsibility

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Abstract

This study investigates the mediating role of personal responsibility on the link between monitoring mechanisms and task participation. The proposed hypotheses were tested on a sample of local government employees in Uganda. Using Analysis of Moment Structures (AMOS), research from the monitoring mechanisms, personal responsibility and task participation literatures was analyzed and integrated to put forth a new theoretical lens, represented by the structural equation model developed in this paper that helps to explain local governments' employee task participation. Development of the model reveals a relationship between monitoring mechanisms, personal responsibility and task participation among local government employees. This model also highlights the importance of personal responsibility in mediating the relationship between monitoring mechanisms and task participation. The study findings enrich organizational behavior studies by confirming that monitoring mechanisms and personal responsibility are key antecedents of task participation. Secondly, the study is one of the pioneers to demonstrate that the presence of personal responsibility helps to extend the positive effects monitoring mechanisms have on task participation and performance. Decentralised governance mechanism that seeks to enhance participation should look at personal responsibility and monitoring mechanism to enhance performance.

Keywords: Task Participation, Personal Responsibility, Monitoring Mechanisms, Local Governments, Uganda

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An Analysis of differentiation Strategies of Taiwanese Convenience Chain Stores

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Abstract

Differentiation is a significant element in firm's development. It can also assist the businesses to gain competitive advantage and generate the precise strategy. Thus in this paper, we propose the matrix model of differentiation in value chain to analyze the differentiation activities of convenience chain stores in Taiwan. The findings based on the interview of key person in convenience chain stores are that time, customers' demand and financial aspect impact on differentiation in value chain. For future research, we can apply quantitative research for testing results or expand participants in qualitative research.

Keywords: Differentiation, Value Chain, Convenience Chain Stores, Michael E. Porter

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TRACK B: SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



Lived Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Personalities Amidst Career Opportunities in Contemporary Workplace

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Abstract

The heterosexually dominated workplace and the shifting policies of companies on personality-based promotion criteria pushed LGBTs to either, reveal, hide or deny their sexualities. The conflicting perceptions and acceptance of Filipinos towards the LGBT lead to limited employment opportunities and conditional acceptance. This study aimed to describe the experiences of the LGBTs amidst the present work environment, particularly their experiences at work, the meanings associated to their career opportunity and how they coped with their experience. The researcher employed a multiple case study to retell the LGBTs lived experiences. Purposive sampling was employed to include only LGBTs who are at the height of their careers, in the field of sales, banks, and in the business process outsource industry. A focus group discussion was undertaken to ensure the validity and reliability of the information gathered from the participants during the KII. Furthermore, informed consent and peer debriefing was done. Based on the transcriptions, the following themes emerged from their experiences: differences in showing their sexuality during application at work, variance in workplace acceptance, resourceful and practical in viewing the situation, structural discrimination, and unorthodox treatment. For the LGBTs, these experiences meant that work values are more important than questions of sexuality, that as long as the LGBTs work within the bounce of company policies and are productive at work, sexuality is not an issue. LGBTs have the skill advantage, but often became the cause of discrimination and the need for them to be financially stable before reaching the age of 40. Furthermore, LGBTs vary in coping with situation. They, ignore the discrimination and avoid conflict, keep a low profile, or embrace sexuality and make it an advantage.

Keywords: Psychology, LGBT, Workplace, Lived Experience, Case Study, Thematic Analysis, Philippines

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Effect of Post Multi Fiber Agreement - A Blessing for Bangladesh: Study of Survival Strategy

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Abstract

This paper will examine the impact on the apparel firms' growth and performance of major apparel exporting countries with special concentration on that of Bangladesh after the phase out of multi fiber agreement (MFA) on 31 December 2004. Almost all anticipated that removal of MFA may lead to a dramatic drop in the export from Bangladesh and other Asian nations, but the real fact and feature are completely reverse. In fact, our analysis reveals that all major apparel exporters like Italy, Turkey, France, Belgium, Hong Kong – China, South Korea etc lost their export trend since 2008 due to the global recession in their export destinations despite of having preferential access and geographical proximity. Bangladesh not only maintained their past gains, but also improved their performance considerably during both post-MFA and recession periods. This surprising and reverberating growth of Bangladesh's RMG sector could be attributed to continuous support from her government, lowest wage rate, lower export price, accompanied by stable exchange rate, political stability since 2007. The information in this paper is mostly based on secondary sources. Panel data on export in textile and clothing has been used to evaluate the objective of this paper. The paper has explained the reasons behind such performance of Bangladeshi apparel industry. Moreover it has also incorporated the existing obstacles in this sector and mentioned some policies to overcome from these problems, so that the economy can ensure a sustainable growth in apparel industry.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Multi fiber agreement (MFA), Readymade garments (RMG) sector, Export, Performance, Blessings

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**Study of Socialization Process: Violences Against Children
Do Parents who Live in The Streets of Surabaya, East Java
Indonesia**

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Abstract

Children are investment for the parents in the future. Socialization process given by the parents to the children becomes important because socialization in the family will be influential in the development of the children when they are adult. But nowadays, the reality that just some all children get appropriate and necessary socialization process, and then thing that happen is the opposite of good socialization process form even parents give bad socialization like harm the children. Furthermore the children's rights are violated and cannot be obtained. Children abuse is a growing phenomenon and then it continuously happen in Indonesian society. Especially for the children who are born in bad environment and weak economic conditions. Children who where, Physical, verbal, economic, and psychological often happen in their daily life. Becomes their usual habit that considered like reasonable treatment because of parents ignorance on attitudes and behavior that they give to their children. According to understand that, the researchers use a qualitative approach. This method will explained about the study design, data collection procedures, data recording, and make them as measurement tools to proof this phenomenon. The theory used in this research is constructivism/interpretative by Peter L. Berger and Luckman. Berger and Luckman said, the dialectic between the individual creating a society, and society will create individual. This process occurs through the externalization, objectivation, and internalization. This process has three stages called momen.

Keywords: Socialization, Violence, Parents, Street Life, Surabaya.

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Knowledge Society: An Education-Development Nexus

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Abstract

In 21st century, education is facing new challenges, arising from the convergent impacts of globalization and advance in technology, which give rise to the increasing importance of knowledge as a principal driver of growth, and the information and social revolution. In this era of global economy, knowledge has excelled competitively and information is more readily available to the people. Knowledge is increasingly the key to success and to sustainable economic and social development that benefits us all. Innovation, which fuels new job creation and economic growth, is quickly becoming the key factor in global competitiveness. The knowledge society is increasingly relies on the distribution and use of information and knowledge, as well as its creation. Knowledge is always a factor for economic and social development of any society. The emergence of the knowledge society, building on the pervasive influence of modern information technologies, is bringing about a fundamental reshaping of the global economy. This paper aims at discussing about knowledge society becoming the key resource to the development of a country and its people. Knowledge society will need to be lifelong learners, adapting continuously to changed opportunities, work practices, business models and forms of economic and social organisation.

