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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

"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
Conference Chair

Email: Conferencechair.ani@gmail.com



CONFERENCE SECHDULE

ANI-ANICEAS-2017

VenueTKP Tokyo EKIMAE Conference Center

Time: Registration & Kit Distribution (09:00 - 09:30 am)

Day: Saturday

Date: December 23, 2017

Venue: Room 1

ſ	09:30 am - 09:40 am	Introduction of Participants
	09:45 am - 09:50 am	Inauguration and Opening address
Ī	09:50 am - 10:00 am	Grand Networking Session

Tea/Coffee Break (10:00 - 10:30 am)



DAY 01 Saturday (December 23, 2017)

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

Venue: Room 1 Session Chair: Dr. Vincent

Track A:Business, Economics, Social Sciences and Humanities

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Chontita Rattanakul Effect of Season on a Biological Control of Cassava		SA-DEC-104
	Mealybug by Anagyrus Lopezi: A Simulation Study	
Pei-Hsuan	Research on Exploration and Exploitation of Expatriate:	SA-DEC-110
	Antecedent and Follow-up Effect	
Lee	Policy Uncertainty and Textual Disclosure	SA-DEC-111
Liangliang	Guilt or Shame When Involved in Organizational Wrong-	
	doing? Comparisons of Underlying Mechanisms be-	
	tween Korea and the United States	
Jiang	Forecasting Profit Loss Ratios of Public Sector Banks in	SA-DEC-120
	India	
Tai Gyu	A Study on Contents Characteristics provided by	SA-DEC-124
	OTT:Focusing on User Characteristics and Place for Use	
Kim	The Relationship between TV viewing and video clips	SA-DEC-126
	usage: Focusing on Entertainment Programming genre	
Dr. Roli Pradhan	Dr. Roli Pradhan Study of Factors Influencing the Use of Clip Video- Fo-	
	cused on the Characteristics of Users	

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



DAY 01 Saturday (December 23, 2017)

Second Presentation Session (01:30 am - 03:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1 Session Chair: Dr. Vincent

Track B: Medical Medicine and Health Study

Presenter Name Paper ID **Manuscript Title** Zulfikar Loka Wicaksana The Effect of Propolis to Amount of Pyramidal Neuron TKM-4127-101 in Cortex Prefrontalis Rat (Rattus Novergicus) Induced by Sodium Nitrite The Effect of Giving Propolis on the Number of the Pyra-TKM-4127-102 Fishella Aprista Rahmanti midal Neuron in Ca1 Hippocampus Region of Rat (Rattus Norvegicus) Induced by Sodium Nitrite Syaefudin Ali Akhmad Spiritual Medicine in the Multi Perspective of Religion TKM-4127-103 Rizky Rizani Effect of BCCAO Duration and Animal Models Sex on TKM-4127-104 Brain Ischemic Volume After 24 Hours Reperfusion TKM-4127-105 Alin Julda Qonita Analysis of Fitness for Teachers used for Learning Students Faculty of Medicine Islamic University Indonesia based on Antropometry Approach Yusa Muhammad Thoriq The Giving Effect of Soursop Leaf Water Extract Sub-TKM-4127-106 chronic (Annona Muricata) Towards the Bax Expression on the Gaster Glandular and Non Glandular Mucosal Epithelium of Rat(Rattus Norvegicus) Supaporn Somrup A Qualitative Investigation of the Health Belief in Human TKM-4127-107 Rabies Post Exposure Prophylaxis

Tea/ Coffee Break: (03:30 - 03:45 pm)



DAY 01 Saturday (December 23, 2017)

Third Presentation Session (3:45 am - 05:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1 Session Chair: Dr. Vincent

Track A:Business, Economics, Social Sciences and Humanities

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Ling Huang	A case study to Retailer 's inventory models for cross-	ITSBM-127-ANI103
	border ecommerce	
Sustarum Thammaboosadee	Political economy of civic rights movement and social	ITSBM-127-ANI106
	welfare policy: A case study of the development of social	
	welfare in Thailand 1932 -2016	
Tsung Yao Chen	The Influence of R & D Persons Passion Type on Inno-	TKS-4127-101
	vation Behavior: The Mediating Effects of Positive and	
	Negative Moods	

