

5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTI-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH STUDIES AND EDUCATION

VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

26TH - 27TH MAY 2022

MALAYSIA



ICMDRSE 2022

Organized By

Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP)

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5th International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Research Studies and Education

ICMDRSE-22

Theme: Fostering and Bringing Together Multidisciplinary Research Studies on a Single, Indivisible Platform

**26th - 27th May, 2022
Malaysia**

Organized by

Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP)

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IFERP-Explore

Editorial

We cordially invite you to attend the **5th International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Research Studies and Education (ICMDRSE-2022)** (Virtual Conference) which will be held on **26th-27th May, 2022**. The main objective of this conference is to provide a platform for researchers, students, academicians as well as industrial professionals from all over the world to present their research results and development activities in relevant fields of Studies and Education. This conference will provide opportunities for the delegates to exchange new ideas and experience face to face, to establish business or research relationship and to find global partners for future collaboration.

These proceedings collect the up-to-date, comprehensive and worldwide state-of-art knowledge on cutting edge development of academia as well as industries. All accepted papers were subjected to strict peer-reviewing by a panel of expert referees. The papers have been selected for these proceedings because of their quality and the relevance to the conference. We hope these proceedings will not only provide the readers a broad overview of the latest research results but also will provide the readers a valuable summary and reference in these fields.

The conference is supported by many universities, research institutes and colleges. Many professors played an important role in the successful holding of the conference, so we would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude and highest respects to them. They have worked very hard in reviewing papers and making valuable suggestions for the authors to improve their work. We also would like to express our gratitude to the external reviewers, for providing extra help in the review process, and to the authors for contributing their research result to the conference.

Since January 2022, the Organizing Committees have received more than 300 manuscript papers, and the papers cover all the aspects in Studies and Education. Finally, after review, about 83 papers were included to the proceedings of **ICMDRSE-2022**.

We would like to extend our appreciation to all participants in the conference for their great contribution to the success of **ICMDRSE-2022**. We would like to thank the keynote and individual speakers and all participating authors for their hard work and time. We also sincerely appreciate the work by the technical program committee and all reviewers, whose contributions made this conference possible. We would like to extend our thanks to all the referees for their constructive comments on all papers; especially, we would like to thank to organizing committee for their hard work.

Acknowledgement



Er. R. B. Satpathy

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Institute for Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP)

IFERP is hosting the **5th International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Research Studies and Education (ICMDRSE-2022)** this year in month of May. The main objective of ICMDRSE-2022 is to grant the amazing opportunity to learn about groundbreaking developments in modern industry, talk through difficult workplace scenarios with peers who experience the same pain points, and experience enormous growth and development as a professional. There will be no shortage of continuous networking opportunities and informational sessions. The sessions serve as an excellent opportunity to soak up information from widely respected experts. Connecting with fellow professionals and sharing the success stories of your firm is an excellent way to build relations and become known as a thought leader.

I express my hearty gratitude to all my Colleagues, staffs, Professors, reviewers and members of organizing committee for their hearty and dedicated support to make this conference successful. I am also thankful to all our delegates for their pain staking effort to make this conference successful.



Er. R. B. Satpathy



Keynote Speaker



Prof. Michalis Toanoglou

Professor in Hospitality & Tourism
Development of International Programs,
Jeonju University, South Korea

Message

Many thanks to the organizers, and a warm welcome to all participants at the 5th International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research Studies and Education (ICMDRSE-2022).

Current and future challenges are a catalyst for the academic community to seek new paths for diversity and innovation. I wish all the best to everybody who contributes to this excellent multidisciplinary research platform.

Thanks and Regards,
Fredrik Hofflander

Keynote Speaker



Prof. Dr. S. NagaRajan

Principal & Professor

Department of Electrical Engineering, Surendra Institute of Engineering and Management,
Dhukuria, West Bengal, India

Message

Warm and Happy Greetings to All!

It is my pleasure to welcome all the participants for the 5th International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Research Studies and Education (ICMDRSE-2022) on 26th - 27th May 2022, Malaysia.

I welcome all the eminent speakers and guests from all over the country from different walks of life you have come here to share their knowledge and vast experience with the student community.

The theme of this Conference revolves around bringing Engineering, Technology and Management research areas synchronically on an indivisible platform. The main intention of conference is to integrate interdisciplinary inquiry to deliver the best application.

I am happy to note that this Conference will provide good deliberation in the recent Scientific and Technological innovations to make our nation a developed country.

On this occasion, I congratulate the organizers, committee members, session chairs and key note speakers for their efforts in organizing and participating in this International Conference. I wish the conference a grand success.

Keynote Speaker



Dr. Bhanu Pratap Singh

Vice Chancellor
Maharishi University of Information Technology-MUIT,
Lucknow, India

Message

Good Day...!

Warm Greetings from Maharishi University, India

With great pleasure I welcome all the Eminent Dignitaries, Keynote Speakers, Session Chairs, Presenters and Delegates to the 5th International Conference on multidisciplinary Research Studies and Education (ICMDRSE-2022) on 26th - 27th May, 2022 in Malaysia.

With great pleasure I welcome all the eminent dignitaries, keynote speakers, session chairs, presenters and delegates to the 5th International Conference on multidisciplinary Research Studies and Education (ICMDRSE-2022) on 26th - 27th May, 2022 in Malaysia.

I once again thank the organizers for giving me an honour and opportunity to be part of this distinguished gathering and wish for a grand success of the event.

Keynote Speaker



Dr. Noor Zaman Jhanjhi

Director & Associate Professor
Center for Smart Society 5.0 [CSS5], Cluster Head – Cyber Security Cluster,
Taylor's University, Malaysia

Message

It is a great pleasure to welcome the research community as participants from the various geographical locations at 5th International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Research Studies and Education (ICMDRSE-2022) on 26th-27th May 2022, Malaysia.

ICMDRSE-2022 is an excellent research event that will provide a platform for exchanging research findings, ideas, opportunities, and new research directions.

ICMDRSE-2022 event provides a great opportunity for global research networking/ research collaborations among like-minded researchers.

I firmly believe that the participants will fully benefit from research matters, research collaborations, and like-minded networking.

I congratulate the organizers, speakers, and conference committees for their entire efforts and hard work to make this event successful.

Special Guest



Dr. Rayner Alfred

Head of Research Unit

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Innovation, Kuala Lumpur,
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ICMDRSE-2022

26th-27th May, 2022-Malaysia

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GIS Application: Ornamental Fish Farming and Off-Farm Employment Distribution in Perak, Malaysia

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Abstract:

Background: Developments in modern agriculture have led to doubts on the long-term viability of current production systems especially, during the coronavirus pandemic has widely affected the country's economy, especially agriculture sector. The sector have experienced disruptions to production because of lowered availability of labor and other inputs, and reductions in output prices resulting from declines in demand for commodities in certain market segments. Off-farm employment is referring to an important strategy for complementing farm household income and maintaining rural livelihoods, in order to improve the economy of the farmers registered with the fisheries biosecurity division.

Objective: To map the 30 ornamental aquaculture farms in perak using geographic information systems (GIS).

Methods: Survey and GIS were used in the study to capture farm location effect on the farm operational activities especially in fisheries bio-security.

Results: Descriptive analysis shows that majority of the farmers were male and married. 40.0% aged 41-50 years old and 55.0% had secondary education level, spm. Majority of the respondents, 15 (50.0%) had a farm scale more than 10HA. Average total production with RM2.2 millions a year. They reared cyprinids barb/danio/goldfish/koi (50.0%) and poecilids (43.3%).

Conclusion: Study shows there are a significant relationship between farming activity and age, education level and income and farmers live less than fifteen (15) kilometres from town to house. To increase the participation of aquaculture farmers in off-farm employment, policy should be made by the government by increasing the availability of off-farm jobs in the studied area.

Keywords:

GIS, Off-Farm Employment, Ornamental Fish, Aquaculture

Web-based GIS Application for Mapping of Management and Monitoring of Fisheries Biosecurity Activities in Malaysia

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Abstract:

Background: A web-based system provides access to a software system using a computer, tablet, smartphone with an internet connection. A Web-based GIS is based on a type of spatially distributed information. This set of technological services is part of a communication structure between the GIS server and the client. Their relationship is penetrated over a network, expressed through URLs (created by the server) and HTTP, rather than being within a device's memory.

Objective: This study is to design, develop, produce, emplace, test and deliver, together with proper attestation, user manual and training for web-based GIS application including User Acceptance Testing (UAT) in increasing the use of remote sensing technology and other related technologies such as Geographic Information System (GIS) and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) ("remote sensing and related technology") on the management and monitoring of fisheries biosecurity activities more efficient and effective under Department of Fisheries Malaysia DOF. The system developed was based on the DOF-Malaysian Space Agency (MYSA) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed on November 27, 2018.

Methods: The bioDOF-Map system is web-based mapping and navigation can be used with the Internet such as Google Chrome and Mozilla Firefox, with best viewed with 1280 x 1024 resolution. The development of web-mapping system was programmed by using Arc GIS Server. The widgets, tools and GIS software functions were simplified to allow the search and analysis process can be done smoothly.

Results: Whilst, there are five modules in the system created. First module is view for display list of basic information and aquaculture farms information in the system. The second module was divided into two categories of search which are general search such as farm location, fish

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disease and specific searches such as latitude and longitude coordinate. Third Module is edit widget where the administrator be able to edit the data in the system. Fourth Module is a measurement widget where the administrator is able to measure the size of a farm or an area and may measure between a distance of two places The last module is the printing widgets which one could store and print the results of the analysis in the form of tables and maps. The administrator controls the system where users need to request to use this application. on the grounds of classified data security handling. The Web mapping system can be explored by using smartphones and tablet that supports Android, iOS, and Windows phone.

Discussions: This system can also know the distribution of the disease status based on surveillance results which are being updated by the state fisheries officers online and the notifications will be highlighted in the dashboard. The system module can be expanded with an analysis module in the future. The bioDOF-Map system empowers clients to utilize the GIS data set has Information about the farm, other services and related information without needing a piece of profound information in the field of GIS or utilizing GIS programming.

Conclusions: This system helps officials and the top management in the Department of Fisheries Malaysia in planning and developing facilities and later, provide services to the stakeholders in Malaysia. It also to reducing the use of human resources especially in the management and monitoring other than giving important data on fisheries, aquaculture and fish disease in Malaysia.

Keywords:

GIS, Remote Sensing, web-based mapping, spatial

ICMDRSE

Clothing Comfort Performance With Relation To Fabric Physical Properties of Selected Knitted Fabrics

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Abstract:

Clothing comfort performance of fabric plays an important role in attracting consumers' on buying the product. This paper presents the relationship between clothing comfort and physical properties of selected knitted fabrics. The comfort properties such as moisture transport, water vapour permeability, air permeability, fabric stiffness, crease recovery angle and surface friction of ten knitted structured fabrics available in the market were evaluated. The fabric physical properties which include the fabric weight, thickness, density (course and wale) were also identified in order to look into correlation between these parameters with comfort performance. The results indicate that air permeability, bending length, flexural rigidity, crease recovery angle course direction and surface friction model found to be significant (p -value ≤ 0.05) and can be used to predict clothing comfort at R^2 value ≥ 0.5 .

Keywords:

Clothing Comfort, Knitted Fabric, Prediction Model, Physical Properties

Learning Elements for Digital Literacy among Elderly: A Scoping Review

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Abstract:

Elderly learning is needed to be implemented in today's world as the number of elders is increasing quickly, followed by the development of technology that is expanding non-stop. Encouraging the elders to participate in elderly learning or life-long learning programs is considered a necessity, as quite a number of older adults do not know how to manage their devices. This scoping review aims to conduct a preliminary assessment of available literature on learning elements for older adults mastering technology. This scoping review was based on the PRISMA review protocol. A total of 1085 studies were identified using Scopus and Web of Science databases. The selection of eligible studies was made based on a set of inclusion and exclusion criteria set. Results showed that only 15 eligible studies were reviewed to identify the learning elements and devices used to facilitate elderly learning that previous researchers have used. The review determined that communication is one of the most important elements for and implementation in elderly learning sessions.

Keywords:

cognitive theory of aging, learning elements, life-long learning, older adults

Safety Leading Indicators for Malaysian Construction Industry

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Abstract:

More and more safety professionals and researchers agree that lagging indicators are inefficient to provide the necessary insights for preventing accidents. Many encourage a shift to implement leading indicators or proactive initiatives. However, development in leading indicator-based safety performance measurement in Malaysia is still trailing behind. Hence, this study aims to investigate potential safety leading indicators that are applicable for Malaysian construction industry. One hundred and seventy-six (176) questionnaires were administered to subject-matter experts. Results of the survey were analyzed by implementing Mean Score (MS) and Relative Importance Index (RII). Spearman's Rank Correlation Test and Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient were used to ensure the reliability and validity of the questionnaire. All leading indicators are significant and none of them is rejected according to the results. The finding of this study is the first step to develop a leading indicators implementation framework for Malaysian construction industry.

Keywords:

Safety performance, leading indicators, construction industry

Effectiveness of Safety Management System for Construction Project in Malaysia Heavy Industry

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Abstract:

Background: Developments in modern agriculture have led to doubts on the long-term viability of current production systems especially, during the coronavirus pandemic has widely affected the country's economy, especially agriculture sector. The sector have experienced disruptions to production because of lowered availability of labor and other inputs, and reductions in output prices resulting from declines in demand for commodities in certain market segments. Off-farm employment is referring to an important strategy for complementing farm household income and maintaining rural livelihoods, in order to improve the economy of the farmers registered with the fisheries biosecurity division.

