

5th International Conference on
INNOVATION CHALLENGES IN
MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & PRACTICE
(Singapore)

BOOK OF CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

5th ICMRP

December 15-16, 2017

Organized by:



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5th International Conference on “Innovation Challenges In Multidisciplinary Research and Practice”(ICMRP- December 15-16, 2017)

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ICMRP 2017

Conference Proceeding

Book of Abstracts

**5th International Conference on
“Innovation Challenges In Multidisciplinary Resaerch
And Practice (ICMRP- 2017)”**

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Conference Chair Message

Farooq Ahmed Jam (Ph.D.)



5th International Conference on “Innovation Challenges In Multidisciplinary Research And Practice” (ICMRP - 2017) 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 interacting with other renowned scholars for possible future collaborations.

I am really thankful to our honorable 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 keynote 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 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 to the betterment of society and welfare of humanity to bring prosperity, peace, and harmony in this world. Stay blessed.

Type of ICMRP Papers

For this year, ICMRP has two types of papers: *Empirical Studies* and *Insight*. Research papers meet the needs of researchers and are reviewed on the basis of highest academic standards. The objective of the academic paper is to contribute to the scientific body of knowledge. On the contrary, Insight papers meet the needs of policymakers and professionals and are reviewed on the basis of highly practical standards. The objective of the Insight is to identify the real world problems and how they can be solved with the help of information systems.

Reviewing Criteria

In ICMRP, all papers are judged on the same criteria (relevance, significance, originality, validity, and clarity). However, some criteria differ between the Research papers and the Insight papers.

Relevance: Relevance has a great impact on the theme of the conference. The material is relevant and according to the theme of the conference.

Significance: Knowledge in different researches in the conference is related to research papers and insight papers.

Originality: Ideas that are new for the researchers are used in the conference.

Validity: Research papers in the conference are based on theory while the insight papers in the research are based on experimental researches. References are according to content.

Clarity: Papers are according to the format, language is easy and understandable by the audience in the conference.

Acceptance Rates

Full Research Papers				
Submitted Papers	Accepted Papers	Withdrawn	Unqualified papers	Acceptance Rate
96	40	20	36	41.4%

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Acknowledgment

A huge number of people helped in conducting the conference. First of all, thanks to all the members of the Conference and Program Committee and representatives of the ICMRP board and their helpers. We also want to thank all the Track Chairs, and reviewers, as well as all the members of the Scientific Committee for their help in the review process and organizing the tracks and special sessions. Special thanks to Universitas Sembilanbelas November Indonesia for collaboration.

We thank everyone for their hard work and dedication to this conference, and we look forward to the latest episode of the ICMRP tradition.

Farooq Ahmed Jam (Ph.D.), Tariq Iqbal Khan (Ph.D.)
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Keynote Speaker

Dr Rael Futerman



Dr Rael Futerman is a Programme Manager at the Hasso Plattner Institute of Design Thinking at the University of Cape Town South Africa. Dr Rael Futerman had done his specialization in Industrial Design, Participatory Design and Design-led Innovation. As a Design Thinking educator, his interest is in developing context-relevant programmes that support experiential learning among multi-disciplinary student and industry groups. His area of interest include the development of contextual models of design thinking practice, entrepreneurship development and discovery-driven innovation.

Rael has worked as an educator and Programme Manager within the Industrial Design department of the Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT), and a consultant and researcher in the academic and corporate sectors. His education includes a Masters in Technology with a focus on geron technology, and a Doctorate of Technology with a focus on Participatory Design, both from CPUT. As part of his academic research he has worked with a range of communities, both nationally and internationally, in the code sign of context responsive design methods and outputs. A key area of interest that has emerged is the development of Activity Theory informed systems mapping within design practice. His key note speech at ICMRP-2017 will be an insightful address for the audience and participating scholars.

ICMRP 2017 Track’s Chairs

Business Management and Economic Studies

Baris Sezer & Chintamanee Sanmukhiya

Social Science And Humanities

Acheampong Owusu & Hock Thye Chan

Engineering And Technology Studies

Visalini Muthusamy & Rael Futerman

Health And medicine Studies

Farooq Ahmed Jam & Woon Jeong Lee

ICMRP 2017 Best Paper Nominee List

Forecasting International Tourist Arrivals to Sri Lanka using Sarima Approach

S.C.Thushara^{1}; Jen-Je Su², Jay Bandaralage³*

Griffith University, Brisbane, QLD Australia

The Mh370 Incident and Malaysia-China Bilateral Relations: A Comparative Analysis of Newspapers in Malaysia and China

Yang Lai Fong^{}*

Taylor's University, Malaysia

E-Government Divide in the Republic of Mauritius

Chintamanee Sanmukhiya^{}*

Modern College, Central Flacq, Mauritius

What Is The Problem Represented to be (Wpr): A Research Methodology for the Analysis on Australian Skilled Migration Policy

Hock Thye Chan^{}*

University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia

Creating a Web-Based 3D Virtual Patient Scenario for Communication Skills Practice

Baris Sezer^{1}, Mohan Zalake², Andrew Cordar³, Samsun Lampotang⁴, Benjamin Lok⁵*

University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia

Monitoring System for Abnormality of Electronic Devices using Deep Learning

J. K. Lee^{1}, B. J. Kim², S. J. Lee³*

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ICMRP 2017 Best Paper Award Winner

Forecasting International Tourist Arrivals to Sri Lanka using Sarima Approach

S.C.Thushara^{1}; Jen-Je Su², Jay Bandaralage³*

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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

DAY 01 Friday (December 15, 2017)

Welcome Reception & Registration

8:00 am – 8:30 am

Opening Ceremony (08:30 am – 09:20 am)

Venue: Room 1

08:30 am - 08:40am	Welcome Remarks - On Chee-Hoong	Manager Operations (Global Illuminators)
08:40 am - 08:50am	Opening Speech – Dr Frooq Ahmed Jam (Ph.D.)	Executive Director (Global Illuminators)
08:50 am - 09:00am	Keynote Speech- Dr Rael Futerman	Hasso Plattner Institute of Design Thinking at University of Cape Town South Africa
09:00 am - 09:20am	Group Photo & Award Ceremony	

Grand Networking Session and Tea Break (09:20am – 09:30 am)

DAY 01 Friday (December 15, 2017)

Session 1 (09:30 am – 10:30 am)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Farooq Ahmed Jam & Woon Jeong Lee

