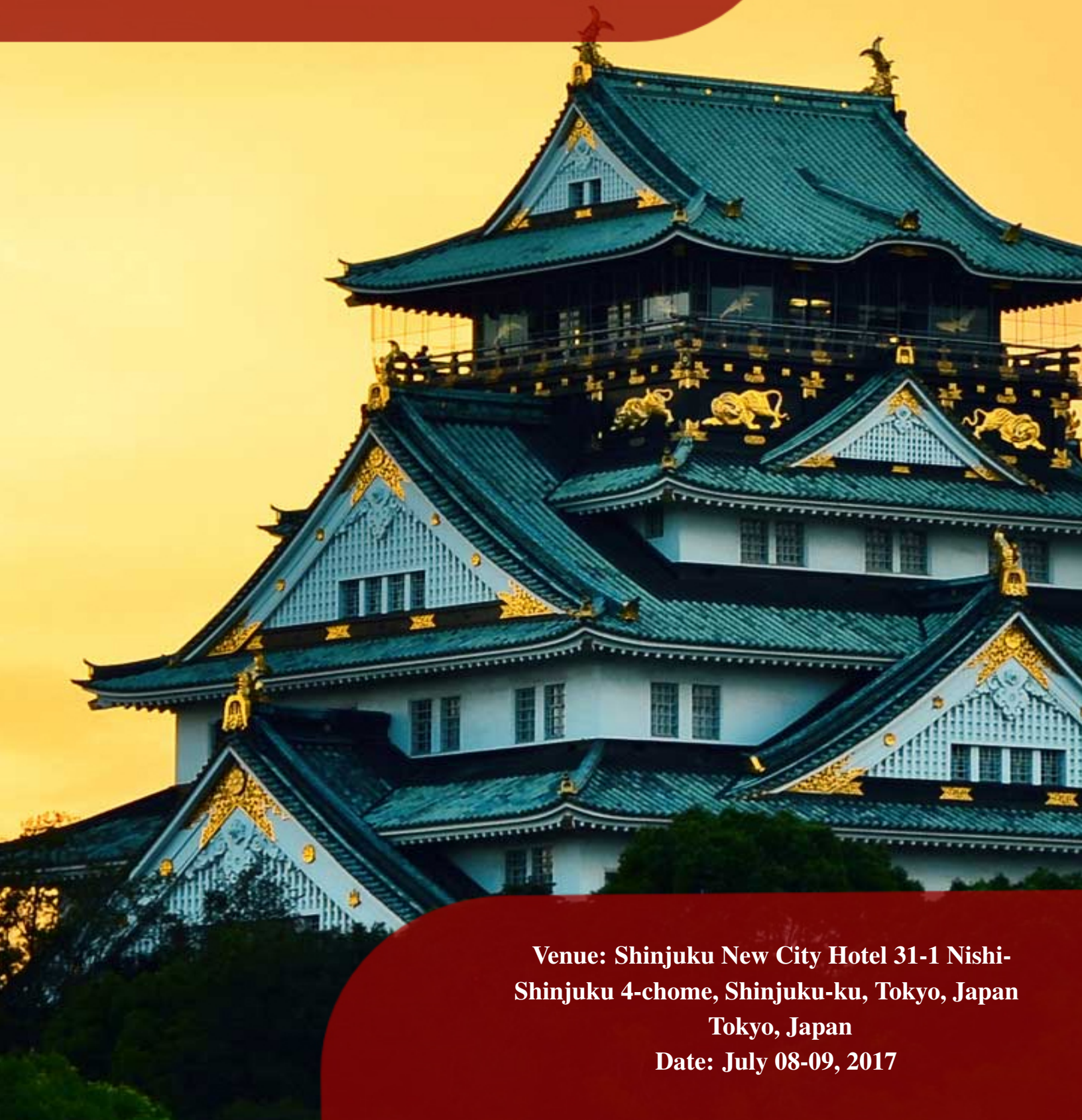


**CONFERENCE BOOK OF
ABSTRACT PROCEEDING**



**Venue: Shinjuku New City Hotel 31-1 Nishi-
Shinjuku 4-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Tokyo, Japan
Date: July 08-09, 2017**

With many thanks to our Sponsors and Partners



TABLE OF CONTENTS

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE	6
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	8
CONFERENCE TRACKS	9
CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE	10
CONFERENCE SECHDULE	11
Participants Registered As Listener/ Observer	15
Conference Day 02 (July 09, 2017)	16
<i>TRACK A</i>	18
<i>BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES</i>	18
Using Role-Play Exercises to Promote Soft Skill (Pervasive Skill) Development	19
Investors Herding Behaviors Under Different Market Conditions: Evidence from Thailand	20
Earnings Management Behaviors and Stock Price Synchronicity	21
Financial Dominance and Inflation Targeting	22
Interrelationship among Management Compensation, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Firm Value	23
The Study of Relationship among Money Attitude, Material Values and Compulsive Buying Online	24
<i>TRACK A</i>	26
<i>COMPUTER, ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY, AND APPLIED SCIENCES</i>	26
Applying Taguchi Method and Particle Swarm Optimization Algorithm for Reducing Real Power Loss in Distribution Networks	27
The Values of Independent Travelers: A Means-end Chain Approach	28
Interpretation of Magnetic Data of SINOP Region and Its Surroundings	29
Differentiated Analysis of Mathematics Learning of Minority Students in Taiwan	30
Economic Lot-Size Batch-Shipment Scheduling Problem with Extended Basic Period and Power-of-Two Policies	31
Investigating the implication of Big Data Analytics for the Development of Financial Industry in China	32
Seismological Analysis of May 12, 2016 Diyarbakir (Se Turkey) Blast	33

Investgaton of Ste Effect in Hatay Provnce by Usng Sesmc Refracton, Masw and Rem Measurements and Mcrotremor Studes	34
Development of a Textile-Skin Stickiness Tester	35
Effects of Brace Details on Seismic Performance of Concentrically Braced Frames	36
Analysis of Volatile Compounds in Raw Egg Yolk Effected by Storage Time and Temperature Using HS-SPME and GC-MS	37
<i>UP COMING EVENTS</i>	38

Book of Abstracts Proceedings

All rights reserved. Without the consent of the publisher in written, no individual or entity is allowed to reproduce, store or transmit any part of this publication through any means or in any possible form. For obtaining written permission of the copyright holder for reproducing any part of the publication, applications need to be submitted to the publisher.