Objective: To map the 30 ornamental aquaculture farms in perak using geographic information systems (GIS).

Methods: Survey and GIS were used in the study to capture farm location effect on the farm operational activities especially in fisheries bio-security.

Results: Descriptive analysis shows that majority of the farmers were male and married. 40.0% aged 41-50 years old and 55.0% had secondary education level, spm. Majority of the respondents, 15 (50.0%) had a farm scale more than 10HA. Average total production with RM2.2 millions a year. They reared cyprinids barb/danio/goldfish/koi (50.0%) and poecilids (43.3%).

Conclusion: Study shows there are a significant relationship between farming activity and age, education level and income and farmers live less than fifteen (15) kilometres from town to house. To increase the participation of aquaculture farmers in off-farm employment, policy should be made by the government by increasing the availability of off-farm jobs in the studied area.

Keywords:

GIS, Off-Farm Employment, Ornamental Fish, Aquaculture

Robotic for Automation of Operational asset in Oracle Application in e-AM System

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Abstract:

In 2018, the NAMA holding for NIMS projects which included, Health & Safety, Enterprise Asset Management, supply chain management and inventory. As a part of asset management started to gathering information requirements such as type of asset either (capital or Rebuildable), business process, type of work to be carried at the site, report management etc.

The project team with implementor has designed system template (excel sheet) to capture all information which were required to load in system as well as type of maintenance carried in network with association assets and Preventive maintenance based on maintenance sessions. The asset information team have started collecting those required information from concerned departments as well as reviewed that information by verifying them by photos and GIS database. Then verification processes have been conducted to see main attributes for creating asset group, labeling for checking naming of equipment and type of association activities related to each asset.

After loading all assets, the team have thinking to setup the process by integrating assets from GIS to e-AM system if group already defined in e-AM side, but if the not. The end user should be prepared in oracle template to register in e-AM for admin system. Those can be verified by daily report transaction (error or successful report) and update accordingly.

As improvement in business process, the department with NSS functional and technical team have designed to implement Robotic business process for uploading the required assets without intervention from human. This robotic process will save human effort, time, as well as reduce manual work which needs from person. Currently this robotic process implements for creation assets as well as loading after verification properly from concern departments. the resource can be utilized in other responsibilities within the organization.

An Analysis of Innovative Postgraduate Training System of International Tutor Auxiliary Education System - Taking Material Science as an Example

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Abstract:

This article introduces some practices and explorations of the innovative postgraduate training system of the School of Materials and Chemistry of the University of Shanghai for Science and Technology through the international tutor assistant system. The purpose of the "assistant teaching system" of international tutors and the "bishopric" teaching model of domestic tutors is to produce a synergistic effect of "1+1>2". Discuss the method of academic tutor-international joint training to allow students to obtain international education, to cultivate students' all-round thinking, broaden academic international vision, and enhance international competitiveness. Provide reference for the educational reform of how to improve the scientific research and innovation ability of materials science students in the background of the new era of talent work and the construction of a talented country.

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Biophilic Design as an Adaptive Reuse of the Built Environment Strategy and Its Impact on People's Health and Well-Being Perception

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Abstract:

In an urbanizing and globalizing world with an unplanned and increasingly unhealthy cities and environments, these have been the epicenters of a pandemic that has triggered one of the worst crises of recent times in which, as a result, a large number of buildings could become obsolete due to the new demands of its inhabitants. This research arises from concern about the existence of abandoned buildings and urban infrastructure, a problem that may increase after the current pandemic, with a negative effect on people's health and well-being. Adaptive reuse through Biophilic design is proposed as an answer for the built environment interventions, and this paper aims to demonstrate its impact through a case study in Taichung, Taiwan and surveys application including World Health Organization variables and the 14 Patterns of Biophilic Design. The results revealed a significant increase in the participants' perception of health and well-being after being visually in contact with Biophilic design site.

Field Oriented Control of Induction Motor Based Parameters Estimation for PV System with MPPT

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Abstract:

In the recent years, the PV panels is used as a direct source of the motors in many fields of industry and other applications. 1000W/m² irradiance, ambient and 25 C 0 temperature is considered as inputs of the PV panels to switch on the system simulation. This paper shows how the field oriented control (FOC) is used to maintain the operation of the induction motor(IM) during the variable speed of operation with space vector pulse width modulation(SVPWM). The boost converter , Maximum power point tracking(MPPT) by incremental conductance method, inverter control, two level inverter ,flux torque estimator and the IM are the the main components of the complete solar system. The boost converter is utilized to increase the low level of 36V DC to higher level of voltage needed for IM . senseless estimation of the torque and flux is used as preferred way reduce the components cost and reliable in the real systems. Matlab/Simulink 2018b is used in the implementation of the closed loop system. The results shows the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm and considered as a very attractive and useful in the analysis and implementation.

An Exploration of the Effects of Emotional Intelligence, Depression, Anxiety and Stress on Work-Life Balance in Royal Malaysia Air Force

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Abstract:

Self-management psychology has a vital role in the development of personality, particularly in balancing the factors of work and personal life. Work-life balance is affected by a variety of personal situation. This study is focusing on the effects of emotional intelligence, depression, anxiety and stress on work-life balance among Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF) officers and members. The research design of the study is descriptive and cross-sectional which is a quantitative research method. The target respondents were officers and members of RMAF. A total of 4914 officers and members were involved in answering questionnaires that were distributed to all air force bases in Malaysia. The results showed there is a moderate positive relationship among emotional intelligence (EI) and work-life balance (WLB) which $p=0.001 < 0.05$, $r=0.596$. There is a low negative relationship between depression, anxiety, stress (DAS) and work-life balance with a value of $p=0.001 < 0.05$, $r=-0.438$. The results of this study have proven that the research can be used as a guide and framework in the implementation of programs and activities to strengthen the psychological aspects of self-control among the members and then produce RMAF personnel who are able to balance work and daily lifestyle.

Effectiveness of Job Placement Cell for Graduates of Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic Institute

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Abstract:

Effectiveness means how a process is able to be successful. What parameters wanted to achieve by effectiveness, lacking of this parameters influence that. A goal is must be meeting to achieve the parameters. So to get an achievement successfully all the parameters want to be perfectly. Bangladesh is economic development country. It becomes a middle income economy status in 2021. The vision of Bangladesh that Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic graduate relevant to professional skills guiding by Job Placement Cell to absorb the Industry with a bright future. Bangladesh is economic development country. It becomes a middle income economy status by 2041. In the field of job market industry for any technology, it is the key of National Economy. Job Placement is the new informatics phenomena of our country. Moreover 44% graduates are contributing different industries by Job Placement cell. Also many kinds of facilities are given by Job Placement Cell such as Industry Visit, MoU with Industry, Job Fair etc. So it is effective for Mohila polytechnic Graduate. Day by day it whispers more advantage to Graduate.

Job Placement is the critical issue of Bangladesh. Most of our Polytechnic graduate is the employable due to their curriculum, communication skills and proper way to findings of job. Bangladesh Technical Educational Education Board enhancing the quality of polytechnic graduates to findings of these major goals. In order to curriculum contents provided to in terms of job market related requirements. Dhaka Mohila polytechnic is prior and old polytechnic of female graduates. . It gives a candidate knowledge, skill and attitude and meets the requirement manpower of Industry. Thus a Polytechnic graduate mind set up is grown up. They played a major carrier goal which they expected. The benefits of placement training are the industry shaping of Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic graduate in the form of necessity of industry. The Mohila Polytechnic graduate also oriented to their academic campus, equipment's settings, industry rules and regulations. Thus a Polytechnic graduate mind set up is grown up. They played a major carrier goal which they expected as their dream. So a satisfactory performance about their duties and tasks improved through the placement cell. At Molila Polytechnic Institute Job Placement Cell is established since 2012. The function of Job Placement cell is not only created a carrier path to the graduates. It also arranged Carrier build up Seminar, Job Fair, Guest Teacher Provision, Study Tour, Industry Visit, and MoU Signing with many company etc. Job Placement Cell works by keeping the objective in front of success.

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Keywords:

Effectiveness, Job Placement Cell, Graduates, Dhaka Mohila Polytechnic Institute (DMPI)



Design of An Active element-based Class-J Power Amplifier for 5G Wireless Communication Applications

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Abstract:

This paper presents the analysis and design of an active element-based class-J Power Amplifier (PA). A proper PA needs to be designed to achieve the required power output over a bandwidth (BW) that supports the emerging 5G applications without sacrificing linearity. Among different PAs, class-J mode PA will be more suitable for linear and broadband applications. Therefore, a class-J PA design that operates at 5GHz (i.e., sub-6GHz 5G frequency band) with an active element-based approach using Silterra 130nm CMOS process technology to estimate its feasibility for integration without compromising on the performance is described in this paper. The simulation results show that the saturated power output (P_{sat}) of 27dBm with a maximum value of 13.73dB power gain and power output at 1dB compression point (P_{1dB}) of 26.2dBm are obtained with a BW of approximately 500 MHz by supplying the PA with 5V to deliver into 50 Ω load. The PA's layout with the estimated chip size of (13.8X20.0) μm^2 reveals its feasibility for the integration.

Keywords:

5G, Sub-6GHz, Class-J, Power Amplifier, OMN

The Effect of Gender toward Student Attitude on using Interactive Multimedia Ipad

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Abstract:

Studies on the application of technology in learning are very interesting, especially during this pandemic. One of the most popular technologies in the world today is the use of the iPad in learning. However, it is unfortunate that until now there has been little research related to it. Therefore, this research was conducted with the aim of knowing students' attitudes towards the use of interactive multimedia iPad in Islamic religious education (Pendidikan Agama Islam or PAI) learning - how gender influences students' attitudes and whether there are differences in student attitudes based on gender. This research employs a quantitative method. An online survey using google forms was distributed with the help of the homeroom teacher to a research sample of 135 secondary school students. The results show several important findings: 1) Students' positive attitudes towards the use of interactive multimedia iPad in PAI learning. 2) There is no significant effect of gender on students' attitudes towards the use of interactive multimedia iPad, and 3) there is no significant difference between males and females regarding their attitudes towards the use of interactive multimedia iPad.

Keywords:

Gender, Interactive Multimedia, iPad, Learning, Islamic Education

Quality Management Approach for a Sustainable and Competitive Production and Enterprise Development Services

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Abstract:

State universities and colleges in the Philippines are permitted to engage in commercial activities to generate revenue. The study assessed a state college's production and enterprise development (PED) services, which could provide a platform for its stakeholders' entrepreneurial activities and income-generating projects. The study aimed to evaluate the present system, check if existing standards are in place, and determine how the institution complies with it to improve its current system. The study used a descriptive – evaluative research design, with a documentary survey, key informant interviews, and secondary data analysis among the data collection methodologies. The study's findings were presented using the Star Model Approach for Strategic Organization's five categories. The results implied that a set of standards for PED services' operation could be considered to improve its current system. The study also proposed developing a clear strategic direction for PED services and developing a PED manual incorporating the standards revealed in the study. The study aimed to contribute to the institution and meet the industry's fast-changing demands by applying innovation to its existing approach to PED services management.

Sentimental Analysis in Healthcare using Bi-level Feature Extraction with LSTM and TCN Hybrid Model

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Abstract:

Sentimental Analysis (SA) is now the most hotly disputed topic since it aids in the extraction of relevant knowledge from vast datasets. SA aims to understand textual structures to determine feelings. Whether positive, negative, or neutral, feelings may be expressed in this way. Health, online networks, magazines, and cinematic assessment statistics could be used in information processing. The suggested study examined patient attitudes via the use of long short-term memory (LSTM) and Temporal Convolutional Network (TCN), Machine Learning (ML), and bi-level feature detection techniques. Support Vector Machines (SVM), Bernoulli Naive Bayes (NB), and Multinomial Naive Bayes (MNB) are all types of ML. A total of % accuracy was achieved on corpus-1, 89.37 % on corpus-2, and 87.1 % on corpus-3, according to the data. The proposed hybrid LSTM and TCN techniques outperform best in comparison to the previous results.

Keywords:

Sentiments, Healthcare, Bi-level features, LSTM, TCN, SVD, NB, MNB

Asset Mapping of Hulun Hyang Farmer Group in Sustainable Management of Edelweiss Park Based on Asset-Based Community Development in Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park Area

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Abstract:

One of the endemic Flora that has become an icon in the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park (TNBTS) area is the Edelweiss Flower. The existence of tourism developments in the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park (TNBTS) area makes the demand for Edelweiss flowers as souvenirs even more excellent. It affects the economic value of these commodities. It affects the population decline and threatens its availability for the Tengger indigenous people who use Edelweiss flowers as offerings that other components cannot replace. Since 2017, the Wonokitri Village community has collaborated with Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park (TNBTS) area to form the Hulun Hyang farmer group to conserve Edelweiss Flower ex-situ. The Hulun Hyang Farmer's Group has also obtained a breeding permit for Edelweiss Flowers from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry regarding wanawiyata widyakarya, which is realized through the development of the Edelweiss Park. It is essential to increase the capacity of managers in Edelweiss Park Development to ensure the sustainability of their activities. This development needs to be fostered endogenously through the active participation of each member of the Hulun Hyang Farmer Group to form a firmly rooted mechanism and responsive to existing local dynamics. In this case, the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) approach is considered suitable to be applied as a methodology to map assets owned by the Hulun Hyang Farmer Group. ABCD accommodates seven mapped capitals: physical capital, financial capital, environmental capital, technological capital, human capital, social capital, and spiritual capital. This asset mapping is hoped that it can encourage members of the Hulun Hyang Farmer Group to find out detailed information on their capital, which can later be used as a basis for formulating programs to improve skills and collective understanding so that they can develop a sustainable Edelweiss Park agro-ecosystem independently.