Track A: Health and Medicine Studies

ICMRP-17-132	Creating A Web-Based 3D Virtual Patient Scenario for Communication Skills Practice	Baris Sezer
ICMRP-17-151	Influence of Metabolic Syndrome Factors to the Obstructive Lung Disease: (By the Basic Laboratory Test Results)	Sun-Hee Kang.
ICMRP-17-152	Remote Monitoring of Population Health Status: Sleep Behaviours of U.S. and Ugandan Students	Austen Suits, Peter Spencer.
ICMRP-17-133	Virtual Patients for Learning Affective Skills in Healthcare	Baris Sezer

DAY 01 Friday (December 15, 2017)

Session 2 (10:30 am – 01:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Acheampong Owusu & Hock Thye Chan

Track C: Social Sciences & Humanities

ICMRP-17-108	The Mh370 Incident and Malaysia-China Bilateral Relations: A Comparative Analysis of Newspapers in Malaysia and China	Nicole Yang Lai Fong
ICMRP-17-118	Indigenous Measurement Tools and Means used by AGTA of Lupigue, Ilagan City, Isabella, Philippines	Aldwin M. Martin
ICMRP-17-129	The Future of Learning In Emerging Creative Economies	Rael Futerman
ICMRP-17-141	Does Conspicuous Leisure Consumption Increase Leisure Satisfaction of Mountain Climbers?	Heetae Cho
ICMRP-17-144	The Development and Validation of An Instrument to Measure High School Students' System Thinking Ability for Integrated Science Learning.	Hyonyong Lee, Jaedon Jeon
ICMRP-17-170	Big Data Analysis on Online Buzz About Internet of Things (Iot) Services: Focusing on Online News Media and Blogs.	Jihyung Hong Hyesun Hwang
ICMRP-17-179	Text Mining Analysis of Newspapers on Collaborative Consumption With R	Suk, Jaehye Keeok Kim

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 02:00 pm)

DAY 01 Friday (December 15, 2017)

Session 2 (10:30 am – 01:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Acheampong Owusu & Hock Thye Chan

Track C: Social Sciences & Humanities

ICMRP-17-195	Curriculum Development on the Green Care Experts in Korea	Hyojin, LEE
ICMRP-17-196	Green Care Competency Needs of Rural Extension Agents in Korea	Seunghee, LEE
ICMRP-17-183	Some Views on the Problems of Offens in The Internet Space	Aratuly Kuanysh
SMSTPA-17-113	E-Government Divide in the Republic of Mauritius	Chintamanee Sanmukhiya

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 02:00 pm)

DAY 01 Friday (December 15, 2017)

Session 3 (2:00 pm – 3:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Baris Sezer & Chintamanee Sanmukhiya

Track B: Business, Management & Economics Studies

ICMRP-17-158	A Research Model For Cloud Business Intelligence Adoption by Ghanaian SMES	Acheampong Owusu
ICMRP-17-194	Toward Start-up Model for Green Care Business in Korea	Youngdo Shim
ICMRP-17-200	Consumer Behaviour for Retirement Planning in Thailand	Ongcaruttiya Kittichotwattana
SMSTPA-17-108	Forecasting International Tourist Arrivals to Sri Lanka using SARIMA Approach	S.C.Thushara
SMSTPA-17-115	What is the Problem Represented to be (WPR): A Research Methodology for the Analysis on Australian Skilled Migration Policy	Hock Thye Chan

DAY 01 Friday (December 15, 2017)

Session 4 (03:00 pm – 04:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Visalini Muthusamy & Rael Futerman

Track D: Engineering Technology Studies

ICMRP-17-121	Seismic Vulnerability Indices of Ground for Degirmendere – Kocaeli (Turkey)	Tahir Serkan Irmak
ICMRP-17-157	Development of Dynamic Simulation Modeling of Power Converters for OWC Wave Power Generation System	Jaehyuck Kim
ICMRP-17-172	Monitoring System for Abnormality of Electronic Devices using Deep Learning	J. K., Lee
ICMRP-17-173	Improvement of STT(Speech To Text) by using Machine Learning Based Caption Reliability Verification Method	B. J., Kim
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Tea Break (4:00pm – 4:15pm)

DAY 01 Friday (December 15, 2017)

Panel Discussion Session (04:15 pm – 05:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Panel Discussion*

““How to Improve the Quality of Research Article and get published in Scopus/ISI Indexed Journals”

Trainer	Dr.Farooq Ahmed Jam (Ph.D.)
Participants	All Participants

In this workshop, we will discuss how to improve the quality of research article and getting published in good quality journals. Publication is considered as a KPI achievement for academic staff. It is considered to be the best way to enjoy benefits and promotion as a faculty member. In this workshop trainer will shed light on how to identify a hot research topic, How to find a research gap, Importance of a catchy Research Paper Title, What Reviewers are looking in research article, What editors are expecting from authors, Major Reasons of article rejection in good journals, Steps and tips to improve article quality and content and Finding a relevant outlet for your research. Hope this workshop will help the participants improve their understanding about publication process.

Closing Ceremony (5:30pm – 6:00pm)

LIST OF CONFERENCE ATTENDEES

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

ID	Name	Affiliation	Country
ICMRP-17-182	Visalini Muthusamy	Republic Polytechnic	Singapore
ICMRP-17-188	Woon Jeong Lee	The Catholic University of Korea Incheon St. Mary's Hospital	Korea South

DAY 02 Saturday, (December 16, 2017)

“CITY TOUR”

**Gathering of Participants at the Lobby of Hotel Grand Pacific
Singapore at 11:30 am**

Departure: 12:00 pm for City Tour

Drop Back at Hotel Grand Pacific Singapore at 05:30 pm

Important Note: This tour is organized by Global Illuminators and entry to this tour is free for all participants. You may also bring your Siblings/Family/Friends but you have to register for them on registration desk on day 1 of conference.



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TRACK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ECONOMIC STUDIES



A Research Model for Cloud Business Intelligence Adoption by Ghanaian SME's

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Malaysia

University of Ghana Business School, Legon, Accra, Ghana

Abstract

Small-Medium enterprises (SMEs) are the engine of growth for many economies. Therefore, for them to remain competitive in this globalized world, there is the need for the adoption of novel information technology (IT) application such as Cloud BI. However, due to insufficient funds and manpower, most SMEs especially in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) countries are left behind in terms of technology adoption and are unable to compete in this globalized world. Business Intelligence (BI) in the Cloud (Cloud BI) which is affordable and easy to implement has thus been made available by BI vendors for SMEs. This study develops a research model for identifying the current state of Cloud computing adoption by Ghanaian SMEs and also explore the enabling factors that can affect the SMEs adoption of Cloud BI. Future research direction for using this research model is also discussed.

