

CONFERENCE BOOK OF ABSTRACT PROCEEDING



**Venue: Hotel Mystays Ochanomizu Conference Center
Tokyo, Japan
Date: June 22-23, 2019**

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Book of Abstracts Proceedings

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CONFERENCE TRACKS

- Social and Community Studies
- Arts
- Humanities
- Civic and Political Studies
- Cultural & Global Studies
- Environmental Studies
- Organizational Studies
- Educational and Communication Studies
- Economics, Finance & Accounting
- Business and Management Studies
- Computer and Software Engineering
- Mechanical & Metallurgical Engineering
- Electrical & Electronics Engineering
- Civil Engineering
- Bio-Technology & Food Technology
- Chemistry & Chemical Engineering
- Physical, Applied and Life Sciences
- Interdisciplinary
- Medical and Health Sciences
- Paramedical Sciences
- Medicine Sciences
- Biological and Life sciences
- Veterinary Medicine and Sciences
- Food Science & Nutrition
- Agricultural sciences
- Interdisciplinary



CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

Dr. Vincent W Ho

“International Conference of Akademika Nusa Internasional ” is a platform that thrives to support the worldwide scholarly community to analyze the role played by the multidisciplinary innovations for the betterment of human societies. It also encourages academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from various disciplines to come together and share their ideas about how they can make all the disciplines interact in an innovative way and to sort out the way to minimize the effect of challenges faced by the society. All the research work presented in this conference is truly exceptional, promising, and effective. These researches are designed to target the challenges that are faced by various sub-domains of the social sciences, business and economics, applied sciences, engineering and technology, health and medical sciences.

I would like to thank our honorable scientific and review committee for giving their precious time to the review process covering the papers presented in this conference. I am also highly obliged to the participants for being a part of our efforts to promote knowledge sharing and learning. We as scholars make an integral part of the leading educated class of the society that is responsible for benefitting the society with their knowledge. Let’s get over all sorts of discrimination and take a look at the wider picture. Let’s work together for the welfare of humanity for making the world a harmonious place to live and making it flourish in every aspect. Stay blessed.

Thank you.

Dr. Vincent W Ho

Conference Chair

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CONFERENCE SECHDULE

ANISSH-2019

Venue: Hotel Mystays Ochanomizu Conference Center

Time: Registration & Kit Distribution (09:00 am - 09:10 am)

Day: Saturday

Date: June 22, 2019

Venue: Room 1

09:10 am - 09:20 am	Introduction of Participants
09:20 am - 09:30 am	Inauguration and Opening address
09:30 am - 09:40 am	Grand Networking Session

Tea/Coffee Break (09:40 am - 10:00 am)



DAY 01 Saturday (June 22, 2019)

First Presentation Session (10:00 am - 01:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chair: Dr Leon Yap

Track A: Business, Economics, Social Sciences and Humanities

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
BSHDS-JUNE2019-104	Exploring the Whether Adolescents Perception of Deviance or Non-Deviance When Using the Internet Increases or Decreases Deviant Behavior While Using the Internet	Annie Daniel
BSHDS-JUNE2019-105	Good Corporate Citizens: Improving Workplace Environment by Promoting Corporate Citizenship Behavior in Hospitality Businesses	Milos Bujisic, PhD
BSHDS-JUNE2019-107	Service Recovery Types, Negative WOM and Repurchase Intention: Neutrality and Previous Experience as Moderators	Chooi Mun Cheong
BSHDS-JUNE2019-108	Is recovery worthy to forgive? The Effect of Service Recovery Strategies on Repurchase Intentions.	Lee Ting-Chi
BSHDS-JUNE2019-110	TQM managerial orientation and organisational learning: some qualitative evidence from the MENA region	Ebrahim Soltani

Track B: Engineering, Technology & Applied Sciences

DTAS-JUNE19-104	The Implementation of Science Techno Park for Renewable Energy Introduction in the Remote Island Communities	Dr. Eng. Meita Rumbayan
DTAS-JUNE19-105	for real-time tracking of construction project	Ms.Donyawan Kritaisong
DTAS-JUNE19-106	Transmitted Torque Analysis of Coaxial Magnetic Gears with Different Pole-Pair Numbers	Mr. Hao-Pin Wu
DTAS-JUNE19-108	Line of Balance Scheduling Algorithm for Resources Optimization In Linear Infrastructure Project: A Case Study of an Elevated Highway Construction Project	Thanakorn UThai
DTAS-JUNE19-109	A Study on Quality of Work Life of Cambodian Female Civil Engineers	Monika Ea
DTAS-JUNE19-101	Design and Implementation of a High Efficient IoT Middleware	Prof. Hsu-Yang Kung
DTAS-JUNE19-107	A Genetic Algorithm for the Scheduling Problem in the Polarizer Manufacturing Process - A Case Study	Prof. Chi-Yang Tsai

Lunch Break: (01:00 pm - 02:00 pm)



DAY 01 Saturday (June 22, 2019)

Second Presentation Session (02:00 pm - 04:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chair: Dr Leon Yap

Track A: Business, Economics, Social Sciences and Humanities

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
TKS-469-102	A Step Towards Digital Inclusion under Thailand's Digital Economy and Society Development Plan	Mr.Polawat Witookkollachit
TKS-469-103	Copyrights on the Commercialization of Over-the-Top Media Content in Indonesia	Tasya Safranita Ramli
TKS-469-104	Employment Dispute Settings in Industrial Relationship Based on Simple, Quick and Lightweight Cost	Sherly Ayuna Putri
TKS-469-105	Enhancing skills for the future employment scene 2020 from the theory of connectivity: Shared and adaptive Personal Learning Environments in Spanish context	Eva Maria Olmedo Moreno
TKS-469-105A	Enhancing skills for the future employment scene 2020 from the theory of connectivity: Shared and adaptive Personal Learning Environments in Spanish context	Jorge Exposito Lopez
TKS-469-106	Targeting Poor Student with Proxy Means Test	Tapanat Paiboonsin
Track C: Medical Medicine and Health Study		
TKM-469-105	Pharmacogenomics of Docetaxel Response in Prostate Cancer: A Precision Medicine Initiative	Edward Uchio, M.D

Closing Ceremony



DAY 01 Saturday (June 22, 2019)

First Presentation Session (10:00 am - 01:00 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chair: Dr Chitpong Ayasanond

Track A: Business, Economics, Social Sciences and Humanities

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
MRSSM-069-ANI101	The Study of Nakornchaiburin, Surin Province, Thailand Travelling Routes	Parichart Veereprasit
MRSSM-069-ANI102	Management of Rail Transport Efficiency; A Case Study of Bangkok - Chiang Mai Route	Jurairat Wongduen
MRSSM-069-ANI103	Efficiency of Product Demand Forecasting In Nava Nakorn Industrial; Case ABC (Thailand) Company	Phawida Seeon
MRSSM-069-ANI104	Touristic Logistics Management; A Case Study of The Phenomenon of Naga Fireballs in Phon Phisai District, Nong Khai Province	Phramaha Ronnarong Kenraksa
MRSSM-069-ANI105	Factors Affecting to Safety Behavior of Passenger Transport Driver: A Case Study of Transport Company Limited, Bangkok Udon Thani Route	Rewat Jaresitthikunchai
MRSSM-069-ANI106	Tourism Logistics Management for Floating Market; The Case of Lam Phaya Temple, Lam Phaya Subdistrict, Bang Len District, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand.	Tunyaporn Minaboon
MRSSM-069-ANI107	The Development of Transport Resource Database Management System: A Case Study of Transport Go Company	Chanicha Moryadee
MRSSM-069-ANI108	The Study of the Distribution Center Form: A Case Study of FBR Logistics Co., Ltd.	Sujin Thongsroy
MRSSM-069-ANI109	Logistics Service Quality of Public Land Transport Service by P-TRANSQUAL Model A Case Study Nakhon Ratchasima Bangkok	Worawit Seyangnok
MRSSM-069-ANI110	Factors Affecting Passenger Satisfaction in Using Chan Tour Company Service, Rayong North Eastern Route	Weerapaht Jaempanya