Keywords:

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ABCD Methode, Edelweiss Flower, Ex-situ Conservation, Farmer Group



A Study on the Effectiveness of Klik Dengan Bijak (KDB) Program Content towards Participants' Awareness and Receptivity of Digital Literacy and Competency

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Abstract:

This study will explore the effectiveness of the Klik Dengan Bijak (KDB) content materials by studying participants' awareness and receptiveness towards digital literacy and competency. Additionally, it will assess the strength of the program delivery in contributing to the KDB initiative. KDB is an initiative programme by the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) to encourage positive use of the Internet by educating participants about Internet safety and security. It is important to investigate how effective the program is at improving participants' knowledge and behaviour in becoming digital literate and the effectiveness of the program's content. There are two stages of research; the first is a content analysis of the Klik Dengan Bijak (KDB) program materials. The analysis will cover three facets of content study: clarity, likability, and informativeness. The second part is to conduct a focus group discussion with selected participants of the KDB program. The analysis of the focus group would be to measure the effectiveness of the content through participants' perspective in participants' awareness, receptiveness, knowledge, attitude, and practice. Around 20 participants will be divided into a group of 4 for the discussion and it will be conducted twice; first would be several minutes after the program has ended, and second would be one month after the programme has taken place. Results of the overall study will indicate the strength of the KDB campaign in the aspect of the content preparation, materials, and delivery and its impact on participants' knowledge and behaviour to be competent and digital literate. Recommendations will be made to improve the KDB content delivery for future program.

Failure Analysis of EX-Spool 16” Mol: An insight of Machine Learning and Experimental Result

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Abstract:

The paper reports the development of a Risk-Based Inspection (RBI)-Machine Learning perspective to mitigate the future and unprecedented risk of API 5L Grade X42 subsea pipeline leakage. The investigation found that the pipe was internally coated with green-coloured material. The Optical Emission Spectrometry (OES), Tensile Test, Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectroscopy (EDS) and X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) were used to analyze the root cause of the pipeline's failure. Corrosion attack is seen at the cross-section microstructure based on SEM results. The chemical composition of Carbon, Manganese, Phosphorous, and Sulfur has dramatically lower than the standard API 5L Grade X42. Siderite and hematite dominate the composition of the corroded area as a result of CO₂ dissolving in water. In contrast, hematite is generated due to the pipe and outdoor atmosphere reaction. Severe local wall thinning causes the degradation of the material's mechanical properties and increases the corrosion rate. This result is amplified by the development of

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Machine Learning (ML) to estimate the corrosion rate of material. Flow acceleration, turbulence, chemical composition, hardness, and tensile test data are used as input data to predict the PoF. The corrosion rate and predicted PoF are the output data to mitigate future failure. Our result shows the prediction accuracy is 98%, with a lower percentage loss of approximately 0.052 and depicts the agreement between experimental and modelling results. This work can be used to reduce the analysis time, minimize human bias, and serve as a reliable reference mitigation plan to maintain the integrity of the subsea-pipelines based on Artificial Intelligent.

Keywords:

Failure Analysis; Root-Cause-Analysis; Wall thinning; Abrasion Effect, Inward Deformation, Machine Learning



ESL Undergraduates' Perceptions towards the Role of English Subtitles on Vocabulary Learning

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Abstract:

Vocabulary seems to be the aspect of language learning that educators often neglect. Vocabulary learning is crucial as it relates to all four language skills, namely writing, reading, speaking, and listening skills. Without a wide vocabulary knowledge, students might not be able to acquire English as their second language efficiently. One of the possible ways for English as a Second Language (ESL) students to enhance vocabulary is by watching movies or shows with English subtitles. There is quite a few previous research proving that ESL learners could acquire new vocabulary from watching subtitled movies, drama series, TV shows and many others. The present study attempts to investigate the perceptions of ESL undergraduates on watching English subtitled movies or shows. It also determines to identify the ESL undergraduates' perceptions on learning vocabulary through watching English subtitled movies or shows. A total of 132 students participated in this research as respondents. The data was collected using an online adapted survey questionnaire. The results based on the descriptive analysis showed that most students had positive perceptions of learning vocabulary through watching English subtitled movies or shows. It is hoped that the overall findings of this study could benefit stakeholders in the ESL and English as a Foreign Language (EFL) field of study and promote the use of English subtitled movies or shows in the learning of vocabulary.

Keywords:

GIS, Off-Farm Employment, Ornamental Fish, Aquaculture

A Review of Enhancement Traditional Wide Band Networks by Using Enhanced WIMAX Technology

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Abstract:

The expansion of networks involved higher jump on the users utilizing the networks resources which may require extra higher bandwidth. Due to the development of technology especially those folded under the Internet of Things (IoT), the new demand of higher data rate has been witnesses among the users. In order to feed the demand of users with high data rate, broadband networks are required where high data rate can be ensured for each user. Broadband networks can be established using optical network that carries the data through wide broadband. Areas such as rural and forests sides which are witnessing plenty of natural obstacles such as mountains, trees, seas, etc. are forming big challenge for propagating a cable (wire) or optical network. Due to the limitations of the wire network, WiMAX technology has been introduced as substitutional for the broadband network. Such kind of alternative can be deployed through any geographical area without concerning on the wire paths. This review is presenting the most terminologies participating in the network backbone.

Keywords:

WiMAX, Fiber, Backbone, WAN, Throughput

Work from Home Experience and Work-life Balance of Accounting Business Process Outsourcing Employees

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Abstract:

This study used the descriptive-correlational method of research design. The study identified the demographic profile of the 265 Accounting Business Process Outsourcing employees and described their work from home experience and work-life balance. Significant differences were identified according to their profile. Finally, the relationship between work from home experiences constructs were tested for significant relationship with work-life balance.

Findings suggests that the employees agreed on the perceived advantages of work from home as they experienced these. On the other hand, the employees were not affected materially by the perceived disadvantages of work from home.

The work-life balance of the employees was rated as good. Male and female employees do not have significant differences in their view of motivational factors (p-value 0.69) but were different in views in terms of inefficiency factors (p-value <0.001). In terms of work-life balance, female employees (\bar{x} = 3.75) showed higher level of balance than their male counterparts (\bar{x} = 3.47).

Statistical analyses revealed that motivational factors of work from home experience have moderate positive correlation ($r = 0.48$) with work-life balance. Inefficiency factors on the other hand posted strong negative correlation ($r = -0.86$) with work-life balance.

Recent Improvements in the Longitudinal Shear Resistance in Composite Slabs: A Review

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Abstract:

Composite slabs made of profiled steel sheets and concrete topping are considered the most frequent floor solution in composite building construction. The key benefits of this structural system are thought to be the increased speed of construction, traditional replaceable shuttering removal, and reduction in the number of props needed. According to Eurocode 4, bending, longitudinal shear, and vertical shear resistances are considered the main parameters to define the composite slab capacity. In general, longitudinal shear resistance is considered the most conditioning parameter for composite slabs. Composite slabs are considered to have a substantial bending capacity due to the profiled steel sheet contribution. Therefore, longitudinal shear resistance must be improved to provide a high degree of connection, allowing the composite slabs to attain their full bending capacity. Over the past decades, many researchers have attempted to propose new methods to improve the longitudinal shear capacity. These improvements can be categorized into three categories. Improvements by proposing new types of concrete to increase the bending capacity of the concrete topping, improvements by proposing new types of end-anchorage, and enhancements by proposing shear connectors placed along the span of the composite slabs. In this paper, technical literature for the past few years for previous researchers who attempted to improve the longitudinal shear capacity will be presented and reviewed.

Keywords:

Composite slab, longitudinal shear failure, shear connector, end-slip

Influence of Activated Palm Kernel Shell (APKS) on Curing and Mechanical Properties of Carboxylated Butadiene Rubber (XNBR) Vulcanizates

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Abstract:

Industrial biomass such as palm kernel shell (PKS) was commonly discharged into river or burnt in the past. Thus, in this study the raw palm kernel shell waste has converted into activated palm kernel shell (APKS) as potential biofiller in carboxylated nitrile butadiene rubber (XNBR) through carbonization process at 900 °C and physical activation via steam treatment. The different loading of APKS from 0 phr to 50 phr was incorporated into XNBR. Characterization of particle size analysis on fine particle of APKS was carried out to determine the filler particle size. Average particle size of filler was identified between 1.217 to 31.944µm. The fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), curing, crosslink density, mechanical properties and morphology on APKS filled XNBR were studied. The APKS in XNBR increased the crosslink density, delta torque, t90 and decreased the degree of swelling. The overall mechanical properties were enhanced due to mechanical interlocking of rubber-filler phases that contributed by the porous surface and irregular shape of APKS that shown in morphology study and optimum loading of APKS was 40 phr. This work showed the application potential of APKS as biofiller for improving the performance of rubber.

Impact of Recruitment and Selection Practices on Teaching Faculties Satisfaction at Community Colleges of Nepal

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Abstract:

The process of attracting, evaluating, and hiring individuals for an organization is known as recruitment. Selection is the process of identifying an individual from a pool of job applicants with the requisite qualifications and competencies to fill jobs in the organization.

The purpose of this paper is to explore the effects of recruitment and selection practices on teaching faculty satisfaction in community colleges. The researcher adopted a Qual-Quan approach with a descriptive and cross-sectional research design. A structured questionnaire was applied for quantitative information collection from 49 respondents, and an FGD was conducted to collect qualitative information. Stratified and random sampling techniques were used to select the sample from the targeted population, and data processing was done using SPSS version 26. In order to reach a conclusion, ANOVA, Chi-square and frequency statistical tools were used for data analysis. The analyses showed there was a significant impact of recruitment and selection practices on teaching faculty satisfaction in community colleges of Nepal.

Keywords:

Recruitment, Selection, Teaching faculties Satisfaction, Community College

Blended Learning Design of English Language Course in Higher Education: A Systematic Review

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Abstract:

Higher education has been innovated by technological advancement to fulfill the demands of various learning needs. Blended Learning (BL) is increasingly important for education institutions to transform the conventional classroom into a more open and innovative integration of teaching and learning not limited to time and space. There have been literature and systematic review on BL in various subjects, however, BL design of English courses applied in higher education lacks a comprehensive systematic review. This paper conducts a systematic review of BL in English courses to investigate the effect of BL in ETL (English Teaching and Learning) and to identify BL trends, gaps, and future directions for ETL in higher education. Based on PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines, this study conducted a literature search of the following databases: Scopus, ACM, and Web of Science, using the search string of “blended learning”, “English courses”, and “higher education” and several related substrings. The search yielded 469 studies that were identified through further screening and eligibility. 69 articles were selected for inclusion in this review. The current research fields for BL in ELT can be mainly summarized into four categories: blended learning design, participants, technologies, and effects. The obtained findings identify the factors and variables related to BL that influence the effect of ELT in higher education. Additionally, the effectiveness of different BL models and approaches are investigated for ELT in higher education. The result facilitates the design and implementation of a blended or hybrid English course in higher education.

Keywords:

blended learning, English course, higher education

An Efficient Architectural Framework for Autonomous Cloud Computing Under Deployment: An User Prospective For Cloud Based E-Learning

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Abstract:

Cloud-based E-learning is a method for reducing the cost and complexity of data access from a diverse pool of learning resources that are managed and controlled by third-party services. With the increased use of IOT devices in the field of education, the complexity in managing the tasks of the appliances and services has increased. The contemporary global network systems' complexity and dynamic necessitate an interacting architecture capable of autonomously changing the system structure and functionality with minimum human intervention. More importantly, the elastic nature of the cloud platform demands the frequent need for dynamic reconfiguration of offered services for learners, which is useful in the event of unforeseeable failures such as system crashes, network problems, or natural disasters, which typically cause service unavailability. Furthermore, the E-learning method must be integrated with a cloud platform that ensures data availability and provides a solution to protect critical data from attackers. This paper proposes an efficient architectural framework for an autonomous cloud computing platform, as well as some security measures for E-learners.

Keywords:

Cloud Architecture, e-learning Security, Autonomous System, Third Party Provider, Cloud Interface Manager

Towards A Service Oriented On-demand Cloud Computing Paradigm for Smart Cities

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Abstract:

Smart cities are advancing at a breakneck speed, thanks to advancements in wireless and sensor networks, information science, and human-computer interfaces. Urban computing provides the processing capacity that enables the integration of technologies that improve urban people's living situations, such as health care, urban planning, energy, and other factors. It's a set of intelligent computing solutions for managing key infrastructure components and services. In smart cities, a centralized cloud-computing architecture with elastically, on-demand, and pay-as-you-go computing resources has been widely deployed to increase storage capacity and processing velocity. Cloud computing adds scalability and on-demand computing capacity to urban system simulations, allowing for more accurate forecasting. Cloud computing enables smart cities to store and access data and applications outside of the local computing environment via computer networks. Because of the proliferation of IoT, smart cities can collect a large amount of data and deploy a large number of edge applications to make use of this data. Data and applications also present new challenges, such as near-real-time response, privacy, and massive amounts of data for network transmission. The service orientation reference model is the core reference model for cloud computing systems, and it uses the concept of services as the primary building blocks of application and system development. SOC allows for the development of low-cost, flexible, interoperable, and evolvable applications and systems. Service-oriented computing introduces and spreads two critical concepts that are also central to cloud computing: quality of service (QoS) and software-as-a-service (SaaS). This paper proposes an ITes-based service-oriented on-demand cloud computing paradigm for smart cities.