Keywords: Knowledge Society, Education, Knowledge Management, Social Development, Economic Development

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Motherhood Practices of Teen Mothers in Family : A Study in Khon Kaen Province in Northeastern Thailand

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Abstract

Teenage mothers face many problems that adult mothers do not. In societies with strong social control of sexual behavior, teen mothers are socially forced to drop out of school, and are faced with shames even within their own and spouse's family. This paper argues that even though teen mothers fall in difficult situation, as an agent, they keep struggling to overcome problems in their everyday life, not surrendering to the dominating socio-cultural structure. The paper focuses on teen mothers' uses of capitals in their motherhood practices, by adopting Pierre Bourdier's theory of practice. Although motherhood practices can be found in various fields or contexts - family, community, school, peer and work, this paper focuses on teen mothers' practices in various types of families. Most teen mothers were found to have very limited economic capital. To overcome this constraint, they turn to other important capitals which are sometimes overlooked, namely cultural, social and symbolic capitals. These capitals, combined with the habitus gained from socialization, enable some teen mothers to successfully negotiate life challenges.

Keywords: Teen Mother, Motherhood Practice, Family, Capital

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Use of the Hand as a Diagnostic Instrument

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Abstract

Multi-Perspective Palm Reading is a new type of hand reading that is rising from a detailed review of scientific reports about the use of the hand as a diagnostic instrument. Main objective of this review is to diagnose an illness at its first stage or before it's spread-out by combining scientific and classical knowledge. Here I want to present the method of diagnosing the illness like Syndromes. Hand is taken under experiment with regard to multi perspectives. In Multi-Perspective Palm Reading the hand is described to represent a system involving 5 major perspectives, which together describe how 'structure' and 'function' represent complementary phenomena. Additionally, these 5 major perspectives of the hand are sub-divided in 9 minor levels which are being used to describe the significance of hand signs for individual themes. A high standard is set with two basic rules which describe how: (1) combinations of significant hand signs for every theme are required to relate to at least 4 out of the 5 major perspectives, and (2) for individual themes an additional requirement is set which relates to at least 1 specific level out of the 9 minor levels. In addition to this the hand signs are ranked by Log Odds Ratios. Multi perspective palm reading provides a deep reflection and understanding of how hand structure correlates with hand function. As a result of this I confirmed that hand can be used as an instrument in order to diagnose illness. In conclusion I emphasize the fact that prevention is better than cure. I further confirm that good humor and cure should continue in this world as a living condition with the power of medical science combine with palmistry.

Keywords: Multi Perspective Palm Reading, Down Syndrome, Fragile X Syndrome, Marfan Syndrome

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Model of Hope: Leading Learning among the Indigenous Orang Asli Students

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Abstract

Orang Asli is the name attributed to the indigenous population originating from the hinterland of Peninsular Malaysia. Previous researchers have indicated substantial learning disengagement among the Orang Asli students. Prevalent dropouts and absenteeism were attributed to issues related to school, teachers, learners, parents, and communities. Perspectives that have been forwarded are mainly those of school heads, teachers, parents, and head of the communities; few are those that represent learners. In contrast, this paper focuses on how some others among these students have been able to complete the schooling process and beyond, successfully, despite the oft cited challenges and barriers. This paper presents a research in-progress that investigates the situation from a 'hope' perspective. The research is conducted qualitatively following the Grounded Theory method. Sampling was purposeful, within the context of theoretical sampling following the Grounded Theory approach. To-date, data have been gathered through unstructured interviews with fourteen (14) participants who have reached tertiary level education. This paper however, present the initial data gathered from fieldwork and interviews with the first participant, which set the scene for the subsequent research process. The final findings are expected to provide an in-depth knowledge of the leading learning process among the successful Orang Asli students; providing baseline and benchmarks for students, parents, teachers, schools, community, and policy makers to consider for the betterment indigenous education. Finally, the study will also contribute to the body of literature that supports hope and achievement despite the deficit, among minority, indigenous community.

Keywords: Indigenous Orang Asli Education, Leading Learning, Learning Disengagement, Grounded Theory, Benchmarking

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Neuroscience Mechanisms of Science Talented Learners

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Abstract

Although there have been a large number of reports describing the characteristics of giftedness, there have been far fewer studies of gifted students from a neurological perspective than there have been psychological studies. There were studies focused on gifted persons' brain and figured out the brain function and mathematically talented students, however, few researches reported related neuropsychological studies on science talented students. Compared to psychological traits of giftedness and talents, science gifted brains are still so far a virgin land to educators and psychologists. This article presents the findings in neuroscience with science talented students in Taiwan. A series of research studies from 2006 to 2014 have been completed, including comparing differences in brain activity during numerical reasoning and figural reasoning tasks between science talented students and their typically developing peers. The participants were recruited from Northern Taiwan. The science talented (ST) students were all participated studying in Junior high school science talented classes; the typically developing (TD) students were recruited from non-gifted programs of Junior high school. Research Instruments included Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI), Numerical Reasoning Task (NRT), and Figural Reasoning Task(FRT). The items of NRT and FRT were visually presented on a goggle display system and were divided into three difficulty level according to the correct rates: easy (70~100 percent), intermediate (39~69 percent), and difficult (0~38 percent). The ST group showed more activation than the TD group in the left frontal (BA9/46) when solving the easy, intermediate and hard trials on NRT task, which area related to calculation; they also displayed more activation in the reasoning, intelligence and calculation related areas(BA 6, BA 19, BA 17, BA 40, and cerebellum)than the TD group. It seems that fronto-parietal network played a significant role in the reasoning task.