Lunch Break: (01:00 pm - 02:00 pm)



DAY 01 Saturday (June 22, 2019)

Second Presentation Session (02:00 am - 04:00 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chair: Dr Chitpong Ayasanond

Track A: Business, Economics, Social Sciences and Humanities

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
MRSSM-069-ANI112	Incentive Factors Associated with High-tech Talents Aggregation in the Industry Cluster	Jialu Shi
MRSSM-069-ANI113	The Need for Further Study in Bachelor of Business Administration in International Logistics Management Program of the Students in Eastern Thailand	Wissawa Aunyawong
MRSSM-069-ANI114	A New Approach for Measuring CO2 emissions in MENA countries: A Nonlinear Panel Smooth Transition Model	Younes Ben Zaied
MRSSM-069-ANI115	The use of Rasch analysis to inform teaching, learning and assessment in mathematics	Tao Wang YU
MRSSM-069-ANI116	Gamification: Model WTO	Andrew Yuen
MRSSM-069-ANI117	Communication for Development of Instructional Model to Enhance System Thinking Process for Undergraduate Students	Chitpong Ayasanond
MRSSM-069-ANI118	The Impact of Foreign Investors and Domestic (Chinese) Investors on Chinese Stock Market after declaring Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect	Gab-Je Jo

Closing Ceremony



Participants Registered As Listener/ Observer

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

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Hansei University Gunpo, Korea

Official ID: TKS-469-102A

Mr.Danaiwit Charnsamorn
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Official ID: TKS-469-102C

Mr.Sanya Mitaim
Thammasart University , Thailand

Official ID: TKM-469-101A

Brent Hazen MD
Internal Medicine Sacred Heart Medical Group Destin, FL 32541, USA



Conference Day 02 (June 23, 2019)

Second day of conference will be specified for touristy. Relevant expenses are borne by Individual him/herself.



TRACK A

BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



The Study of Nakornchaiburin, Surin Province, Thailand Travelling Routes

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Keywords: Nakornchaiburin, Thailand, Traveling Routes

The objectives of this study were 1) to study the travelling routes of Nakornchaiburin; 2) to study the Nakornchaiburin travelling routes problems; 3) to find the solutions of Nakornchaiburin travelling routes problems. The population was 917,578 Thai tourists based on 400 questionnaires were collected. Analyze data and summarize it with statistics, frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. Found that the Nakornchaiburin, Surin Province, Thailand travelling routes has 80 travel destinations. The overall travelling routes problem was at the medium level with the mean of 3.23 and standard deviation of 0.23. For internal travelling routes problems was at the high level with the mean of 3.85 and standard deviation of 0.05. These are three main internal concerned topics, 1) the travelling routes security with the mean of 4.13 and standard deviation of 0.32; 2) the travelling routes disconnecting information with the mean of 4.00 and standard deviation of 0.24; 3) the travelling routes distance information with the mean of 3.98 and standard deviation of 0.44. For external travelling routes problems was at the medium level with the mean of 3.50 and standard deviation of 0.21. These are three main external concerned topics, 1) the travelling routes access information with the mean of 3.42 and standard deviation of 0.43; 2) the travelling routes visiting or searching information with the mean of 3.41 and standard deviation of 0.86; 3) the travelling routes tourist guide with the mean of 3.39 and standard deviation of 0.58, respectively.

Management of Rail Transport Efficiency; A Case Study of Bangkok - Chiang Mai Route

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Keywords: Management, Rail Transport, Efficiency, Bangkok - Chiang Mai Route

This research aimed 1) to study the characteristics of personal factors affecting the management of rail transport and 2) to study the level of opinions in the management of rail transport in the information flow, physical flow, cost and service. The population used in this study was those who use the Bangkok Chiang Mai route train service by giving out 400 questionnaires. In analyzing the data in this study, the researcher used statistics as follows; descriptive statistics, data analysis by frequency distribution, percentage, mean and standard deviation. Benefits from this study were 1) to know the nature of rail transport management in the case of Bangkok-Chiang Mai route 2) to know the problems of rail transport management in the case of Bangkok - Chiang Mai route and 3) to use the information obtained as guidelines for managing rail transport in the case of Bangkok - Chiang Mai route.

Efficiency of Product Demand Forecasting In Nava Nakorn Industrial; Case ABC (Thailand) Company

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Keywords: Efficiency, Demand Forecasting, Nava Nakorn

The objectives of this research were 1) to study the level of product forecasting efficiency enhancement 2) to study the influence of logistics management and planning that affects adequate optimization. The instrument used in this research was a questionnaire with 400 samples from the employee of ABC (Thailand) Company in Nava Nakorn Industrial. For data analysis, descriptive statistics include Percentage, Mean, Standard Deviation and Multiple Regression analysis by determining the confidence level at 95 percent were applied. Found that the overall logistics management factor was at the high level. When considering each aspect, it was found that controlling was in the high level. Data collection had the highest mean value followed by data management and planning implementation. The efficiency of product demand forecasting overall was at a high level. When considering each aspect, it was found that time and cost was in the high level. And logistics management and planning had the direct affects to the efficiency of product demand forecasting.

Touristic Logistics Management; A Case Study of The Phenomenon of Naga Fireballs in Phon Phisai District, Nong Khai Province

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Keywords: Touristic, Logistics, Naga Fireballs, Phon Phisai District, Nong Khai Province

The purposes of this study were; 1) to study the level of opinion of touristic logistics management and 2) to compare the level of opinion of touristic logistics management a case study of the phenomenon of Naga fireballs in Phon Phisai District Nong Khai Province. Which 382 questionnaires were used in the research were the tourists, entrepreneurs, community leaders in tourist attractions. The statistics used for data analysis were frequency distribution, percentage, mean, standard deviation, T-test, F-test, and comparison of the differences between double mean values with Fishers least significant difference (LSD). Most respondents were male with 50 years of age and over, undergrad degree with general employment. The average monthly income between 10,001-15,000 baht the period of living in the community from 10-14 years, the level of opinions on logistics management overall in the level most agree (= 4.45, S.D. = 0.77). When considering each aspect, it was found that the average score was at the highest level in all nine areas, in the following order, information flow (= 4.53, S.D. = 0.70), followed by service (= 4.52, S.D. = 0.71), effective operation (= 4.51, S.D. = 0.61), logistics management readiness (= 4.50, S.D. = 0.67), personnel (= 4.48, S.D. = 0.82), physical flow (= 4.46, S.D. = 0.71), repetition indicators (= 4.42, S.D. = 0.75), marketing promotion (= 4.30, S.D. = 0.95) and the result of being a tourist attraction (= 4.28, S.D. = 0.94).