Keywords:

Smart City, Cloud, Internet of Things (IoT), Supply Chain Management, On-Demand Service Oriented Cloud Computing

The Relationship of Intrapreneurship Practices in The Workplace and The Company's Competitive Advantage

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Abstract:

The intrapreneurship practices of employees have become significant on the performance of the company in terms of competitive advantage. Intrapreneurship means doing the entrepreneurship of employees in the companies. The study employed a correlation method of analysis to determine the intrapreneurship practices of TSU BS-Entrepreneurship graduates and how these practices relate to the competitive advantage of companies. This study tapped one hundred twenty (120) graduates who are working in manufacturing companies in the province, comprising 60% of the whole population of graduates from the period 2012-2015 were asked to answer the instrument.

The results of the study indicate most of the intrapreneurship practices are applied at a moderate level. A significant correlation was noted between proactiveness as intrapreneurship practices to cost-competitive advantage. Moreover, innovativeness and opportunity recognition were registered to be significantly correlated with the competitive advantage in terms of differentiation and response respectively.

The study exhibits the crucial role for companies' entrepreneurs and managers to embrace and nurture intrapreneurship that would keep the company abreast of the fast changes in market needs and achieve a competitive advantage of the business.

Keywords:

Entrepreneurship, intrapreneurship, innovation, creativity, competitive advantage

Exploring Drivers of Service Quality in Higher Education: Periods in the Pandemic in Mongolia

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Abstract:

This research was made with the purpose to process the feedback on factors of service quality performance level, the satisfaction of students, the influence of students' loyalty and improvement of service quality, and to research higher education service quality evaluation on the position of students. Total 227 students of state universities are the object of the research. As the result of the research, the hypothesis that during the pandemic the evaluation for the service is different as a class learning experience of the students are not the same is not accepted. Even though many of the SERVPERF measurement items have been used in this study, Tangibles and Assurance were rated low and all five factors in service quality were found to have a positive effect on satisfaction. Student satisfaction and student loyalty are also directly related.

Keywords:

SERVPERF, service quality, higher education, student satisfaction, student loyalty

Relationship of Operating Segments (IFRS 8) and Profitability of Universal Banks in the Philippine

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Abstract:

The study explored the relationship between the operating segments (IFRS 8) and profitability of universal banks in the Philippines. Empirical data were collected from the published annual report or audited financial statements of the twelve universal banks from reporting period 2016 to 2019. The study utilized panel data regression analysis using univariate analysis of variance technique to measure the relationship between the reportable segments to return on asset (ROA) and earnings per share (EPS) of universal banks. The findings of the study revealed that only reportable segment revenue is significantly related to ROA. None of the reportable segment revenue, profit or loss, assets, and external revenue as result of overall test is significantly related to EPS. The results of the study showed that all operating segments, with average of four, are grouped according to the nature of products or services offered. The most disclosed segmental information are information about interest revenue & interest expense, depreciation and amortization, material non-cash items such as credit and impairment losses, income tax expense, measures of revenue, profit or loss, assets and liabilities, revenue from external customer and revenue from transactions with other operating segment of the same entity.

Keywords:

Operating Segment, Reportable Segment, Profitability, Universal Banks

The Study of Waste Rice Husk as a Novel Green Corrosion Inhibitor in Aluminum under 1M HCl Solution

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Abstract:

This paper reports the Liquid Smoke (LS) of Rice Husks (RH) as a green corrosion inhibitor to protect aluminium at various concentrations using experimental work and modelling algorithm using Artificial Intelligence (AI). The LS inhibitor is the condensation product of the RH pyrolysis and is evaluated using Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS), Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), UV-Vis, and Scanning Electronic Microscopy (SEM). Logistic regression, support vector machine, and k-neighbours classifiers are utilized to predict the corrosion rate and amplified by ensemble machine learning to assert the prediction result. The calculated corrosion rate is 25.78×10^{-2} mpy at 80 ppm solution, which agrees with the inhibition efficiency of 95% at 298 K. The FTIR results show that LS comprises phenolic, cellulose, and hydroxyl and complex structure. These compounds are the critical factor to adsorb on the surface of aluminium substrate. The disappearance absorption bands of C=C and

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C=O show the inhibitor molecule's adsorption on the aluminium surface, which correlates to π - π^* and n - π^* electronic transitions. The experimental surface treatment results are in good agreement with the EIS results to verify a protective and stable film on the surface of metals. On the other hand, the ML model gives 97% and 98% of accuracy and precision to showcase the formation of a passive layer on the metal surface. This work can be used as a guideline to demonstrate the performance of LS inhibitors to reduce the electrochemical activities and model the implementation of ML to assess the compatibility between the inhibitor and substrate.

Keywords:

Green Corrosion Inhibitor; Waste Rice Husks; Artificial Intelligence; Liquid Smoke Corrosion Inhibitor, Machine Learning in Corrosion inhibitor



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WAQF Management for Poverty Alleviation in Bangladesh towards Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

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Abstract:

Bangladesh has huge amount of waqf assets which can play very important role to alleviate poverty in Bangladesh and to achieve sustainable development goals. The objective of this research is to discover the waqf sectors and opportunity in Bangladesh that can alleviate the poverty with proper utilization and management of these waqf assets by changing the attitude towards waqf system which can bring result in achieving sustainable development goals of Bangladesh. The qualitative method is applied in this study to evaluate the fundamental concept of waqf from the primary and secondary sources of knowledge in Islam which shows the model of socio-economic system to alleviate poverty in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Bangladesh and to identify the challenges of governing the waqf properties accordingly. Thus, this study aims to examine the challenges of governing the waqf and different ways of waqf management to reduce poverty and achieving sustainable development goals in Bangladesh by creating more employment, educating the poor and facilitating them towards entrepreneurship.

Keywords:

Waqf, Poverty, Sustainable, Alleviation, Management

Humanising Working Environment for Sustainable Job Satisfaction: A Case Study of Teaching Engineers in a Malaysian Technical University

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Abstract:

Studies have shown that the job satisfaction of employees is essential. Moreover, high job satisfaction often relates to better productivity in the organization. Nevertheless, studies have shown that the organizational context plays a vital role in employees' job satisfaction. This study aims to examine the effect of the working environment on the job satisfaction of teaching engineers working in a technical university in Malaysia. This study was conducted to investigate the themes of working environment, which affects job satisfaction and, in return, affects the work performance of teaching engineers in the university. This is a qualitative study conducted utilizing focus-group discussions with 20 teaching engineers, divided into three sessions. The discussions were recorded and transcribed by thematic analysis. As a result, five themes were identified: (a) job promotion, (b) benefits, (c) salary, (d) organizational structures, and (e) working relationships. Overall, teaching engineers express their satisfaction with their jobs but add that job promotion is a factor that requires the most improvement. In conclusion, this study provides an insight into the issues and concerns faced by teaching engineers. Furthermore, it presents the best practices and suggestions to boost job satisfaction, contributing to understanding the working life of teaching engineers in the university.

Aesthetic Norms of Femininity and the Issue of Colorism in India

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Lalremruati Ngente

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Abstract:

Even after seven decades of independence, the legacy of the British still continues to linger in the minds of Indian. This paper aims to deconstruct the notion of beauty and femininity brought about by colonialism. Both of them are the product of colonialism. However, colonization begins before the coming of the British and colorism happened before them; but the British had propagated the idea of colorism among the Indians. To begin with, the notion of 'beauty' in the pre and post-colonialism has turned to be distinct. The idea of colorism grew bigger and effected job opportunities and marriage as well. This paper presents how women are much more affected by colorism such that they are defined by their skin color and needs to have a fair skin in order to be desirable for men.

Keywords:

colorism; beauty; femininity; caste and color

Language Use in Distance Education: Basis for Policy Formulation

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Abstract:

The impact of language policy and practice affirmed that language use in instruction has a significant role in the learners' learning outcome. Therefore, an academic institution needs to have a strong foundation in managing language used to formulate a language policy for the whole institution. Using the mixed-method design where survey and interview were specifically used, the study sought to determine the language practices in the University before and during distance learning instruction, identify the language practices in the University and find out the ramifications of the language practices in the language acquisition and learning and language use which will eventually lead to the formulation of language policy. Findings revealed that faculty and students are aware of the language policy. However, the discrepancy in implementing the English Only Policy is observable. Most of the participants used Taglish in communication before and during the pandemic. Regarding the language policies, they sometimes comply with the English-only policy in technical and English-related courses. Sometimes, they use Filipino and Taglish in technical and English-related courses. On the other hand, they seldom use other languages such as regional languages in the said courses. They moderately agree on the use of English as ramifications of the language practices. In contrast, they agree that English should be used in different everyday activities. Thus, more than half of them agree on the sole use of English in technical and English-related courses.

Keywords:

distance learning instruction, feelings, policy, practices, ramification, Taglish

Language of Pandemic: An Impression of Filipino Character

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Abstract:

Coronavirus disease-19 undoubtedly changed people's lives and even created a new-normal society that is restricted by different health protocols. This disease created both possibilities and challenges at the same time. Thus, even the language used by the people was directed at the pandemic. In social media alone, the subjects of communication mainly were related to the virus.

The emergence of the language of pandemic led the researchers to uncover the themes and meanings, language use and style, and characteristics of the netizens based on the language utilized in the online media platforms that will lead to the disclosure of Filipino characters.

In the conduct of the study, qualitative content and rhetorical analyses were used to explore the objectives of the study. The social media posts of the netizens during the height of strict community quarantine implementation in the Philippines were used as the source of data. Findings reveal that the themes that emerged during the pandemic were politics, political issues, social concerns, and current events. The languages used were formal, casual, and street manifested through direct statements, rhetorical and direct questions, quotations, and hashtags. Moreover, the Filipino character shown based on the language utilized were found to be critical, judgmental, disrespectful, entitled, self-righteous, reactive, observant, feeling-intellectual, opinionated, and comparing which eventually unveiled the participants identity during the time of the pandemic.

Keywords:

character, content analysis, ECQ, emerging languages, pandemic, social media

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A Study of Attitude of Faculty towards Implementation of Total Quality Management Practices in the Management Educational Institutes

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Abstract:

Defining quality in education is a massive challenge since it deals with the most sensitive creation on earth i.e. the human beings. Education is goal-oriented. Accordingly, quality of education should be seen with reference to excellence in education, value addition in education, fitness of educational outcome and experience for use, conformance of education output to planned goals, specifications and requirements, defect-avoidance in the education process, and meeting or exceeding customer's expectations of education. Education quality leads to a prospective future. Hence, insight on quality indices and virtual implementation need to be given top priority and due attention should be paid to the category in the wide range of educational strata including educational institute, educational management, administration, staff, students and community. Worldwide, much research has been conducted in the field of TQM implementation in education. After a review of the relevant TQM literature, it has been found that different researchers adopted different TQM definitions and frameworks based on their own understanding of TQM and research objectives. Consequently, there are fewer agreements on what TQM is and what constitutes it in the sphere of education. Also, there is no comprehensive study covering different aspects of Total Quality Management in Education in India, more specifically. Accordingly, the present study is an endeavour to explore the implementation of Total Quality Management practices in the management educational institutes in the region.

Keywords:

Leadership, Supplier Quality Management, Vision and Plan Statement, Evaluation, Employee Participation, Education and Training, Customer Focus

Film Industry Development: A Systematic Literature Review and Future Research Directions

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Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia

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Abstract:

Film industry development (FID) requires new research in today's environment for at least two significant changes in the industry; increasing use of the streaming platform OTT (Over-the-Top) and the pandemic COVID-19 abruptly industries in general. Filmmakers of different sizes and geographics need to adapt to changes caused by the two phenomena. A *systematic review* is a methodology used to review current research, seeking to generate new insights by integrating empirical evidence, identifying knowledge gaps, and setting directions for future studies. This research offers a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) on FID in notable journals indexed by SCOPUS Preview between 2017 and 2021. The method is content analysis with three phases: planning, implementation, and reporting. The selection of the papers began with a search for papers related to FID. After a selection sequence, the procedure was conducted, and only 32 papers related to the FID. Those papers are clustered into seven categories: management, regulation, incentives, culture, politics, economics, and law. Researchers also find that the extant literature on FID within the scope of the two challenges are absent. This SLR research on FID sets directions for extensive choices of compelling topics for the future.

Keywords:

Systematic Literature Review, Film Industry Development, Research Gaps

Key Success Factors of Petrol Subsidy in Malaysia

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Russel Lim Feng Han

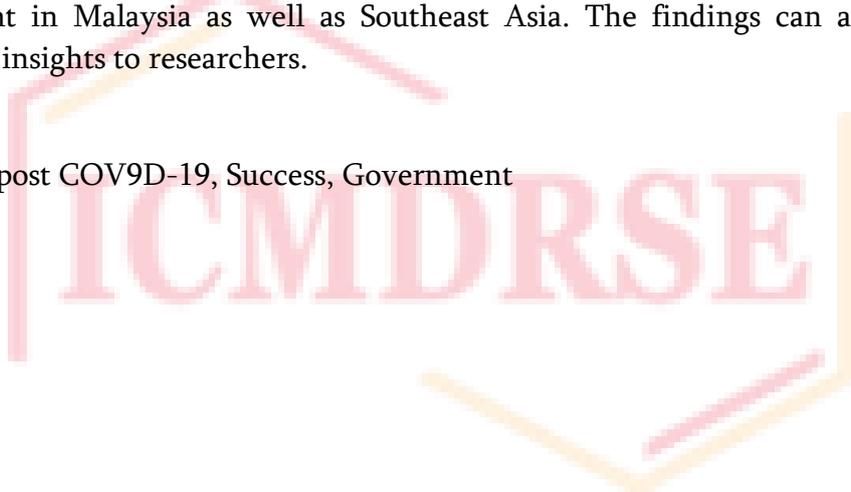
Faculty of Business, Multimedia University Malaysia, Malaysia

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to examine key success factors of petrol subsidy in Malaysia. Five dependent variables tested in this study are welfare, cost of production, government budget, petrol consumption and equality. A total of 200 questionnaires were collected from central regions in Malaysia via purposive sampling. Existing petrol users are targeted as respondents of this study. This study is one of the pioneer study in Malaysia on petrol subsidy success post COVID-19 pandemic. The finding of this study will be beneficial to citizens, business owners and government in Malaysia as well as Southeast Asia. The findings can also propose new knowledge and insights to researchers.