Keywords: Neuroscience, Mechanisms, Talented Learners

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The Effects of Incorporating Mind Mapping with Picture-Book Reading Instruction on the Reading Comprehension Ability of Elementary School Students

Wang Hsin-Yi*

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Abstract

This research applied the rules and steps of Mind Mapping incorporated with picture-book teaching materials to design a picture-book reading instruction program which is suitable for the first-grade elementary students. This research was conducted under the non-equivalent pretest-posttest control group design, sampling from two first grade classes in an elementary school in Taipei City. One class was assigned as the experimental group, and the other was assigned as the control group. The experiment teaching period was 24 periods, 2 periods a week for 12 weeks. The experimental group received the incorporating Mind Mapping with picture-book reading instruction, while the control group received the regular picture-book reading instruction. Before the study was officially conducted, the experimental group learned Mind Mapping skills for one semester. They also received two Mind Mapping classes as review in the beginning of the next semester. The research tools used were “Reading Comprehension Test” by Miss Li-Chi Lee; “Picture-Book Reading Comprehension Test” designed the researcher, and “Questionnaire on Mind Mapping Instruction Feedback”. The data of this research were analyzed by one-way ANCOVA and percentage frequency. The qualitative data such as students’ worksheets, and teaching introspections were integrated to provide an evidence for research results. The major findings of this research were summarized as follows: Incorporating Mind Mapping with picture-book reading instruction could raise the students’ reading comprehension ability. Students in the experimental group had excellent and positive responses to the incorporating Mind Mapping with picture-book reading instruction.

Keywords: Mapping, Instruction, Comprehension, Equivalent

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Primary Development of the Verbal Aptitude Test for Primary School Students (VATPSS)

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to develop a verbal aptitudes test for mid-grade (Grade 3-4) primary school students. With theoretical and work analysis, the test, including form A and B, consisting of words relationship reasoning, the usage of words reasoning, sentence reasoning and reading reasoning, was applied to 1218 students from three urban schools and two rural schools in four areas in Hunan province for reliability and validity inspection. Followings are the technical reports ①Raw scores of each test increase by grade. ②Items with the difficulty level between 0.30 and 0.69 account for 63.4% in the test. Subtests with valid discriminability account for over 91%. On the whole, about 94% of the items' discrimination indexes are greater than 0.2 and the average discrimination index ranges from 0.42 to 0.66. ③ The test-retest reliability of form A and B is over 0.77, but the test-retest equivalent-form reliability is relatively low (0.44). The coefficients of form A and B are 0.92. ④ Both A and B are significantly correlated with final unified Chinese examination scores, indicating that the test can be a good predictor of academic performance and has good predictive validity. The correlation between this test and the basic Chinese language skills test constructed at the same period of time is 0.77 for form A while 0.40 for form B. Both are statistically significant. In conclusion, the reliability and validity of VATPSS conforms to the basic requirement of the psychological measurement.

Keywords: Language; Aptitude Test; 3 ~ 4 Grades; Difficulty; Discriminability; Reliability; Validity

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Textual Constructions of High-Rated and Low-Rated Literature Review Discourse

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Abstract

Writing a literature review is a challenging undertaking for many graduate students, not to mention for L2writers who have to use a foreign language to write up a thesis or dissertation. To date literature review (hereafter LR) has been explored for its move structure (Kwan 2006, Hsiao & Yu, 2012); however, text constructions related to move development have remained unclear. This study aimed to find out the text construction and features from the perspective of move structure. Two research questions were raised for this study: (1) what were the move configurations of LRs at low-rated and high-rated levels? (2) What were their textual features at each level? In this study, thirty theses were randomly chosen. Thirty LRs were rated and grouped into four levels. The statistical results showed that LRs composed by these graduates fundamentally serve to present relevant field knowledge. No topic expansion is found in the deficient group. The competent group has a complete occurrence of the four major moves. The other major finding is that the deficient group mainly uses single move configuration. The use of complicated move configuration is shown in the competent group. This study provides pedagogical implications and genre analysis for thesis writing teachers as well as graduate students.

Keywords: Literature Review, Move Configuration, Second Language Writing

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The Relationship Between the Physical Fitness Level and Academic Performance of Senior Students Of Selected Public High Schools of Central Luzon State University

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Abstract

This study aims to establish the relationship between physical fitness level and academic performance of 139 senior students of selected public high schools of Central Luzon State University (CLSU) via the descriptive method of research. Survey form served as the instrument in gathering data involving their personal and family profile while the various tests for the physical fitness components were personally administered by the researcher. The grade point average (GPA) representing academic performances were provided by the respective class advisers with the consent of the school principal. Except for speed ($r = .327$) which yielded a significant relationship with academic performance at 0.05 level of significance, the other physical fitness levels evaluated were found to have an insignificant relationship with academic performance. The physical fitness levels of the majority of the senior secondary student respondents of the selected public high schools of CLSU in the different physical fitness tests were found to be on the "AVERAGE". 2) The student respondents are performing academically on the "AVERAGE" except in the case of speed where a significant relationship with academic performance was established at the 5% level of significance. 3) The null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between agility ($r = .029$), balance ($r = .062$), endurance ($r = -.098$), flexibility ($r = .143$), power ($r = -.031$), and abdominal strength ($r = -.052$), and arm strength ($r = -.045$) is accepted at 0.05 level of significance. The integration of Educational Kinesiology (edu-K) to facilitate learning and develop academic skills with brain gym exercises to make them aware and assume the responsibility of engaging in more physical fitness activities that will help them stimulate the production and release of dopamine and endorphins by the brain.

Keywords: Academic Performance, Components, Physical Fitness, High Schools, Central Luzon State

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Comparative Analysis of Teaching Competency of Physical Education Teachers of Bulacan State University

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Abstract

Physical education is a vital arena for promoting students physical activity participation. Harter's (1981) theory of competence motivation proposes that the quality of an experience is the critical determinant for the development of perceived competence. Intensive physical activity has been more strongly associated with competence levels than unorganized activity .It draw pertinent data and information needed to determine the teaching competencies of Physical Education teachers, this study utilized the descriptive method of research .It also determine what is presently happening in the competency of the physical education teachers. There are twenty five faculty members of the College of Physical Education, Recreation and Sports of Bulacan State University calendar year 2014-2015. Based on the findings of the study most of the faculty are in the instructor rank and few are in the associate professor and professor respectively. The findings also shows that the teaching competency of Certificate of Physical Education Graduates were ahead as compare to the Physical Education Graduates teaching in the College of Physical Education, Recreation and Sports in the four factors namely student learning ,management , learning climate and professionalism. While the PE Graduates were slightly over to CPE graduates in the Instruction .The administration should encourage the faculty to pursue advance studies to make the faculty profile stronger

Keywords: Education, Teaching Competencies of Physical Education Teachers, Descriptive Reseach, Malolos City, Bulacan, Philippines

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E-Learning in Teaching: The Polytechnic University of the Philippines College of Education Experience

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Abstract

The study aimed to assess the level of awareness and importance the College of Education students provide for e-Learning. It also aimed to determine the profile of the respondents and to find out if there is a significant difference in the level of awareness importance among the e-Learning tools, when grouped according to the respondents' field of specializations. Majority of the respondents who participated in the study were from Bachelor in Business Teacher Education-Technology and Livelihood Education students, in the First Year level, with present age range of 17-18 years old and mostly females. The College of Education students were Extremely Aware on Productivity Application and Websites with general weighted mean of 4.46 while Office Tools and Ancillary Application and Websites were regarded as Extremely Important with general weighted mean of 4.46. Between the level of awareness and importance among the e-Learning tools and the respondents' field of specialization, the computed P-value was 0.52 and 0.13, respectively; both showed no significant difference with each other. Based on the gathered results, it can be concluded that the popularity of the e-Learning tools gave impact to the student's curiosity about it. The student's awareness on the application/website does not influence its importance. And their field of specialization does not affect their level of awareness and importance with the e-Learning tools in teaching. The researchers recommend that the Code students should engage themselves with the e-Learning tools to acquire the adequate IT skills to adapt with technological changes especially in education, the same with the College of Education Faculty. The efforts of the Government in allocating budgets for State Universities and Colleges (SUC's) are appreciated; however, more efforts are endorsed in providing e-Learning resources in SUC's.