Disclaimer

Authors have ensured sincerely that all the information given in this book is accurate, true, comprehensive, and correct right from the time it has been brought in writing. However, the publishers, the editors, and the authors are not to be held responsible for any kind of omission or error that might appear later on, or for any injury, damage, loss, or financial concerns that might arise as consequences of using the book. The views of the contributors stated might serve a different perspective than that of the ANI.

Tokyo, Japan | July 08-09, 2017

ISBN: 978-602-6427-34-2

Whats App Contact: +62-812-2430-0811



SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Social Sciences and Humanities	
Assoc. Prof. Doc Edgar R. Eslit St. Michael's College/ English Dept., CAS, Philippines	Dr. Lakshmikanth Srishti International, India
Mr. Mohd Azhar Bin Abdul Rahman Urban Development Authority of Malaysia (UDA), Malaysia	Assoc. Prof. Doc Sharifah Hayaati Syed Ismail University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Assistant Professor Jitender Grover University, Sadopur, Ambala (Haryana), India	Mr. Bright Lumor MENSAH Jilin University, School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA), China
Assist. Prof. Doc Surendra Kansara Symbiosis Institute of Operations Management, India	Associate Professor Melinda V. Abichuela Catanduanes State University/College of Business and Accountancy/Virac, Catanduanes, Philippines
Dr. Fararishah binti Abdul Khalid Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Malaysia	Head of department Odupitan Kolade Mattias Oshodi/Isolo Local Government, Nigeria
Prof. Doc Golda Aira V. Crisostomo University of Santo Tomas, Philippines	Assistant Professor. Intekhab N Khan MA. Jauhar University, Rampur, India
Assistant Professor. Chulaporn Sota Khon Kaen University, Thailand	Dr. Halimah Mohamed Ali Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia
Assoc. Prof. Wong Ming Wong University College of Technology Sarawak, Malaysia	Prof. Erni Tanius University of Selangor, Malaysia
Dr. Supaporn Chalapati I-Shou University, Australia	Assoc. Prof. Nor Aznin Abu Bakar Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia
Assoc. Prof. Normala Daud Universiti Teknologi Mara, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia	Prof. Nurul Wahida Binti Abdullah Politeknik Muadzam Shah, Malaysia
Dr. Sanad A. Alajmi Public Authority for Industry, Kuwait	Dr. Golda Aira V. Crisostomo Industrial/ Organizational Psychology, Human Resource Management, Philippines
Dr. Firas Jamil Alotoum Isra university, Jordan	Prof. Doc Taqee Ansari Mohammed Mak College of Pharmacy, India
Assist. Prof. Doc Marcus Farr American University Sharjah, UAE	Assoc. Prof. Yoshiki Nakamura Aoyama Gakuin University, Japan
Assist. Prof. Huang Hsueh-Ju Department of Distribution Management, Takming University of Science and Technology, Taiwan	Prof. Doc Bulent Acma Anadolu University, Turkey
Dr. Alaa Elden Badawie Mahmoud Elkhodary Faculty of Archaeology -Qena South Vally University, Egypt	Assoc. Prof. Radulescu Irina Gabriela Petroleum Gas University of Ploiesti Faculty of Economic Sciences, Romania

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Engineering and Technology

Daniel Dasig Jr University of Makati, Philippines	Hafiz Muhammad Haroon University of Agriculture Faisalabad Sub-Campus Burewala, Vehari-Pakistan, Pakistan
ANIL M. BISEN Anant National University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India	Prof. Syed Zafar Abbas Aliz Educational Institutions, Pakistan
Severino G. Alviento North Luzon Philippines State College, Philippines	Marife D. Alviento North Luzon Philippines State College, Philippines
Leslie G. Agbulos North Luzon Philippines State College, Philippines	Gee-Cheol Kim Seoil University, Korea
Patrick Cerna Federal Technology Institute - University, Ethiopia	LAL RAJA SINGH R KIT-Kalignarkarunanidhi Institute of Technology, India
Teodoro Macaraeg Jr. University of Caloocan City, Philippines	Catherine P. Llana University of Caloocan City, Philippines
Hafiz Gulfam Umar Ghazi University, Pakistan	Adenuga Kazeem Admar Systems Technology, Nigeria
Mohd Kamarul Irwan Abdul Rahim Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia	Rajina UUNITEN, Malaysia

Health and Medical Sciences

Syed Zafar Abbas Aliz Educational Institutions, Pakistan	Olga Avilova Kharkiv National Medical University, Ukraine
Chellaram C College Of Applied Sciences, Oma	Olawunmi Muibat Omowunmi Moshood Abiola Polytechnic Ojere Abeokuta Ogun State Nigeria, Nigeria
Suman Madan Dayalbagh Educational Institute, AGRA, India	Aliaksandr Spitsyn Belorussian State Unaversity, Belarus
Chellaram Chinnachamy College Of Applied Sciences, Oman	Ayawo Adokou Adokou Electricals Limited, Senegal

