

CONFERENCE BOOK OF ABSTRACT PROCEEDING



**Venue: Mercure London Hyde Park Hotel, England
London, England
Date: January 11-12, 2020**

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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 Akademia 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

Email: Conferencechair.ani@gmail.com



CONFERENCE SECHDULE

ANISSH-2020

Venue:Mercure London Hyde Park Hotel, England

Day: Saturday

Date: January 11, 2020

Venue: Room 1

09:00 am - 09:10 am	Registration & Kit Distribution
09:10 am - 09:20 am	Introduction of Participants
09:20 am - 09:30 am	Inauguration and Opening address

Grand Networking Session & Tea/Coffee Break (09:30 am - 10:00 am)



DAY 01 Saturday (January 11, 2020)

First Presentation Session (10:00 am - 12:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Track A: Business, Management, Social Sciences and Humanities Studies		
Dr. Omotilewa Tawakalit Edegbai	Use of Indigenous Fibres for Household Articles: Implication on Vocational Education for Youth Entrepreneurship	SSBM-JAN20-104
Chammy Lau	Mediating Work-Life Balance through Corporate Travel Management: An Application of the Conservation of Resources Theory	SSBM-JAN20-105
Prof. Hrvoje Simovic	Stability and Trajectory of Public Debt in Croatia	SSBM-JAN20-109
Ungsinun Intarakamhang	Monitoring and Evaluating of Excellence Scholarship Program Performance among Thai Scholars in Public Sector	SSBM-JAN20-112
Dr. Olukayode Bakare	The African Union Security Architecture: Operational Mandate and Challenges for Actualisation of the Responsibility to Protect	SSBM-JAN20-118
Yazid Abdullahi Abubakar	The Role Institutions in Explaining the Influence of FDI on Domestic Entrepreneurship	LBMES-JAN20-ANI101
Track B: Medical and Health Studies		
Oluwafunmilola Alabi	Incident Reporting Behaviors Among Health Care Workers A Cross Sectional Study	LON-2120-101M

Lunch Break & Ending Note:(12:30 pm - 01:30 pm)



Conference Day 02 (January 12, 2020)

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

TRACK A

BUSINESS, ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDIES



The Role Institutions in Explaining the Influence of FDI on Domestic Entrepreneurship

¹Ly Slesman, ^{2*}Yazid Abdullahi Abubakar, ³Jay Mitra

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Keywords: FDI Domestic Entrepreneurship, Utilizing Institutional Theory, World Banks World Development Indicators

Even though it has been suggested that foreign direct investment (FDI) has positive spillover effects on domestic entrepreneurship in host economies, the empirical results from past research are mixed, and do not always confirm this theoretical argument. We therefore propose that the reason for previously conflicting results may be the lack of a good understanding of the factors that may affect the FDI-entrepreneurship relationship. Past research has hardly investigated the role that the quality of a host countrys domestic institutions plays in the FDI domestic entrepreneurship relationship. Therefore, utilizing institutional theory, stages of development and FDI-entrepreneurship literature, we argue that not every country can gain from FDI significantly. Instead, we propose that a country needs to have adequate level of institutional quality to be able to gain from FDIs positive spillover effects on domestic entrepreneurship. Consequently, we first develop theoretical explanations on why and how a countrys level of institutional quality, has an effect on a countrys ability to translate FDI spillovers into entrepreneurship at the domestic level. Secondly, utilizing panel data from World Banks World Development Indicators (WDI) and World Governance Indicator (WGI) for 97 countries at different stages of development, from 2006 to 2016, we examined the proposition. The results support the hypothesis that institutional quality increases a countrys ability to translate spillovers from FDI into domestic entrepreneurship. Our results suggest that a country is less likely to gain from spillovers from FDI if the countrys institutional quality is less than a certain level. The results are robust across a range of both aggregate and disaggregate measures of institutions as well as alternative empirical strategies.

Use Of Indigenous Fibres For Household Articles: Implication On Vocational Education For Youth Entrepreneurship

*Dr. Omotilewa Tawakalit Edegba

Federal College of Education Osiele Abeokuta Ogun State Nigeria

Keywords: Indigenous Fibres.