Track C:Engineering and Technology, Computer, Basics and Applied Sciences

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Sutartip Wittayapiyanon	Structural Analysis of an SUV Seat Track Segment: Ac-	TKE-4127-101
	cident Characteristics under Frontal Oblique Crash Sim-	
	ulation	
Sukasem Watcharamaisakul	Mechanochemical Synthesis of SiC Nanoparticles	ITETCAS-127-CEAS101
Sangwon Seo	Two Parallel Protective Circuits for Protecting Telecom-	ITETCAS-127-CEAS106
	munication Equipment	

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.

Official ID: SA-DEC-124A
Minjeong Ham
Graduate School of Information, Yonsei University

Official ID: SA-DEC-127A
Gimun Yang
Graduate School of Information, Yonsei University

Official ID: TKM-4127-109A Kavita Kasana Maryland Medical Practice Australia



Conference Day 02 (December 24, 2017)

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



A case study to Retailer 's inventory models for cross-border e-commerce)

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Keywords: Inventory Management, E-commerce, Forecasting, ARIMA demand, Cross-border Commerce

This study considers a supply chain formed by multiple suppliers and a cross-border retailer facing a non-stationary demand process. We build a multi-period inventory model with (s, S)-type inventory policy and (s, Q)-type inventory policy. Using this model, demands can be forecasted on the basis of two demand processes, i.e., ARIMA and average demand process. Performances of the two inventory policies, (s, S)-type and (s, Q)-type, are assessed and compared in terms of average delivery time, stock-out frequency, and cost of selling. Through the analysis of 6489 purchase orders of an online shop in Taiwan, covering a period from January 2012 to July 2017, the results present a near-optimal (s, S)-type inventory policy for a cross-border distribution network with multiple suppliers. The model is a synthesis of two components: (i) the inventory policy analysis at a retailer, and (ii) order demand forecasting. We use action research to analyze the performances of inventory models in a cross-border retailer. The results indicate that the semiannual average method using (s, S) inventory policy best suits the case company for demand forecasting, as it can decrease the order delivery time from 7.08 days to 0.63 days, and decrease the stock-out frequency from 100.00% to 9.49%. The key contribution of the findings is the seamless integration of the two components to analyze order history data for cross-border supply chains between retailer and suppliers. We anticipate that the research findings may enhance our understanding of inventory control and provide insights into cross-border retailers' future inventory polices decision.



Political economy of civic rights movement and social welfare policy: A case study of the development of social welfare in Thailand 1932 -2016

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Keywords: Political Struggle, Industrialization, Democratic Revolution

Welfare rights are considered as the result of political struggle in society. The form of welfare rights may alter according to power relations in society. Prior to the age of industrialization, welfare rights happened to appear in an unclear condition. During industrialisation period, the modern state and capitalism cause collective sense of political struggle, welfare rights develop into the extension part of political and economic rights. In the case of Thailand, welfare rights are developed according to civic rights since 1932 democratic revolution. As same with other countries, it is not a linear civic rights progression. There are many reverse waves of democratisation in Thailand in various ways. It started with 1947-conservative led coup, 1957 military government and anti communism era, 1976 urban massacre, 1992 black may uprising and 2010 recent urban conflicts and massacre. Though there are many reverse waves, the civic rights seem to improve according to time. The article will be separated into three parts the first exhibits the relations of civic rights movement and welfare policy. The second part will show the political economy of civic rights struggle via social welfare policy in Thailand which will be explained by chronological time frame. The first period 1932-1947 the emerge of welfare as civic rights in Thailand. The second period; the decades of democrasubjection-the construction of Thai-styled welfare system which limit to privilege group 1947-1973. The third period considers the age of reform and the emerge of social security after 1992. The fourth period shows the introduction of universal health care during the first decade of 21st century and the final period consider the abolition of welfare policy during military government during 2014-2016. The third part of the paper will discuss the future of welfare policy in Thailand under the age of Neoliberalism and Military regime.



