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# 2016 IPN CONFERENCES HO CHI MINH, VIETNAM

HO CHI MINH, VIETNAM  
19 - 20 April 2016





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# Welcome to IPN Conferences 2016

**Dear Professor, Dr and distinguished delegates,**

Welcome to the IPN Conference 2016 Conferences in Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam. On behalf of **IPN Education Group**, I would like to thank all the Conference Chair, Program Chairs and the Technical Committees. Their high competence and professional advice enable us to prepare the high-quality program. For the participants, we hope all of you have a wonderful time at the conference and also in Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam.

We believe that by this excellent conference, you can get more opportunity for further communication with researchers and practitioners. For the conferences of **ICBST, ICCAE, ICABCS AND ICSSA 2016** more than 100 submitted papers have been received and 80 papers have been accepted and published finally.

In order to hold more professional and significant international conferences, your suggestions are warmly welcomed. And we are looking forward to meet you again next time.

**Best Regards,  
Thank you.**

Yours Sincerely,



Datin MZ Zainab  
Director – Conference Management IPN Education Group  
Chairman, IPN Conference 2016 Ho Chi Minh

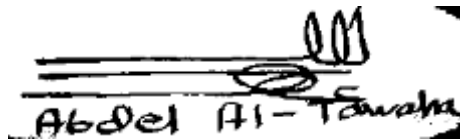


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## Message from IPN Honorary Advisor

On behalf the IPN Education Group, it is my privilege to welcome you to the IPN Conference Ho Chi Minh 2016. IPN is an independent, non-political, non-governmental organization of distinguished scientists dedicated to advancing science around the world. We aim to help scientists and researchers to publish their findings in scientific journals and to promote and help to organize worldwide conferences. We believe that has no boundaries, regardless of the great distances between countries and continents. Thus IPN welcomes contributions from researchers from all concern irrespective to the race, colour, religion and nationality.

Best Regards



**Prof. Dr. Abdel Rahman Mohammad Said Al Tawaha**  
**Honorary Advisor IPN Education Group**  
*IPN Conference 2016 Ho Chi Minh*



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## About IPN Education Group

The IPN Education Group is a non-profit international association dedicated to the promotion of international education and university cooperation in the field of Business, Art, Social Science, Management, Education, Science, Technology, Engineering and any other related field.

Through the organization of different international events, it brings together institutions, bodies and organizations from different countries of the world for discussion and cooperation. IPN Mission is to promote and enhance the dialogue in education among the institutions devoted to field mentioned above through:

- Promotion of best practice standards in the service of international education.
- The facilitation of relevant forums, training and information exchange.
- Creation and dissemination of knowledge; exert an influence in public policy.
- Production of publications used as a database document for research works, projects and innovation activities held on the international education field.

IPN believes that this is best achieved through international cooperation and promotes the development of closer links among relevant institutions and individuals around the world. IPN supports that such international cooperation can help countries learn from each other and promotes the dissemination of scientific and engineering activities. IPN intends to achieve the mentioned objectives and get an international visibility by the organization of international conferences and by interacting with public and private organisms from all parts of the world.



[www.ipneducationgroup.org](http://www.ipneducationgroup.org)  
[www.ipnconference.org](http://www.ipnconference.org)



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# ANNOUNCEMENT

All accepted papers will be published in:

- Advance Science Letters ISSN: 1936-6612 (Print): EISSN: 1936-7317 (Online). Indexed Scopus/ISI
- AMERICAN-EURASIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES (ISSN: 1818-6769) special issue (online). (Indexed in ISI/Thomson Reuters, EI, CABI, DOAJ, EBSCO Inc., e-journals Database)

One Best Presenter Award will be selected from each oral session. The Certificate for Best Paper award will be awarded during presentation session on April 20, 2016.





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## KEYNOTE SPEAKER:



**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Wan Rosli Wan Ishak**  
Universiti Sains Malaysia

### Biography:

Wan Rosli Wan Ishak (PhD) is Associate Professor in the field of Food Science and Nutrition at the School of Health Sciences (SHS), Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kelantan state of Peninsular Malaysia. He serves as senior researcher of Food Science and Functional Foods. He has been appointed as Deputy Dean of Academic & Student Affairs at his school (SHS) since Jan 2016. Wan Rosli received Bachelor's and Master's degrees from Universiti Putra Malaysia in Food Science & Technology and Food Biochemistry and his PhD from the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia in Food Science and Nutrition. His research theme emphasizes more on the utilization of natural agricultural by-products into useful high value-added processed food and other related products which are high in nutritional values and exhibit significant health and therapeutic properties. His recent research activities include development of specialized functional foods and low glycemic index (GI) products for health conscious consumer and diabetes individuals. In addition to that, he also investigates the ability of oyster mushroom and cornlettes as functional food ingredient; winter melon as anti-hyperglycemic agent; brown-rice as an alternative staple food to reduce obesity and diabetes. Wan Rosli is also co-investigator member in Global Nutrition and Epidemiologic Transition Group (GNET) spearheaded by Harvard School of Public Health, USA. The work focuses on 'Brown-Rice: Extending the Nutritional Indices and Perceptions among Malaysian Overweight Adults'. In relation to this effort, he also investigating the nutritional, glycemic values and cooking quality of some commercially available brown rice in East Coast of Malaysia and Southern Thailand (funded by 'Collaborative Research Fund of Thailand'). He also being appointed as co-investigator to conduct collaborative research between Malaysia and Japan in Health and Nutritional Studies focuses on the aspect of 'Sugar Composition and Comparison of Sugar Intake between Malaysian and Japanese Population'. Wan Rosli serves on the Editorial Boards for International Nutritional Sciences. He has been appointed as a senior member of the Asia-Pacific of Chemical, Biological, Environment and Engineering Society (APCBEEES). On



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the other recognition, Wan Rosli has been appointed as Junior Faculty Member from SEAMEO-TROPMED RCCN, Indonesia in the Training of Leadership for Nutritionists in Jakarta Indonesia in December 2005. With regards to the products invention and innovation, Wan Rosli has grabbed four international and ten national awards from various organizations. He is a main consultant for Bakery-based companies such as Multi Sunray Sdn Bhd and MKR Industries Sdn Bhd and co-consultant for POMEF Technology Sdn Bhd. He was selected among Top 10 Innovators for SYMBIOSIS project funded by Malaysian Technology Development of Malaysia (MTDC) to facilitate the commercialization of functional and health cookies from oyster mushroom (Nutri-Mush® Cookies). His work has been featured in news outlets such as BioMed Frontiers and Good Fruits and Vegetable (Australia).



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## Abstract

### THE PROWESS OF VEGETABLE DIETARY FIBRES IN COMBATING LIFESTYLE DISEASES

*School of Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia Health Campus, 16150 Kubang Kerian,  
Kelantan, Malaysia. Email: wrosli@usm.my. Mobile phone: +60122318009*

Presently, there is a rapid escalation in the prevalence of diabetes mellitus (DM), with the number of diabetic individuals estimated to doubly increase from 171 million in 2000 to 366 million in 2030. It is the major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide as it may lead to health complications and affect quality of life. According to WHO, there are 57 million global deaths in 2008 while 36 million caused by cardiovascular diseases (CVD), cancers, chronic respiratory disease and diabetes. Recently, many populations of the world are not eating sufficient fruits, vegetables and legumes (20-30g) which are the major sources of dietary fibre (DF). High intake of refined carbohydrates and fats coupled with low intake of dietary fibres (from fruits and vegetables) increases the risk of CVD, diabetes and other illnesses. A diet increase in the amounts and varieties of fibre-containing foods can prevent or treat many of the diseases (obesity, CVD and DM). Recommended intakes of dietary fibre for adults are 20-35g/day. Nevertheless, the usual intake for DF among populations is low, only 16g/day. Therefore, intake of other sources of DF such as fibre-enriched food products should be encouraged. Incorporation of vegetable DF is one of the simplest efforts with the intention to enhance the level of DF in processed food products. DF improves glycemic response by reducing rate of glucose absorption in small intestine, hence lowering the GI value. DF improves glycemic response by reducing rate of glucose absorption in small intestine, hence lowering the GI value. Low GI diet can make us feeling full for longer time while at the same time reduces overeating. Low GI diet is beneficial in reducing risks and complications of various health conditions like diabetes. Incorporation of vegetables fibres from oyster mushroom, cornlettes and winter melon in a few baked-based products such as pastas, cakes, muffins, flat breads and yeast breads already successful and scientifically proven in lowering GI values. In brief, physically active, eating properly and regularly sufficient amount of dietary fibres from fruits and vegetables are really vital; what we consume and drink now, affects our health in the future.