Factors Affecting to Safety Behavior of Passenger Transport Driver: A Case Study of Transport Company Limited, Bangkok Udon Thani Route

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Keywords: Safety Behavior, Passenger Transport Driver, Bangkok Udon Thani Route

This research was to study the influence of safety behavior and various factors, including personals characteristic, information literacy, knowledge and attitudes toward behavior based safety promotion program which affect to safety behavior of passenger transport driver, Bangkok Udon Thaini route. The samples of this research were 130 employees who work in Transport Company Limited. Questionnaires were used for data collection and analyze results using a statistical program by defining the significance level at 0.05. Expected benefits are 1) to know the safety behavior and factors that affect the safety behavior of the passenger transport driver 2) the results of the study can be used as a guideline for developing methods for carrying out activities, promoting the behavior of safety of the passenger transport driver and 3) the results of the study can be used as a guideline for those interested in studying about the workplace safety behavior in the organization.

Tourism Logistics Management for Floating Market; The Case of Lam Phaya Temple, Lam Phaya Subdistrict, Bang Len District, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand.

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Keywords: Tourism, Logistics, Floating Market, Lam Phaya, Bang Len District

The objectives of this research are 1) to study tourism logistics management for the floating market in the case of Lam Phaya Temple, Lam Phaya Subdistrict, Bang Len District Nakhon Pathom, Thailand; 2) to study the opinions of tourists about tourism logistics management for the floating market the case of Lam Phaya Temple, Lam Phaya Subdistrict, Bang Len District. Nakhon Pathom, Thailand. The research instrument are 340 questionnaires; 300 tourists, 40 communities and entrepreneurs. The issues in the questionnaire are 1) the opinions of tourists about tourism logistics management for the floating market the case of Lam Phaya Temple, Lam Phaya Subdistrict, Bang Len District Nakhon Pathom, Thailand; 2) the opinions about the readiness of communities and entrepreneurs in the event of problems and resolve in an emergency, which may cause danger in the floating market the case of Lam Phaya Temple, Lam Phaya Subdistrict, Bang Len District Nakhon Pathom, Thailand; and 3) the opinions about the development of tourism logistics management for the floating market in the case of Lam Phaya Temple, Lam Phaya Subdistrict, Bang Len District Nakhon Pathom, Thailand. The researcher will analyze the data and conclude with statistics, frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation.

The Development of Transport Resource Database Management System: A Case Study of Transport Go Company

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Keywords: Database management system, Transportation, Resource management, Visual Basic

The aim of this research was to develop computer programming for transport resource database management system (DBMS). A case study of Transport Go company effectively illustrates the proposed DBMS. This research encompassed three main phases. Firstly, the old work of resource manipulation in the company was studied. Secondly, the computer system was developed to replace the old work processes. Lastly, the developed system was tested and assessed by the users. The proposed system enables database users to exploit resource management, which consists of creating, editing, deleting, selecting, searching and displaying the resource information. The computer software was developed with very intuitive use by using Visual Basic programming language. The computer system was implemented in the transportation department in order to test and assess its efficiency and effectiveness compared to the old system, which was manually operated mostly by paper work. The results showed that the DBMS can shorten working time with less operational cost.

The Study of the Distribution Center Form: A Case Study of FBR Logistics Co., Ltd.

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Keywords: Distribution center, Receiving goods, AS/RS

The research studied the distribution center of beverage category. The objectives were (1) to study the operating conditions of the distribution center (2) to study the appropriate form of distribution center activities. The data was collected from 124 employees in the company. The research instruments were questionnaires that used the descriptive statistics by analyzing the frequency distribution, percentage, mean and standard deviation. The hypothesis of this research were defined the significance level at .05. The result found that the appropriate warehouse model of FBR Logistics Company Limited should have 2 stores types of products. The first was the automatic storage of products on the shelves and the second should used the WMS system in management. The process in this warehouse was concluded. All goods receipt activities with the appointment plan to send products from the factory and supplier with the appointment department (appointment) which will schedule appointments to be consistent. The capability in each period In the receiving process, the product will be processed according to the work method. The products will be stored as ASRS and on floor divided by product type. Picking the product according to the plan workload will be the pre-picking (pre pick) by the shipping department. It will be the collector order from the SAP system to make a plan workload by prioritizing the order of every customer group, which will give priority to the table of customers in the modern trade group. The information will be sent to the operation department to pick up the goods in advance respectively. It use RFID scanner and product release from ASRS under the WMS system. The completed products are stored in locations, according to the delivery door payment, the operation department will pay the goods in the order that the delivery department has arranged according to the schedule by using the forklifts in the product.

Logistics Service Quality of Public Land Transport Service by P-TRANSQUAL Model A Case Study Nakhon Ratchasima Bangkok

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Keywords: Service Quality, Logistics Service Provider

This research aimed at study the Logistics Service Quality of Public Land Transport Service by P-TRANSQUAL model a Case Study Nakhon Ratchasima Bangkok. The purposes of this study were (1) to study the quality of logistics services of public buses Between Nakhon Ratchasima - Bangkok (2) to study the expectations of service quality of public bus service providers between Nakhon Ratchasima - Bangkok (3) to study the perception of service quality of public bus service providers between Nakhon Ratchasima - Bangkok. The quality measurement model P-TRANSQUAL performs the study in 4 dimensions, including (1) Comfort (2) Tangible (3) Personal and (4) Reliability. The sample was selected from 425 cases of public bus users to or from Nakhon Ratchasima - Bangkok. This research is a quantitative research. Using a survey study method Data were collected using a closed-ended questionnaire. Statistics are used in data analysis were frequency distribution tables, percentage, mean and standard deviation. Conclusions found that most respondents were female, aged between 22 and 36 years old, with a bachelor's degree, employees in the private, average monthly income between 15,000 - 25,000 baht. The service quality of the bus can be rated at a moderate level ($x = 3.29$, S.D. = 0.23). The average value in each dimension is moderate as follows. Physical ($x = 3.42$, S.D. = 0.43), Reliability ($x = 3.41$, S.D. = 0.86), Personal ($x = 3.39$, S.D. = 0.58) and Comfort ($x = 4.13$, S.D. = 0.32)

Factors Affecting Passenger Satisfaction in Using Chan Tour Company Service, Rayong North Eastern Route

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Keywords: Satisfaction, 7P, Chan Tour Company, service, Rayong - North Eastern route

The purposes of this research are to examine the passenger satisfaction in using Chan Tour Company service, Rayong - North Eastern route. The 7Ps marketing mix - products, price, place, promotion, people, physical evidence and process is considered. Demography, including gender, age, educational level, occupation, and average monthly income, is also taken into account. In order to know the factors that influence the satisfaction in using the Chan Tour Company service and can be used as a guideline for improving the service strategy of Chan Tour Company or other companies that are in the bus industry. The researcher use survey research for analyze by quantitative methods are applied. Data are collected by using questionnaire with 360 clients, who use Chan Tour Company service. For data analyzing, the researcher used statistics as follows; descriptive statistics, data analysis by frequency distribution, percentage, mean and standard deviation.