Structural Analysis of an SUV Seat Track Segment: Accident Characteristics under Frontal Oblique Crash Simulation

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Keywords: Seat Structure, Track Segment, Finite Element Analysis, Oblique Crash, Seat Back, Simulation

Seat manufacturers for sport utility vehicle (SUV) industry have been developing a number of products that focus on road safety, personalized comfort and quality. The main components of the cars seat structure are seat structure, mounting track, and the structural bracket. Nowadays, SUV seat structures have been designed using lightweight materials with specific strength, for example carbon steel for the mounting track. This work, therefore, simulates and analyzes an SUVs seat using finite element method. The commercial ANSYS software package was used to calculate seat deformation and stress distribution resulting from the frontal oblique crash. Under the simulated accident, the frontal oblique crash was analyzed, focusing on the track seat distance, position, and detent at the seat recline angle of 20 degrees. The frontal oblique crash between 0 and 15 degrees was trail for static force and dynamic motion conditions in left and right sides of the impacts. Additionally, the acceleration in the real-time simulation on the Asia Eva-RID model was also tested. The ECE Acceleration Test of the European Union R17 was used a standard for measuring the deformation and distribution of the SUV seating, the interface between the base seat structure, track segment base, and bolts in sections of the standard grade 10.9 (ASTM A324 grade BD). The results in the forms of stress distribution and displacement are revealed that provide the data for the base seat frame connecting to the track segment base. Ultimately, the stress distribution and the deformation at the track segment were disclosed and discussed



Effect of Season on a Biological Control of Cassava Mealybug by Anagyrus Lopezi: A Simulation Study.

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Keywords: Cassava Mealybug, Anagyrus Lopezi, Cellular Automata, Seasonal Effect

Anagyrus Lopezi has been used as a biological control agent for controlling the spread of cassava mealybugs in a cassava field in Thailand. In this study, we investigate the effect of season on the spread of cassava mealybugs when Anagyrus Lopezi are released in the field by employing cellular automata and Monte Carlo simulation technique



Research on Exploration and Exploitation of Expatriate: Antecedent and Follow-up Effect

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Keywords: Self-Exploration/Self-Exploitation, Personality Traits

Employees are important asset of an organization in the current knowledge economy. Thus, the issue on their behavior should be more emphasized and discussed. This study researches how self-exploration/self-exploitation come into being and their follow-up effect based on exploration/ exploitation in organization. The former discusses the effect of self-exploration/self-exploitation due to personality traits and organizational structure, the results of which were then used to discuss whether organizational structure would affect expatriates' adjustment to foreign assignment. We used multiple regression analysis to test the relationship between self-exploration/self-exploitation, personality traits, organizational structure and expatriates' adjustment to foreign assignment. Additionally, the mediation effect of self-exploration on the relationship between personality traits and expatriates adjustment to foreign assignment. Through this empirical research, we provide insights into human resource management and future research. Our study used questionnaires to investigate expatriates working in financial industrytelecommunications industryelectronics manufacturing industry and electronics supply. 228 copies of questionnaire were recollected in total, effective samples are 215 copies, and the recollection rate of effective questionnaire is 94.3. At last, we analyze the results by multiple regression analysis. Our findings indicate that Extraversion, Openness and Decentralized organization has a significant positive impact on self-exploration. Besides, our study also found that Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness and self-exploration has a significant positive impact on overseas adaption. However, self-exploration only has part of mediation effect between personality trait and overseas adaption.