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Dr. Vincent W Ho

Conference Chair

Email: conference.chair@ani.com

Ms Hungxin Li

Conference Supervisor

Email: Hungxin.Li@anisssh.com

Febrialdy Hendratawan

Conference Supervisor

Email: febrialdy.hendratawan@aniceas.com

Xiao.wei

Conference Coordinator

Email: Xiao.wei@animh.com



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. Sukri Palutturi

“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-ANICEAS-2017

Venue:Shinjuku New City Hotel 31-1 Nishi-Shinjuku 4-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Time: Registration & Kit Distribution (08:00 - 09:00 am)

Day: Saturday

Date: July 08, 2017

Venue: Room 1

09:00 am - 09:10 am	Introduction of Participants
09:10 am - 09:20 am	Inauguration and Opening address
09:20 am - 09:30 am	Grand Networking Session

Tea/Coffee Break (09:30 - 10:30 am)



DAY 01 Saturday (July 08, 2017)

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

Venue: Room 1

Session Chair: Dr. Sukri Palutturi

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Track A: Business, Management, Social Sciences and Humanities		
Monique Keevy	Using Role-Play Exercises to Promote Soft Skill (Pervasive Skill) Development	ITSBM-077-ANI103
Dr. Riza Emekter	Investors Herding Behaviors Under Different Market Conditions: Evidence from Thailand	ITSBM-077-ANI109
Benjamas Jirasakuldech	Co-Author	ITSBM-077-ANI109C
Pei-I Chou	Earnings management behaviors and stock price synchronicity	ITSBM-077-ANI111
Associate Prof. Dr. Faik ELK	Financial Dominance and Inflation Targeting	ITSBM-077-ANI114
Mao-Chang Wang	Interrelationship among Management Compensation, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Firm Value	ITSBM-077-ANI116
Track B: Computer, Engineering Technology, and Applied Sciences		
Yi Fen Chen	The Values of Independent Travelers: A Means-end Chain Approach	ITETCAS-077-CEAS103

Lunch Break: (12:30 pm - 01:30 pm)



DAY 01 Saturday (July 08, 2017)

Second Presentation Session (01:30 pm - 02:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chair: Dr. Sukri Palutturi

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Track B: Computer, Engineering Technology, and Applied Sciences		
Wei-Tzer Huang	Applying Taguchi Method and Particle Swarm Optimization Algorithm for Reducing Real Power Loss in Distribution Networks	ITETCAS-077-CEAS102
brahim SERTELK	Interpretation of Magnetic Data of SINOP Region and Its Surroundings	ITETCAS-077-CEAS106
Tzu-Hua Huang	Differentiated Analysis of Mathematics Learning of Minority Students in Taiwan	ITETCAS-077-CEAS107
Wen-Tsung Ho	Economic Lot-Size Batch-Shipment Scheduling Problem with Extended Basic Period and Power-of-Two Policies	ITETCAS-077-CEAS108
Track A: Business, Management, Social Sciences and Humanities		
Kuang-Yu Chang	The Study of Relationship among Money Attitude, Material Values and Compulsive Buying Online	ITSBM-077-ANI117

Tea Coffee Break: (02:30 pm - 03:00 pm)



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.

Official ID: ITSBM-077-ANI119A

Siriporn Kriengkraipetch

Department of Geography Faculty of Social Sciences Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand

Official ID: ITSBM-077-ANI120A

Robert Dahlhausen

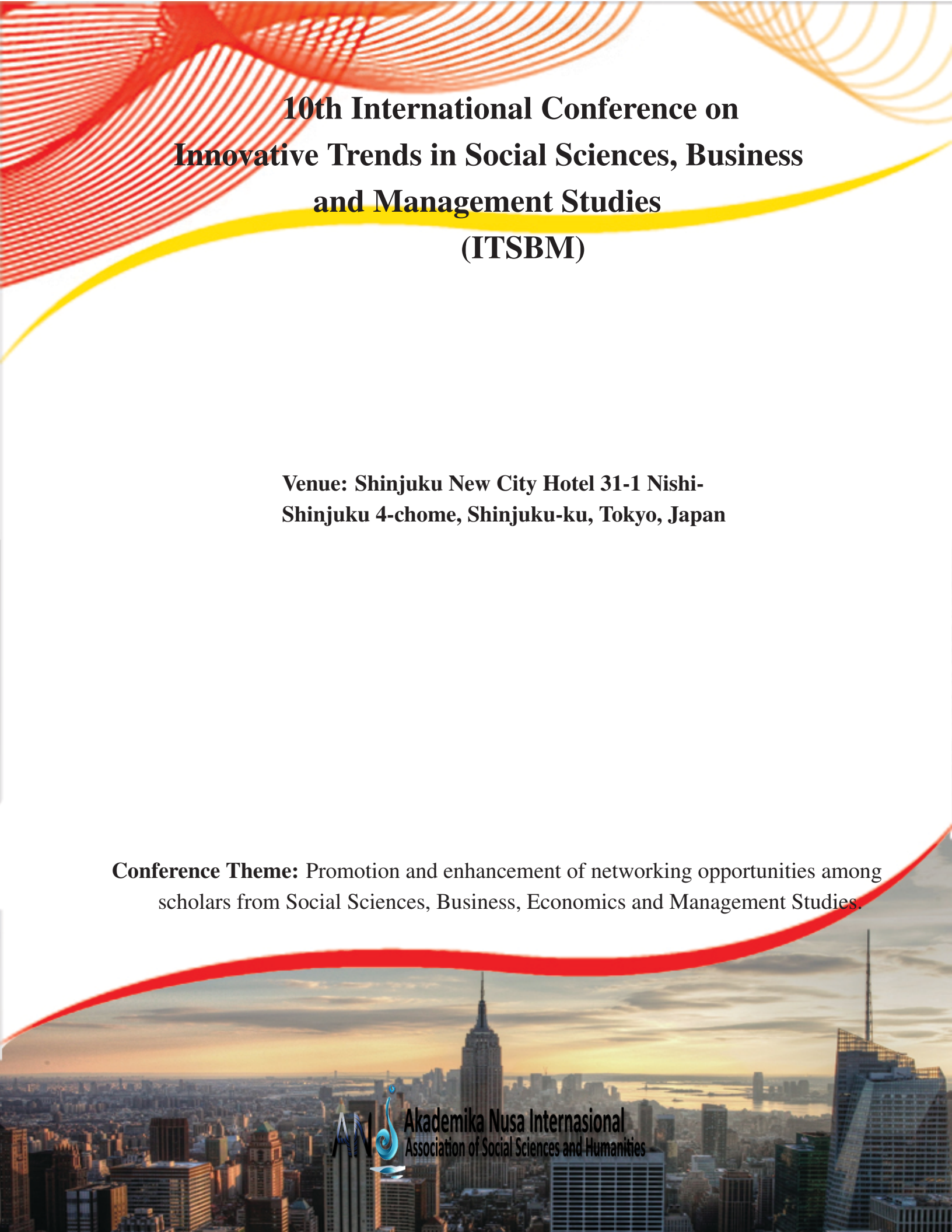
The Ohio State University, United States