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# LIST OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

## IPN Conferences 2016 Ho Chi Minh, Honorary Advisor

Prof. Dr. Abdel Rahman Mohammad Said Al-Tawaha (Ph.D McGill University)

## IPN Conferences 2016 Ho Chi Minh, Chairman

Datin MZ Zainab

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Prof. Dr. Abdel Rahman Mohammad Said Al-Tawaha (Ph.D McGill University)

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YKY  
Nurul  
Syafieqa

Sh. Intan  
Emilia

## INSTRUCTION FOR ORAL PRESENTATION

***Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:***

- Laptop (with MS-Office & Adobe Reader)
- Projector & Screen
- Laser Sticks

***Materials Provided by the Presenters:***

- PowerPoint or PDF files

***Duration of each Presentation (Tentatively):***

- Regular oral presentation: about 15 minutes (including Q&A)
- Keynote speech: about 40 minute (including Q&A)

Notice: Please keep your belongings (laptop and camera etc) with you!

***During registration:***

Original Receipt  
Representative / Pass Card with lanyard  
Printed Program  
Lunch Coupon  
Participation Certificate (collected from Session Chair after the session)  
Conference Bag



**IPN Conferences Ho Chi Minh 2016  
Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam**

<b>April 19, 2016</b>	Venue: <b>Lobby Hotel</b>	1400 - 1600	Registration	
<b>April 20, 2016</b>	Venue: <b>Saigon 2</b>	0830 – 1000	Opening Remarks & Plenary Speech 1	<b>KEYNOTE SPEAKER</b> Assoc. Prof. Dr. Wan Rosli Wan Ishak, Universiti Sains Malaysia
		1000 – 1030	Group Photo and Coffee Break	
	Venue: <b>Saigon 2</b>	1030 – 1230	Session 1	
	Venue: <b>Sapa</b>	1030 – 1230	Session 2	
	Venue: <b>Orientica Restaurant - Level 2</b>	1230 – 1400	Lunch	
	Venue: <b>Saigon 2</b>	1400 – 1600	Session 3	
	Venue: <b>Sapa</b>	1400 – 1600	Session 4	
	Venue: <b>Dalat 1</b>	1400 – 1600	Session 5	
	Venue: <b>Infront Saigon 2</b>	1600 – 1630	Coffee Break	
	Venue: <b>Saigon 2</b>	1400 – 1600	Session 6	
	Venue: <b>Sapa</b>	1400 – 1600	Session 7	



Session 1

Time: 1030 – 1230

Venue: **Saigon 2**Session Chair: **Dr. Surendran Sankaran**

No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	013-icbst	<b>TAKING A COLLABORATIVE DECISION: ATTITUDE OF THE TEACHER AND THE ENCOURAGEMENT BY THE PRINCIPAL</b> <b>Norazlinda Saad</b> , Surendran Sankaran <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>
2	033-icbst	<b>Incorporating Learning Agents in Blended Learning</b> <b>Choo-Kim, Tan</b> , Choo-Peng, Tan. <i>Multimedia University. Malaysia</i>
3	011-icbst	<b>Mosques in Selangor: Qualitative Analysis on the Governance Practices</b> Normazaini Saleh, Nazifah Mustaffha, <b>Nor'Adha Ab Hamid</b> , Norziah Othman, Abdul Hadi Awang, Wawarah Saidpudin <i>Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor, Malaysia</i>
4	014-icbst	<b>ADOPTION OF TECHNOLOGY: SCHOOL LOCATION AS MODERATOR</b> <b>Surendran Sankaran</b> , Norazlinda Saad <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>
5	026-icbst	<b>A Quality Improvement And Accreditation System (QIAS) Model: The Catalyst For Quality Childcare Center</b> <b>Siti Noor Ismail</b> , Yahya Don, Aizan Yaacob, Fauzi Husin <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>
6	027-icbst	<b>Enforcement of laws of offense related to indecent behaviour in public: Steps to overcome moral issues</b> <b>Nor 'Adha Abdul Hamid</b> , Azizah Mat Rashid <i>Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor, Malaysia</i>
7	036-icbst	<b>The Impact of Minimum Wage Order on Employment in Langkawi Hotels</b> <b>Rozila Ahmad</b> , Noor Azimin Zainol, Hamimi Omar <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>
8	053-icbst	<b>University Webometrics Ranking Using Multicriteria Decision Analysis: ENTROPY and TOPSIS Method</b> <b>Handaru Jati</b> <i>Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia</i>
9	032-icbst	<b>The Influence of Real Earnings on Malaysian Corporate Board Structure</b> <b>Noor Afza Amran</b> , Rokiah Ishak, Kamarul Bahrain Abdul Manaf <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>