Keywords:

Petrol subsidy, post COV9D-19, Success, Government



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Surviving In Vicious Cycle of Poverty

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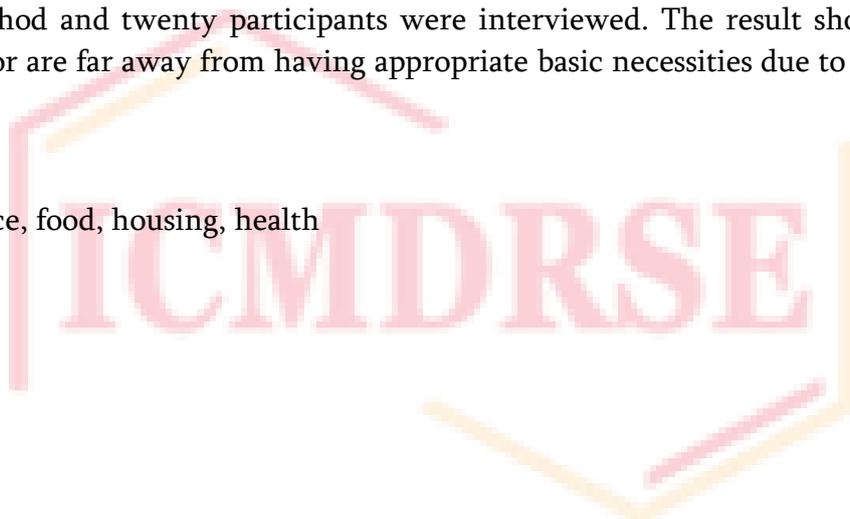
Universiti Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Abstract:

The research is conducted in suburban area of Selangor, Malaysia, focusing on low income and poor people. The objective of the study is to examining the low income and poor people's wellbeing in terms of income, food, housing, health and education. The study employed qualitative method and twenty participants were interviewed. The result shows that the low income and poor are far away from having appropriate basic necessities due to their insufficient income.

Keywords:

wellbeing, scarce, food, housing, health



A Qualitative Study on the Characteristics of Micro Franchise Business Models in Selangor, Malaysia

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Abstract:

The micro franchise concept is one that provides business opportunities to low-income and poor populations. The business concept has been acknowledged as one of the tools to eradicate poverty because the concept has provided opportunities to the poor to own and operate proven successful businesses. Nonetheless, the concept is yet to be fully embraced by the poor and low-income populations in Malaysia. Even if the concept is embraced, little is known about the characteristics of micro franchise businesses in Malaysia, especially in the State of Selangor. The purpose of this research is to investigate the characteristics of the micro franchise business model embraced by the franchisees in the State of Selangor. A qualitative, exploratory, method was employed and in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted on 10 franchisees in Selangor. Content analysis was used to analyze the data which resulted in generating the codes, categories and themes for this research. Affordable investment is the most significant reason for the franchisees in Selangor to venture into the micro franchise business. However, the micro franchise is only affordable for middle-income group and not for the poor or low-income group. It was also revealed that the business format franchise is the most preferred model for micro franchise businesses because of the simplicity of the business model. The research has provided an insight into the micro franchise businesses in the State of Selangor.

Keywords:

Business format, characteristics, franchise, micro franchise, model

A Systematic Literature Review on the Usage of Digital Photography at Crime Scene Investigation Process

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Abstract:

The use of digital photography medium is very dominantly used in the process of investigating criminal cases. Digital photography used in the investigation process is also known as crime scene photography, where photographic images are produced to collect evidence, document the scene, and subsequently, be used as a reference for a criminal case's investigation and prosecution process. This study was conducted in a systematic literature review (SLR) to identify the current practice of digital use of photography in the process of investigating criminal cases. Journal searches through electronic databases such as Scopus, science direct, springer, and Web of Science are conducted. Data is limited to journals produced from 2017 to 2021 to get the latest research information. The findings found that only 28 papers met the criteria by which studies touched on digital photography technology such as DSLR Camera, Drone Photography, and CCTV.

Subsidy and Organizational Performance Post COVID-19

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Faculty of Business, Multimedia University Malaysia

Suganthi Ramasamy

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Abstract:

In order to help firms to achieve competitive advantage, the government in Malaysia has introduced many commercial subsidies. The purpose of this research is to explore existing government subsidies to find out the impact of Malaysian government subsidies on firm performance. This research focuses on whether the five commercial subsidies (tax incentives, government loans, training incentives, innovation support and digitalization grants) will have an impact on the performance of Malaysian firms. Serving as the pioneer study that looks into the impact of subsidies on organizational performance post COVID-19 lockdown, the results of this research can provide a good direction for Malaysian firms on which type of subsidies might help them improve their performance. The findings of this study found that Malaysian government subsidies have significant positive impact on firm performance. However, not all five government subsidies will affect firm performance. Out of the five government subsidies proposed in this study, only tax incentives and government loans have significant positive impacts on Malaysian firm performance.

Keywords:

subsidy, post COVID-19, performance, firm

Computing Students' Academic Performance Analysis Before and Amidst Pandemic Using Data Analytics

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Abstract:

Computing students are among those greatly affected by the mode of learning transition due to the Covid-19 pandemic. To this writing, there are no formal studies conducted yet to describe and visualize the effect of this transition on the computing students' academic performance in particular. In light of this reason, this study was initiated to effectively use data analytics to describe and visualize the effect of the mode of learning transition on the computing students' academic performance. Anchored to the objectives of the study, a mixed-method approach where quantitative data, 2,997 final grades of BSIT students of Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges were collected and a qualitative method was applied to describe the perceived factors affecting academic performance, retention, and dropout rate. RStudio was used to analyze and visualize the computing students' academic performance within three (3) semesters both before and amidst the Covid-19 pandemic. Data analytics revealed there is no significant difference in the academic performance of the students before and amidst the pandemic ($p\text{-value} = 0.5798$). However, in terms of retention and dropout rate, it was revealed that there is a significant difference before and amidst the pandemic ($p\text{-value} = 1.553e-0$). Implementation of thematic analysis further revealed the perceived factors that affect the academic performance, retention and dropout rate. Identified themes revealed that resources, self-factor, learning environment and financial factors are the top factors that affect computing students' academic performance, retention and dropout rate. Therefore, an appropriate and prompt intervention in consideration with these revealed factors is vital.

Aknaf Website: Interactive Website to Automate the Institution's Work

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Abstract:

Technology is occupying a big part of our lives, which could become an essential part. All institutions these days need the use of technology to reach their peak and succeed. yet unfortunately, there is a large percentage of educational centers and consulting institutions that do not have a digital strategy, despite the advantages they could gain from technology. A meeting was held with the administrators of the Aknaf institution to discuss the problems they are facing. This project aims to develop a website for Aknaf institution, which is interesting because Aknaf still performing all their task manually without any help of technology. Current commercially available websites do not cater for all requirements. This paper will help Aknaf institution to make things easier and to achieve its desired goal to reach the largest segment of beneficiaries and save operation costs for the institution. However, such a website can be extended to work in other consultation institutions.

Keywords:

Website, Aknaf, QR code, Technology

Social Security via *Takaful Ijtima'i*: Beyond Basic Needs

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Roslina Ahmad

Etiqa Berhad

Abstract:

The objective of this study is to deliberate on the concept of social protection through *takaful ijtimai'i* in improving the quality of human's life. The study aims to investigate the savings ability among respondents base on their monthly disposable income and number of dependents. Findings revealed that more than half of the respondents in the informal sectors were unable to secure their own safety net due to insufficient income. Analysis of the savings ability among respondents found that there was a positive relationship for the households' monthly disposable income and number of dependents. The need to have mutual social responsibility program namely *takaful ijtimai'i* for the underprivileged people is highly significant. *Takaful ijtimai'* provides social security and protection to the families far beyond than the basic necessities of human beings.

Keywords:

social protection, *takaful ijtimai'i*, social responsibility, informal sector

Influence of Religiosity on Ethical Decision-Making among Filipino Auditors in Public Practice

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Abstract:

Audit failures associated with the corporate scandals in the Philippines and some parts of the world have damaged the auditing profession's public image and confidence in its function. This paper determined the influence of religiosity on ethical decision-making among Filipino auditors (n=98) in public practice. The Dimensions of Religiosity Scale was used in measuring religious preoccupation, conviction, emotional involvement and guidance. Two audit scenarios were used to assess the respondents' ethical decision-making across its sequential components: ethical sensitivity, ethical judgment, ethical intention, and ethical behavior. Data were collected through an online survey and were analyzed using Pearson r. Findings showed that auditors' ethical decision-making, primarily their ethical behavior, is significantly influenced by religiosity, the guidance it gives to their lives and their emotional involvement to these beliefs. Ethical decision-making was also found to be contingent upon the nature of the moral issue involved. The theorized interrelationship among the sequential components of Rest's (1986) ethical decision-making model was also confirmed. These findings can be used by auditing companies in considering one's religiosity in recruitment and convert it into a company's competitive advantage to help redeem the public confidence towards the profession. Other relevant constructs that can influence ethical decision-making, such as spirituality and moral intensity of issues, can be further studied from the lens of other ethical decision-making frameworks.

Raindrop Size Distribution Using Photogrammetric Technique

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Abstract:

Rainfall erosivity and rainfall kinetic energy are predominantly affected by the rainfall droplet size distribution characteristics. This paper aims to determine the raindrop size distribution with different rainfall intensities in East Malaysia using photographic method and MATLAB image processing tools. A total of five natural rainfall intensities of different ranges were analysed: 5.51 mm/hr, 14.20 mm/hr, 28.80 mm/hr, 32.41 mm/hr and 58.11 mm/hr. A digital camera with fast capturing mode was used to capture falling raindrops and the droplets were then processed in MATLAB to determine the raindrop size distribution. It was found that the captured raindrop diameters were within the range of 0.1 mm and 5.0 mm, and a higher portion of the raindrops fell between 0.1 mm and 1.0 mm. The results also showed that higher rainfall intensities would promote the formation of larger raindrop sizes, i.e., from 1.0 mm to 5.0 mm, and lower rainfall intensities tended result in higher drop counts in smaller raindrop sizes of <1.0 mm. The modified image processing tools of MATLAB had proven the shorter analysis duration and higher accuracy of the raindrop size determination than the human visual system. The findings have demonstrated the capability of photogrammetric techniques for determinations of raindrop size distribution.

Keywords:

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Image Processing, Photogrammetry, Rainfall Intensity, Rainfall Kinetic Energy



High Performance of the Graphene-Coated Bloch Surface Waves Biosensor

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Abstract:

We propose a finely tuned performance Bloch Surface Waves (BSWs) based biosensor combining the graphene coating and a defective layer X: ($X = \text{TiO}_2, \text{AlAs}, \text{GaP}$) on the top a photonic structure prism/ $[\text{TiO}_2/\text{MgF}_2]^2$. The simulation of the performance of the biosensor is carried out considering the effects of refractive index and thickness of a terminate layer X as well as the number of graphene layers. Moreover the figures of merit of the biosensors are compared.

Keywords:

Bloch Surface Waves biosensor, Kretschmann configuration, biosensor performances, graphene coating

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South China Sea Maritime Disputes and Malaysia International Integrative Relations as a Jihad Strategy in Balancing the World's Authoritative Powers

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Adam Leong Kok Wei

National Defence of Malaysia, Malaysia

Abstract:

The Western International Relations (WIRs) studies have been lauded for centuries owing to idealism innovation with all sorts of 'ism' (realism, liberalism, structuralism, internationalism, modernism, and imperialism) by various schools of thought with massive volumes of political studies aimed at re-creating the global order. But, regrettably, these WIRs have severely disregarded the International Relations (IRs) legacy of Al-Andalus with 800 years of the political establishment in Spain. Al-Andalus was the reason for the American continent by Columbus right after it fell. Besides, it had inspired European Renaissance, and imperialism dreams revived political ideologies among the mixed heritage known as Graeco-Romanesque, Judeo-Arab (Shamsie 2016), but today, nothing except purely theological locus. This study attempt to analyse the International Relations IRs from industry weltanschauung based on the powerless nation case study. The analytical areal divided into sixth sub-topics: The critique over western IRs philosophy: The Integrative International Relations as holistic match: The Malaysia-China-US trade and bilateral relations: The South China Sea Economy and Biodiversity Worth: ASEAN as a Peacekeeper Guardian for the South China Sea (SCS) and South East Asia (SEA). The last section is about Malaysia's comprehensive bilateral and multilateral IRs. This study expects to provide new insight into IRs formulation for the benefit: political policymakers, strengthening WIRs and IRs academic world, thus equally beneficial to postgraduate students. Analytical review based on 120 selected articles written by field experts, security journalists, army people, international relations scholars (both from the Muslim and Western world), secret service representatives, newspaper testimony, and international organisations.