Conference Day 02 (July 09, 2017)

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





**10th International Conference on
Innovative Trends in Social Sciences, Business
and Management Studies
(ITSBM)**

**Venue: Shinjuku New City Hotel 31-1 Nishi-
Shinjuku 4-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan**

Conference Theme: Promotion and enhancement of networking opportunities among scholars from Social Sciences, Business, Economics and Management Studies.

TRACK A

BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



Using Role-Play Exercises to Promote Soft Skill (Pervasive Skill) Development

*Monique Keevy

University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Corresponding Email: mstrauss@uj.ac.za

Keywords: Academics, Accounting; Active Learning, Pervasive Skills, Soft Skills, Role-Playing Exercises

The use of active teaching methods to develop pervasive skills has many advocates globally. As prior research provides evidence of the value of role-playing exercises in the development of pervasive skills, the objective of this article is to examine the extent to which South African (SA) accounting academics use role-playing exercises (an active teaching method) as a method of instruction, and to establish their views on whether this method can be used to develop pervasive skills. An electronically administered questionnaire was sent to SA accounting academics. The findings of this article reveal a gap in the use of role-playing exercises by SA accounting academics when compared to their counterparts globally. This gap can be attributed to the reluctance of academics to develop pervasive skills due to time constraints, an already loaded syllabus, and the perception that academics are not responsible for developing pervasive skills.

Investors Herding Behaviors Under Different Market Conditions: Evidence from Thailand

¹*Benjamas Jirasakuldech,² Dr. Riza Emekter

¹Slippery Rock University,USA ²Robert Morris Universty,USA

Corresponding Email: b.jirasakuldech@sru.edu

Keywords: Market Efficiency, Herding Behavior, Volatility, Financial Crisis

The purpose of this research is to examine the existence of investors herding behavior in Thailand and whether their collective trading behaviors destabilize the countries stock markets. This study shows that the herding behavior is present in all sectors in Thailand, namely consumer discretionary, consumer staples, energy, finance, healthcare, industrial, infotech, materials, and utilities. The two sectors that exhibit the least herding magnitude are the utilities and energy. The Industrial and healthcare sectors show the largest herding magnitude. There is no evidence of the herding activities for securities in the telecommunication sector. Examining the herding activities when the overall Thai equity market experiences an extreme movement of negative or positive returns which is determined as the biggest negative returns and positive returns at the 1% of the lower and upper tail of the market return distribution shows strong herding activities among investors in Thailand. Portfolios of stock in utilities and healthcare exhibit the strongest herding activities in response to a significant move in the market. However, half of the ten sectors also exhibit the presence of herding behavior under the normal tranquil periods. These five sectors are consumer discretionary, healthcare, industrial, financial, and materials. It is interesting to note that the magnitude of herding behavior of these five sectors is much more smaller during periods of the normal market movement than the extreme market, suggesting that herding activities are more pronounced when overall market moves in the extreme negative or positive direction. The Wald Tests of equal herding activities between the normal and extreme market movement also confirm the finding of asymmetric herding behavior of investors during the extreme market movement than the normal periods. Further test of herding activities of each sector during the bullish and bearish market indicates that investors herd when overall market went up and down in consumer discretionary , energy, health care, and financial sectors. The larger magnitude of coefficient in up market points to possible stronger herding activities during the bullish market for consumer discretionary, healthcare, and financial sectors. Investors in the consumer staples and infotech sectors tend to herd only when the market experienced a downturn. There was no evidence of herding activities of the market participants in utilities, communications, industrials, and materials sectors in either bearish or bullish periods.

Earnings Management Behaviors and Stock Price Synchronicity

¹*Pei-I Chou,²Chia-Hao Lee

¹Department of Business, National Open University, Taiwan²Department of Finance, National Taichung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Corresponding Email: autumn227@gmail.com

Keywords: Firm-Specific Information of Stock Prices, Accrual-Based Earnings Management, Real Activities Earnings Management, Capital Market Efficiency, Industry Concentration, Threshold Model.