The contribution of entrepreneurship training and education on poverty reduction through Youth empowerment will be much significant If entrepreneurship skill acquisition is encouraged at all level. The study assessed the use of indigenous fibres for the production of household articles; identifying the implication on vocational education for youth entrepreneurship in South western, Nigeria. The population comprised of nine hundred(900) entrepreneurs(undergraduates) and two hundred and ten(210) home makers(female academic and non academic staff) randomly selected from three (3) Major states in the South West (Lagos, Oyo and Ogun). Structured questionnaires consisting of four likert scale was used to elicit information on acceptability and entrepreneurial values of the articles produced while data was analysed using mean scores. Findings revealed the acceptability of household articles produced using indigenous fibre (3.52) for aesthetic and functional purposes. The acquisition of skills exclusive to clothing and textiles in production of household articles using indigenous fibres include: creativity (3.82), innovative inclination (3.88) and skill demonstration (weaving) (3.362). Also export drive (3.88), source of income (3.82) and cultivation of indigenous fibres (3.11) are the entrepreneurial values identified. The study recommends that workshop and seminars be carried out by Government and Non Governmental Organisations to train entrepreneurs and trainers on the production of household articles using indigenous fibres. Also entrepreneurs, designers and companies should utilize the indigenous fibres to produce good and quality household articles to curb the menace craving for imported goods at the expense of indigenous products

Mediating work-life balance through corporate travel management: An application of the Conservation of Resources Theory

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Keywords: Work-life balance, Bleisure, Corporate Travel Management

Achieving appropriate work-life balance for employees can be a tool for retaining existing staff, increasing productivity and attract new staff to work for firms. However, maintaining a stable workforce is no longer exclusively relied on transactional reward such as payment. Previous researchers have reviewed the perceptions of work-life balance amongst executives working in the hotel, hospitality, meetings/incentives/convention/exhibition or MICE and travel agency about conditions in their particular sector. However, no empirical study has targeted corporate travel management executives to find out their perceptions about work-life balance. This study identifies important factors for achieving work-life balance in the workplace as perceived by corporate travel management executives. In-depth interviews were conducted to understand the comprehensive view of the corporate travel management executives towards work-life balance. The respondents main job duties involve managing the corporate travel programs of their firms and ensuring travel policy compliance. The results of this study identified that three major categories work, balance and personal life can be grouped under two broad classifications: Intrinsic Factor and Extrinsic Factors. We found that their interrelationship affects individual perceptions about work-life balance. A state of equilibrium over work-life balance is maintained in the minds of respondents when the centre of gravity on the scale is in balance. When one set of the factors weighs more heavily, perceptions of work-life balance lose their state of stability. Finally, we took note of the views of corporate travel management executives towards work-life balance and proposed suggestions for human resources professionals about appropriate future possible research directions and practical applications in firms.

Stability and Trajectory of Public Debt in Croatia

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¹University of Zagreb, Faculty of Economics & Business, Croatia

Keywords: Fiscal Sustainability, Public Debt, Regime-Switching Model, Croatia.

Croatia is one of the EU countries with the highest level of public debt. The main reason for such fiscal stance can be found in the extensive deficit financing, especially during recent economic crisis which lasted for six consecutive years (2009-14). Paper analyses public debt sustainability in Croatia and its effects on fiscal policy efficiency. To point out key challenges of fiscal sustainability, the public debt sustainability is analyzed using standard indicators of fiscal stability, accompanied with identification of regime changes approach in the public debt trajectory. Last quarter of 2008 can be seen as a (negative) turning point in the Croatian economy and dynamics of the economic and fiscal system were substantially changed. To formally test this assumption and to see whether the regime changes have an effect on the effectiveness of fiscal policy, a regime-switching regression approach is used. Analysis is conducted for the period from 2001 to 2018 using quarterly data. Results show huge vulnerability in recession period (2009-14), so key challenges in current fiscal policy and public debt management are recognized in maturity prolongation, interest rates trends, and credit ratings expectations. Regime-switching model recognizes two regimes, coinciding with the change in the mean of the dependent variable between 2001-2008 and 2009-2018. In the first regime the debt indicator had a negative and statistically significant effect on the growth figure. In the second regime the change in debt ratio remained statistically significant but its negative effect strengthened with the rise of instability. Paper suggests that despite the fact that the fiscal spending effectiveness rises in recessions, related increase of the debt unsustainability mitigates the effects of anti-cyclical fiscal policy.

Monitoring and Evaluating of Excellence Scholarship Program Performance among Thai Scholars in Public Sector

*Ungsinun Intarakamhang

Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Keywords: Monitoring and Evaluation, Excellence Scholarship, Program Performance, Humanities and Social Sciences, Scholarship Recipients, CIPP model.