Keywords: E-Learning, Polytechnic, Education

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Exploring the Difficulties in Implementing Maintenance Programme for Public Housing

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Abstract

Efforts in developing public housing schemes are usually seen as vital strategic action in ensuring the necessary support is accorded to low income groups, with the overall aim of balancing the economic and physical development of a nation. However, the establishment of these public housing schemes by the related government agencies has brought on numerous negative issues and implications to various parties. One of the more glaring issues, from both the academic and industry perspective, concerns the difficulty, ineffectiveness and insufficiency of the implemented maintenance activities and programmes on these public housing units. The purpose of this study is to reveal the difficulties faced by the related government agencies in implementing maintenance programmes in public housing projects. Study data was collected through interviews with public housing management groups from three local governments. The qualitative data was subsequently analysed using thematic analysis. Study findings revealed that these government agencies faced several difficulties, which can be categorised under the themes of resources, management, organization and human issues. This study also discovered that awareness and cooperation among tenants who occupied the public housing units have a significant impact towards the performance of maintenance programmes in public housing schemes.

Keywords: Implementation Difficulties, Maintenance Programmes, Public Housing

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Challenges in Implementing Project Review for Organisational Learning in Construction Companies

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Abstract

Learning is an important process in broadening and enhancing the skill-set and capability of a construction-based organization. Learning that takes place within construction-based organizations will allow its members to strengthen and expand their collective roles in increasing organizational effectiveness, developing quality of work and improving the adaptability as well as resilience of the organization in facing challenges and change. In realizing the importance of learning, the organizational learning concept and approach was introduced into the construction sector with the intent to instil new awareness, strategies and capabilities based on individual as well as collective experiences. This study intends to identify the challenges faced by construction companies in implementing the project review approach as a means to achieve organizational learning aims. The required data was obtained through questionnaire forms that were randomly distributed to construction firms operating throughout Peninsular Malaysia. From the 400 questionnaires initially distributed, only 168 forms were duly filled and returned by the respondents. The data was then analysed using descriptive analysis. Findings revealed that time constraints, employee commitment, lack of employee understanding towards the concept and approach of organizational learning, and the absence of a specific as well as comprehensive project documentation system were among the four main challenges faced by construction firms in utilizing project reviews as the designated approach in establishing organizational learning.

Keywords: Organizational Learning, Project Review, Implementation Challenges, Construction Companies

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The Applications of Process Control System (PCS) among the Top Corporations in Metro Manila, Philippines and its Perceived Advantages and Disadvantages

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Abstract

A Process Control System (PCS) monitors the manufacturing environment and electronically controls the process or manufacturing flow based on the various set-points given by the user. The application of the Information System (IS) in different corporations is to provide timely and accurate business transaction processes. PCS provides them a quick snapshot of the company's operation progress, for them to spot their problems, solutions for their operation and production difficulties, and identifying opportunities. Majority of companies in Metro Manila are now using PCS. The research design used was descriptive. The data gathered from the respondent companies thru survey was used for content analysis.

In a manufacturing setup; there will be different parameters for critical processes that have to be monitored. The real time values of these parameters will be fed to a central control system. These values are compared with the preset set-points through feedback systems and the necessary alerts are output on the display system, so that corrective action can be taken. Based on the finding results, only 25 companies or 29.07 % (out of 86 companies) claimed that they are using Process Control System (PCS). Many respondents using PCS to provide them change management (8%), job requesting (12%), communication (8%), control machines used (24%) , for cargo freight service (16%) , broadcast request (4%), credit loan processing (4%), control various parameters (24%) , synchronization (12%), and helps analyze and manage financial data (12%). The proponent also found out that there's more perceived advantages compared to disadvantages of using PCS by the top corporations in Metro Manila.

Keywords: Information System, Process Control System, Process Control

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The Evolution of Realistic Representation in Cinema

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Abstract

Realism is an important term to study, review, research, or understanding film. Through it accurate perfection or truth of any particular subject, object, or human life could certainly be represented. In simple words, showing the life as it is. According to philosopher Walter Benjamin (1892-1940) who's also a critic as a mechanical reproduction only film can give an identical reflection of reality and it is the right thing film should do. Film has the connection with reality since its birth, in the year of 1895. Reality, where the characters search for a path of inspiration and hope at firm reality or truth has been brought forward into the films by so many people in so many years by turns, whether he is Vittorio De Sica (1901-1974) of 40's or our very own Satyajit Ray (1921-1992) of 50's; or even the inventors of cinema, the Lumière brothers. Needless to say reality in films doesn't refer to the splendid dramatic prestidigitation of usual Hollywood narratives, rather it is the depiction of social obstacles which are a part and parcel of our middle class society system where the sorrows and pleasures, laughter and tears, complexity and complications of life and relations of the characters' are portrayed through long pan or through uncut scenes. In my The evolution of realistic representation in cinema I will discuss about how the idea of realism of the two renowned 18th century philosopher Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805) and Karl Wilhelm Friedrich Schlegel (1772-1829) entered into the film and its gradual impact over the film in eternal creations. Realistic film makers like Jean Renoir (1894-1979) De Sica, Jean-Luc Godard (1930--) or Satyajit Ray showed us how capturing discerned things and particular way of editing them make the characters' strong to create the actual appeal of the reality which fascinates the inhabitants of this terrestrial. And it is the genuine power of the realism or reality in films which is also discussed profoundly in my paper.