Policy Uncertainty and Textual Disclosure

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Keywords: Textual Disclosure, Policy Uncertainty

We analyze the importance of policy uncertainty to textual disclosure in the U.S. over the 1995 to 2015 period. We focus on three distinct textual disclosure dimensions, namely, length, readability, and tone. Economic theory provides opposing predictions on the direction of the role that policy uncertainty plays in textual disclosure. On one hand, managers may strive to improve transparency when policy uncertainty is greater. On the other hand, managers may try to exploit this situation to extract rents. Consistent with a market view prediction, we find that policy uncertainty increases textual disclosure length, lowers readability, and increases the tone of uncertainty and negativity. Our findings suggest that textual disclosure exhibits a systematic component related to policy uncertainty. Our results are robust to specifying alternative textual disclosure measures and adding various controls. Our core evidence also continues to hold in an instrumental variable framework. Additionally, we find that the length effect is exacerbated by high institutional ownership and post-SOX filing, but the readability effect is mitigated by tough external monitoring evident in high analyst coverage and the presence of Big 4 auditors. In another set of results consistent with expectations, we find that tone becomes more uncertain and negative if firms have high government policy sensitivity or high

stock price synchronicity amidst policy uncertainty. In additional tests, our results suggest that textual disclosure that is consistent with the market expectations enjoy cheaper equity financing costs.



Guilt or Shame When Involved in Organizational Wrongdoing? Comparisons of Underlying Mechanisms between Korea and the United States

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Keywords: Organizational Wrongdoing, Moral Emotions, Moral Identity, National Culture

Moral emotions as exemplified guilt and shame are important self-regulation properties at work in the organizational wrongdoing context. Although individuals differ in the intensity and pattern of moral emotion experience from organizational wrongdoing involvement, moral emotion at work has little attention in the field of organizational studies and even less attention to its underlying mechanisms. The current study investigates the individual and cultural differences in ways that moral emotions are experienced. Drawn from self-discrepancy (Higgins, 1987) and self-construal theories (Markus & Kitayama, 1991), we hypothesize that moral identity and national culture contribute to the individual variances in moral emotion experience. We found that the intensity and pattern of moral emotion experience vary depending on the centrality of moral identity as well as national culture within which moral emotions are embedded. This study contributes to unpacking the hidden mechanism that accounts for individual differences in moral emotion experience from organizational wrongdoing.



Forecasting Profit & Loss Ratios of Public Sector Banks in India

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Keywords: Banking System, Fiscal, Yard-Sticks, Ratio Analysis, Public Sector Banks

Banking system, being the most important fundamental of the overall economic system of any country plays a major role in mobilizing nations savings and in channelizing them into high investment primacies and better be pronounced as the kingpin of the chariot of fiscal progress. Evaluation of the financial performance of the banking sector is an effective measure and indicator to check the steadfastness of the economic activities of the country. Inspite that the Private Sector Banks after entering the Indian market has completely changed the picture of the Indian Financial Service Market. But the fact also remains that the Public Sector Banks have enjoyed monopoly for a long period and all the work done by the Public Sector Banks during that period has created gigantic challenges for the Private Sector Banks. However, in the current scenario, there exists huge competition even with the Foreign Banks thus, Indian Banks need to be very effective in fighting these challenges in the near future. Looking into this perspective, this research has given a ratio analysis model targeting regulation for undulating factors and also proposes certain options which may prove as yard-sticks for analyzing the risks in the economy at an early stage. The research provides the stakeholders of the banking system, ways of adopting counter active strategies for sound positioning of the banks and in-turn stabilizing the economy. In this paper, an attempt to evaluate profit-loss of public sector banks, six key financial ratios have been used. The present study adopts an analytical and descriptive research design.



A Study on Contents Characteristics provided by OTT: Focusing on User Characteristics and Place for Use

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Keywords: OTT service, Media, Paid-broadcasting, Contents, User Characteristics, Place for use

The OTT service is not popular in Korea unlike developed major countries including US. Although the number of users has increased significantly in recent three years, the proportion of free users is much higher than that of paying users and the OTT service providers has not achieved remarkable profits. The previous studies proposed structural problems of Korean media market as the cause of such poor performance: the facts that the paid-broadcasting market is cheap, that illegal video is still distributed, and that the small size of domestic market that is making the production of contents provided exclusively by OTT are preventing OTT from widespread development. The major reasons of poor performance of OTT in Korea presents in this study are that the OTT service providers did not acquired the contents appealing to users thus failed in attracting them and that the users perceived charged fees as burdensome one because they use inevitably the assigned data other outdoor places other than house, workplace, or school unless the Wifi is not available, leading to reluctance to use OTT service. The customers want to use contents they prefer through OTT service without limitation of time and space, however the domestic OTT service providers failed in reflecting these needs of consumers in their service operation. This study investigated what the popular contents in OTT services displaying growth trend in recent three years is, the differences in preferred contents by demographic characteristics f users, where the OTT services are used mostly, and whether this service is used at various places demonstrating the most important strength of OTT service of being independent from time and space. The results of this study are expected to provide implications for service providers to determine problems to be solved and develop strategy for growth of OTT service market