Keywords: SMEs, BI, Cloud Computing, Cloud BI, Ghana

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Toward Startup Model for Green Care Business in Korea

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Abstract

In Korea, requiring good results first climate in business have given positive or negative side effects as health problems. Culture as applauding a success or blaming a failure about their work may be good for supporting their eager to win, but it will be very bad pressure in some cases as they don't like it. And care for business peoples or their family will be going to enlarge new business market for exhausted people needs. The purpose of this study was to suppose the green care startup business model in Korea. For the study, it was followed by interviews or visiting the company, corporation and villages where care programs was operated using agricultural resource or environment as animal, plants, forest resources, natural scenery. For the research, previous site visit and interview with manager or worker in 49 green care business cases was followed after 2016 or 2017, and we selected 10 cases for more deeply investigation. Based on 10 companies with interview form (type, size, main facilities, recipients of care, program contents, annual turnover, goal and vision etc), each business information was gathered by interviews and mails. Based on the reviews on the business data and discussion with researchers, green care startup models proposed two basic type as green care surrounding based business and green care expert based business. And all basic type has some varieties in views of each other factors combination focus. Along with basic models, some implementation as startup process and main revenue source was composed by models.

Keywords: Green Care, Start-Up Model Factor, Green Care Business Case

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Consumer Behavior for Retirement Planning in Thailand

**Ongcaruttiya Kittichotwattana¹, Rudsada Kaewsaeng-on^{2*},
Mohamed Pirani³, Bahaudin G. Mujtaba⁴**
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² Prince of Songkhla University, Thailand

Abstract

The study explored retirement planning in Thailand, especially how consumer behavior in relation to potential purchase of retirement pension plans becomes imperative. The research used a questionnaire to collect data from 502 respondents (age between 25 to 55 years). They were chosen by using convenience non-probability sampling method. The data was analyzed using SPSS (hypothesis testing and multiple regression models). The research uncovered that 'there is a lack of knowledge and preparation for retirement', and that 'perceived risk' is the only factor that influences consumer 'retirement pensions' buying behavior. Therefore, the findings are important for policy makers and those selling retirement financial products. For the Government, there is a need to educate people about retirement pension's provisions and available options; while from the financial industry point-of-view, there is need to design appropriate products to suit the different needs of the population.

Keywords: Retirement Planning, Financial Planning, Thailand

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Forecasting International Tourist Arrivals to Sri Lanka Using Sarima Approach

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Abstract

The tourism industry in Sri Lanka is a major economic activity and hence provides many economic benefits in terms of contribution to GDP, foreign exchange, employment and the indirect effect on other industries. Sri Lanka is currently experiencing a tourism boom as a result of the end of political violence and nearly three-decade long war in 2009. Tourism has now become a driving force of post-war economic development and Sri Lanka has even developed a Tourism Development Strategy for 2011-2016 by recognising the role it can play in post-war economic development. Over the years, the world tourism industry has changed in terms of trends, patterns and structure of origin and destination countries. UNWTO predicts that international tourist arrivals will grow by 43 million annually until 2030 and the Asia Pacific region is predicted to get the most of the share of the new arrivals. This creates new opportunities and challenges for the countries which depend on the tourism such as Sri Lanka. To gain the maximum benefit from this growing industry, appropriate policy decisions, infrastructure development and conducive business environment need to be developed. To that end, accurate forecasting of the international arrivals is vital. Consequently, the main purpose of this paper is to identify a forecasting model that best fits the international tourist flow patterns in Sri Lanka using SARIMA approach. Monthly tourist arrival data from January 1984 to June 2016 is used as the training sample to identify the best forecasting model and the arrival data from July 2016 to June 2017 is used to evaluate the forecasting accuracy of the selected model. SARIMA (2,1,2)(1,0,2)₁₂ model was selected as the best model to forecast international tourist arrivals to Sri Lanka. The findings of this study will be useful for government agencies involved in tourism planning and promotion, and the private establishments in the industry.

Keywords: Forecasting, Tourism Industry, Sri Lanka, SARIMA, Time Series Model

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What Is The Problem Represented to be (Wpr): A Research Methodology for the Analysis on Australian Skilled Migration Policy

Hock Thye Chan*

University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia

Abstract

Most discourse theories contain no suggestion of a methodology to conduct policy analysis. The view that a prescribed methodology is a restriction on interpretation may account for why specific methodologies are few in policy (and discourse) analysis. However, Fairclough's (2001) critical discourse analysis (CDA) demonstrates that a prescribed methodology in discourse analysis can co-exist with abstract discourse analysis. Extending Fairclough's argument for prescribed methodology, Baachi's (2009) 'What is the problem represented to be?' (WPR) uses a series of questions to assist in uncovering problem representation within policy settings. This paper applies the WPR approach to an analysis of the 2010 reform of the Australian skilled migration policy. This reform was a watershed in Australian immigration policy in terms of who may immigrate to Australia and on what conditions. The skilled migration program focus shifted from supply to demand driven migration. The WPR approach is applied to determine the motivation behind the policy shift through a series of six questions that uncover the ineffectiveness of human capital theory assumptions that drive the rationale for supply driven migration as the problem representation but fail to address the real and unrepresented problems. The paper demonstrates the effectiveness of the WPR approach as a research methodology in critical policy analysis.

Keywords: Policy Discourse, Discourse Analysis, Skilled Migration
Human Capital, Research Methodology

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TRACK B: SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES



The Mh370 Incident and Malaysia-China Bilateral Relations: A Comparative Analysis of Newspapers in Malaysia and China

Yang Lai Fong*

Taylor's University, Malaysia

Abstract

China has become a major global power at the turn of the 21st century with its multidimensional growth ranging from economic, military, education, scientific to technological. These changes are especially relevant to Malaysia – China is Malaysia's biggest trading partner. Malaysia, on the other hand, is China's third-biggest trading partner in Asia and the biggest trading partner among all the countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Based on a comparative content analysis, this paper investigated the framing of the MH370 incident as well as Malaysia-China bilateral relations by mainstream Malay-, English- and Chinese-language newspapers in Malaysia as well as by mainstream Chinese-language newspapers in China. The findings indicated that the newspapers reported with different intensity and prominence, while relying on different news sources. The two salient frames found in this study were "search and rescue operation" as well as "friendship, ties and understanding". The coverage of the newspapers was also dominated by positive valence towards Malaysia-China bilateral relations. By employing framing theory as the theoretical framework, this study thrusts current and future research into the complex dialectic between mass communication and international relations (and, specifically, diplomacy). By locating media framing processes within the wider political, social and economic contexts, the study also addresses the paucity of framing research that deals with issues of power and ideology. In order to investigate the impact of news frames on people's perception of an issue, it would be interesting to juxtapose the findings of this study with public opinion data to measure public perceptions towards Malaysia-China relations.