Session 2

Time: 1030 – 1230

Venue: Sapa

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ahmad Bashawir Abdul Ghani


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No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	008-icbst	<b>Does Performance Measurement System improves Firms' Performance? Evidence from Nigerian Bailed-out Banks</b> <b>Rapiah Mohamed</b> , Nuraddeen Shehu Aliyu, Che Zuriana Muhammad Jamil <i>University Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>
2	044-icbst	<b>Entrepreneurial Learning for Women Entrepreneurs: Hijab Fashion Industry</b> <b>Salma Azzahra</b> , Wawan Dhewanto <i>Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia</i>
3	045-icbst	<b>Opportunities of Strategic Alliances: Malaysian Perspectives</b> <b>Ahmad Bashawir Abdul Ghani</b> , Emil Mahyudin, Chumphon Kaewsom, Sathid Boonmuang <i>University Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>
4	018-icbst	<b>Postgraduate students' perspectives on collaborative feedback</b> <b>Aizan Yaacob</b> , Raja Maznah Raja Hussin, Nurulwahida Azid, Nurahimah Mohd Yusoff, Mardzelah Makhsin, Siti Noor Ismail1 <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>
5	028-icbst	<b>Relationship between attitude oil palm smallholders towards Ganoderma disease and their socioeconomic characteristics</b> Assis Kamu*, Bonaventure Boniface, Abdul Rahim Awang, Affendy Hassan, <b>Mohammad Amizi Ayob</b> , Siti Kalsom Yulo <i>Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia</i>
6	012-icbst	<b>Intellectual Capital Disclosure and Firm Governance: Malaysian Perspective</b> <b>Rokiah Ishak</b> , Robiah Abu Bakar, Hasnah Kamardin <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>
7	020-icbst	<b>An externalization process among Penang electronics industry: issues and way forward</b> <b>Fauziah Che Leh</b> <i>Education University of Sultan Idris, Malaysia</i>
8	034-icbst	<b>A Case Study on Accounting for Heritage Assets</b> <b>Halimah @ Nasibah Ahmad</b> , Natrah Saad, Nor Laili Hassan, Mohamad Sharofi Hj Ismail, Md Suhaimi Md Saleh <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>
9	052-icbst	<b>Brain wave and Consumer's Choice in Response to Advertisement</b> <b>Norsiah Fauzan</b> , SandhesaRajendran <i>University Malaysia Sarawak, Malaysia</i>



Session 3

Time: 1400 - 1600

Venue: **Saigon 2**Session Chair: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Wan Rosli Wan Ishak**
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No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	006-icca	<b>Development of a Radio Frequency Remote-Controlled Amphibious Solid Waste Collecting Mobot</b> <b>Jay Robert B. Del Rosario</b> , Romwell B. Andutan, Adelfos R. Bautista, Patrick Henry L. Pangilinan and Ruby Anne O. Vega <i>De La Salle University Manila, Philippines</i>
2	004-icca	<b>Future Simulation of Solar Radiation and Cloud Fraction over the Malaysia region under RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 Scenarios</b> <b>Steven Soon-Kai Kong</b> , Justin Sentian, Kawi Bidin <i>University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia</i>
3	007-icca	<b>A Particle Swarm Optimization Conflict Resolution Model for Computer Network Diagnostics</b> <b>Aaron Don M. Africa</b> <i>De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines</i>
4	008-icca	<b>The Effect of Climate Change on Coral Reef Bleaching</b> <b>Felicia Sue-Mei Ong</b> , Steven Soon-Kai Kong, Justin Sentian <i>University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia</i>
5	001-icca	<b>Design and Implementation of a Low-Voltage Four Selectable Fractional-Order Differentiator in a 0.35<math>\mu</math>m CMOS Technology</b> <b>Alexander C. Abad</b> , Geoffrey L. Abulencia, Roderick Yap, Emmanuel A. Gonzalez <i>De La Salle University, Philippines</i>
6	002-icsssa	<b>EVALUATION OF RADIOACTIVE AND HEAVY METAL CONCENTRATIONS IN SOIL AROUND A COAL-FIRED CEMENT FACTORY OF NORTHEAST NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT</b> <b>Kolo Matthew Tikpangia</b> , Yusoff Mohd Amin, Mayeen Uddin Khandaker, Wan Hasiah Binti Abdullah <i>University of Malaya, Malaysia</i>