Keywords: Evolution, Realism, Understanding Film, Pioneer Film Makers, Representation

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Understanding Philippine Historiography in Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche's Philosophy

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Abstract

This study explains the Philippine historiography in the light of the philosophical perspectives of Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche. Specifically, it attempts to identify the main elements of the Philippine history and to shed light on these historical accounts using Nietzsche's lens. Philippine history primarily comprises pre-Spanish colonization, Spanish colonization, American occupation, Japanese occupation, World War II, Marcos regime, and People Power Revolution. These major events are truly catastrophic; yet, despite their suffering, death, and struggles, they still endure and continue fighting for their human rights and freedom. In the light of Nietzsche's philosophy, the endurance and determination of the Filipinos to take their liberty and rights back from the claws of their oppressors speaks of their will to power. But, due to the influence of western cultures in the moral fiber of the Filipino's soul, the will to power and the will to life are so much corrupted and weakened that fighting for independence is just but futile.

Keywords: Historiography, Philosophy

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Laity's Involvement in the Church: An Analysis through Karol Jozef Wojtyla's Theology and Gabriel Marcel's Philosophy

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Abstract

The term “lay” comes from the Greek word *laikos*, which means, “people”. The Church defines lay faithful as persons who are baptized into the Church who have a secular quality and whose functions in the Church differ from those who are ordained (Aviyor, 2009). This study focused on the involvement of the laity in the Church through Karol Wojtyla's theology and Gabriel Marcel's philosophy. It further explored on Gabriel Marcel's philosophy of communion and Karol Wojtyla's notion of participation and its implication in relation to laity's involvement in the Church. The study is a qualitative in nature that used discourse and document analysis. The researcher utilized the written documents and texts related to the writings of both philosophers to explore on laity's participation in the church. It was found out that Karol Wojtyla's theory of participation dealt with kingly, priestly and prophetic mission as duties of the laity. While Gabriel Marcel's philosophy of communion cantered on the encounter, availability, presence, and engagement towards other human beings. Both philosophies delved in the understanding of human person as it existentially relates with the other people. It was noted that Wojtyla is not forgetful in his devotion to the Divine given the fact that the end purpose of his notion of laity's Participation is about God whom man is relating to. Moreover, Wojtyla's notion of participation further implied that such relating with others would lead one to the fulfilment and satisfaction of his quest for a life with an intervention of God. Marcel on the other hand with his philosophy of communion, further implied the thought that every man is a man of encounter. He emphasized that every man is born for others. Man does not live by just simply relating with the other but by making it true that such existence matters.

Keywords: Laity, Theory of Participation, Kingly, Priestly, Prophetic

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The Effect of Indian Mallow (*Abutilon Indicum*) Hydroethanolic Extract on the Reproductive Hormone Levels of Female Albino Rats

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Abstract

Estrogen, which is one of the normal reproductive hormones in females can lead to, and/or complicate a variety of diseases such as estrogen-responsive tumors. This study evaluated the ability of the plant extract in lowering the serum level of estrogen, progesterone and follicle stimulating hormone. Results of acute oral toxicity test revealed that the plant extract did not elicit any observable acute toxic effects at a dose of 2000 mg/kg monitored for 14 days. Test doses of 100 mg/kg, 200 mg/kg and 400 mg/kg were chosen for use in the study. The methods used in the evaluation of the anti-estrogenic effect of *A. Indicum* were: Evaluation of the serum levels of the hormones using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay kit after 6 weeks of administration showed a significant reduction ($p < 0.05$) of serum follicle stimulating hormone level from $4.51 \pm 0.06 \mu\text{I/mL}$ in the control to $4.21 \pm 0.06 \mu\text{I/mL}$ at a dose of 400 mg/kg; serum estradiol level from $13.40 \pm 0.07 \text{ pg/mL}$ in the control to $12.23 \pm 0.09 \text{ pg/mL}$ and $11.47 \pm 0.43 \text{ pg/mL}$ at doses of 200 mg/kg and 400 mg/kg respectively; and serum progesterone level from $13.40 \pm 0.12 \text{ ng/mL}$ to $12.10 \pm 0.01 \text{ ng/mL}$ and $10.72 \pm 0.21 \text{ ng/mL}$ at doses of 200 mg/kg and 400 mg/kg respectively. Weight evaluation of the investigated reproductive organs also showed a significant reduction ($p < 0.05$) in the weight of the uterus from $399.7 \pm 2.87 \text{ mg}$ in the control to 378.6 ± 3.42 for the 100 mg/kg dose group, $373.0 \pm 2.32 \text{ mg}$ for the 200 mg/kg dose group, and 360.7 ± 2.41 for the 400 mg/kg dose group; and also in the ovarian weight from $28.6 \pm 0.17 \text{ mg}$ in the control to $27.5 \pm 0.19 \text{ mg}$ for the 100 mg/kg, $27.0 \pm 0.20 \text{ mg}$ from the 200 mg/kg dose group and 27.1 for the 400 mg/kg dose group. Thus, from this study, *Abutilon indicum* extract possesses significant and potent anti-estrogenic activity as it presented significant and positive results in both of the test methods used in the evaluation.

Keywords: Indian Mallow, Hydroethanolic Extract, Reproductive Hormones

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Research Collaboration Between Chemist, Physicist and Engineers: Development of Organic Based-Sensors for Environmental Monitoring

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Abstract

We have been performing research in developing several physical sensors for environmental monitoring including light-sensor, humidity-sensor, temperature-sensor and pressure-sensor. Our research strategy is to pull together the expertise from different academic fields of organic semiconductors to spearhead the development of novel organic-based sensors for environmental monitoring with properties that surpass the present limits in terms of the processing throughput and operational lifetime. The semiconducting materials used in the sensors, have been prepared by the chemist collaborator from King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia. The preparation and characterization of the lab-scale sensors are performed by the physicist from University Malaya, Malaysia. Our collaborators from Ghulam Ishak Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology, Pakistan are involved in designing and packaging of the sensor prototypes. Long term research collaboration is required to bring the prototypes into pre-commercialization stage through continuous improvement of key technological performance.

Keywords: Organic Semiconductors, Light Sensor, Humidity Sensor, Temperature Sensor

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Students' Behavioral Intentions to Indulge in Selfie and Groufie Activities: A Path Analysis

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Abstract

Selfie and groufie activities have changed the way people look at others and themselves alongside the advent of different social media platforms. With these phenomena, youth today are tagged as the major users of technologies promoted to these ends. The motivations of these actions warrant an investigation to understand the popular tendencies. This study aimed to determine whether the students' behavioral intention to indulge in selfie and/ or groufie is affected by their attitude, social influence and capability. Specifically, it also assessed whether there are significant influences of attitude, social influence and capability on the actual usage of selfie and groufie. Descriptive-correlation approach was used in this study. There were 400 randomly chosen respondents from selected universities and colleges in Davao City, who participated in the study. The researchers used a validated questionnaire to obtain information relevant to the investigation. Structural equation modeling, specifically path analysis was used to establish the relationship among the specific variables to ascertain how strong the attitude, social influence and capability to use social media gadgets affect the behavioral intention to indulge in selfie and groufie. Findings reveal that attitude ($b = .413$; $p < .01$) and social influence ($b = .412$; $p < .01$) almost comparably and significantly influence the interest of the students to indulge in selfie/groufie activities. In particular, attitude is largely represented by the perceived usefulness ($b = .572$; $p < .01$) while social influence is greatly determined by close friend influence ($b = .350$; $p < .01$). On the other hand, capability is largely dependent on self-efficacy ($b = .525$; $p < .01$). This research endeavor has shed light on this ubiquitous behavior of the students prevailing everywhere, academic environment included.