The purpose of this study is to investigate whether accrual-based earnings management and real activity earning management could influence the stock market inefficiency. Furthermore, considering that the effect of industrial concentration on the earnings management behaviors and value relevance of earnings, we explore the impacts of the degrees of industrial concentration on the relation of these earnings managements and stock price synchronicity by the threshold model in this study. The empirical results show that there is a positive relation between accrual-based earnings management and stock price synchronicity, while there is a negative relation between real activity earning management and stock price synchronicity. Furthermore, we also find that the industry concentration indeed influences the relations between different earnings management behaviors and the stock price synchronicity. The results of this study not only to fill the gap of literatures, but also provide a new insight for the regulators in their regulation revision.

Financial Dominance and Inflation Targeting

* Associate Prof. Dr. Faik ELK

Kocaeli University, Economics Department, Turkey

Corresponding Email: cfaik@hotmail.com

Keywords: Financial Dominance, Inflation, Monetary Policy Jel Classification:H 11 Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government, G38 - Government Policy and Regulation, E31 Price Level Inflation Deflation.

Financial dominance is the situation of losing value of local currency unities against the international currency unities even though the interest rate has been increased in order to take the increasing inflation rate of a central bank under control. In the countries where financial dominance is in the question, monetary policy cannot be used in order to take the inflation under control. Financial dominance is a situation that the central banks applying the inflation targeting will never want to encounter. The Central Banks and other monetary authorities accepting that the essential purpose of the Central Banks is to provide the price stability have been adopting different monetary policy regimes in order to realize this target .Financial dominance has the meaning of preventing the transferring mechanism as required by wreaking the relationship between market interests and the short term interests determined by central banks for the public debts and therefore the decline of the effectiveness of monetary policy. Governments try to meet their budget deficits by borrowing from the financial markets exceeding the incomes expenditure. Financial dominance states a situation that monetary policy becomes ineffective. The monetary policy is under the pressure of fiscal policy. The reason of this pressure is public deficits requiring continuity.The country that has been exposed to financial dominance among the developing countries and has the feature of presenting a case study for us is Brazil. Brazil confronted with the problem of financial dominance between 2002-2003 year. It passed the 2015 year by recession and the recession conditions will continue quite likely in 2016. Growth forecast for 2015 year is -%3.4 and for 2016 is -%2.6.

Interrelationship among Management Compensation, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Firm Value

*Mao-Chang Wang

Department of Accounting, Chinese Culture University, Taiwan

Corresponding Email: wmaochang@yahoo.com.tw

Keywords: Management Compensation, Corporate Social Responsibility, Firm Value, Corporate Governance, Simultaneous Equation Models.

Management compensation contracts are important mechanisms enabling companies to eliminate agent problems and connect the payment of directors and managers to the performance and value of firms. This mechanism can enable the goals of directors, managers, and shareholders to be consistent, and motivate directors and managers to exert maximum effort, enhancing the value of firms. Corporate governance is an important mechanism of a strong capital market and protects the interests of stakeholders. Furthermore, it has a significant influence on firms valuation and management decisions if corporate social responsibility reports are disclosed. In recent years, focusing on the concept and practice of corporate social responsibility has become an international trend. Taiwan currently lacks integration in research on management compensation, corporate social responsibility, firm value, and corporate governance. This is the motive and interest of this study. The sample of this study is extrapolated from Taiwanese listed firms in 2015, and the final sample consists of 1,481 observations. Data sources were obtained from databases of the Taiwan Economy Journal, firm website and the Market Observation Post System. This study applies simultaneous equation models to examine the interrelationship among management compensation, corporate social responsibility, and firm value. In addition, it analyzes the impact of corporate governance characteristics. The empirical results demonstrate that a positive interrelationship exists among management compensation, corporate social responsibility, and firm value. In addition, the results indicate that corporate governance characteristics have a positive impact on corporate social responsibility and firm value. This study illuminates an important and innovative research issue, and its results can enhance the policymaking improvements may help to stem brain drain from Taiwan and improve the competitiveness of Taiwanese domestic enterprises and the nation as a whole. The results can provide a reference point for firms in emerging economies that seek to understanding of the interrelationships among management compensation, corporate social responsibility, firm value, and corporate governance, and protecting the rights of shareholders and other stakeholders.

The Study of Relationship among Money Attitude, Material Values and Compulsive Buying Online

¹Kuang-Yu Chang,²Leo Huang,^{3*}Chen-Hsien Lin

^{1,2}Graduate Institute of Tourism Management, National Kaohsiung University of Hospitality and Tourism, Taiwan,³Department of Hotel and M.I,C,E Management, Overseas Chinese University, Taiwan

Corresponding Email: jim.lin_2003@hotmail.com

Keywords: Physical Vanity, Buying Motives, Online Compulsive Buying, SEM

The purpose of this study is to estimate mediation effect of material values between money attitude and compulsive buying online. The study used a convenience sample of 172 college students and their online shopping experiences in Taiwan. Structural equation modeling was used to confirm the hypotheses. The result shows that the power prestige affects material value, while distrust and anxiety affect material value negatively. Material value affects compulsive buying online. Material values appear to be the mediator between money attitude and compulsive buying online. These findings offer a new insight about predicting and preventing extreme buying behavior.

**3rd International Conference on
Innovative Trends in Engineering, Technology
Computers and Applied Sciences
(ITETCAS)**

**Venue: Shinjuku New City Hotel 31-1 Nishi-
Shinjuku 4-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan**

Conference Theme: Promotion and Enhancement of Networking Opportunities among
Scholars from Engineering, Technology and Applied Sciences



*Society of Computer, Engineering
Technology & Applied Science*

TRACK A
COMPUTER, ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY, AND APPLIED
SCIENCES



Applying Taguchi Method and Particle Swarm Optimization Algorithm for Reducing Real Power Loss in Distribution Networks

*Wei-Tzer Huang

National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

Corresponding Email: vichuang@cc.ncue.edu.tw

Keywords: Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Taguchi Method, Phase Balancing, Power Loss.