Incentive Factors Associated with High-tech Talents Aggregation in the Industry Cluster

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Keywords: Incentive Factors, High-tech, Talent Aggregation, Industry Cluster

During the last decade, high-tech talent aggregation has emerged as a critical topic for scholars, businesses, and public institutions. This growing interest is due to its potential positive effects on high-tech industry cluster and economic development in a region particularly in developing countries. The research firstly selects China as the sample and states relevant concepts of high-tech talent aggregation and high-tech industry cluster. Then based on the previous research, the research attempts to explore the key incentive factors influencing high-tech talent agglomeration from micro, meso and macro perspectives adopting Maslows hierarchy of needs theory, Kurt Lewins field theory and Lees push-pull theory. Methodologies such as deep interview and questionnaire are adopted here. 20 industry clusters are visited including Zhongguancun Science Park in Beijing, the photoelectron cluster in Optics Valley of China in Wuhan, microelectronic cluster in Zhangjiang Semiconductor Industrial Park of Shanghai and household appliances and relevant high-level technology and science talents employed in the enterprises are given deep interviews, meanwhile 50 questionnaires are given to the introducing high-tech scholars in universities and top HR managers who have working experience in this field for several years in high-tech industry over the country on the incentive factors for promoting talent gathering. With the filing, analyzing and refining of interviews and questionnaires results, a new multidimensional factors model were drawn out. Finally, this paper, according to the results and discussion, put forward relevant management and policy recommendations.

The Need For Further Study In Bachelor Of Business Administration In International Logistics Management Program Of The Students In Eastern Thailand

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Keywords: International Logistics Management, Further Study, 12th-grade Student

This research aims to investigate the factors influencing eastern Thailand students needs for further study in bachelor of business administration (B.B.A.) (international logistics management) program. The sample groups by stratified random sampling method used in this study consists of the 375 12th-grade students from 7 provinces in eastern Thailand, including Chonburi, Rayong, Chanthaburi, Trad, Chachoengsao, Prachinburi, and Sa Kaeo. The questionnaires are used to collect the data. The gathered data were analyzed by using frequency and percentage. The results show that 55.5 percent of students were interested in the program in B.B.A. (International logistics management). The influencing factors on high school students decision making for further study in this program were as follows: The reputation of the university was the highest influenced factors. Other influencing factors included the teaching and learnings efficiency of the program and personal reasons in order. In addition, the respondents need the offered program in the weekend, international conference scholarship, and high-tech logistics laboratory.

A New Approach for Measuring CO2 emissions in MENA countries: A Nonlinear Panel Smooth Transition Model

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Keywords: CO2 emissions; Energy use; Growth; Panel smooth transition regression models

This paper proposes a new approach that combines output-energy nexus and output-pollution nexus approaches, as we investigate the dynamic relationships between environmental pollutants, energy consumption and income level altogether. Under the EKC hypothesis there exists an inverted U-shaped pattern describing the elasticity of carbon emissions per capita with respect to real GDP per capita. Using a Panel Smooth transition regression model, we found that the nexus between energy use, economic growth and CO2 emissions is nonlinear. The estimated results from the three regimes smooth transition model show that in the MENA region, CO2 emissions elasticity becomes very important (0.55 surpasses a threshold of variation of 7 same elasticity decreases (0.16 reach its high change regime. The same result was found when energy use is the transition variable. Our results confirm the EKC theoretical assumptions and are robust to the change of the model specification to allow for a time varying coefficients model (see appendix). The paper calls for incentives decisions and measures that aim at reducing the use of energy as it is harmful for environment especially in the GCC countries.

The Use of Rasch Analysis To Inform Teaching, Learning and Assessment In Mathematics

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Keywords: Teaching And Learning, Rasch Analysis, Formative Assessment

Mathematics attainment tests and examinations are used extensively as a tool for assessment of learning in Hong Kong. The purpose is usually summative and to identify the standards achieved by students at the end of learning. However, more emphases are now being put by Hong Kong educators to use assessment in a more formative manner. In this study, 212 junior secondary school students and three experienced mathematics teachers in Hong Kong were involved. A 33-item mathematics test was administrated at the end of a learning stage. Rasch analysis was then conducted to examine and validate test items relating to students attainment. The analysis measured the difficulty of the items and the ability of the students. The item fit statistics, which showed the quality of test items, were closely examined. Items with high misfit values might be considered as poor items and would usually be discarded or reworded. However, after a thorough discussion with the teachers, it was found that some of those items were not poor items, but instead, could provide some important diagnostics information to identify students misconceptions and learning difficulties in mathematics. The teachers then referred to the diagnostics information obtained to develop better teaching strategies accordingly to narrow their students learning gaps. This study investigates how putting Rasch analysis and teachers invaluable experience together can provide useful insights to improve teaching, learning and assessment in mathematics classrooms.

Gamification: Model WTO

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Keywords: Gamification, Economics Education, Model WTO

The paper aims to discuss the effectiveness of gamification in economics education. The event evaluated is a program called Model WTO (World Trade Organization) in which students play a role as trade representatives of a country to participate in trade negotiations for new agreements in trade in goods and services, and in intellectual property rights. In this activity learning process, students are expected to be an active learner to have thorough understanding about different trade-related issues, which may include from the perspectives of economics, politics, diplomacy, national security and social fairness. In the project, 10 country profiles will be developed to facilitate students understanding about major countries in the world.



Communication for Development of Instructional Model to Enhance System Thinking Process for Undergraduate Students

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Keywords: Communication, Instructional Model, System Thinking Process, Undergraduate Students

The purposes of this research were to develop an instructional model to enhance system thinking process for undergraduate students. The research also aimed to evaluate the efficiency of instructional model and to compare the system thinking process of the students before and after participating in the activities. The participants of this experimental research were 33 students in the first semester of the academic year 2018, Bachelor of Communication Arts Program, Krirk University by cluster sampling. The research instruments consisted of 1) The instructional model to enhance system thinking the process for undergraduate students 2) Lesson plans 3) The behavior system thinking process measure 4) The system thinking process measure. The statistics used for data analyses were means, standard deviation, the criterion of efficiency and t-test. Found that (1) The instructional model consisted of four components; 1) Syntax which includes six phases: Presentation of problems, Development of thinking, Select strategies for the problem, Exchange of thought, Group to learning and Summary; 2) Social System; 3) Principles of Reaction and 4) Support System. (2) The teaching model had item-objective congruence and efficiency of 81.15/ 85.95 which was higher than 80/ 80 criterion. (3) The testing scores after using the model was higher than before using at the .05 level of significance.

The Impact of Foreign Investors and Domestic (Chinese) Investors on Chinese Stock Market after declaring Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect

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Keywords: Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock ,Aggressive Capital Control,Capital Market

This paper investigates the behavior of foreign equity investment in the Chinese capital market after declaring Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect. In this paper, we research whether international portfolio investment could or could not contribute to increasing the volatility of emerging markets stock market (Chinese capital market) when foreign investors make investment decisions based on the objective of short-term gains by rushing into countries whose markets are booming and fleeing from countries whose markets are falling. The empirical results indicate that foreign investors show strong, negative feedback trading behavior with regard to the stock index of Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE), and foreign investors performance in Chinese stock market was fairly good. Also, we find evidence that the behavior of foreign investors significantly decreases volatility in the stock returns of SSE. Consequently, Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect brought win-win effect for both Chinese capital market and foreign investors. However, the win-win effect was brought by Chinese governments aggressive capital control. The capital controls are possible to cause financial turmoil in Chinese capital market. Therefore, Chinese industrial structure reform and financial sector reform should be kept pace with suitable capital control policies.