Keywords: MH370, Bilateral Relations, Diplomacy, Malaysia-China, Framing

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Indigenous Measurement Tools and Means used by Agta of Lupigue, Ilagan City, Isabela, Philippines

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¹ Miracle Light Christian Academy, Philippines

² Casilagan Elementary School, Philippines

Abstract

This ethnographic study identified and described the Indigenous measurement tools and means used by Agta of Sierra Madre in Lupigue, Ilagan City, Isabela, Philippines. The researchers being observers obtained data in natural setting using interview, documentary, analysis, observation and immersion. The Barangay officials and the elders of the community served as the main informants as to their Indigenous measurement tools and means used by Agta. A review of documentary materials and readings was done to enrich the researcher's knowledge of cultures, systems and practices of the respondents. Indeed the result of the said research with regards to the indigenous measurement tools is simple and anchored on their physical attributes based on their immediate needs for survival. Interviews also revealed that aside from the dangan, piye, dipa, dapan, tikken, adding, gappa and akup is also part of Indigenous measurement tools.

Keywords: Indigenous, Measurement, Means

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The Future of Learning in Emerging Creative Economies

Rael Futerman*

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Abstract

Given the fourth industrial revolution's rapid pace of change and technology's exponential growth, people are needing to learn how to become more adaptable and resilient in this unpredictable marketplace. Rapid change brings "complexity, discontinuity, conflict, resistance and difference", a state of change and ambiguity which requires a paradigm shift to thinking in new ways about change that necessitates flexibility and fluidity, and an acceptance that confusion is a normal state of events (Welge, M & Holtbrügge, D. 1999). This is particularly important when higher education institutions are training students for jobs that might not yet exist or that might have changed or become redundant by the time they graduate. This paper presents an outline of several programmes initiated at the Hasso Plattner Institute of Design Thinking at the University of Cape Town (d-school). The aim of these programmes is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of interdisciplinary study at a tertiary institution that operates in a highly complex, multicultural and evolving context. Design thinking, an innovative, human-centric problem solving process, is being used very successfully as a cross-cutting, multidisciplinary academic programme that goes beyond traditional university practices. Graduates are more competent to enter emerging economies. We're living in a time of rapid transformation in terms of what's required for a country's workforce. According to the World Economic Forum: "...five years from now, over one third of skills (35%) that are considered important in today's workforce will have changed". Design thinking programmes that nurture both creativity and critical thinking around complex challenges offer students an opportunity to develop core skills for the workplace of the fourth industrial revolution.

Keywords: Design Thinking, Creative Economy, Complexity

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Does Conspicuous Leisure Consumption Increase Leisure Satisfaction of Mountain Climbers?

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Abstract

This paper addresses the associations between conspicuous leisure consumption, recreation specialization, and leisure satisfaction among Korean mountain climbers. The data were collected from 443 mountain climbers. Data analysis was conducted using K-means cluster analysis, one-way ANOVA, and two-way ANOVA. The results of this study was that when the level of recreation specialization increased, the propensity of conspicuous leisure consumption also increased. In addition, conspicuous leisure consumption does not show the positive association with leisure satisfaction. Theoretical and practical implications are provided in the discussion section.

Keywords: Conspicuous Leisure Consumption, Leisure Satisfaction, Recreation Specialization, Mountain Climbers

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The Development and Validation of an Instrument to Measure High School Students' System Thinking Ability for Integrated Science Learning

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Abstract

The purposes of this study were to develop an instrument to measure high school students' systems thinking and to validate the scale. The factors of systems thinking were made up for 5 factors - Systems Analysis, Mental Model, Shared Vision, Personal Mastery, and Team Learning through analyses of related literatures and studies. 10 items per factor were constructed through pilot-test using exploratory factor analysis. The final instrument consisted of 20 items. The finding of the main-test using exploratory factor analysis indicated 5 factors in the model, and 4 items per 1 factor. In addition, the result of confirmatory factor analysis using Amos 20.0 was generally appropriate and acceptable (5 factor model: $\chi^2/df=1.275$, TLI=.946, CFI=.959, RMSEA=.033). The reliability for 20 items turned out to be reliable because the Cronbach's alphas were .840 and .604~.723 per each factor. For revalidation of the developed Systems Thinking instrument, 2567 students were sampled. The result of confirmatory factor analysis was generally appropriate and acceptable (5 factor model: $\chi^2/df=7.600$, TLI=.894, CFI=.910, RMSEA=.051). The reliability for 20 items turned out to be reliable because the Cronbach's alphas were .847 and .649~.708 per each factor. This study will contribute to improve validity and reliability of systems thinking study by offering statistically significant data. This study could be expanded to measuring systems thinking with qualitative research tools. The subsequent studies regarding diverse learning program development and implementation, and the verification on the students' impact within the developed program can be recommended.

Keywords: Systems Thinking, Systems Thinking Instrument, Validation, High School Student

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Big Data Analysis on Online Buzz about Internet of Things (IoT) Services: Focusing on Online News Media and Blogs

Hyesun Hwang^{1*}, Jihyung Hong²

^{1,2} University of Sungkyunkwan, South Korea.

Abstract

This study attempted to investigate online buzz data about Internet of Things (IoT) services in South Korea to grasp the market trends and the major attributes of IoT services. Buzz data were collected from online news articles as a neutral information source and consumer posts on blogs as a personal and consumer-driven information source that have been published or posted from January 1 to September 30 2017. The data were collected from 10,510 news articles and 708 blog posts through Trendup 3.0, a professional institute of big data analysis. First, items that are closely related IoT services were extracted. In the buzz data from the news articles, extracted items that are ranked the top 5 were home appliances, smart phones, cars, smart-home services and refrigerators. The top 5 items extracted from the consumer posts were smart phones, home appliances, cars, air cleaners and audio speakers. Second, five most frequently mentioned positive words were various, new, innovative, fast and easy in the news articles, while like, easy, convenient, various and new in the blog posts (see Table 2). The most frequently mentioned negative words were difficult, worry, deficient, complex and uncomfortable in the news articles, while inconvenient uncomfortable, difficult, deficient and unsatisfied in the blog posts. Lastly, in the news articles, the most frequently mentioned attributes were various, fast and easy, while in the blog posts, easy was the most frequently mentioned attribute followed by convenient and various. The result indicates the different focuses on IoT services between media and consumers. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the real voices of consumers and to close the gap between the industry's and consumers' perspectives on IoT services, thereby, developing more consumer-oriented IoT services.