The purposes of this study were to monitoring and evaluation of excellence scholarship program performance in humanities and social sciences of Thailand. The collected data from opinions and behaviors related to the program questionnaires consists of 114 items with Cronbachs alpha reliability between .956-.996. The CIPP model design conducted by cross sectional survey with 208 scholars in public sector who were Thai government scholarship recipients during fiscal year of 2007-2018. The findings shown 1) Scholarship recipients ability to accomplish goals were 605 scholarship recipients from total of 1,160 which can quantify with descriptive statistics at 52.16.779 respectively. 3) Suggestion for increasing program performance: 3.1) Budget dimension includes allocate funds relevance to current cost of living in each countries. 3.2) Time dimension includes estimate time relevance to study timetable in each country. 3.3) Network dimension includes sharing experience between current students and alumni of the program. 3.4) Affiliated universities dimension includes continuous monitoring and following up with scholarship recipients.3.5) Scholarship recipients dimension includes provide psychiatrists for counseling. 3.6) National policies dimension includes short-term and long-term planning for national development. 3.7) Post graduate work dimension includes notify job description responsibilities and expectation. In addition, the leftover budget should utilize for

The African Union Security Architecture: Operational Mandate and Challenges for Actualisation of the Responsibility to Protect

*Olukayode Bakare

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Adekunle Ajasin University, Ondo State, Nigeria

Keywords: African Union, African Union Constitutive Act, Protection, Responsibility to Protect.

The objectives of this study were to examine the African Union security architecture within the purview of its operational mandate and challenges for the actualisation of the Responsibility to Protect in Africa. The scope of this study was also based on the AU institutional mechanisms in resolving African conflicts since its inception, in 2002. This study further examines the rationales behind the transformation of the OAU into the AU, and how the AU has been responsive to the various internecine conflicts on the continent of Africa after the entrenchment of the Principle of the Responsibility to Protect by the United Nations Security in its Charter, in 2005. It also investigates the power of the Peace and Security Council of the AU to intervene militarily in African conflicts under Article 4(h). The main method of data collection for this paper has been through the secondary data. This paper draws on the AU-led peacekeeping missions in Burundi (2008) and Darfur (2004), as well as the recent political impasse in Sudan. The secondary data include information derived from journal articles, books, the African Union and the United Nations sources. The findings of this study reveal that, since the creation of the AU, the AU has remained an effective continental body, in resolving African deadly conflicts, although with some challenges, including the AU financial constraints, the size of the AU force and its inability to enforce binding decisions on warring parties

Incident Reporting Behaviors Among Health Care Workers A Cross Sectional Study

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Keywords: Incident; Error ; Reporting ; Healthcare.

BACKGROUND: Adverse events, near misses and errors continue to occur in hospitals several years after the landmark report To Err is human which put the spotlight on the high incidence of medical errors was published in 1999. According to a study of Medicare patients completed by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) in 2010, 13.5% of patients experience harm while hospitalized, and about half of those events can be prevented. Voluntary adverse event reporting has been shown to be a good strategy to detect safety events, quality problems and devise ways to prevent such events from recurring, but six out of seven adverse events in hospitals still go unreported. **OBJECTIVE:** The aim of the study is to assess awareness of adverse events, use of the current incident reporting system and identify factors inhibiting reporting of incidents among health care workers in Waterbury hospital, Connecticut, USA. **METHODS:** A cross sectional study was conducted in April to May 2019 at Waterbury hospital - a teaching hospital for the Yale Waterbury Internal medicine residency program and also surgical residency. Simple random sampling was used to select the participants. A questionnaire based on 13 questions related to specialty, duration of employment, knowledge, attitude and barriers to adverse event reporting was distributed randomly to 73 healthcare workers. The study subjects included attending physicians, nurses, medical and surgical resident doctors. Data were coded and analyzed with the jmp software. **RESULTS:** The workers surveyed do not appear to be engaging in the incident reporting. 70% of those surveyed have never filed a report, although 85% of them have witnessed an incident that should be reported. Nurses are more aware, know how to access the system and report more incidents when compared to doctors. Most (72%) of the respondents would report obvious errors that caused harm to the patients and also those that could have caused harm (near misses). It is interesting to note that less than 50residents feel that falls should be reported. Another interesting finding is that less than 50% of the respondents believe that hospital acquired infections should be reported. Major barrier to incident reporting from the survey is that it takes too long and the lack of feedback. **Conclusion:** The incident reporting process is one that is still not embraced by many health care workers despite its benefits in helping to reduce adverse events in the hospital. From this study, simplifying the process, making it less time consuming, providing feedback and training are some of the ways to improve reporting.

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outstanding contributions of individuals and organizations and also
Develop an effective and responsible platform by creating insightful knowledge
and inspiring minds in dialogue with the world around us.**



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