Exploring the Whether Adolescents Perception of Deviance or Non-Deviance When Using the Internet Increases or Decreases Deviant Behavior While Using the Internet

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Keywords: Huge Heavy Motorbikes, Brand Image, Product Attributes, Lifestyle, Consumers' Purchasing Behavior

If the current trend continues, the use of computer technologies and the Internet will increase for teaching and education. It is urgent that researchers study computer and Internet deviance. Any new technology tends to create a new human environment, Marshall McLuhan declared this quote over forty years ago. Indeed, today's technology has created many new human environments and behaviors. Deviant behaviors on the computer and the Internet are rising as technology use increases (Hollinger, 1996b; Power, 2000; Vatis, 2000). This is evident in the enormous number of computer viruses, hacking; data pirating that have recently caused businesses, educational institutions and personal computer users to become skeptical about performing familiar daily tasks (e.g., opening email messages). On March 9, 2001, two high school students were arrested for talking in a chatroom on the Internet about shooting people at their high school. This caused students at the school to be searched and scanned with metal detectors. After interviewing the students and searching them and their homes, investigators determined that there was no reason for concern about safety at the school. The two juveniles were ages 15 and 16 and were charged with a felony count of terrorizing, which carries a fine up to \$15,000 and imprisonment of up to 15 years, or both (Anderson & Frink, 2001). Recently, more of these types of deviance acts are emerging with teenagers. For the purpose of this study, deviant behavior for technology will include these activities: using computers and the Internet for illegal activities that violate local, state, and/or federal laws, inappropriate use; such as, a violation of the intended use of the Internet or computer, and/or its intended purpose and goal, obscene activities; defined as entering a pornography website or selling pornography goods on the Internet; using the Internet or computer to violate copyrights laws or other contracts such as institutional or third party copyright, license agreements and other contracts, intentionally disrupting the Internet traffic by spreading a computer virus, spreading rumors about another person on the Internet, intimidating, bullying and frightening another person on the Internet. The goal of this study was to explore middle and high school students' perceptions of deviant behavior when using computers and the Internet. The target population for this study was middle and high school students. The accessible population included all students who attended a middle or high school in the East Baton Rouge Parish School, which has computers that are capable of accessing the Internet (1,150 students: 575 middle school students and 575 high school students). Professor San-Yi Li of Taiwan designed the instrument used in this study. The instrument contained 66 questions and a scantron was used to record participants' responses. From the instrument, variables were selected from five sections: 1) students demographic characteristics 2) computer-related activities 3) students perceptions of deviant behavior when using computers and the Internet 4) students perception of their peers deviant behavior when using computers and the Internet 5) students ability to use computers and the Internet. Results showed that the majority of students indicated they perceive their behavior as being not deviant when using computers and the Internet. Contrarily, the students indicated they perceive the behavior of their peers to be more deviant when using computers and the Internet. When the means of the Students Behavior Score and the Peers Behavior Score were compared, there was a significant difference between the two scores. The Peers Behavior Score for deviance was much higher than the Students Behavior Score.



Good Corporate Citizens: Improving Workplace Environment by Promoting Corporate Citizenship Behavior in Hospitality Businesses

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Keywords: Corporate Citizenship, Sustainability, Employee Management, Internal Marketing

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been a noteworthy topic in business research and practice (e.g. de Leaniz & Rodriguez, 2015). While majority of studies approached the CSR from the standpoint of firms efforts that mitigate negative social and environmental impacts, the concept of Corporate Citizenship (CC) recently gained popularity (e.g., Brey, 2011). Oftentimes seen as a subset of CSR, CC positions corporation as a member of society that is equivalent to a citizen accountable to the rights and responsibilities of benefiting the community in which it operates (Matten & Crane, 2005; Waddell, 2000). Whereas extant research investigated the overall positive effect of CC on business profitability and communities (Muirhead, 1999; Park & Levy, 2014), there is little understanding how CC motivates employee behavior and social environment within service businesses. To bridge this gap, this study seeks to examine how a service companys employees perceive the companys CC activities and service innovation behavior of other employees at the workplace. Furthermore, this study explores the potential of CC to motivate a customer service-oriented culture in the hospitality industry that translates into a positive social environment within the company. First, a pilot study was conducted with 98 participants to develop survey measurements for the main study. For the main study, 392 hospitality industry employees were recruited. Survey included 76 questions that measured all variables of interest and demographic information. The results showed that employees perceptions of firms CC initiatives are positively associated with their positive behavior in the workplace, which further translates into employees service innovations and a positive overall social environment within the firm. Specifically, discretionary citizenship (i.e., a firms philanthropic activities), has a stronger effect on organizational citizenship behavior. Our findings indicate the importance of nurturing CC initiatives within a service firm to create a positive working environment for its employees.

Service Recovery Types, Negative WOM and Repurchase Intention: Neutrality and Previous Experience as Moderators

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Keywords: Service Recovery Customer Anger Neutrality Negative Word Of Mouth Repurchase Intention

The term service has always been at the center of customer interaction, especially in the occurrence of a human error and the process of compensation. After a service failure occurs, an enterprise is concerned about the emotions of its customers and their subsequent behavior, whereas the customer cares about the enterprise's compensation and response attitude. This study mainly divides service recoveries into two: economic and social recoveries. Further, it explores the impact of these recoveries on customer anger and, subsequently, on the enterprise reputation and repurchase intentions. Moreover, this study explores the interference effects of neutrality and customer's prior experience on the types of service recoveries and customer anger. This study adopted a 222 experimental design, with a total of 241 valid questionnaires for the catering industry. This study used statistical software SPSS for related data analysis, results of this study reveal the following. The types of service recoveries have a significant impact on customer anger, which implies that customer anger would be alleviated when an enterprise provides economic or social recoveries. Besides that, customer anger significantly affects reputation and repurchase intentions negatively, indicating that the stronger the customer anger, the more serious the negative reputation and the lower the repurchase intentions. Furthermore, neutrality has a significant impact on the relationship between the types of service recoveries and customer anger, whereas the customer's prior experience has no significant effect.

Is recovery worthy to forgive? The Effect of Service Recovery Strategies on Repurchase Intentions.

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Keywords: Service Recovery, Forgiveness, Cynicism, Repurchase Intention

Everyone inevitably has experiences of service failure in their daily life. Enterprises try their best to make up for customers; however, customers mind the actions that enterprises take. This study aims to investigate the effects of service recovery strategies which are apology, compensation and recovery speed on customers forgiveness for service failure. Furthermore, cynicism is used as a moderator to explore if it has any effect on the relationship between service recovery strategies and forgiveness, and the relationship between forgiveness and repurchase intentions. This study focuses on catering as the research background adopts 2x2x2 experimental design. The questionnaires were distributed and three hundred and fifty-five valid samples were received. Afterwards, SPSS was employed for data analysis. According to the analysis results, three types of recover strategies all have positive effect on forgiveness. Besides, forgiveness also has positive influence on repurchase intentions. However, cynicism and apology dont have interaction effect on forgiveness and either do cynicism and compensation. However, cynicism has moderation effect between recovery speed and forgiveness. Cynicism doesnt have moderation effect between forgiveness and repurchase intentions. Enterprises look forward to turning the tide after happening service failure. Therefore, this study presents the meaningful practical suggestions as a reference check to enterprises. Forgiveness and repurchase intentions are crucial to enterprises; thus, enterprises have to formulate a professional process for training course, and provide suitable recovery measures. It not only can be profit for enterprises but increase consumers repurchase intentions to achieve sustainable operation.