Keywords: Psychology, Mathematical Application, Selfie, Groufie, Behavioral Intention, Path Analysis, Philippines

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Effective Reading Strategies for Assisting Children with Reading Difficulties

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Abstract

Reading is one of the most important ways for learning, but lots of children with reading difficulties have struggled in reading and spelling in the classroom. The effective reading strategies are extremely crucial because the research showed those strategies could improve reading abilities for children with reading difficulties. In this study, we investigated the components of reading difficulties from the evidence-based research and then adapted those difficulties to 6 categories according to the theory of Component Reading Process. Delphi method was adapted in the study. Eighteen reading experts, including 9 professors from universities and 9 special education teachers from resource classroom, were recruited. They were asked few semi-structured questions about the effective reading strategies for children with reading difficulties. Finally, there were 17 effective reading assistive strategies investigated from 32 empirical researches. The results indicated that 11 of 17 reading assistive strategies were rated as “rather effective”, and 6 were rated as “quite effective” for enhancing children with reading difficulties. The study also suggested that the implementations of effective reading strategies were depended on the categories of reading difficulties.

Keywords: Reading Difficulties, Reading Strategies, Component Reading Process, Delphi

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Developing Task – Based Writing Materials for Engineering Students

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Abstract

The study aimed to develop task-based writing materials to enhance the writing skills of the engineering students of Ramon Magsaysay Technological University (RMTU). Specifically, it aimed to identify the learning styles and strategies of the students, as well as the frequently used rhetorical pattern found in engineering textbooks. Compare the evaluation of usefulness between the English and content teachers. This is a descriptive research that used survey- questionnaires and checklist for evaluating of writing tasks. The learning styles of engineering students were visual, auditory and kinaesthetic which are very often used. The learning strategies of the student respondents were a combination of five: met cognitive, compensation, cognitive, social and memory that were “sometimes used”; the affective strategy was not used. Common rhetorical patterns found in engineering textbooks were definition, description (process and mechanism), partition and classification. The materials were evaluated as “very useful” by both English and content teachers with no significant difference noted. Task-based instructional materials are recommended for use to enhance the academic performance of the students. It is important that language teachers employ a wide range of activities in their materials that will result to different experiences and promote learning styles and learning strategies. Likewise, the activities will focus on rhetorical functions that needed in learning paragraph organization basic in engineering and technology. The involvement of the content teachers in the evaluation of the task-based materials is essential in the preparation and construction of such materials. Their inputs and insights are helpful in the improvement of said materials since they are highly technical and focus on their course curriculum.

Keywords: Developing Task-based materials, Learning Styles, Learning Strategies, Rhetorical Patterns

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Social Reflections in Sadi's Bustan(Book), "The Children of humanity are each others' limbs that share an origin in their creator"

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Abstract

Saadi Shirazi(606 – 692 H./ b. Shiraz, ca. 1210; d. Shiraz, d. 1291 or 1292) was among those Iranian poets, writers and intellectuals who used to discuss social issues in its most interesting manner. As a keen observer of society, he was eager to recommend solutions to its problems and find some remedies for its illnesses. The above extract of Saadi's poem is, in itself, a clear instance of his social reflections and opinions through which he urges the members of global community for unity and advice them to help each other in the face of the difficulties of life. More than the other Iranian poets, he calls the rulers for proper policy making in the society and expects them to observe justice and attract the hearts of the ruled. He has made the Iranian citizens of his time aware of their own duties whether they were the ruler or the ruled, the rich or the poor, powerful or the powerless, skilful or the impotent, militant or civilian whom belonged to different levels of the society. Saadi's poems are full of his goal-oriented interpretations of life as well as personal, social and family duties of man. He puts his emphasis on various subjects such as enjoining goodness to parents, keeping blood relations, paying respect to the teachers, observing the rights of the guest, showing sympathy towards the orphans, the prisoners and the poor, educating the children, devotion, neatness, observing the rules and order. In this paper, the researchers aim at scrutinizing the concept of society and its reflections in Saadi's Bustan. His moral principles will be compared with Confucius's «Shu» which means "Reciprocity" or "Empathy".

Keywords: Saadi , Society, Morality, Bustan, Unity

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TRACK C: HEALTH AND MEDICINE STUDIES



Influence of Mosquito Saliva on Vertebrate Animal Could Lead to Creation of Non - Pathogenic Vaccine

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Abstract

The saliva of blood feeding arthropods has a variety of substances that are Responsible for the success of blood meal. Repeated bites of mosquitoes stimulate immune responses to salivary antigen in the vertebrate host. In this study group of 4 pigeons were exposed to frequent bites of groups of *Culex pipiens* and *Anopheles pharoensis* (100 female mosquitos per pigeon, 6 times in 18 weeks) and the biting rate were estimated. The biting rate of mosquitoes on pigeons decreased through different attempts. Group of 12 different clean pigeons are used as control pigeons (6 pigeons for each mosquito's species) where one pigeon is exposed to the bites of 100 mosquitoes of one species 6 times in 18 weeks and the biting rate were calculated. The rate is relatively constant. The rate decreased in the case of the frequent bites may be due to the immunomodulative substances in mosquito saliva which stimulate immune responses in pigeons. Pigeons previously bitten frequently by *Culex pipiens* (Cx. sp.) and *Anopheles pharoensis* (An. sp.) mosquitoes are exposed once to bites of 100 female mosquitoes of the other mosquito species. The electrophoresis profiles of the salivary gland homogenate (SGH) differed between the two mosquito species. From 12 to 15 prominent protein bands with molecular masses ranging from 22-170 KDa were visualized by Commassie blue gel code staining in each SGH this difference in the protein components of the salivary gland correspond with the phylogenic position of species. In conclusion, the present study showed that, the saliva of mosquitoes exerts immunomodulatory effect on vertebrate host. This study indicated that the primary effect of mosquito saliva could affect the feeding rate of mosquitoes. Most components of mosquito saliva are highly species – specific. We considered that, the present study is preliminary step for long and intensive researches to produce nonpathogenic vaccine as salivary protein to affect mosquitoes- borne diseases and also for decreasing or prevent the biting of the mosquitoes.