Keywords: Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data Analysis, Online Buzz

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Text Mining Analysis of Newspapers on Collaborative Consumption with R

Jaehye Suk¹, Kee-Ok Kim², Dongmin Kim^{3*}
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Abstract

This study identifies the direction of change in word patterns in collaborative consumption in the major newspapers in Korea. Text mining was analyzed with the titles and texts of newspapers published in the Chosun Daily News, JoongAng Daily News, and Dong-A Daily News, major newspaper companies in Korea, from the first day when collaborative consumption appeared in the newspapers in 2011 to the present. R 3.4.1 was used to analyze the texts of the newspapers. Additionally, the weight was calculated for each word with regard to the Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF). The summary of the findings is as follows: First, 982 words were extracted from 213 articles. Ten terms that occurred most frequently in articles on collaborative consumption were “borrowed,” “saved,” “dangerous,” “low-priced,” “new,” “extra income,” “accommodations,” “vehicles,” “poor quality,” and “inconvenient” in order, as presented in Table 1. The most frequently expressed positive effect for users was cost-saving, while that for providers was earning extra income. Second, the word patterns for collaborative consumption shifted from positive to negative, as indicated in Table 2. This implies that the extrinsic benefits, such as financial gains, are much more frequently expressed than the intrinsic benefits, such as contributing to a healthy environment, and that the negative aspects of collaborative consumption have appeared after some harmful incidents occurred, such as in Airbnb and Uber. Collaborative consumption is a new way for consumers to exchange value by matching those with unused resources with those that have a temporary need for a specific resource. The increasing growth and importance of collaborative consumption warrants more research, both quantitative and qualitative.

Keywords: Collaborative Consumption, Text Mining, Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency, Big Data

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Curriculum Development on the Green Care Experts in Korea

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Abstract

In Korea, rapid industrialization would give many effects in good sides or bad sides. In rural sides, peoples moving toward cities gave population deficiency and community shrink, and peoples moving would be required more jobs, houses, conveniences ever in cities. In 1997, financial crisis made each business searching benefit and survival in business. For the survival in business, each business requires their employees to produce more profits as productivity enlarging, long time work, sacrifice his/her life for company works. So it gave more burdens to any employee. Specially, in newcomer employment diminishing condition, employee didn't want leave their jobs, any company's requirement almost accepted. So these surrounding may be give much pressure to escape. In this point, green care business will be started. Green care means to use agriculture and rural resources and surrounding for caring unprivileged peoples. So training for green care experts will be long time and more specialized. For making training systems, first of all, we should select more needy contents. For the curriculum development, we developed job model for green care experts by 21 experts composed of researchers, green care business workers or managers, vocational education experts, green care contents experts. Through literature review and visit and interview with some managers or some experts, we proposed 9 category and 62 subcategory model. Through three staged Delphi methods, we finally made new model composed of 7category and 50subcategory. So we recommend the competency including in curriculum.

Keywords: Green Care Experts, Curriculum Development, Green Care Experts Competency

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Green Care Competency Needs of Rural Extension Agents in Korea

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Abstract

In Korea, It was main goal for rural extension agents to teach and counsel more good foods producing or benefits for farmers. Recently farmers tried to change their farming systems along with customer need change. Because of low family number and rapid business surrounding change, 'eat alone', 'drink alone' is main trend in city-life. So it affects their life negatively by competitive surrounding. Eat alone without comfortable family or friend may give only full stomach without satisfaction and relief, so many workers in office want to take a break. But they don't have rest, they should be burned out. Many people visited to take a break in rural during their vacation season. So it is new market opportunity for farmer and rural peoples to give a rest in rural surroundings. But this business has new and old fashioned in many focus. So green care business startup maybe need to training for farmer and rural peoples. Rural extension agents will be good helper for farmer to start a green care business. But it is critical to know their level about green care activities and business for whether it is possible or not. 400 rural extension agents in Korea were sampled by the two staged stratified sampling methods. And educational needs questionnaire was developed by researchers through green care related literature reviews. Finally returned 290 questionnaires analyzed by t-test, Borich's educational needs formula. All 26 items had significance difference in t-test between present competence level and ideal level. It was very high gap in green care program developing and planning proposal making along with client, professional development competency as green care experts, green care resource finding along with client characteristic and needs, green care program contents composition with care resource mixing, change measuring and effect testing of care program attendee.

Keywords: Green Care Competency, Green Care, Rural Extension Agents

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E-Government Divide in the Republic of Mauritius

Chintamanee Sanmukhiya*

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Abstract

This study is the first attempt to address the effects of demographic factors on e-government divide in the Republic of Mauritius. Findings would encourage wider e-participation and e-inclusion into policy making from all segments of the population. A stratified random sample of 310 users and non-users of e-government was used. A logistic regression was estimated. The non-significant Hosmer-Lemeshow test and the Nagelkerke R² of 0.538 imply that the logit model is useful in predicting e-government divide. The classification table shows 81% correct classification. All Wald Chi-Square statistics are reported. This research reveals that marital status and gender do not predict e-government divide. Age ($p < 0.01$), education ($p < 0.001$), middle income range ($p < 0.05$), dwellership ($p < 0.01$) and public sector employment ($p < 0.05$) affect a citizen's decision to adopt e-government. The massive investments in e-government initiatives cannot be justified as these have not catered for universal coverage. Young citizens are at most 20 times more likely than old citizens to adopt e-government. The tendency to use e-government increases as more education is acquired. Rural dwellership almost triples the odds of e-government adoption although these citizens are less educated than their urban counterparts. Public sector employees are 3.6 times more likely to use government websites than the self-employed. Monthly income earners of Rs 20001 to Rs 35000 are 3.3 times more likely to use e-government services than those earning up to Rs 10000. This study challenges the belief that rural dwellers are marginalised and reinforces the importance of education within the theoretical framework of e-government divide.