TQM managerial orientation and organisational learning: some qualitative evidence from the MENA region

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Keywords: Total Quality Management, Management Orientation, Organizational Learning, Service Quality, Case Study.

Aim Although existing studies on the adoption and diffusion of TQM in services have offered considerable insights into why service quality practices fail to delight customers, they have typically shown mixed and inconsistent results for the performance impact of TQM on service quality and its determinants. This in turn makes it somewhat difficult to draw definitive conclusions with regard to the relative importance of various individual and organizational forces, which influence the efficacy of service quality operations during implementation of TQM in services. In addition, these bodies of literature have resulted in a fragmentation of studies with some specific determinants of service quality (i.e. customer-contact employees) gaining significance and huge research exposure while other individual or organizational forces have relatively remained disconnected from the more parsimonious models used in service quality. The dearth of attempts to bridge TQM implementation with superior service quality and customer satisfaction is striking, allowing us to propose that an enhanced understanding of the primary determinant(s) of service quality can be achieved by systematically and empirically analyzing how managerial attitudes towards TQM determine and shape employee experiences and perceptions in relations to issues of service quality and customer satisfaction. We argue that variation in the performance impact of TQM on service quality is primarily attributed to the type of management orientation towards service quality and that the quality of management orientation has the potential to force customer-contact employees to take up peripheral role in quality improvement initiatives. Accordingly, the primary aim of the present study is to elucidate different forms of managers underlying (often unspoken) orientation towards service quality and to explore the resulting ramifications for the quality of service offerings. **Methodology** It adopts an inductive mode of qualitative case studies of three organization operating in service industries in the MENA region, collect data from a sample of managers representing multi-divisional management hierarchy, and derive working propositions to explore the research phenomenon. **Findings** Content analysis of the data points to three types of managerial orientations towards service quality with connection to different types of organizational learning: (i) outcome orientation with a focus on short-term learning, (ii) process orientation with a focus on intermittent learning, and (iii) process-outcome orientation with a focus on continuous learning. **Originality/value** This study produces new evidence on the linkage between management orientations about service quality and the resulting ramifications for the quality of service offerings, employee performance, and customer outcomes. **Research limitation/implications** Managing for superior service quality involves adopting a managerial attitude, which is compatible with the dynamic learning orientation of the quality management paradigm and conducive to the creation of a memorable experience for customer at a point in time.

A Step Towards Digital Inclusion under Thailand's Digital Economy and Society Development Plan

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Keywords: Image Stitching and Fusion, Geometric Parameters Calibration, Geodesic Distance, Ball Quality Control

The Office of the National Digital Economy and Society Commission (ONDE), Ministry of Digital Economy and Society (MDES), Thailand, is currently undergoing research studies on digital technology for the nation's society and economy development policies. A part of our strategic effort includes a study for digital inclusion policies development. This paper presents an overview of Thailand's strategic frameworks and plans including the National Strategic Framework (for 2018-2037), the Twelfth National Economic and Social Development Plan (for 2017-2021), the National Reform Plans and Procedures Act (2017), and other related national policies and frameworks regarding digital technology. Aiming to create a quality and equitable society through digital technology according to Thailand's Digital Economy and Society Development Plan, we present the findings on the need with a focus on five special groups: the elderly, persons with disabilities, disadvantaged people, women, and youth and children. Then we propose the action plans on digital technology development to bridge the gap in Thailand digital divide. We identified need by interviewing 5,152 subjects from the five groups. We also invited stakeholders from each group to take part in focused group discussions to provide insights into the need and propose solutions that are sustainable. The study found that the most common problems among the five groups were a lack of opportunities in continuing education and personal development, health issues, cyberbullying, and family violence and public safety. Examples of specific problems for each group were sexual harassment and unwanted pregnancy in girls and women, the missed opportunity from inadequate accesses to the right information in a timely manner, the unsanitary environment, and lack of caregivers for the elderly and persons with disabilities, and the lack of advanced skills for the elderly and women to be in the job market in the modern world. The research findings imply a digital divide in Thailand that prompts us to search for sustainable solutions to bridge the gap. The study leads us to the proposition of the digital platform that has appropriate designs for each group of users. The platform would be equipped with the latest digital technology that can effectively provide all types of services to any user. A person who needs a specific service such as an emergency assistance or personal healthcare would be directed to the appropriate agency in a timely manner. The platform could also give an appropriate recommendation to a woman or an elderly on personal development or offer online courses for continuing education. It can also provide other personal consultation services to troubled youth or disadvantaged people. We are confident that the platform and the proposed action plan will serve the need and will eventually empower our people to be competitive human resources for Thailand 4.0 era and ensure inclusive and equal access to digital technology.

Copyrights On The Commercialization Of Over-The-Top Media Content in Indonesia

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Keywords: Image Stitching and Fusion, Geometric Parameters Calibration, Geodesic Distance, Ball Quality Control

Over The Top (OTT) can be defined as a service delivered through a digital network and/or infrastructure of which the owner of the network is not directly involved in the formation nor the workability of the service's contents.

Initially, OTT was intended to increase customers by creating an online application as an extension or a new form of innovative service that was cheaper, faster and easier to access so long as the internet connection was available. To reach the customers, an OTT relied on a certain amount of data and bandwidth, which were provided by a different telecommunication service provider. As a number of customers who consume digital contents have been highly accelerated, the demand of digital data and bandwidth as well as the data traffics in the cyberspace have also been sharply increased. OTTs nowadays are extensively created and appear in various forms and functions such as video, voice, news, conference, data center, cloud service, networking service, game, mobile messaging and many others. Most of them meet the customers using data and bandwidth from a completely different network provider. It is the choice and decision of the customer, not the providers, that links the OTT service provider and the network provider in making a demanded service available to the customer. In this regard, a customer attracted by a content would download and apply the content in their personal computer or gadget irrespective from the control of the data and bandwidth's provider whose product they have been using. This practice may lead to legal problems, especially if the content consists of infringing copyright works. Although Indonesia has got a prominent copyright law protection system and counted as a country with the biggest amount of OTT users in South East Asian countries, it is assumed that Indonesia has not have any regulation specialized for the content of the OTTs. In this regard, this article tries to analyze whether there is a possible legal means of the existing Indonesian legal system to deal with the OTTs' contents, especially if the content consists of copyright infringements. The analyses of this research used juridical-normative and legal-comparative methods. Data of the research consisted of qualitative data which had been gathered from library and virtual sources. The results of this research showed that a number of Indonesian laws in the realm of intellectual property and information technology could be used as the bases to establish a new emerging law system dealing with OTTs.