Keywords: Mosquitoes, Saliva, Immunity, Antibodies

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Relationship of Test Anxiety, Psychological Distress and Academic Motivation among First Year Undergraduate Pharmacy Students

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Abstract

Passing standardized academic tests are important in current education system which increases the prevalence of test anxiety among students. Test anxiety has become ubiquitous and leads to several complications, for instance psychological distress and a motivation. The aim of this study is to identify the prevalence of test anxiety and psychological distress among pharmacy students, to identify the relationship between test anxiety and psychological distress among pharmacy students and at what extend test anxiety is a predictor of psychological distress and academic motivation. Westside Test Anxiety Scale (WTAS), Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10) and Academic Motivation Scale (AMS) were distributed to 144 first semester students who are pursuing under graduate pharmacy program in one of the universi-ties in Malaysia. Out of 144 pharmacy students participated in this study, 47(32.5%) of participants experience test anxiety and 88(61.1%) of them experience psychological distress. Further results showed that there is a significant positive relationship between test anxiety and psychological distress as well as between test anxiety and a motivation. Test anxiety is a significant predictor of psychological distress and a motivation. Over all, pharmacy students experience test anxiety and psychological distress. Test anxious students tend to experience higher level of psychological distress and amotivation.

Keywords: Test Anxiety, Psychological Distress, Academic Motivation, Pharmacy Students

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Nurses' opinions on the barriers to effective implementation
of developmental care in neonatal intensive care units of
several educating hospitals in Tehran (Iran)

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Abstract

The role of a neonatal nurse is crucial for an appropriate and successful execution of developmental care in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). The aim of this study was to investigate the nurses' opinions on the barriers to effective implementation of developmental care in NICUs of several educating hospitals affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences in 2013. This was a cross-sectional study carried out on a total of 138 nurses who had a minimum work experience of six months in NICUs. Data collecting tool was a 12-point questionnaire including the questions related to 5 core measures of developmental care according to the Coughlin's framework as well as the questions associated with the barriers based on the study by Wu. Data were analyzed with SPSS 20 using descriptive statistics for Mann-Whitney test. The majority of participants described that inadequate time, inappropriate work environment in terms of space and equipment of NICU, too many requests by parents, routine care practice, high cost, lack of knowledge over the effect of developmental care, absence of guideline and efficient collaboration with other members of therapy team, lack of sufficient experience related with neonatal care, and inadequate skill in communicating with parents were the major barrier to successful delivery of developmental care in the NICUs. Also, there was a significant difference in the absence of efficient collaboration with other members of healthcare team between the nurses with work experience of less than 3 years (33/38.35%) and those with experience over 3 years (40/54.8%; $p < 0.004$). Based on our findings, the implementation of five core measures of developmental care was hampered by serious barriers.

Keywords: Neonatal Nurse, Developmental Care, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)

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Assessment of NICU Nurses' Awareness Regarding the Principles of Care of Neonatal Before Transport

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Abstract

With the advancement of science perinatology and to sustain pregnancy with IVF and high-risk premature infants and their need for intensive care units, the transport is inevitable. Care and stabilize of neonatal before transport to NICU, with the ultimate fate and reduce of neonatal mortality and morbidity are related. Role of nurses in pretransport care is very important as a member of health care providers. In this study, awareness of nurses in NICU with educational book "Critical Care of at risk newborn" is checked. This is a descriptive-analytic study on the neonatal intensive care nurses in the selected hospitals of Tehran University of Medical Sciences. The method of Sampling was census and easy access, And this study conducted through with a questionnaire that made of researcher, on 82 nurses in NICU, by translated book "critical care of at risk newborn. The awareness' level of nurses in thermal care, fluid balance, glucose and respiratory management was assessed average. (P <0.0001). General awareness of nurses in NICU about care of neonatal before transport was measured average. (P <0.0001). This study showed that NICU nurses had average of awareness about care of neonatal before transport

Keywords: Knowledge, NICU Nurses, Neonatal Pre Transport Care

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Mi-Salt™ (Beauty Salt) Attenuates the Mast Cell-Mediated Allergic Inflammatory Reactions Via Blocking Caspase-1 Activation

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Sun-Young Nam⁵, Hyun-Ja Jeong^{6*}, Hyung-Min Kim⁷

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Abstract

Although solar salt has diverse biological effects including anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant effects, excess sodium intake leads to diseases such as high blood pressure. *Impatiens balsa mina* L. has an anti-hypertension effect. Mi-Salt™ is a solar salt containing *Impatiens balsamina* L. extract. Here, we investigated the regulatory effect and mechanisms of Mi-Salt™ and its components, ferulic acid and magnesium on the activated mast cells. Mi-Salt™ significantly decreased the production and mRNA expression of proinflammatory cytokine through the inhibition of caspase-1 and nuclear factor- κ B activation. Mi-Salt™ suppressed the phosphorylation of mitogen-activated protein kinase in activated HMC-1 cells. In addition, Mi-Salt™ also significantly reduced the levels of I κ B kinase β and receptor-interacting protein2. Our studies provide that Mi-Salt™ can be applied to the treatment of allergic inflammatory diseases.

Keywords: Solar Salt, *Impatiens Balsamina* L., Mast Cell, Caspase-1, Inflammatory Cytokine

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Immune-Enhancing Effect of Bamboo Salt and Its Component, Hydrogen Sulfide

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Abstract

Bamboo salt (BS) has therapeutic effects for various diseases. Here, we thought to determine the immune-enhancing effect of BS and its component, hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) on performance of forced swimming test (FST). BS and H₂S donor, sodium hydrosulfide (NaSH) were administered orally once a day for 28 days. On the 28 days, the immobility time in the FST was significantly decreased in the BS and NaSH-fed group in comparison with the control group. BS and NaSH induced a significant increase in interferon- γ , interleukin-2, and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α levels compared with the control group. Additionally, BS and NaSH significantly increased the levels of TNF- α through the activation of nuclear factor- κ B in RAW264.7 macrophages. These results indicate that BS and H₂S improve immune function.