Three-phase unbalance affected system operation performance significantly, especially in increasing real power loss. Consequently, an efficient and systematical phase balancing approach was proposed in this paper. This approach is able to achieve three-phase balancing between the loads and their connected nodes for reducing real power loss. The first stage of the proposed approach is to decide the coefficients for particle swarm optimization (PSO) algorithm by the Taguchi method according to the characteristics of the target system. Next, these coefficients are used in the PSO algorithm for optimal phase balancing. This approach avoids the blind try-and-error procedure and reduces the effect of unsuitable coefficient setting. Finally, the IEEE 37-Bus test feeder was used to verify this approach. The simulation results demonstrated that it is an efficient and systematical approach for real power loss reduction in distribution networks.



The Values of Independent Travelers: A Means-end Chain Approach

^{1*}Yi Fen Chen,²Po Hsun Chen

^{1,2}Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan

Corresponding Email: fen1307@gmail.com

Keywords: Independent Traveler, Backpacking, Means-end Chain (MEC), Values, Information Technology Applications.

Backpacking is a special and popular traveling type. In this study, means-end chain (MEC) theory is adopted to investigate 40 independent travelers (backpackers) with in-depth interview by soft laddering. Content analysis was used to analyze the AttributesConsequencesValues for independent travelers, then converted into a hierarchical value map (HVM). The study found that the main attributes/consequences/values for backpacks are Freedom (A) and Searching information of traveling (A); Experience culture (C) and Autonomy (C); unforgettable memories (V) and Sense of security (V). Additionally, female independent travelers always most focus on Sense of security (V) but male care about Fresh (V). This study provides valuable implications for the hospitality practitioners about independent traveler perceptions and needs relative to e-commerce and information technology applications.

Interpretation of Magnetic Data of SINOP Region and Its Surroundings

^{1*}Ozkan KAFADAR,²Ibrahim SERTELK

¹Kocaeli University, Dept. of Computer Programming, 41135, Kartepe-Kocaeli, Turkey,²Kocaeli University, Engineering Faculty, Dept. of Geophysical Engineering, 41380 zmit-Kocaeli, Turkey

Corresponding Email: okafadar@kocaeli.edu.tr

Keywords: Curvature, Magnetic Anomaly, Depth Estimation

Estimating the source location parameters of buried sources is one of the main objectives of potential field geophysicists. For this purpose, many techniques have been using based on derivatives of potential field data such as euler deconvolution, local wavenumber and analytic signal. Curvature technique also uses the second-order derivatives of potential field data. First, the technique was applied on a synthetic data consisting of two thin dike models placed at the different depths and locations, and successful results were obtained. For real data application, this technique was applied on total magnetic data of Sinop Region and its surroundings, and determined the subsurface structures in the survey area. Besides, the obtained results were compared with previous studies and, it was seen that the results were consistent.

Differentiated Analysis of Mathematics Learning of Minority Students in Taiwan

*Associate Professor Tzu-Hua Huang
Department of Education, University of Taipei, Taiwan
Corresponding Email: anteater1029@gmail.com

Keywords: Life Experience, Social-Cultural Context, Thinking Models.

The circumstance of causing learning difficulties in Math among Minority students in Taiwan is due to lack of understanding of the Aboriginal culture from Math teachers. Therefore, adjusting class management and teaching methods are crucial, especially teachers have to involve and understand more about Aboriginal culture to provide a communicative channel between parents and students in learning process. Since the low performance of Minority students in learning, mathematics has attracted much attention from researchers over the years. Related studies have contributed to three potential dimensions of causing low mathematics performance of Minority students: family factors, school factors, and students' factors. The circle of three elements: curriculum, teaching materials and students learning are closed linked with one and another; however, the tendency of teaching content dominantly focuses on the majority of urban Han peoples Life Experience, Social-Cultural Context, Thinking Models and popular topics. The current teaching content is disconnected with Minority cultural and life experience; it has caused great difficulties in math learning among Minority students. They have encountered obstacles in course content comprehension, and they have shown low motivation in learning mathematics. In the third year of this study, we aim to conduct a series of area and volume math courses through collaborative problem solving (CPS) Teaching Mode and experience the five senses (sight, taste, touch, smell, hearing) targeting on Minority students. The purpose of this study is to implement Minority students preferable learning styles in learning mathematical concepts, to design hands-on activities and to adopt technological instructions in the learning process. Research results are concluded as followings: 1. CPS five senses course significantly enhanced area and volume concept among Minority students in math learning. 2. Geometric learning achievement among Minority students was significantly correlated with prior knowledge, mathematics strategy, and the core concepts of geometry; however, geometric learning achievement was negatively correlated with math anxiety. 3. Geometric core concepts and mathematical strategy were the best predictors of geometric learning achievement among Aboriginal students; prediction variables explained the variance of 54.4%.

Economic Lot-Size Batch-Shipment Scheduling Problem with Extended Basic Period and Power-of-Two Policies

^{1*}Wen-Tsung Ho, ²Ku-Kuang Chang, ³Hsin-Yuan Chang

¹Department of Business Administration, Takming University of Science and Technology, Taipei 11451, Taiwan, ROC, ²Department of Distribution Management, Takming University of Science and Technology, Taipei 11451, Taiwan, ROC ³Program of Chain Store Management, Takming University of Science and Technology, Taipei 11451, Taiwan, ROC

Corresponding Email: wtho@takming.edu.tw

Keywords: Replenishment Cycle Division, Recursive Tightening, Extended Basic Period, Power-of-Two.