Keywords:

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Malaysia, International Integrative Relations, Foreign Policy, Bilateral and Multilateral Relations, South East Asia, Middle-East, South China Sea, ASEAN, Jihad, New World Order



Design Analysis of Hydro-Fracture with Reference to the Sandstone Porous Media of the Upper Assam Basin

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Abstract:

Hydraulic fracturing is considered to be a cost-effective method of extracting hydrocarbons from low-permeability sandstone reservoirs. Proppant selection and placement, pump rate and viscosity, fracture geometry, and conductivity are all aspects to consider when planning a hydro-fracturing operation. Furthermore, the well depth, formation thickness, and presence of natural fractures are all important factors that influence the design of the hydro-frac intervention in oil well operations. The current work uses Carbo FracPro to investigate the hydro-fracture design, utilising various proppant types and hydro-fracturing fluids. Following that, FracPro analysis was carried out to select proppants and design hydraulic fracturing fluid with respect to the sandstone porous media of the Upper Assam basin. The proppant sands from Gujarat, India, were obtained for this study, and their physical qualities were evaluated using the ISO-13503-2 method, which specifies standard testing protocols for evaluating proppant physical attributes for use in hydraulic fracturing operations. Finally, this paper compares and analyses the results of induced hydro-frac using Carbo FracPro to evaluate fracture conductivity and formation permeability obtained with various fracturing fluids and proppant types in order to select the best-matched proppant to improve the flowability of the porous media under investigation.

Keywords:

Hydraulic Fracturing, Oil Well, Crude Oil, Proppant, Porous Media

Lived Experiences of Campus Directors as Managers in a Philippine State University

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Abstract:

The 21st century has introduced new challenges to the educational managers brought about by the fast changing world. Educational managers in a Philippine State University had to perform their administrative tasks amidst some unwritten obligations. Thus, the objective of this study is to explore the lived experiences of campus directors as managers in a Philippine state university. This study utilized the qualitative-descriptive research design using a one-on-one interview. The participants of the study comprised of seven campus directors from the different campuses in the islands of Romblon. Using qualitative content analysis, three themes emerged. The first theme was “experience on becoming a campus director”. Most of the campus directors shared their experiences before assumption, their adjustment period, and learning the ropes of management. The second theme was “challenges in becoming a manager”. It showed that most of them dealt with their complex managerial roles, managing the employees, students, facilities and the stakeholders. The third theme was “self-concept as a manager”. The essence of being a campus director disclosed that management/leadership can be developed and expanded over time. It is recommended that skills and knowledge gained through preparation can be supplemented by on-going training and mentoring. Trainings, specifically leadership-training programs should include critical reflection activities, such as comparing previous experience with the new experiences, self-evaluating, and challenging old worldviews. Moreover, the campus directors should develop time management and conceptual skills to address their hectic administrative tasks. It requires them to provide time to focus on ideas and be able to see the big picture of what the organization wanted to attain. Further, to respond effectively to the transformation challenges that managers in higher education and elsewhere are faced with, new skills and leadership practices will have to be acquired. This will require the ability for continuous personal transformation and life-long learning.

Keywords:

lived experiences, campus directors, Philippine State University, Romblon State University

Investigation of Wax Deposition Driving Factors on Crude Oil Transportation Pipelines

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Abstract:

Wax deposition is one of the main flow assurance problems faced by the oil industry, affecting many oil companies everywhere in the world. Wax precipitates as a solid phase on the pipe wall when its temperature drops below the wax appearance temperature (WAT). The deposition results in crude oil flow restrictions in the pipeline, creating pressure drop, and causing effective cross-sectional area reduction, and blockages. In the worst situation, production must be stopped in order to replace the plugged portion of the line, which is estimated to cost approximately \$40,000,000 per incident. Despite the available inhibition methods to mitigate deposition like the use of chemical additives of dispersants and modifiers that reduce wax crystal particle size, different pipes and coatings, and thermal insulation methods; still, many oil companies currently suffer from wax deposition problems and are still looking for a good solution to solve this issue. In case it precipitates, expensive mechanical or pigging is required on the pipeline surfaces.

The aim of this conference paper is to investigate wax deposition driving factors on crude oil transportation pipelines. The investigation focuses on the pipe wall temperatures (inlet coolant temperature), the pipe surface roughness, deposit crude oil composition, time, pressure drop, shear stress, and temperature differential factors.

From the investigation it is found that wax deposition increases with temperature difference between wax solution bulk and the cold surface. The pipe wall cold surface on the other hand plays an important role on wax deposition; however, decrease of inlet coolant temperature, increase the deposition. The crude oil composition showed to contribute wax depositions; due to the mixture of both light and heavy molecules. The wax deposition increased with decreasing flow rate in lamina flows; however, because of increased shear rate in the turbulent flow, wax deposition showed to decrease. In case of pressure factor, when the crude oil transfer from reservoir to the surface, showed pressure fall, which resulted in solubility of wax deposition reduction. The WAT increased with pressure above the bubble pressure for a composition; and decreased with an increase in the pressure up to the bubble pressure. It is generally found that, there is a direct relation between the deposition time, pressure drop and wax deposit thickness, which depended on the temperature. As the inlet coolant temperature decreases, the wax deposit increased, even if the oil temperature exceeds the WAT, due to a larger pressure drop factor.

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Reliable know how of wax deposition factors and their effects are essential to properly design pipelines and adopt cost-effective strategies for wax deposition prevention, control, and removal; thus, enhance the overall transportation pipeline integrity.

Keywords:

Wax Appearance Temperature (WAT), wax deposition, driving factors, crude oil



Neural Network-based Time Series Forecasting of HIV Epidemics: The Impact of Antiretroviral Therapies in the Philippines

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Bobby D. Gerardo

Technological Institute of the Philippines – Quezon City, Philippines & Northern Iloilo State University, Philippines

Ruji P. Medina

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Abstract:

The HIV epidemic in the Philippines has been rapidly changing and expanding in the past ten years. From a low and slow to a fast and furious epidemic, the number of diagnosed HIV infections has increased dramatically to 32 cases a day. Thus, some modeling and forecasting methods are necessary for the country to predict the spread pattern and enforce mitigation measures. In this paper, the researcher uses Artificial Neural Network in time series forecasting to determine the impact of Antiretroviral Therapies (ART) in the Philippines. The datasets extracted from the HIV/AIDS and ART Registry of the Philippines for the period March 2009 – February 2022 (156 months) are carefully examined for forecasting and analysis. Findings revealed that the cumulative cases in the country by December 2030 will reach 256,983, showing an upward linear trend, with the highest peak in March 2025 of 4,225 cases. The observed and predicted values of HIV epidemics are somewhat close and similar, as supported by the lower values of its RMSE, MAE, and MAPE and higher coefficient of determination. Further, findings showed that as per the United Nations' SDG-3 of Project 2030, the Philippines is still far from the goals for ending the HIV epidemic due to an increase in HIV incidence in the country. Thus, the Philippine government must continue to adopt the 90-90-90 UN targets and improve further its ART program.

Keywords:

Antiretroviral Therapy, Artificial Neural Network, Forecasting, HIV/AIDS

Synergistic Effect of Partial Replacement of Carbon Black (CB) by Palm Kernel Shell Biochar (PKSBC) in XNBR Composites

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Abstract:

With the rapid development of the palm oil related industry, this has resulted in high production of palm oil waste. Carbon black (CB) is the most preferred reinforcing filler in the rubber industry but it has a disadvantage where CB is carcinogenic and a petroleum-based product. Hence CB is less sustainable. In this study, palm kernel shell-based biochar (PKSBc) is hybridized with CB (N660) at different loading ratio to be filled in carboxylated nitrile butadiene rubber (XNBR). The aim of this study is to elucidate the effect of varying ratio of hybrid CB/PKSBc on the rheological properties, abrasion resistance and hardness of carboxylated nitrile butadiene rubber (XNBR) composites. In this study, both CB and PKSBc are incorporated into XNBR and was then cured with sulphur. The composites were prepared by using a two-roll mill. Different compositions of hybrid CB/PKSBc were incorporated. The rheological properties and physico-mechanical properties such as abrasion resistance and hardness of the vulcanizates were investigated. Based on the results, as the loading ratio of PKSBc in hybrid CB/PKSBc increases, the cure time decreases and the cure rate index increases. The abrasion resistance and hardness values of vulcanizates were maintained by the high loading of PKSBc which is due to the porous structure of PKSBc that provides mechanical interlocking to reduce volume loss and maintain the hardness of vulcanizates when subjected to force. Therefore, this approach of using eco-friendly filler derived from palm oil agricultural

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waste (PKSBC) can reduce the abundance of palm oil waste, be a sustainable alternative to act as co-filler in hybrid CB/PKSBC to decrease usage of CB and helps to enhance quality of existing rubber-based products.

Keywords:

Carbon black (CB), palm kernel shell biochar (PKSBC), carboxylated nitrile butadiene rubber (XNBR), rheological properties, abrasion resistance, hardness



Urban Design Competitions in Asia and Its Impact from Students Perspective

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Abstract:

Urban design competitions have been a valuable tool for professionals and cultural phenomena targeting to increase human understanding of spatial interaction concerning decision-making manners for the development of communities. Ever since the Council of Athens invited architects and sculptors, they drive up quality, spur creativity and innovation, and generate a range of ideas improving choice which is a highly successful procurement model that brings out the best in a given case study or issue. It often provides a platform to showcase new and emerging talent.

This paper will look at various international Urban Design Competitions for students in Asia by viewing the structure, strategy, and impacts of the selected case studies from Australia, the European Union, Designing Resilience of Asia (DRIA) and UNHabitat Initiatives. The researcher aims to find apparent differences in the organization's use of these types of competitions accordingly and ask the students' feedback in terms of how to improve the modality of which and turn it to action or implementation. The outcome may indicate that some processes for programming, assessing, and organizing these kinds of competitions affect the perception and motivation of the students to advance an idea to implementation that needs guidance and support from various stakeholders. The organizational factors significantly include sponsorship and conclusion, programming time, jury composition, and implementation resources.

Keywords:

Urban Design, Design-Development Competitions, Students, and Collaboration

Wi-Fi Network Analysis

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Abstract:

With the advent, invention of wireless fidelity commonly called as Wi-Fi in the field of communication and computer networks a new era or revolution has taken place. Many studies have been conducted on the Wi-Fi signal and their characteristics also methods to increase security and to establish a secure connection in a wireless network has been studied in great detail. Also in path research have been carried out to increase throughput, data transfer rate and Wi-Fi signal strength. A basic minor slip-up or slacking or security breaks in the web association can cause extraordinary number of deficiency of cash, individual information and classified data. Getting the organization is just about as much significant as getting individual data in the associations, (for example, a college grounds where great many client are associated with a similar organization). The security of such sort of organization is vital and is of ideal concerned. The prevalence of remote organizations is additionally improved by its capacity to impart utilizing various kinds of multi-convention text, sound, video and web based of worldwide media. Consequently, it is a basic need to get remote organization, not exclusively to safeguard individual and business data, yet additionally considering the new remote organization security breaks by unapproved people. The point of this work is to examine the Wi-Fi organization of college grounds and assess the report which will contain the equipment and programming subtleties of all network gadgets and clients.

Keywords:

Wi-Fi, Network Analysis, Users Feedback, Network Management

Developing a Sequential Data Migration Method for Document-based Database and Key Value Database

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Abstract:

Data migration between databases is commonly occurred due to reasons such as migration of legacy system to new system, sharing and updating of data between systems and et cetera. In the cases of migration between NoSQL database such as MongoDB and Redis, the migration of data may not as straight forward as directly moving the data to the designated database. One of the reasons is due to the different storage paradigm of the databases. MongoDB stores data into Json document where Redis manages records by applying key-mapping. In addition, the flexibility of MongoDB's storage paradigm allows records within the same collection to be stored in different structure. Furthermore, the flexibility of storage paradigm will lead to the complexity of record structure such as nested documents. Therefore, this affects the storage structure on the targeted database. The research is to examine the storage schema of Redis in handling the data migrated from MongoDB. From the result of research experiment, the predetermined structure is able to represent the targeted record (document) schema from MongoDB.

Keywords:

algorithm, data migration, database schema, document-oriented database, key value databases

A Deep Learning Framework for Auto Detection of Hate Speech on Social Media

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Abstract:

Hate speech on social media may spread quickly through online users and subsequently, may even escalate into local vile violence and heinous crimes. This paper proposes a hate speech detection model by means of machine learning and text mining feature extraction techniques. In this study, the authors collected the hate speech of English-Odia code mixed data from a Face book public page and manually organized them into three classes. In order to build binary and ternary datasets, the data are further converted into binary classes. The modeling of hate speech employs the combination of a machine learning algorithm and features extraction. Support vector machine (SVM), naïve Bayes (NB) and random forest (RF) models were trained using the whole dataset, with the extracted feature based on word unigram, bigram, trigram, combined n-grams, term frequency-inverse document frequency (TF-IDF), combined n-grams weighted by TF-IDF and word2vec for both the datasets. Using the two datasets, we developed two kinds of models with each feature-binary models and ternary models.