Keywords: Demand Side Factors, Digital Divide, ICT Adoption, Logistic Model, Demographic Factors, E-Government Divide, E-Government

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TRACK C: ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY STUDIES



Seismic Vulnerability Indices of Ground for Degirmendere – Kocaeli (Turkey)

**Tahir Serkan Irmak^{1*}, Hamdullah Livaoglu², Ismail Talih
Guven³**

^{1,2,3} Kocaeli University, Turkey
Abstract

It is well known that mechanical and physical properties of the subsoil layers as well as poor construction practices play an important role on the observed damage. Thus, knowledge of these properties plays a crucial role in estimating the weak points of a region. The ground vulnerability indices (K_g) which is an indicator for the weak points of a region equally have a substantial importance role in mitigating earthquakes hazards in multidisciplinary studies. Within this scope, engineering basement shear wave velocity (v_{s30}), fundamental frequencies and peak amplitude value of H/V were employed to calculate ground vulnerability indices (K_g) for the study area. Structural damages were investigated after the August 17, 1999 Kocaeli ($M_w=7.4$) earthquake and compared with the estimated ground vulnerability indices. The results indicated that the K_g values are decreasing towards south in the study area which is in good agreements with damage distribution. The K_g values greater than 10 are seem to be the most vulnerable areas in the study area. The structures in the coastlines in Degirmendere area are mostly severely damaged or collapsed where the subsoil beneath them have high K_g values between 10 - 25. K_g values in the southern districts are minor changing ($K_g < 10$) with no damages. The K_g and soil types agreed with each other very well. Potential vulnerable areas also have poor subsoil conditions. Therefore, it could be important to consider these results for future planning and designing of urban areas. These results also could be used as a rapid way to detect potential vulnerable areas before a destructive earthquake.

Keywords: Seismic Vulnerability, Indices

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Development of Dynamic Simulation Modeling of Power Converters for OWC Wave Power Generation System

Jaehyuck Kim^{1*}, Hun Oh²
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Abstract

This paper describes dynamic simulation model of power converters for oscillating water column wave power generation system. An oscillating wave column (OWC) wave power generation system consists of an OWC chamber, a turbine, a generator, and a power converter. The power converter is composed of a rectifier and an inverter. The rectifier converts the three-phase output voltage from the generator to DC voltage while controlling efficiency and rotor speed of the generator. The inverter converts the rectified DC voltage to ac voltage with appropriate frequency and amplitude required by the grid. This paper presents a topology of the power converter for OWC wave power generation as well as mathematical modeling of a permanent synchronous generator and power converter to carry out dynamic simulation of power conversion system.

Keywords: Power Conversion System, Wave Power Generation, Energy Conversion

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Monitoring System for Abnormality of Electronic Devices using Deep Learning

J. K. Lee^{1*}, B. J. Kim², S. J. Lee³
Soongsil University, Korea

Abstract

As the IoT (Internet of Things) environment evolves, all electronic devices are connected to the Internet. Thus, it is possible to digitize many data through the Internet using sensors of various electronic devices. Currently, humans live close to electronic devices. Short circuit, fire or power outage caused by failure of electronic devices could be dangerous. However, managing the status of an increasing number of electronic devices is hard. In this paper, we propose a monitoring system for abnormality of electronic devices by analyzing pattern through learning of electric current waveform. The electric current waveform of the electronic devices is learned through the Recurrent Neural Network. It finds electric current waveform patterns such as failure, short circuit, fire, and power outage. After that, the electric current waveform of the electronic device is monitored in real time and notifies the user of a dangerous situation when an abnormal pattern occurs.

Keywords: Monitoring, Abnormality, Deep Learning, IoT

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Improvement of STT(Speech to Text) by using Machine Learning Based Caption Reliability Verification Method

B. J. Kim¹, M. J. Seo², Kim, S. J. Lee^{3*}
^{1,2,3} Soongsil University, Korea

Abstract

We have researched using machine learning how to verify the reliability of video caption data in order to improve Speech to Text Technology of high mistranslation. The machine learning model that matches one voice data with several caption data files and reconstructs it as new S-C(Speech-Caption) data set. In this paper, we developed the model that verifies the reliability of the video caption data based on the S-C data set. If the verified reliability is less than the reference value, the caption data is newly generated. If the verified reliability is greater than the reference value, the S-C data set is updated by performing the machine learning with the caption data. The results demonstrate that that the newly generated caption data using the updated S-C data set is more accurate than the caption data created by the existing STT.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Speech to Text, Caption data, Reliability Verification

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Using Attenuation Coefficient to Solve the Grounding Resistance Estimation of Human Body in the Special Cases

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Abstract

It is dangerous when human are working in and around the high voltage environments. The safety of personnel in and around electric power the installations has been a prime concern. Specifically, this safety is generally in terms of the allowable touch and step voltages. These voltages are related to the ground resistance of human foot. In order to increase the safety of personnel, a high resistivity surface layer of gravel is normally existed in the substation switchyards or other high voltage areas. The thickness of this layer will affect the calculation of the ground resistance of human foot. Among them, the electromagnetic field and humidity factors are also considered in this paper. As a result, the surface layer of gravel can be used to reduce the grounding resistance of human foot. The equivalent model of human foot was modeled by the circular plate conductor in the past. Which consider the beauty of the environment, most of the transmission lines are in the surface, so the transmission line generated by the discrete current will affect the grounding resistance estimation, so this paper will consider the composition of the Maxwell equations. On the other hand, the damp ingredients and temperatures on the surface will also be considered in this paper. This paper investigates the present methods for estimating the ground resistance of human foot and proposes an equivalent model for calculating the grounding resistance of human foot. A comparison of the proposed model and present methods is also shown in this paper.

Keywords: Grounding Resistance Estimation, Attenuation Coefficient, Step Voltage, Contact Voltage, Body Grounding Resistance, Electromagnetic Field Factors, Maxwell Equations, And Damp Ingredients

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Relationship of Automaticity of Basic Math Facts and Mathematical Performance of Grade 7 Students: Basis for Computer-Aided Enhancement Program

Omar A. Nedal*

Department of Education- Sarangani, Philippines

Abstract

This study aimed to find out the level of automaticity of basic math facts and its effect to the mathematical performance of grade 7 students of Glan School of Arts and Trades. The researcher used descriptive-correlational method of research. The respondents of this study were four hundred ninety-six (496) grade 7 students who were selected using stratified random sampling. The sample size was determined with the used of Slovin's Formula from the population of five hundred fifty-four (554) students per section. He used weighted mean, DepEd Order No. 73 for proficiency level and Pearson Product Moment Correlation as his statistical treatment. It was noted that the Grade 7 students of GSAT were less skilled in automaticity of basic math facts with a grand mean of 1.88. In addition, they have approaching proficiency mathematical performance with a mean of 81.14%. Moreover, there was significant relationship between automaticity of basic Math Facts and mathematical performance of the Grade 7 students as evidenced by a P-value of 0.0001.