The Relationship between TV viewing and video clips usage: Focusing on Entertainment Programming genre

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Keywords: Video clip, entertainment program, format, viewer rating, views

Within the era of transmitting traditional media contents to new media platform, it is crucial to analyze the pattern of user's mobile contents usage in terms of broadcasters production strategies. The present paper suggests users preferences of entertainment contents by examining viewing frequency of Naver video clips that had been offered by broadcasters. Firstly, for the TV original broadcasts, a survival audition type had the highest viewer rating, and for the video clip, a real variety show type and a survival audition type had the highest number of views and of subscriptions. Infotainment had the lowest number of subscriptions, views, and rating. Secondly, Pearson's correlation among real-time rating of original broadcasts, the number of views of and the number of subscriptions of video clips, was analyzed. The analyzed result showed that there is a significant correlation among them. Thirdly, when the factors that affected the number of subscriptions and of views of video clips were investigated, the number of subscriptions was significantly influenced by broadcast on weekends, broadcast during prime time, broadcasting period and viewer rating. In addition, the number of views was significantly influenced by broadcast during prime time, appearance of idols, viewer rating, survivalaudition types and infotainment types. This study presented the factors affecting users' viewing patterns in a new media platform environment of a video clip, which is expected to be useful for helping broadcasters establish their strategies to provide contents suitable for users' preference in the future.



The Effect of Propolis to Amount of Pyramidal Neuron in Cortex Prefrontalis Rat (Rattus Novergicus) Induced by Sodium Nitrite

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Keywords: Propolis, Sodium Nitrite, Flavonoid, Pyramidal Neurons of Prefrontal Cortex, Pyramidal Neuron

Sodium nitrite is a compound highly used in the processing of food and drink especially as a food preservative. Excess consumption of sodium nitrite can cause hypoxia in the tissue because eritrosit fails to bind oxygen. Pyramidal neurons of prefrontal cortex are susceptible to hypoxia and can cause cell apoptosis. Neuroprotective agent is needed to prevent cell death due to sodium nitrite. Propolis is an agent with potent antioxidant ingredient and known as neuroprotective agent. In propolis there are compounds caffeic acid phenethyl ester (CAPE), chrysin and other flavonoids which have neuroprotective effects by inhibiting ROS in a hypoxic state and have anti-inflammatory effects. This research aimed to know the effect of giving propolis on the number of the pyramidal neuron in prefrontal cortex of rat (Rattus novergicus) induced by sodium nitrite. This research is experiment using post-test with control group design. The subjects are rats (Rattus novergicus) divided into three groups, the control group induced by sodium nitrite 50 mg/kgBB/day, the treatment group 1 (P1) induced by sodium nitrite 50 mg/kgBB/day and given propolis 100 mg/kgBB/day, and the treatment group 2 (P2) induced by sodium nitrite 50 mg/kgBB/day and given propolis 200 mg/kgBB. Paraffin blocks were made into histologic preparations and stained by HE. The observational results was analyzed using one-way ANOVA and post-hoc test. Using one-way ANOVA, there is a significant difference of pyramidal neuron number in prefrontal cortex of rats between control group (K), treatment group 1(P1), and treatment group 2 (P2) (p=0,002). In post-hoc test, there is significant difference between control group with treatment group 1 and treatment group 2. But there is no significant difference between treatment group 1 and treatment group 2. The given of Propolis has a neuroprotective effect so it can prevent the reduction pyramidal neuron number in rats prefrontal cortex induced by sodium nitrite.