Employment Dispute Settings In Industrial Relationship Based On Simple, Quick And Lightweight Cost

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Keywords: Image Stitching and Fusion, Geometric Parameters Calibration, Geodesic Distance, Ball Quality Control

Settlement of industrial relations disputes in labor law after the birth of Law No. 2 of 2004 concerning Settlement of Industrial Relations Disputes is known as the model of voluntary settlement through bipartite, conciliation, mediation and arbitration; and mandatory settlement models, namely through the Industrial Relations Court. In addition, there is a limitation that only settlement of rights disputes and termination of disputes can be submitted to the Supreme Court without going through an appeal procedure. The problems that occur in industrial relations dispute resolution are differences of opinion which result in conflicts between employers or joint entrepreneurs with workers / laborers or trade unions due to disputes regarding rights, interest disputes, termination of employment disputes and disputes between trade unions / labor unions in one company, besides that also concerning the competence of the Industrial Relations Court so that it cannot effectively resolve labor disputes. This study uses a normative juridical research approach. Since this research is a normative legal research, the approach used is a normative juridical approach accompanied by a historical legal approach and an empirical approach. The results showed that the Industrial Relations Dispute Settlement Mechanism was resolved through the Industrial Relations Court based on Law No. 2/2004. The scope of resolving industrial relations disputes through the judiciary includes four types of disputes, namely rights disputes, interest disputes, layoff disputes, and disputes between trade unions in one company. The aim of this research is to analyze the mechanism of labor dispute resolution in industrial relations courts based on a simple, fast and low cost principle in terms of law no.2 of 2004 concerning industrial relations dispute resolution because the relevance of resolving industrial relations disputes still requires revisions and are considered not able to accommodate and do not reflect the principle of simple, fast and low cost.

Enhancing Skills For The Future Employment Scene 2020 From The Theory Of Connectivity: Shared And Adaptive Personal Learning Enviorenments In Spanish Context.

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Keywords: Employability, Skills future; Connectivity; PLE; Smart city

Cities are constantly changing to create a new model, Smart Cities, as an essential point to make cities a functional, modern and habitable place (UCLG, 2012). They are a ideal place for innovation, set up companies and improve new ideas. Thus also for learning, leading the economic growth and social development. They are where main stakeholders are interrelated, as an intelligent network sytem, made by actors in a specific cultural context (Das, 2013). The constant and everytime more evident presence of interconected mobile devices, The Internet of Things/IoT, the accelerated convergence between technology and information, the Big Data and learning analytics are part of a new ecology to consider at the moment to define priorities and design educational interventions. The education limits clearly demarcated on formal, non-formal and informal contexts are now blurred (Adell & Castaeda, 2010) due to all these changes. That means, we need to think about these issues and provide properly answers from Educational and Connectivity Theories (Siemens, 2014), to reach the named Skill for a future employment in 2020 (Davies, Fidler & Gorbis, 2011). The pedagogical principles of new Personal Learning Enviornments/P.L.E. or Personal Learning Networks/P.L.N. are currently regarding this skills and their confluence. And they are not only understood as a tool set and digital artifacts, but all these environment that include the importance of mature technologies and non-digital resources (Santamara, 2010). Cities are permanently changing to generate a new model of city. And Smart Cities are positioned as one of these models to make more functional, modern and habitable all those cities (UCLG, 2015). They are a perfect place for innovation, setting up companies or improve ideas, and thus also for learning, leading the economic growth and social development. They are a place where the main stakeholders are interrelated, as an intelligent network system, for developing it in a specific cultural context (Das, 2013). Multiple interactions, modular changes, significant learning and evaluation by data analyse are key words of this project. We try to assess the level of acquisition of these new skills for the future and how this achievement can be improved from a modulated configuration of PLE/PLN (Scott, 2012) of teenagers and university students. This analyse generate knowledge on the proposition to promote and systematize PLE and learning strategies, as long as their long life, according to their needs and demands, for their inclusion on the workforce in present and future new Smartcities. The study are supporting by research national project EDU2017-88641-R. The methodology is mixed, because of complexity of topic and proposed hypothesis. Being a good combination of more traditional and quantitative methods and deep qualitative analyse of contexts and situations. The population of the research is High School (incluied unaccompanied foreign minors, UFM) in Spain. The instruments and procedures for data collection is a wide range such as: Estimation Descriptive Scales, Questionnaires, Interviews and analysis of diagrams of PLE/PLN. And the main expected impact is the generation of reflection and knowledge to enable outcomes and products/Apps to improve more effective learning of students facing a new workforce.

Targeting Poor Student With Proxy Means Test

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Keywords: Proxy Means Test (PMT), Poverty Scorecard, Poverty Targeting, Household Characteristics, Geographical Characteristics.

Proxy Means Test (PMT) is one of the most efficient way to target the poor. Procedure of PMT is using household characteristic variables, which have relation with income, as a proxy for poverty. That is, PMT is a measurement of wealth, that is so to say poverty without using income, consumption or expenditure. In this study, we created the PMT poverty scorecard to be used as a tool for targeting poor student in 10 provinces of Thailand, including Chanthaburi, Chiang Rai, Kanchanaburi, Mae Hong Son, Nakhon Phanom, Nakhon Ratchasima, Nan, Phuket, Trang and Udon Thani. We estimated the relationship between these household characteristic variables and students average household income per month by using Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression separately by province to capture any geographical characteristic in each province. We then, turned 11 of household characteristic estimated coefficients into PMT poverty scorecard for each province. The result suggests that, in overall, PMT poverty targeting works well in 10 provinces of Thailand in terms of low undercoverage rate, high targeting accuracy rate in both poverty and total accuracy, except for Phuket which has a huge leakage rate since its geographical characteristics is quite difference comparing to others. We suggest the increment of household characteristic variables and the use of difference set of household characteristic variables for each province in PMT could potentially increase the efficiency of PMT poverty targeting.

TRACK B

ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY & APPLIED SCIENCES



Design and Implementation of a High Efficient IoT Middleware

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Keywords: Internet of Things, Information Differentiation Transmission, Lightweight, Virtualization Technology

As the number of terminal devices and wireless sensors increasing, the IoT network and computing overhead will be a critical issue. This paper proposed a High Efficient IoT (HEH IoT) Middleware, which is composed of (1) Sensor Service Gateway (SSG), (2) Hybrid Information-Differentiation Transmission (IDT) Mechanism, (3) Traffic Prediction (TP) Mechanism, and (4) Fine-grained Resource Allocation (FRA) Mechanism. The proposed HEH IoT Middleware, which is a three-tiered cluster architecture composed of SSGs as the intermediary platforms between the middleware server and the terminal devices including heterogeneous sensors, video cameras, etc. A SSG is responsible for Information-Differentiation transmission control within a cluster and detecting whether the terminal devices are well operating or not. The InformationDifferentiation transmission control is based on the proposed TP mechanism, which adopts the machine learning method to predict the transmission traffic and prediction errors. The TP mechanism also adopts the Kalman filter to reduce the prediction errors and achieve more realistic traffic prediction. At the middleware server site, based on computing virtualization technology, the Fine-grained Resource Allocation (FRA) mechanism is proposed to achieve the computing resource adaptation control. The FRA mechanism is composed of three kinds of system control categories, which are VMbased, Event-based, and Agent-based computing mechanism. According to different application scenarios, the FRA mechanism determines the appropriate computing category. The VM-based mechanism is response for the video services, which need large computing resources. The Event-based mechanism is responsible for the text data for daily or regular service. The Agent-based mechanism is responsible for the urgent service by determining the abnormal situations. Docker lightweight virtualization technology is adopted to implement the VM-based, Event-based, and Agent-based computing mechanism. Performance evaluations reveal that the proposed control mechanism achieves high efficient operations.