In this study, we consider an economic lot-size batch-shipment scheduling problem (ELBSP) with extended basic period (EBP) and power-of-two (PoT) policies. In this problem, the supplier using a single facility to manufacture multiple products and equally sized batches are then delivered by the supplier to buyers over an infinite planning horizon. Further, the extended basic period (EBP) and power-of-two (PoT) policies are utilized. Relaxing the production schedule converts the ELBSP to an economic lot-size batch-shipment problem (ELBP) with EBP and PoT policies, and a nonlinear integer programming model of the ELBP is constructed. Using the replenishment cycle division and recursive tightening methods, optimal solutions are then solved separately for each product. The sum of these optimal solutions is the lower bound of the ELBSP. A proposed heuristic method with polynomial complexity is then applied to figure out the near-optimal solutions of the ELBSP. Numerical example is presented to confirm the efficacy of the proposed method.

Investigating the implication of Big Data Analytics for the Development of Financial Industry in China

^{1*}Professor Jiwat Ram,²Li Qinghe

¹School of Management Shandong University,China,²Xian Jiaotong-Liverpool University,China

Corresponding Email:jiwat.ram@gmail.com

Keywords: Big Data analytics, Banking and Finance industry, China, Qualitative analysis.

While the volume and variety of data collected by banking and finance industry is increasing rapidly, the understanding of how to effectively and profitably use these large data remains scarce. The fast-growing banking and finance in China with massive client base is constrained by its limited capabilities of current banking systems entailing opportunities to use big data analytics to improve service delivery, new product developments and bespoke product offerings. However, little is known on the implications of use of Big Data (BD) analytics in a Chinese banking context and this study fills the gap in knowledge by looking at the issue from two questions: (1) What are the implications of use of BD analytics for banking and finance industry in China? and (2) What are the prospects of further developments in Chinese financial sector spurred by use of Big Data analytics? Given the exploratory nature of research, the study will conduct 25 semi-structured interviews with professionals in banking sector, BD analytics experts, BD consultants and policy makers to generate rich data. We will use qualitative thematic techniques to analyse the interviews data. The study is significant as theoretically it will build knowledge of the business implications of use of BD technologies and identify the drivers and barriers to its use. For practice, the study will help identify strategies to promote and drive use of BD analytics to enhance business profitability and make recommendation for policy makers to facilitate the use of BD analytics sector in finance industry in China.

Seismological Analysis of May 12, 2016 Diyarbakir (Se Turkey) Blast

^{1*}Fadime Sertelik,²T.Serkan Irmak,³Hamdullah Livaolu,⁴Evrin Yavuz,⁵Ibrahim Sertelik,⁶Cengiz Kurtulus

^{1,2,4,5,6}Department of Geophysics, Kocaeli University, Kocaeli Turkey

Corresponding Email: fasert@kocaeli.edu.tr

Keywords: Spectral Analysis, Diyarbakr Blast, SE Turkey.

Diyarbakr is one of the largest cities in southeastern Turkey with a population of about 1.6 million inhabitants. The city has been inhabited by humans from about 10.000 years ago in Stone Age. The earliest reference to the city comes from Assyrian records around 1300 BC. However, the city has been suffered by serious terrorist attack in recent years. An explosive-laden dump truck was detonated in Drml village (about 25 km to Diyarbakr) by the members of the separatist terrorist organization (PKK) on the May 12, 2016 around 19:23:55 (UTC). Security sources and Interior Ministry reported that 4 people were killed and 17 people were lost. Police and Interior Ministry records showed that a massive crater formed in a field caused by the explosion. The seismic signals from the blast were recorded by six broadband instruments; DYBB, DIYA, HANI, SVAN, SVRC and MRDN. In this study, these records have been analyzed to obtain some characteristic features of the blast. Analysis of the seismic signals showed that there was a massive explosion recorded by is the range of 18 98 km of distance. The results of short time Fourier analysis indicate that the energy release focused at lower frequencies are around 3 Hz. Even though the most of the energy radiated to atmosphere as the healing energy. The amount of energy calculated using seismic signals is about 5.18×10^{10} joule which is equivalent 12193 kg TNT.

Investgaton of Ste Effect in Hatay Provnce by Usng Sesmc Refracton, Masw and Rem Measurements and Mcrotremor Studes

^{1*}Cengiz Kurtulu,²Fadime Sertelik,³Hamdullah Livaolu,⁴Ibrahim Sertelik,⁵Ulubey Ceken,⁶Turgay Kuru,⁷Eren Tepeuur,⁸Sava Altiok,⁹Mehmet Akif Alkan,¹⁰Kudret Tekin,¹¹Cuneyt Sa,¹²Ayta Apak,¹³Erkan Ate,¹⁴Selim Sezer,¹⁵Derya Gkbudak,¹⁶Derya Yalin,¹⁷Fatih Alanolu
1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17 Kocael Unversty, Turkey

Corresponding Email: cengizk@kocaeli.edu.tr

Keywords: Strong Motion, Shallow Seismic Surveys, Seismic Refraction, Turkey

In this study, shallow seismic surveys, including seismic refraction, Multichannel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW), Refraction Microtremor (ReMi), Microtremor Measurements were conducted to estimate site characterization at 26 strong motion stations of AFAD in Hatay province situated in one of the seismically active region in southern Turkey. The study area is divided into two with the Amanos Mountains extending in NE-SW direction. The western part of the mountains is surrounded by the Iskenderun Bay and its east lies on a thick sediment which is known to have increased the ground motion during the previous earthquakes. Reliable site response information is required for the investigation of site effects and hazard assessment of the region. The ground conditions of Hatay region were determined from surface seismic, MASW, ReMi and Microtremor studies applied at AFAD's strong motion stations in this area. MASW and ReMi data were combined to reveal the deep ($\geq 100\text{m}$) S-wave velocity profile of the underground. HVSR technique was applied, using smoothed Fourier spectra derived from long time series to determine dominant frequency values at different amplification levels. Hatay province was classified according to Vs30 based NEHRP Provisions, Eurocode-8 and TBDY-2017.