Keywords: Automaticity of Basic Math Facts, Mathematical Performance

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Sampling Size Optimization of the Durability Evaluation for Remodeling of Reinforced Concrete Apartment Housing

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Yoon, Sang-Chun^{4*}**

^{1,2,3,4} Gachon University, Seongnam, South Korea

Abstract

In Korea, the Housing Act amended in 2014 allows vertical extension up to three floors and increases the units of housing (or total floor area) to site up to 15%. Currently, the feasibility of performing vertical extension is evaluated based on safety diagnosis provisions and manuals with preliminary investigations on slope, uneven settlement, load-bearing capacity, and durability. However, a need for more reasonable evaluation methodology for the preliminary investigation is still required because the current procedures are borrowed from safety diagnosis provisions and manuals for reconstruction without detailed examinations on evaluation criteria and sampling methods. Accordingly, this study is intended to suggest a method to obtain feasible sampling size for durability assessment by statistically analyzing the safety evaluation data sets on concrete carbonation and steel corrosion obtained from two apartment complexes in the Seoul metropolitan area in Korea. The results of this study are expected to be beneficial for establishing more reasonable field sampling size, and in turn, more reliable durability assessment protocol for vertical extension.

Keywords: Reinforced Concrete Apartment Housing, Concrete Durability, Guideline Of Extension Remodeling, Concrete Carbonation

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TRACK D: HEALTH AND MEDICINE STUDIES



Creating a Web-Based 3D Virtual Patient Scenario for Communication Skills Practice

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¹ Hacettepe University, Turkey
^{2,3,4,5} University of Florida, United States

Abstract

Using Virtual People Factory (VPF - <http://vpf2.cise.ufl.edu>), developed by University of Florida - Virtual Experiences Research Group, we created an interview with a 3D Virtual Patient (VP) suspected of migraine. VPF is free software that enables content-area experts (e.g. educators and end-users) to rapidly create virtual conversations. VPF allows us to capture a dialogue between a human user and a VP. We used the following steps to create the interview. Using VPF, we created a corpus of questions (questions/statements posed to the VP) and corresponding responses from the VP. When a learner interacts with the VP, the learner's input is matched against all the questions in the corpus, and the closest match is found. The corresponding response for the identified match is displayed as the response from the VP. The conversational content (121 questions, 47 responses in total) was prepared in stages (Greeting, History of Present Illness, Medical History, Social History, Family History and Closing). The important questions on each stage were marked as important discoveries (13 important discoveries in total). All the VP's responses were recorded via a microphone to .wav sound files. We used a 3D character provided by Adobe Fuse. Patient information, goals, scope and stages were defined on VPF. VPs can help health profession students learn affective skills by providing a safe environment. VPs, who are programmed, always give the same reactions, do not forget lines, provide consistent feedback, can simulate and present any role or characteristic, and are ready anytime for use and for repetitive practice. The scenario was prepared using these four steps above and was prepared in Turkish. Once the conversational content has been created for a VP using VPF, it can be used anywhere through a simple http (web) call.

Keywords: Simulation, Virtual Humans, Communication Skills.

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Virtual Patients for Learning Affective Skills in Healthcare

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² Ankara University, Turkey

³ University of Florida, United State

Abstract

Virtual patients (VPs) are defined as “a computer program that simulates real-life clinical scenarios in which the learner acts as a health care provider obtaining a history and physical exam, and making diagnostic and therapeutic decisions.” Different kinds of VPs range from simple text-based patient cases to complex 3D-world scenarios. Some VPs are controlled by artificial intelligence (AI), and some by humans (Wizard-of-Oz, WoZ) to overcome current issues with speech recognition or speech-to-text errors. Improvements in AI and speech-to-text systems may eventually eliminate the need for a human WoZ.. VPs, who are programmed, always give the same reactions, do not forget lines, provide consistent feedback, can simulate and present any role or characteristic, and are ready anytime for use and for repetitive practice. Besides, cost-effective training can be provided by VPs. This is largely because of the re-usability of the experiences. Creating a scenario is a one-time cost. Scenario changes and maintenance (e.g. changing aesthetic qualities (e.g.skin tone, body type) are inexpensive. In the literature, VPs were effectively used to acquire and maintain affective skills, such as basic patient communication, decision-making, teamwork, managing stress, and empathy. VPs were beneficial to teach affective skills and participants who interacted with VPs reported that VPs ensured a more realistic learning environment and that participants’ acceptance and satisfaction levels were high when they interacted with VPs. Based on the related literature, VPs can be used for teaching affective skills in healthcare education and training. Additionally, institutions may share their experiences and facilities with each other (especially with less experienced institutions) for the effective use of VPs.

Keywords: Affective skills, Simulation, Virtual Patient

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Influence of Metabolic Syndrome Factors to the Obstructive Lung Disease: (by the Basic Laboratory Test Results)

Sun-Hee Kang*

Kongju National University, Republic of Korea

Abstract

Though metabolic syndrome(MetS) and obstructive lung disease are different diseases, they have common co-morbidities like cardiovascular diseases(MI, stroke,etc). This study is to find out whether there are any factors to lead those diseases to have common comorbidities by comparing the simple laboratory test results. So, we want to find out management point for preventing fatal cardiovascular diseases.Definition of the MetS is based on updated NCEP-ATPIII standard for Asian-Americans, and obstructive lung disease by GOLD standard. The Korean National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey (KNHANES) data from 2008-2013 was used. The number of patients of single obstructive lung disease was 142, single MetS was 46, and healthy control group was those who answered no diseases at all over 33 questions, was 1,160. We compared the laboratory test results between single obstructive lung disease patients and those who have both obstructive lung disease and metabolic syndrome together. We analyzed the laboratory test results, specifically focusing on the 4 factors except one(hypertension) consisting metabolic syndrome. Single obstructive disease patients showed higher Pb level than healthy control group, but data showed within normal limit. Single metabolic syndrome patients showed higher glucose and TriGlyderide level and lower HDL-Cholesterol level than healthy control group, but within normal limits. When COPD patients had metabolic syndrome as comorbidity, the level of glucose and the TriGlyceride changed into out of normal range.Glucose and TriGlyceride are the most influential factors for cardiovascular diseases among COPD patients when they have MetS. they should be controlled effectively for preventing cardiovascular disease occurrence.