TRACK B

ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, COMPUTER, BASICS AND APPLIED SCIENCES



Mechanochemical Synthesis of SiC Nanoparticles

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Keywords: Mechanochemical Synthesis, Silicon carbide, Nanoparticles

Nanoscale SiC particles were prepared by mechanochemical synthesis used high-energy mechanical method in a SPEX 8000 shaker/mill. Si and C-black were mechanically alloyed with the condition of ball to charge ratio of 50:1, 40:1, 30:1, 20:1, 10:1 after 60 min milling within a high-purity argon filled glove box and heat treated at 1400oC for 180 min in Ar. XRD and TEM have been used to characterize the product and the results showed increasing of charge ratio promoted the formation of SiC. Thus, the charge ratio can play an important role for obtaining nanocrystalline phase.



Two Parallel Protective Circuits for Protecting Telecommunication Equipment

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Keywords: Surge Protective Device (SPD), Metal Oxide Varistor (MOV), Parallel Protective Circuits, Lightning impulse current, Surge protection

Lightning protection system (LPS) for telecommunication is becoming an important public issue in the world. Conventional surge protective device for protection of communication system have intrinsic characteristics, the remaining life time of SPD system are determined from some major elements such as MOV (Metal Oxide Varistor), GDT (Gas Discharge Tube), TVS (Transient Voltage Suppressor) as well as resistance for passive elements. This paper deals with surge protection, auto transfer switch and transfer operation time properties to improve stable protection and stable maintenance of the communication system from lightning surge by periodically confirming the SPD line under short duration impulse current 8/20 us in IEC 61643-1.In order to estimate the characteristics of signal transmission of the surge protective system for communication line, two protective circuits are used that are connected in parallel with the same protective circuit to prevent the power interruption by lightning surge using auto transfer switch (ATS) method.



Spiritual Medicine in the Multi Perspective of Religion)

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Keywords: Spiritual Medicine, Multi Religion, Prayer, Inner Peace

Spiritual healing, also known as healing through prayer and meditation, has been widely studied by various scholars from different religions including Islam, Hindu, Buddhism and Christianity. The term spiritual medicine is increasingly popular with increasing mental disorders, degenerative diseases, metabolic, cancer and social illness such as drug abuse. Religions of Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and Christianity have almost the same tradition in the spiritual aspect to create purity of self and inner peace through the practice of worship or prayer based on spiritual meditation. The application of spiritual medicine is mostly done to reduce stress and anxiety due to illness suffered by the patient. Spiritual medicine is commonly used to peace building, study self-control, anger management, empathy, affection, calmness, and also to sharpen brain activity and increase well-being. Spirituality refers to the process of improvement done with the aim to restore humans to the true figure as a God creation and have the correct perception about the true image of god based on the holy book of the Qur'an, Torah, gospel and the main figure of world religions such as the Buddha and prophet of Muhammad PBUH. All religions teach the need to ask the Creator to be healthy, prosperous and free from the sufferings of illness. The benefits of spiritual medicine depend on the quality, intensity and frequency or quantity of practices or methods that are practiced by each religious believer. The ultimate goal of spiritual medicine according to Islam is to bring people in the best dying process with blessing dead and getting pleasure of Allah.



A Qualitative Investigation of the Health Belief in Human Rabies Post Exposure Prophylaxis

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Keywords: Health Belief, Rabies Post Exposure, Qualitative Research