Development of a Textile-Skin Stickiness Tester

*Chi-wai Kan

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Corresponding Email: tccwk@polyu.edu.hk

Keywords: Textile, Skin, Stickiness, Tester, Comfort, Sweat.

People sweat due to metabolism, exercise or being in hot environment. The sweat will be absorbed by clothing and the attractive force between skin and fabric will be risen by sweat, causing sensorial discomfort. Pressure and friction in combination with moisture can lead to skin irritations, abrasions or even skin contact injuries. Hence, a sensitive, accurate and reliable measurement method is proposed for measuring the frictional property of textiles. The proposed dragging type measurement tester connects the fabric to the force gauge, moves it at a constant speed and the lateral force against the dragging distance is measured. The uniqueness of this instrument is that the amount of water applied to the fabric can be standardised to simulate different sweating conditions, ranging from dry skin surface, mild to profuse sweating. This instrument is useful for product selection especially for sportswear, hygiene products or medical textiles application.

Effects of Brace Details on Seismic Performance of Concentrically Braced Frames

¹Timothy Canterford,^{2*}Ricky Wk Chan

^{1,2}Lendlease Engineering Pty Ltd, RMIT University, Australia

Corresponding Email: ricky.chan@rmit.edu.au

Keywords: Concentrically Braced Frames, Seismic Design

The ductility of connections is critically important to the performance of steel structures subjected to seismic loading. In non-seismic-prone regions such as Australia, Concentrically Braced Frames (CBFs) are common for their simplicity in design and construction. However, CBFs have limited ductility and therefore restricted seismic performance. This paper undertakes an investigation on the effect of brace details in concentrically braced frames using nonlinear finite element modelling. A non-seismically designed industrial steel pipe-rack with simple bolted bracing cleats constructed in the 1950s is selected for analysis. Three cases of brace details and offsets are evaluated: a welded case and two bolted cases with different offsets. The frames are subjected to cyclic forced displacements and evaluations are made by comparing stress distributions, force-displacement hysteresis and energy absorptions. In general, the compression braces suffer from buckling due to their large slenderness. Results also indicate that the welded brace connection absorbed a portion of input energy due to the fixity it created thus showed better energy absorption. The simple bolted cleat connections alleviate stress concentrations in the connecting plates but with increase in brace offset, strength also reduces due to its lower buckling capacity. The findings of this paper give structural engineers insights into the seismic performance of CBFs and options for improvement of non-seismically designed structures.

Analysis of Volatile Compounds in Raw Egg Yolk Effected by Storage Time and Temperature Using HS-SPME and GC-MS

¹Hanan Jehma,²Panita Ngamchuachit, ³Thumnoon Nhujak

^{1,3}Chromatography and Separation Research Unit, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 10330, Thailand,²Department of Food Technology, Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 10330, Thailand

Corresponding Email: hanan.jehma@gmail.com

Keywords: Volatile Compound, Raw Egg Yolk, Solid-Phase Phase Microextraction, Gas-Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry

A headspaces solid-phase microextraction combined with gas chromatography-mass spectrometry detection (HS-SPME-GCMS) was used to identify and compare volatile compounds in raw egg yolk stored at room temperature and 4oC for 0 to 4 weeks. The optimal HS-SPME extraction conditions were obtained at temperature of 65oC, 45 min duration and with 0.4 g NaCl. The following seven volatile compounds were identified: hexanal, heptanal, nonanal, decanal, 1-octen-3-ol, 2-ethyl-1-hexanol and toluene. The amounts of volatile compounds found in raw egg yolk dramatically changed during 2 to 4 weeks. In comparison with the egg stored at the 4oC, room temperature resulted in the higher amounts of volatile compounds found in raw egg yolk extraction conditions were obtained at temperature of 65oC, 45 min duration and with 0.4 g NaCl. The following seven volatile compounds were identified: hexanal, heptanal, nonanal, decanal, 1-octen-3-ol, 2-ethyl-1-hexanol and toluene. The amounts of volatile compounds found in raw egg yolk dramatically changed during 2 to 4 weeks. In comparison with the egg stored at the 4oC, room temperature resulted in the higher amounts of volatile compounds found in raw egg yolk.

UP COMING EVENTS

You can find the details regarding our upcoming events by following below:

<http://anissh.com/indonesia-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/philippines-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/malaysia-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/conferences/south-africa-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/conferences/singapore-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/conferences/egypt-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/conferences/thailand-conference/>

<http://anissh.com/conferences/turkey-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/conferences/china-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/conferences/uae-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/conferences/hongkong-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/conferences/south-korea-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/conferences/morocco-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/conferences/taiwan-conferences/>



<http://anissh.com/conferences/japan-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/conferences/australia-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/conferences/india-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/conferences/greece-conferences/>

<http://anissh.com/conferences/spain-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/malaysia-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/thailand-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/indonesia-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/hongkong-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/singapore-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/uae-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/south-korea-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/taiwan-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/japan-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/australia-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/india-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/greece-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/spain-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/czech-republic-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/china-conferences/>



<http://aniceas.com/turkey-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/philippines-conferences/>

<http://aniceas.com/south-africa-conferences/>

<http://animh.com/conferences/>



Our Mission

**Our mission is to encourage global communication and collaboration
promote professional interaction lifelong learning recognize
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.**



Tokyo, Japan

Organized By: Akademika Nusa Internasional