Keywords:

Hate speech; social media; English-Odia; machine learning; feature extraction; TF-IDF

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Innovative Technologies of Mass Media Materials in Learning Foreign Languages and Cultures

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Abstract:

The Article Discusses Modern Innovative Technologies of Mass Media such as an Electronic Library, Online Testing Project Methodology, The Use of New Information Technologies, Internet Resources Help to Implement a Student-Centered Approach in Teaching a Foreign Language For Self-Taught. In English Lessons With The Help of Innovative Technologies, it is Possible to Solve a Number of Didactic Tasks: to Form Reading Skills and Abilities Using the Materials of the Global Network; Improve the Writing Skills of Students; Replenish Students' Vocabulary; to Form Students' Motivation to Learn English on their own, to Broaden the Horizons of Students, to Establish and Maintain Business Connections and Contacts With Their Colleagues in English-Speaking Countries.

Keywords:

technical means, innovative technology, Internet resources, multimedia tools, computer technology

ICMDRSE

Saving Employee Engagement through Work Life Balance and Job Satisfaction

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Abstract:

This research aims to analyze the effect of work life balance (WLB) on job satisfaction (JS). It will explore the effect of JS on employee engagement (EE) and discuss the effect of WLB on EE. In addition, the research will demonstrate the effect of WLB on EE mediated by JS among employees of PT Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk. Bogor, Indonesia. The study selected a total of 337 employees as its sample using Morgan's Table. Data were collected using questionnaires; an analysis was performed via the structural equation modeling (SEM) data analysis method and LISREL software. The results show that WLB has a positive significant effect on JS with a t-count value of 7.86. It also has a positive significant effect on EE with a t-count value of 2.38. WLB has no significant effect on EE with a t-count value of -1.13. Finally, the effect of WLB on EE mediated by JS produces a significant effect because of a t-count value of 2.35. This means that the JS variable can mediate the relationship between WLB and EE.

Keywords:

Employee Engagement, Job Satisfaction, Work Life Balance

Internationalization of Education in the Post-Pandemic: A Model for Sustainable Education

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Abstract:

As society slowly transitions to a post-pandemic condition, internationalization as a form of educational resilience is exemplified through uptake in knowledge, skills, research and development, and multicultural understanding fostering bigger and more profound relationships with global communities in the spirit of interconnectedness and international recognition.

This paper argues that internationalization is a process with two sides of the same coin. On the one hand, localization of internationalized learning rallies for identity expressions that can easily be eradicated with repeated encroachment upon indigenous groups with vulnerable sensibilities. On the other hand, a locally adopted education extending its influential arms to international borders giving rise to a model of sustainable education in post-pandemic society where hybridity, inclusivity, decolonization, and blended education are relevant and emancipatory themes embraced through localization of international, and internationalization of localized education.

Keywords:

international to local, local to international, sustainable education

Automated Subjective Answer Evaluation System

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Abstract:

In this paper, we have studied LSTM (Long Short- Term Memory) network and presented a siamese adaptation of it for labelled data composed of variable-length pattern and pairs. Our model first takes in right answer and then assesses semantic similarity between the right answer and the given answer. In order to accomplish these we use word embedding vectors which are supplemented with synonymic information to the LSTMs. These vectors encode the expressed underlying meaning of the sentence which is of fixed size. The wording and syntax are also taken care of. We limit subsequent operations that rely on the simple Manhattan metric. The model's learned sentence representations are compelled to a highly structured space. The geometry of this space represents complex semantic relationships. Our results show that LSTM's can be really powerful language models and are especially suited to tasks which require intricate understanding.

Keywords:

RNN, LSTM, NLP

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Descriptive Study of Digital Transformation in University Education Institutions Islamic University of Perlis Malaysia as a Model

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Abstract:

Digital transformation has forced organizations to take advantage of modern technologies, to be more aware, flexible at work, and able to innovate and innovate. With these features, they can keep pace with the times and adapt to renewable needs faster to achieve the desired results of their business and move towards success.

Through this research, the researcher will reveal the importance of digital education at Perlis Islamic University Malaysia and its obstacles, and measure it in line with creative planning, to implement the new university system, which will achieve a qualitative leap in the university's march based on quality and scientific research empowerment.

Keywords:

digital transformation, university education, reality, challenges

Forecasting PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ Air Quality Index using Artificial Neural Network model

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Abstract:

The Air Quality Index (AQI) was established in response to the Clean Air Act of the Philippines. A complex correlation exists between air pollution levels and exposure, as indicated by the AQI. Manila is one of the cities with severe air pollution-related environmental problems. The impacts of air pollution exposure are detrimental. Therefore, it is essential to forecast air quality indicators and pollution levels to inform the public, particularly sensitive groups, whether or not air quality is safe and healthy. The study's objective is to construct an air quality forecasting model using an Artificial Neural Network (ANN), which, to date, is the only air quality forecasting model in the Philippines. A feed-forward neural network is utilized to make the model. The PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ pollutant concentration time series are provided from the real-time monitoring station in Mehan garden station in Manila. The best forecasting performance of the model was observed with having minimum values of MSE, MAPE and MAE have a value of R² nearer to 1 from expected and predicted values.

Keywords:

Air Quality Index, Artificial Neural Networks, Forecasting, Python

Removal of Turbidity and Total Organic Carbon from Contaminated Water by Mixing Two Coagulants in Coagulation Process

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Abstract:

Traditionally, the coagulation mechanism was set up to eliminate turbidity, which was usually linked to the presence of pathogens. Coagulation is the chemical water treatment process used to remove solids from water, by manipulating electrostatic charges of particles suspended in water. In this research, using a jar measure, the elimination of turbidity and complete organic carbon (TOC) has been tested by applying coagulants i.e. alum and FeCl_3 , to the water. To begin, the speed of flash and slows mixing was calculated by playing with three separate speeds and selecting the one that generated the least turbidity and total organic carbon. The findings indicate that FeCl_3 performs better in terms of removing turbidity and total organic carbon. It is found that the best results are in speed 220 rpm. It and has found that the best three slow mixing speeds are (50, 60, 70 rpm) and the best results were in slow-speed 50 rpm. Concerning the slow mixing speed, it was found that as much as lowering the slow mixing speed, the efficiency of removing turbidity is increased. Finally, the best value of water pH was determined with three different values (6, 7.25 and 8), and the best results were obtained at a 7.25 pH.

Keywords:

Turbidity, Coagulation, Total organic carbon, Flocculation

Prevalence and Factors Associated with Vitamin D Deficiency among Moroccan Women of Reproductive Age

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Abstract:

Vitamin D deficiency, a risk factor for many diseases, including non-skeletal conditions, is a widespread health problem worldwide. In the north of Africa is estimated at 60%. In Morocco, the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency is high, most prominently among women it is estimated between 78.1% and 98.4%. The objective of this research was to assess the prevalence of serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D insufficiency (25(OH) D <30 ng/ml) in the spring in women of reproductive age, and to look for associated risk factors. Blood was taken in April 2019 from 160 healthy women from the prefecture of Meknes aged between 18 and 45. Serum concentrations of 25(OH) D, PTH, calcium, and phosphorus were measured, anthropometric measurements were made, and information was collected by questionnaire on lifestyle, dietary

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and clinical manifestation factors. All women had a serum concentration of 25(OH) D < 30 ng/ml with an average of 9.41 ± 5.3 . PTH was above the norm in 13.75% of participants reflecting secondary hyperparathyroidism and bone remodeling disorders. The level of 25(OH) D was linked to obesity (BMI > 30 kg/m²), low sun exposure, and low dietary intake of vitamin D (p-values of 0.01, <0.0001, and <0.0001, respectively). It seems clear that vitamin D intake from UVB exposure, and diet is not sufficient. Increased public awareness, coupled with revised policies regarding dietary vitamin D supplementation, can most likely improve the public health of women at risk.

Keywords:

Vitamin D deficiency, Women of reproductive age



An IoT Based Self Defensive Wearable Device for Women Safety

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Abstract:

In the twenty-first century, given the worldwide situation, the first concern of any female is her personal protection. Women Labor Day and night to sustain themselves and their families. These women are more susceptible to attacks and assaults, and their security and safety are paramount issues. This technique proposed several new goods to safeguard women. Among the products that may be employed is a smart jacket for women's safety. The proposed approach also includes features to send alert notification to family members with Geo location live tracking and live camera video streaming placed on the jacket for the emergency attention when women are not secure. This gadget is an appeal to all women to earn the right to a safe and secure planet.

Keywords:

Internet of Things, Women's Safety, Wearable Device, Raspberry Pi, Video Streaming

Estimating the Influence of Obsolete Curricula on the Effective Tourism Education

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Abstract:

The object of this research is to see where is tourism education most effectively taught, and if it better to focus of vocational or on academic curricula, for the curricular best practices, whether it is in public or in private schools. So, the following questions shall address this for the purpose of the study. Firstly, *the investigation needs to find out if the current curriculum as decided by the ministry of education (MEHE) actually delivers what it is meant to.* Secondly, *the imminent need of updating the current Lebanese curriculum (both public and private) needs some kind of reform.* Thirdly, as the research addresses if the “current secondary school and university curricula actually provide students with sufficient tools for them to choose their appropriate careers”, the idea is to see *how effective these programs are at preparing students engaged in their careers if they choose the tourism industry.*

Preliminary research in this venture noticed that the public vocational schools provide effective instructions of the needed market skill sets, lacking in some of the academic programs, relying on outdated programs. Whether the public technical schools are outdated as well will need further studies, but the literature review study does confirm that private schools are more effective in teaching students about the programs from more recent curricula the public sector curricula.

However, after studying the above issues through the mixed methods research design we targeted over 15 experts in various fields such as journalism, archeology, pedagogy and even sustainable development as well as tourism science and randomly selected d=samples of students from various ages under 18 years old to over 27 years old. The findings do compel us to realize that neither public schools not private schools in Lebanon prepare students for the job market, so proper instructional techniques necessitating to teach the correct skills building methods are a must in today’s schools in preparing youths for the 21st Century societal expectations, in terms of fulfilling their needs as well as successfully finding work post graduation.

Expected findings as a result, compel us to realize that proper tourism education curricula ought to be pragmatist in nature and until then teachers need to adapt their techniques following “open” or “hidden” curricula, even if it means to work twice as hard in preparing students both for the real world and for the “official” exams. A question arises about these “hidden programs” since the investigators need to find out *how effective they are in preparing students following*

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the 21st century skills requirements. Plus, the teachers in tourism science (at schools or in college) must consider reforming their instructional best practices in reforming their methods if they need to actually espouse their learners to effective tourism education curricula. Besides, in order to see hoe can institutions encourage future students in joining tourism education. This is among the major outcomes this study aims to accomplish.

Keywords:

Lebanese curriculum, Skills building, Tourism education



Meta-Analysis of Tri Hita Karana in Experimental Quasi-Research of Science Learning

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I Made Diarta

Anak Agung Inten Paraniti

Abstract:

Local wisdom is a cultural heritage from human ancestors that must be re-earthed because its current position has been shifted by the currents of globalization. The integration of the Tri Hita Karana (THK) concept in science learning becomes a very important thing to be implemented immediately related to the urgency of sociocultural life that leads to Society 5.0 and aspects of cultural literacy in 6Cs Competency. In science learning, THK can be used to teach students to "think local act global". This study aims to examine: 1) the effectiveness of THK in quasi-experimental research in science learning, and 2) the design of data analysis techniques for quasi-experimental research with the integration of THK in science learning. Furthermore, this research is included in the type of meta-analysis that examines the literature or references quantitatively based on the effect size of the combination of each previous study. This research systematically uses the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Item for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis) research protocol to explore in-depth research articles related to THK elements from 2017 to 2021 in the science learning process. The results showed that 1) the application of various types of learning models using the THK perspective which was applied to the experimental design had a significant effect on each of the influencing variables ($p\text{-value} = 0.001 < (0.05)$). 2) All quasi research articles that were studied used a non-equivalent posttest only control group design with t-test data analysis techniques, namely 88.89% and Manova 11.11%. This research implies that there is a space with other quasi research designs such as Pretest-Posttest, Non-Equivalent Control Group Design, Times Series, and Factorial, while in terms of data analysis techniques, variations of other inferential statistical analysis such as ANOVA, ANCOVA, and MANCOVA for the effectiveness of scientific knowledge research related to quasi-experimental related to THK.

Keywords:

Tri Hita Karana, Meta-Analysis, Science Learning, PRISMA, Quasi Experiment

Potrayal of Women in Kyrgyz and American Literature is as a Reveal of Linguaethnic Culture

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Abstract:

The article offers the materials based on the Kyrgyz and American literature which shows a great role of a woman. It also focuses on the importance of intellectual education of a well-mannered woman. The importance of education, depth of thought, vision, and diversity of knowledge of Kyrgyz and American women are also noted in the present research. The study is based on the data that are collected from the field by qualitative research techniques and are further supported by the data obtain from literature review.

Keywords:

woman, novel, literature, analysis



The Effectiveness of the “National Prosperity and Unity Module” among University Students

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Abstract:

University students are one of the group of people that will always learn new things every day. Unfortunately, most of them are unaware of national prosperity and unity fundamentals. One of the reasons why this happens is that these students only focus on their field of study, causing basic things like the concept of well-being and unity of the country not to be widely known to them. This is particularly significant because these kids will be the country's future leaders, as well as the ones who will decide the country's future by voting in general elections. The main objective of this study is to determine the level of understanding of national prosperity and unity among university students. The module will be tested on 100 students at a Malaysian public university. According to the findings of this study, this module is very effective in raising awareness about the country's unity and well-being among university students.