Rabies is a zoonotic disease that causes encephalitis in human and death suddenly. Although, Thailand have vaccination for rabies post exposure treatment but there are still reports of human death from rabies so if human rabies exposure in Thailand should receive vaccination for treatment. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the participants perception of the health belief about human rabies post exposure prophylaxis discontinued. The participants were 12 humans in Chiang Mai province, Thailand, who had been receive vaccination program is discontinued of rabies post exposure in the past a year. This qualitative research regarded the interpretative paradigm. The research instruments include the audiotape and face to face in-depth interview for informal interview. The semi-structured interview intervention includes perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefit, perceived barrier, Health motivation and Modifying factor were conducted transcribed and analysed using content analysis. Based on the findings of this investigation, it was concluded, the participant were not cover perception susceptibility there are not follow the doctor recommendations. In some case, there was no opportunity to received vaccine after wound healing better. That shown about perceive severity of most participant if small wound and not present exudation from wound they're not receive vaccination continued in hospital and, or receive vaccine late because not understands of the participants perceived benefit. The participants perception barrier prevention some case remembered the first treatment not impressed and afraid for receive vaccination continued. The health motivation it the most important when long time appointments for receive vaccine their want to remind from someone, However the participant have different modifying factor for cues to action. The result from this study can be applied about health information the most important for people especially increase awareness in human rabies post exposure prophylaxis for effectively block pathogenesis cause from disease.



The Giving Effect of Soursop Leaf Water Extract Subchronic (Annona Muricata) Towards the Bax Expression on the Gaster Glandular and Non Glandular Mucosal Epithelium of Rat (Rattus Norvegicus)

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Keywords: Annona Muricata Leaf, Bax, Gaster

Soursop plant (Annona muricata) compounds annonaceous acetogenins that have anticancer function through cell apoptosis mechanism. Apoptosis effects also occur in normal cells. Soursop plant extracts per oral will contact gaster mucosal cells directlly which have physiological apoptosis activity by Bax protein mechanism. To determine whether there is effect of leaf water extract subchronic (Annona muricata L.) towards bax expression on gaster glandular and non-glandular mucosal epithelium of rat (Rattus norvegicus), whether there are differences in number of gaster glandular and non-glandular mucosal epithelial that is expressed the bax between control and treatment group.10 Spraque dawley strain female mice divided into treatment and control group. Treatment group was obtained sondage by water extract of soursop leaf (1000 mg/kgweight/day) for 30 days, while control group was obtained sondage by aquadest. The differences of bax expression were tested by T-test. There was a significant difference in the amount of bax expression on the gaster glandular (p 0.038) and non-glandular mucosa (p 0.027) between treatment and control group. There is effect of leaf water extract subchronic towards bax expression on gaster glandular and non-glandular mucosal epithelial that is expressed the bax between control and treatment group.



Exploring the associations between supervisor and subordinate cognitive styles and leader-member exchange using fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis

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Keywords: Cognitive styles; leader-member exchange; fuzzy set OCA. Over the past decades, increasing number of evidence suggest that leadership is no longer described as an individual characteristic, but rather is presented in various models as dyadic, shared and relational complex social dynamic (Avolio, 2007; Avolio et al., 2009). Among those models, leader-member exchange (LMX) theory has drawn considerable attention from researchers (e.g., Gerstner & Day, 1997; Graen & Uhl-Bien, 1995; Ilies, Nahrgang, & Morgeson, 2007). LMX represents the quality of exchanges between the leader and his/her followers, beyond the formal task and work requirements (Liden, Bauer, & Erdogan, 2004; Sparrowe & Liden, 1997). Congruence between supervisors and subordinates cognitive styles, defined as the way how people process information to guide their behaviour is an important factor in promoting social exchange between supervisors and subordinates. Since processing information is ambiguous and complex flow, cognitive styles are continuous, fuzzy and complex structure in nature and are psychological and perceptional variables which cannot be directly measured by any scale. However, how these joint influential processes may influence LMX has not been addressed by using fuzzy approaches in the literature. In order to test the hypotheses, dyadic data was collected from supervisors and their subordinates working in financial departments of public and private companies in Turkey. Data is analyzed using fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA). The main methodological advantage of fsQCA compared to traditional analyses like regression is that fsQCA allows continuous and interval variables in the models by calibrating them, and also helps discovering asymmetrical relations, equifinality, and causal complexity over. Recently, more studies have adopted fsQCA in business, management and psychology sub-disciplines to cope with the limitations of symmetric statistical tools.. On the other hand, fsQCA analysis also reveals that when subordinates are low on all three cognitive style components, high level of LMX can be achieved only if supervisors have high level of creating style.



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