The Implementation of Science Techno Park for Renewable Energy Introduction in the Remote Island Communities

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Keywords: Community,Sustainable Development ,North Sulawesi

This paper is the progress report of research action about solar energy technology implementation for a coastal community in the remote island which is located in Talaud island, North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Talaud island that located in the border of Indonesia and Phillipines is needed to be an attention for sustainable development goals. Energy is one of the important issue and the necessity of good living for not only urban communities but also rural communities. The research method is done by literature review, data collection, data analysis and case study of pilot project in science techno park that develop in Kiama village. The discussion based on literature review, data analysis and case study gives some recommendations for further study in term of scenario and guideline as well as bussiness plan for the sustainable development of the small island communities.

Chatbot for Real-Time Tracking of Construction Project

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Keywords: Construction Project, Chatbot, Real-time Tracking, Dialogflow, Firebase.

This research presents the development of a chatbot for real time construction project tracking system. Usually, the generation of S-curve chart on weekly report causes major delay during construction. Since weekly project monitoring may not be good enough anymore for the current situation where everyone is working against time, it is better to have a system that collects daily performance and generates reports on both of document and dashboard automatically. That system can solve problems that cause the delay of work quickly. The value of system is analyzed using a value proposition canvas and the needs of operators and project managers confirmed the analyzed results. The tracking system will help projects operators and manager easily track construction progress and also create daily reports for usual submission. To be more user friendly, the systems must be on the platform used in daily life. Therefore, this system is developed to use on the Line application, a popular chat application in Thailand. For this reason, the chatbot system has been developed with Dialogflow software that works together with the Firebase database to support API connections from Line and send data to the project privately through website to compare between plan and actual performance by a real-time dashboard. The users have tested a system and found that it can make the operator and project manager understand the situation causing the delay and this prevents and reduces the reporting time error more than 20%.

Transmitted Torque Analysis of Coaxial Magnetic Gears with Different Pole-Pair Numbers

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Keywords: Magnetic gear, Finite-element analysis, Transmitted torque

The transmitted torque is an important performance index of coaxial magnetic gears. This study focuses on the effects of pole-pair numbers on the maximum torque capacity and torque ripple of coaxial magnetic gears. Coaxial magnetic gears have the advantages of highly intensive of torque capacity and high reliability. Owing to the magnetic resistance between the pole piece and the medium of air, the torque ripple is generated during the magnetic gear operation. In magnetic gear design, the maximum torque capacity is considered higher the better, and the torque ripple should be lower the better. A commercial Finite-element analysis software ANSYS/Maxwell 2D is applied to simulate the transmitted torque and torque ripple of coaxial magnetic gears. The model parameters including size and inertia are designed via Autodesk/Inventor. In the analysis, all of the magnetic gear models are in the same size of diameter and axial length. The only difference of models is pole pair numbers, with variable numbers of permanent magnets and pole pieces. The results of finite-element analysis have shown that there are certain relationships between pole pair numbers and torque performance. It reveals that the sum of pole pair numbers is inversely proportional to maximum torque capacity, yet the torque ripple has not been proved to the relationship. Finally, the possible design characteristics of reducing torque ripple have been list.



A Genetic Algorithm for the Scheduling Problem in the Polarizer Manufacturing Process - A Case Study

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Keywords: Job Scheduling, Genetic Algorithm, Sequence-Dependent Setup Time, Flow shop, Polarizer

As one of the key components of display panels, demand for polarizer is growing rapidly in recent years. Facing requirements for various product specification and sizes, it is important for polarizer manufactures to properly arrange the process of customer orders to meet their respective due dates. This study focuses on the front-end manufacturing processes of polarizer films. Proper setups are required before starting processing new rolls of material or work-in-process. The types of setup operations to perform is dependent of the job sequence. As there are a large number of customized products involved, job scheduling poses a great challenge to the case company. The genetic algorithm is used to develop a scheduling method. Numerical experiments are conducted with test instances generated based on the actual order data collected from the case company. Three classes of test instances are generated: small, medium and large scales with each test instance containing 50, 100 and 200 orders (jobs), respectively. Each class has 10 test instances. The results of the conducted numerical experiment show the developed method is able to improve initial solutions by 16% 25%. The research model also has good stability, which can greatly improve the scheduling effectiveness. In addition, the proposed method is able to solve a small test instance in an average of 13 seconds and a large test instance in less than 8 minutes. The results clearly show that the proposed method can serve as a good alternative to the case companys current scheduling method.



Line Of Balance Scheduling Algorithm For Resources Optimization In Linear Infrastructure Project: A Case Study Of An Elevated Highway Construction Project

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Keywords: Scheduling algorithm, Project scheduling, Line-of-balance, Repetitive construction project

Resources optimization has become an issue in the construction process. Unworthwhile resources utilization causes unnecessary cost during the construction phase and affects the loss of the project. To conduct an optimum schedule, it requires heavy human endeavor to acquire optimum solution and they are more laborious for large scale projects as linear infrastructure projects. This research aims to establish a scheduling algorithm for linear repetitive projects. The algorithm facilitates planners to create optimal construction schedule with the objective of minimizing the total cost of multi-specific resources under desirable duration while maintaining work continuity. Computations of the algorithm are organized in two modules, optimization model and schedule generator. First, the optimization model has invented based-on nature of a linear infrastructure project and the Line-of-balance technique (LOB). A searching algorithm is developed in order to search for the optimum solution. The optimum solution consists of a set of optimum resources, optimum total resources cost, optimum project duration. Second, schedule generator retrieves the solution as input information to compute the start date and finish date for entire activities. The start date and finish date are transferred by the user to MS Excel to display in LOB schedule. A case study of an elevated highway construction project is used to illustrate the algorithms capability handling of optimization in linear scheduling problems

A Study on Quality of Work Life of Cambodian Female Civil Engineers

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Keywords: Cambodia, Female engineers, Quality of work life.

Quality of Work Life (QWL) is a critical concept with having lots of importance and indicates a proper balance both in work and personal life. Previous research in other disciplines identified the quality of work life in different ways and a multi-dimensional concept, these conceptual dimensions include factors related to workplace issues, work stress, job satisfaction, and career opportunity. The specific aim of this study is to explore the quality of work life through affecting factors as mentioned earlier. The contributions of this study are that it ascertained through the online survey questionnaires about the relative importance of different aspects of female engineers. The study analyzed the data collected in January 2019 in the Phnom Penh city using Multiple Regression Analysis by Stepwise. In this analysis, demographic information from participants was used as independent variables. The scores of the QWL factors from the questionnaires were used as dependent variables. Predictive mathematical equations for these elements were developed, tested, and validated. These equations allow female engineers to distinguish the level of QWL regarding demographics of Cambodian female engineers in the construction industry. The results can be used to enhance QWL, improved job satisfaction, and minimize work stress and problems, leading to better career opportunity.

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