Keywords:

prosperity, unity, well-being, university student, general election

SMS Spam Detection with Deep Learning Model

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Abstract:

The number of mobile users is growing all the time, as well. SMS, which "short messaging service," enables users of both smartphones and conventional phones to send and receive text messages. Because of this, the number of SMS messages experienced a significant increase. In addition to that, the number of unwanted messages known as spam increased. The spammers' purpose is to distribute unsolicited electronic messages for commercial or financial gain, such as market penetration, the purchase of lottery tickets, or the disclosure of credit card information. As a direct consequence of this, sifting through spam receives additional attention. Several different machine learning and deep learning techniques, which are detailed in this Paper, were utilized to detect SMS spam. We developed a spam detection system based on data collected by the University of California, Irvine (UCI). This research study investigates the efficacy of several supervised machine learning algorithms, including the naive Bayes Algorithm, support vector machines, and the maximum entropy algorithm, in detecting spam and ham communications. Additionally, the outcomes of the detection of these messages are displayed here. SMS spam is becoming more prevalent as an increasing number of people use the Internet, and many enterprises share their personal information. SMS spam filtering inherits a substantial amount of functionality from e-mail spam filtering. When evaluating the effectiveness of various supervised learning strategies, the support vector machine method yields the most precise results.

Keywords:

Short Message Service (SMS), Spam, Machine Learning (ML), Deep Learning (DL), LSTM, and UCI

How Well Educators Perform: An Analysis of the Licensure Examination for Teachers Results of Education Graduates of Romblon State University Main Campus

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Abstract:

In the Philippines, performance in the Licensure Examination for Teachers of the Professional Regulation Commission reflects the educational quality provided by Teacher Education Institutions. In this study, the LET performance of education graduates of Romblon State University Main Campus from 2013 - 2015 was assessed. Specifically, it analyzed the performance of both BSEd and BEEd takers as compared to the national passing rate; BSEd performance as compared to the BEEd LET takers; and the trend in their performances. Results show that first time takers of the two programs perform higher than the average national passing rates with an average difference of 21.20% and 29.66%, respectively. However, the repeaters performed lower. For the over-all performance, BSEd first time takers performed lower as revealed by their average passing rate of 57.12% as compared to 60.66% of the BEEd takers. For the repeaters, the BSEd average passing rate of 14.75% is slightly higher than 13.75% of that of the BEEd. Similarly, for the overall performances, BSEd's rating of 32.10% is somewhat higher than that 26.18% that of the BEEd. The trend is, for the same year of administration of the examinations, the result for August/September examinations were higher than that of January/March for both the two programs. The latter result strengthens the role of review in passing the L, ET.

Keywords:

Licensure Examination for Teachers (LET), National Passing Percentage, Teacher Education graduates

Psychological Needs Satisfaction and Emotional Intelligence of the Maranao Intermediate Pupils

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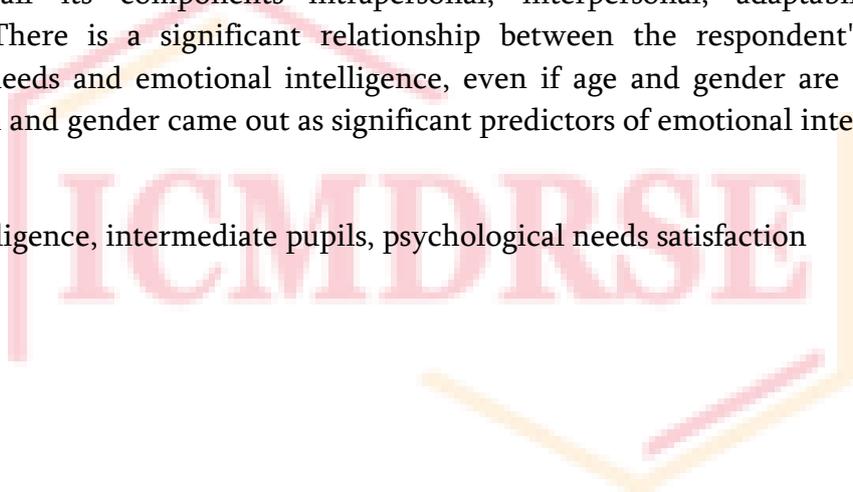
College of Education, Romblon State University, Philippines

Abstract:

The study aimed to determine the relationship between the psychological need satisfaction needs and emotional intelligence of the Maranao intermediate pupils in Marawi City, Lanao del Sur in Mindanao for the school year 2010-2011. The respondents experienced a high level of psychological needs satisfaction. The same level of satisfaction was experienced on their psychological needs on love and belonging, power and fun. It is on their need for freedom that they have low level of satisfaction. The respondents have high level of emotional intelligence (EI) and in all its components--intrapersonal, interpersonal, adaptability, and stress management. There is a significant relationship between the respondent's satisfaction of psychological needs and emotional intelligence, even if age and gender are considered. Fun, power, freedom and gender came out as significant predictors of emotional intelligence.

Keywords:

emotional intelligence, intermediate pupils, psychological needs satisfaction



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A Study on Perception of Working Women towards Domestic Workers

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Abstract:

Domestic employment, for example, is gaining popularity day by day. Before independence, domestic employment was not a big deal, but since then, the demand for domestic workers in India has increased. Women, like men, play an integral role in the financial structure and development of society. They represent a class of ordinary people. Women are clearly women around the world who have a large number of occupations with short term for family tasks. Due to socio-economic changes, increase in women's rights and the spread of women's education in India, the number of working women has increased rapidly in recent decades. As a result, the need for domestic workers is constantly expanding.

The paper also discusses women's attitudes towards domestic workers. The study is also important for suggesting policies related to human resource development and women empowerment. A descriptive statistical tool was used to determine the perception of women working in domestic work. The empirical findings not only prioritize the perceptions of working women but also help researchers know the scope of the future.

Keywords:

Domestic workers, Female workers, Minimum wage rate, Work Life Balance, Empowerment, Paid Work, Empowerment, Paid Work & Role Conflict

Investigating Social Relationships and Skills of the Homeless People

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Abstract:

Homelessness has long been recognized as a worldwide problem that affects the poorest people in both developed and developing countries. Homelessness affects thousands of people in Malaysia, regardless of their age group, race, education, professions, and geographical regions. All aspects of the human experience are significantly influenced by human needs that promote well-being. However, for the homeless people, basic needs such as food, water, healthcare, education, and even shelters have often been difficult to be met. The study aims to investigate the factors contributing to the well-being of homelessness. The study employed a quantitative method using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) and data was collected using purposive sampling from 102 respondents from the city of Ipoh, Perak, Malaysia. Findings indicate that social relationships and skills have a significant influence on the well-being of homeless people.

Keywords:

homelessness, homeless people, social relationship, skills, wellbeing

"Mantera Pemuas" Can Improve Student's Motivation Learning 6th State Junior High School

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Abstract:

This research was carried out in the 2019/2020 school year by involving 9 classes of all levels and 18 teachers of State Junior High School-SMP Negeri 6 Singaraja, Bali - Indonesia. The research was carried out based on the results of observations and interviews with students and the supervision of the principal. One aspect that needs to be improved is student motivation. This problem was identified because; 1) more learning activities take place in the classroom monotonously so that students feel bored and bored to learn, 2) most of the teachers of SMP Negeri 6 Singaraja have not used the environment outside the classroom as a source and learning environment, learning outside the classroom is only done by a few teachers, 3) teachers have difficulty finding what learning materials are suitable for carrying out learning outside the classroom even though they have previously received workshops on environment-based learning.

The "Mantera Pemuas" in this study stands for management of learning outside the classroom, which is an action research by requiring teachers to apply learning outside the classroom to increase student motivation and improve the quality of learning carried out by teachers. The data were collected with observation sheets during observation, questionnaires on student learning motivation responses and interview results. The results of the action based on the recap of the teacher's observation scores and the results of student responses, the average value of learning observations outside the classroom is 83.8 in the good category and the average value of student learning motivation responses is 89.49 with very positive criteria. Based on these results and supported by the results of interviews with student responses, it shows that the management of applying learning outside the classroom (Mantera Pemuas) can increase the learning motivation of SMP Negeri 6 Singaraja students in the odd semester of the 2019/2020 school year and the quality of teacher learning and also can be applied in other school.

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Keywords:

learning outside the classroom, learning motivation, teacher learning quality



Implementation Employability Skills: Making of Robot Transporter Trainer with Dualshock Control 3 ESP32 Based

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Abstract:

As the industrial era 4.0 progresses and technology advances, particularly in the field of robots, the world of education must adapt to these changes, particularly at Vocational High Schools. The purpose of the research is to create a trainer learning media and a robot transporter module using dual shock 3 control based on ESP32 that is feasible to use based on the results of observations made on the expertise of Industrial Electronics Engineering at SMK Negeri 1 Kalianget Sumenep Madura Indonesia. The validity, practicality, and efficacy of the medium are used to determine the level of media feasibility. Pre-experimental research design with One-Shot Case Study design using the research technique R&D (Research and Development). The trainer is categorized as very valid with a percentage of 92.63 percent, the module is categorized as very valid with a percentage of 83.64 percent, and the question instrument is categorized as valid with a percentage of 77.50 percent, according to the validity assessment conducted on 20 students from TEI SMK Negeri 1 Kalianget Sumenep Madura. The practicality of learning media receives an average score of 88.65%, indicating that it is very practical. Learning outcomes and student competency ratings with an average of 79.50 percent are used to assess the effectiveness of learning media. The results of the students' scores are normally distributed with $\text{sig} = 0.335 > 0.05$ in the normality test, and the t-test is obtained with $t\text{-test} = 8.779$, $df = 19$ with 95 percent confidence level ($= 0.05$) and $t\text{ table value} = 1.729$ in the t-test. As a result of these findings, the value of $t\text{ count} = 8,779 > t\text{ table} = 1,729$ H_0 is ruled out, indicating that the Trainer Transporter Robot learning media has a large impact on the KKM value and may be classified as a viable learning medium.

Keywords:

Transporter Robot, Trainer, Module, ESP32

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The Need Analysis of the Development of Tri Hita Karana-Based Biological Learning Modules in Secondary Schools: A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract:

The characteristics of biology learning that study living things and their environment are closely related to the wisdom of the Balinese people, especially Tri Hita Karana in an effort to achieve harmony. Preservation of local wisdom values of Balinese people needs to be developed and integrated into the Tri Hita Karana (THK) perspective biology learning module to be used as a companion teaching material by teachers and students who can motivate students to learn independently outside the classroom. This journal analysis study uses the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Item for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis) Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method through the ERIC, Springer, Wiley, and BASE search engines from 2017 to 2021. Articles that meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria are reputable articles at international and national levels, namely articles included in the journals Q1, Q2, Sinta 1, and Sinta 2. 13 quality journals were analyzed in the full text further to support the purpose of this study. The results of the full-text SLR journal state that 1) various types of development of innovative biology learning modules have been carried out in high school; 2) PBL is mostly used as a module development approach and the 4D model is the most dominant development model chosen. The most widely developed biological material in the module is material with environmental topics. Materials that can be further developed are biological materials that are integrated with community culture, such as Tri Hita Karana, because from the SLR results, no module development is found that is integrated with culture.

Keywords:

Biology Module, Biology Learning, High School, Tri Hita Karana, Systematic Literature Review

The Development of CSE-UCLA Model Evaluation Instrument as a Teacher Professional Education Evaluation Tool for Hindu Religious Education Teachers All Over Indonesia

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Abstract:

This study aims to develop a model evaluation questionnaire instrument *CSE-UCLA* to evaluate the implementation of PPG Daljab for Hindu religious education teachers throughout Indonesia which is carried out online using the LMS "SPACE" with five evaluation dimensions, namely *system assessment, program planning, program implementation, program improvement, program certification*.

This study uses a research *and development approach* with a 4D model (*Define, Design, Develop, and Dissemination*). This 4D model consists of four stages, namely: define design, develop, and disseminate. To determine the feasibility of the questionnaire, content validation was carried out using the Gregory formula by using two experts, namely education and evaluation experts and values education experts.

The results of the analysis using the Gregory formula were obtained at 0.95 with a very high validity category. The questionnaire instrument stated that its content validity was very high, therefore it was very suitable to be used to evaluate the implementation of PPG in the Hindu Religious Education Teacher Position.

Keywords:

Instrument, CSE-UCLA Model, PPG in Position, Hindu Religious Education Teacher

Impact of Perceived usefulness and Service quality on Customer Satisfaction towards Digital Wallet during Covid-19 Pandemic in Nepal

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Abstract:

Digital wallet is popularly known as electronic wallet and in short e-wallet. Digital wallet is a system that securely store user's payment information and passwords for numerous payment methods and websites. Digital wallets can be used in conjugation with mobile payment systems which allow the customers to pay for purchases with the help of their smart phones (Jose, 2019). People are forced to use digital wallet and demand of digital wallets has increased due to covid-19 pandemic. The objective of the study is to examine the relationship and an impact of perceived usefulness and service quality on customer satisfaction towards digital wallets during covid-19 pandemic period in Nepal. Another objective is to explore an impact of gender on consumer satisfaction.

The study has been adopted descriptive and explanatory research design. Primary data is main sources for the survey. The questionnaire survey was applied for collecting primary data. This study targeted customers who were using digital wallet as a sample unit. 196 respondents were selected within Kathmandu valley using a snowball sampling technique. Descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, variance and inferential statistics as independent sample t-test, correlation and regression have been adopted as per to analyze the data. This study investigated that Perceived usefulness and Service quality are significantly associated and impact on Customer satisfaction. Moreover, there is difference in consumer satisfaction among digital wallet users across the male and female students.

Keywords:

Digital wallet, Covid-19 pandemic, perceived usefulness, service quality, Customer satisfaction

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