Keywords: Bamboo Salt, Immune-Enhancing Effect, Hydrogen Sulfide, IFN- γ , TNF- α

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Ameliorative Effects of Proline in Ovariectomized Mice- Induced Menopausal Syndromes

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Abstract

The objective of this study was to evaluate the effects of proline in the treatment of menopause using ovariectomized (OVX) mice, MCF-7 estrogens-dependent cells, and MG63 osteoblast cells. The OVX mice were further sub-divided into 2 groups administered orally with 17 β -estradiol or Pro (10 mg/kg/day) for 8 weeks. In OVX mice, oral administration of proline (10 mg/kg/day) for 8 weeks significantly reduced body weight and increased vaginal weight. Proline also significantly increased serum estradiol and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) levels, whereas serum luteinizing hormone was decreased by proline. Proline significantly increased cell proliferation in MCF-7 cells and in MG63 cells. The estrogen receptor- β and estrogen-response elements luciferase activity were significantly increased by proline in MCF-7 and MG63 cells. In addition, detailed micro-CT analysis showed that proline notably enhanced bone mineral density, trabecular bone volume, and trabecular number in OVX mice. Those findings implied that proline can be a promising candidate for the treatment of menopause.

Keywords: Proline, Menopause, Alkaline Phosphatase, Estrogen Receptor, Estradiol, Bone

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**Ethnobotany of Ferns and Fern Allies in Mount Macabol,
Marilog District, Davao City, Philippines**

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Philippines

Abstract

Ethnobotany of ferns and fern allies was conducted in an indigenous community at Mt. Macabol, Barangay Salaysay, Marilog District, and Davao City, Philippines. The objective of the study was to document the tribal uses of the different species of pteridophytes in the area. The gathering of data was done through interview with the chosen members of the community and through the collection of herbarium specimens. Seventy-one species of ferns and fern allies were collected. Thirty-seven species (52%) have uses in the tribe. These useful species serve either as food, medicine, ornament, ceremonial materials, or in other forms of uses for the community. The study provides a complete list of the taxonomic classification of the plants and their uses. Medicinally important plants are described in terms of their preparation, parts used, application, and the kinds of ailments they can treat and cure. The data obtained showed that despite human encroachment, Mt. Macabol remained a home to a good number of ferns and fern allies useful to the residents.

Keywords: Ethnobotany, Ferns, Fern Allies, Mount Macabol, Pteridophytes

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Academic Proficiency, Internship Performance Rating, and the Preparedness to Ascp Certification of the Medical Technology Graduates in Region Xi: Basis for the Enhancement of Clinical Internship Curriculum

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Abstract

Medical Technology/ Medical Laboratory Science (MT/MLS) graduates seeking employment abroad first need to pass certain foreign government standard tests. This study investigated the preparedness to American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP) certification examination of local MT/MLS graduates based on their academic performance and internship performance rating. The results showed that there is a significant direct, high correlation between the MT/MLS graduates' academic performance and their preparedness to ASCP examination ($r = .810$, $p < .001$), implying that an increase in academic performance of the graduates corresponds to an increase in their level of preparedness to ASCP examination. Likewise, there is a significant direct, moderate correlation between the MT/MLS graduates' internship performance rating and their preparedness to ASCP examination ($r = .663$, $p < .001$), implying that the higher the internship performance rating of the MT/MLS graduates, the higher is their level of preparedness to ASCP examination. Further, between the two predictors, academic proficiency is the significant factor ($\beta = .860$; $p < .001$) that influences the level of preparedness of the graduates to ASCP examination, whilst the internship performance rating showed no significant influence ($\beta = -.060$; $p > .05$) to the level of preparedness of the graduates to ASCP examination. This study will provide information as basis for improvement of the MT/MLS Clinical Internship Curriculum in the Philippines.

Keywords: Academic Proficiency, Internship Performance Rating, ASCP Certification Examination, National Licensure Examination (NLE) Rating

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**Issues of Young Males on Human Immunodeficiency Virus /
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS)
Contracted through**

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Abstract

The prevalence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) contracted through males having sex with males (MSM) activities continue to rise, alarming a lot of organizations to take a step to put an end to the plague. This narrative-phenomenological study explored the knowledge, views and opinions of young males on HIV/AIDS acquired through MSM activities; their attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) due to MSM activities; as well as delved into their risky sexual behaviors. Using the thematic approach, the data collected by in-depth interview (IDI) and focus group discussion (FGD) were analyzed and interpreted to elicit vital themes and conclusion. The data revealed 14 main themes anchored on the role of knowledge and attitude about MSM-contracted HIV/AIDS in young males' tendency to engage in risky MSM behavior and their perception of PLWHAs. Overall, despite some misconceptions, the young males possessed adequate knowledge on the issue and perceived indifference and lack of knowledge as factors for engaging in MSM activities. Poignantly, despite this awareness, the MSM respondents consider MSM activity a necessity. The results of this study will help organizations working on HIV/AIDS prevention and control to devise programs and interventions specifically designed for young MSM.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, Males Having Sex With Males (MSM), Knowledge, Awareness, In Depth Interview, Focus Group Discussion, Davao City, Philippines

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TRACK D: ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY STUDIES



Diagnosis of Plantwide Oscillations: A Harmonics Analysis Approach

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Abstract

Highly complex and integrated modern chemical process plants are susceptible of disturbances that propagate throughout the plant from one unit to other interconnected units and create plant wide oscillations. These persisting oscillations are originated due to various faults such as sensor faults, valve faults, process faults and controller tuning faults. These types of nonlinear faults can be characterized by a fundamental frequency and its harmonics. This paper demonstrates a novel data driven off-line time domain method to identify the root-cause of plantwide or unit-wide disturbances to troubleshoot plantwide disturbances using harmonics analysis. The successful application of the proposed method has been demonstrated through simulated data.

Keywords: Plantwide Oscillations, Root Cause Diagnosis, Nonlinearity, Harmonics

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FUTURE EVENTS

2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
“Innovative Trends in Multidisciplinary Academic Research”
(ITMAR-2015)



Date: October 20-21, 2015

Venue: Istanbul Gonen Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey.

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Abstract Submission Date: October 05, 2015

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Date: November 25-26, 2015

Venue: Trans Resort & Hotel, Bali, Indonesia.

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Abstract Submission Date: October 20, 2015

Full Paper Submission Date: November 10, 2015.

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Science & Technology”
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Date: FEBRUARY 23-24, 2016

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Conference Email: mibest2016@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: January 10, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: February 10, 2016

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Conference Email: tmber2016@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: March 10, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: March 15, 2016

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Abstract Submission Date: December 10, 2015

Full Paper Submission Date: February 15, 2016

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(MISG – 2016)



Date: June 02-03, 2016

Venue: Pearl International Hotel Kuala Lumpur Malaysia

Conference Email: misg2016@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: December 10, 2015

Full Paper Submission Date: February 15, 2016

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

Conference Main Tracks

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