Keywords: Cardio Vascular Disease, Metabolic Syndrome , Obstructive Lung Disease

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Remote Monitoring of Population Health Status: Sleep Behaviors of U.S. and Ugandan Students

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Spencer, Peter S^{4*}

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¹University of Washington, USA

Abstract

Cell phone technology provides the ability to transmit information from almost anywhere in the world with the click of a button. This pilot study tests software as a means of integrating data on sleep behavior received from multiple students and geographical locations. In separate studies conducted one year apart, students were recruited from universities in the USA (Portland and Seattle, Oregon) and Africa (Gulu, Uganda). Free Magpi© software (<http://home.magpi.com/>) was used to integrate data from daily sleep reports submitted via cell phone by multiple students at each site to develop real-time population health-related topographies. For U.S. and Ugandan students, respectively: survey completion was 77% and 96%; mean sleep/day was 7.5 and 6.4 hours; sense of being well rested post-sleep 53% and 85%; use of caffeine 27% and 3%, and use of a sleep aide 21% and 0% of days. In sum, this study demonstrated the value of freely available software to create real-time snapshots of different student populations and their sleep-related health behaviors. Experience with this pilot mHealth study is now being applied to follow the health status of a population of African children with Nodding Syndrome, a progressive seizure disorder of unknown cause. Acknowledgements: A.S. was funded by the OHSU Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences, Portland, OR, USA. V.P., P.S. and R.V. were funded by U.S. NIH grant R21 TW009927. Students, Magpi© and Third World Medical Research Foundation are thanked for assistance and support

Keywords: mHealth Geomonitoring; Sleep Behavior; University Students (Uganda, USA)

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FUTURE EVENTS

4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Global Issues In Multidisciplinary Academic Research”
(GIMAR - 2018)



Date: February 01-02, 2018

Venue: TKP Conference Center, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan

Email: gimar@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: January 15, 2017

Full Paper Submission Date: January 20, 2017

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

Conference Main Tracks

- Business, Management and Economic Studies
- Health and Medicine Studies
- Engineering & Technology Studies
- Social Sciences & Humanities
- Physical Life and Applied Sciences
- Regional and Religious Studies
- Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Studies

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5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Trends In Multidisciplinary Business & Economic Research” (TMBER - 2018)



Date: March 25-26, 2018

Venue: Rydges Camperdown, Sydney Australia

Email: tmber@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: February 25, 2017

Full Paper Submission Date: March 5, 2017

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

Conference Main Tracks

- Business, Management and Economic Studies
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4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Multidisciplinary Innovation In Business Engineering
Science & Technology” (MI-BEST - 2018)



Date: April 05-06, 2018

Venue: Holiday Inn Bangkok Silom, Bangkok Thailand

Email: mibest@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: January 25, 2018

Full Paper Submission Date: January 30, 2018

**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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5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Global Trends In Academic Research” (GTAR- 2018)



Date: April 20-21, 2018

Venue: Holiday Inn Express Barcelona, Spain

Email: gtar@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: February 20, 2018

Full Paper Submission Date: February 25, 2018

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4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“New Directions In Multidisciplinary Research and Practice”
(NDMRP - 2018)



Date: May 12-13, 2018

Venue: 99 City Road Conference Centre

Email: ndmrp@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: March 10, 2018

Full Paper Submission Date: March 15, 2018

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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5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Multidisciplinary Innovation for Sustainability and Growth ”
(MISG - 2018)



Date: June 25-26, 2018

Venue: The Federal Kuala Lumpur Malaysia

Email: misg@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: May 10, 2018

Full Paper Submission Date: May 25, 2018

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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4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Multidisciplinary Innovation In Academic Resaerch ”
(MIAR - 2018)



Date: July 27-28, 2018

Venue: The Howard Plaza Hotel Taipei, Taiwan

Email: miar@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: July 10, 2018

Full Paper Submission Date: July 15, 2018

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

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4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Multidisciplinary Academic Research And Global Innovation ” (MARGI - 2018)



Date: August 24-25, 2018

Venue: Kuntai Hotel Beijing China

Email: margi@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: July 25, 2018

Full Paper Submission Date: July 30, 2018

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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- Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Studies

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5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Multidisciplinary Trends In Academic Research”
(MTAR - 2018)



Date: September 27-28

Venue: Holiday Inn Bangkok Silom, Bangkok Thailand

Email: mtar@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: September 5, 2018

Full Paper Submission Date: September 10, 2018

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4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Research Challenges to Multidisciplinary Innovation ”
(RCMI - 2018)



Date: October 5- 6, 2018

Venue: Hi Seoul Youth Hostel Seoul, South Korea

Email: rcmi@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: September 20, 2018

Full Paper Submission Date: September 25, 2018

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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5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Innovative Trends In Multidisciplinary Academic Research”
(ITMAR - 2018)



Date: October 19-20, 2018

Venue: Istanbul GONEN Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey

Email: itmar@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: September 25, 2018

Full Paper Submission Date: October 10, 2018

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

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CSR



Environment

Charities

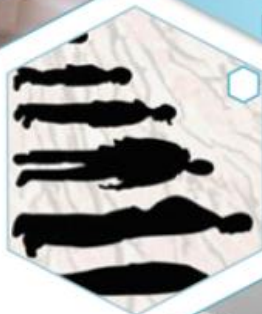
Public Health



Growth and
Development



Sustainability



CSR Activity Conducted By Global Illuminators: Sport Activation for Children against Negative Impact of Internet & Technology

In April 2016, Global Illuminators conducted Corporate Social Responsibility program together with Maestro and the Clover as Sport Facility Provider in Bandung, initiating an event with theme:



The Objectives of this event were:

1. Media of education for parents and children to be aware of digital new era and its impact on children's life
2. Facilitate and promote futsal as one of the kinds of sports activation that can be alternative activity for children against the negative impact of internet
3. Social activity and charity engaging orphans to enjoy sports activities together with their friends
4. Corporate Social Responsibility of Company to contribute to the society especially to solve one of the social problems in Bandung.

Highlights of CSR Activities are given below:



Global Illuminators Malaysia Team conducted its Latest CSR activity at Rumah Charis, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Children Home

Global Illuminators Malaysia Team conducted its latest CSR activity at Rumah Charis, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Children home. The children home ministry provides care for orphans and single parent children, their homes and activities aim to create a suitable environment to enable children to grow. They help to provide spiritual direction, education, and counselling for the children. Emphasis was given to fellowshiping and spending time with the children over refreshments, as well as presenting them with small gifts and the organizing of special entertainment programmes for the children such as a special game segment. One of the other highlights of the evening was the goodie bags distribution programme carried out by Global Illuminators.



Global Illuminators Indonesian Team conducted its Latest CSR activity in Ramadan for Local Community Welfare, Sharing Happiness and developing Orphan Children

Global Illuminators Indonesian team conducted its latest CSR activity in Ramadan for orphans. The purpose of this activity was to give happiness and develop orphans with the support of more than 60 volunteers and distribute iftar to more than 400 beneficiaries (yateem, orphans, and dhuafa). Global Illuminators Indonesian team spent time with children and conducted different activities for their moral self-development.

Highlights of this activity are given below:





MISSION

"Our mission is to persistently nurture the values to promote the human rights, institutional and academic development through quality research contributions. Our unique human capital with constructive attitude is committed to bring change in all spheres of life by using innovative research and intellectual skills. We are here to research and promote the development, prosperity and transparency across the globe without any discrimination".

VISION

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