Session 4

Time: 1400 - 1600

Venue: Sapa

Session Chair: Dr. Noor Azimin Zainol


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No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	007-icbst	<b>Moral Values by al-Sulh in Family Conflict Management</b> Mardzelah Makhsin, Nurulwahida Hj Azid@Aziz, Aizan Yaacob, <b>Mohamad Fadhli Ilias</b> , Rozalina Khalid <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>
2	040-icbst	<b>Issues and Challenges of Fund Manager Sophistication: An Overview of Indonesian Mutual Fund Industry</b> <b>Sylvia Fettry</b> <i>Universitas Katolik Parahyangan, Indonesia</i>
3	025-icbst	<b>Investigating the Barriers and Success Factors in Implementing Shariah Compliant Hotel Operations</b> <b>Noor Azimin Zainol</b> , Rozila Ahmad, Nurhazani Mohd Shariff <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>
4	047-icbst	<b>Teachers' Awareness Profiles and Stages of Concern regarding the Application of Higher Order Thinking Skill (HOTS) in School Based Assessment (SBA)</b> <b>Nurulwahida Hj Azid @ Aziz</b> , Mardzelah Makhsin, Rozalina Khalid, Ridzuan Hashim, Norasmah Othman <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>
5	009-icbst	<b>Islamic Education Enhance the Strengthen of Muslim Community Integration</b> <b>Mardzelah Makhsin</b> , Nurulwahida Hj Azid@Aziz, Aizan Yaacob, Mohd Aderi Che Noh, Mohamad Fadhli Ilias <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>
6	019-icbst	<b>THE PRINCIPLES OF PEACE IN ISLAMIC FAMILY MANAGEMENT TO EMPOWER TEENAGERS FACING DIVORCE EFFECTS</b> <b>Mardzelah Makhsin</b> , Nurulwahida Hj Azid@Aziz, Aizan Yaacob, Mohamad Fadhli Ilias, Rozalina Khalid <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>
7	039-icbst	<b>Towards the Sustainability of Indonesian Medium-sized Food Manufacturing Enterprise: the Role of Informal Knowledge Sharing</b> <b>Oki Sunardi</b> , Jann Hidajat Tjakraatmadja, Yuni Ros Bangun <i>Krida Wacana Christian University (UKRIDA), Indonesia</i>
8	023-icbst	<b>The Making of Malaysian Multiple Intelligences Stimulator</b> <b>Nurulwahida Hj Azid @ Azi</b> , Mardzelah Makhsin, Aizan Yaacob <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>



Session 5

Time: 1400 - 1600

Venue: **Dalat 1**Session Chair: **Dr. Handaru Jati**

No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	022-icbst	<b>GREEN IT MOTIVATION: TOWARDS ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY</b> <b>Hartini Abdul Jalil</b> , Erne Suzila Kassim, Wan Edura Wan Rashid <i>Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia</i>
2	017-icbst	<b>LED Light and its Color Effects on the Growth in Fish Farming</b> Bonghwan Kim, Dongin Lee, and <b>Kyunghan Chun</b> <i>Catholic University of Daegu, Korea</i>
3	038-icbst	<b>Exploration of Cultural Influence on the Internet Acceptance in Yogyakarta Indonesia</b> <b>Haris Sriwindono</b> <i>Sanata Dharma University, Indonesia</i>
4	054-icbst	<b>ROBUST OPTIMIZATION FOR COAL TRANSPORTATION PLANNING</b> <b>Marnwika Promban*</b> , Oran Kittithreerapronchai <i>Chulalongkorn University, Thailand</i>
5	041-icbst	<b>Risk Taking of University to Take Equities in Technology Start-ups</b> <b>Wahab Azrin</b> , Kamariah Ismail, Umar Haiyat Abdul Kohar, Aniza Othman, Wan Zaidi Wan Omar <i>Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia</i>
6	051-icbst	<b>Water Quality Assessment in Selected Surface Waters in Can-Tho City, Vietnam</b> <b>Maria Luisa Bains-Salingay*</b> , Assela Pathirana, Jeroen Rijke, Peter van der Steen, Chris Zevenbergen, Nguyen Hong Quan and Ky Quang Vinh <i>Mindanao University of Science and Technology, Philippines</i>
7	037-icbst	<b>Reduction of Alkali Silica Reaction Expansion Using Ultrafine Palm Oil Fuel Ash</b> Hidayati Asrah, <b>Abdul Karim Mirasa</b> , Md Abdul Mannan, Nurmin Bolong, Muhammad Madi <i>University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia</i>





Session 6

Time: 1630 - 1800

Venue: **Saigon 2**Session Chair: **Dr. Ujang Maman**
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No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	002-icabcs	<p><b>Inheritance Study of Blast Resistance with Pathotype P7.2 on Crosses of Pongsu Seribu 2 and MR264</b></p> <p><b>Norain Mohd Nor*</b>, Shamsiah Abdullah, Abdul Rahim Harun, Nor'Aishah Hasan</p> <p><i>University Teknologi MARA, Malaysia</i></p>
2	002-icca	<p><b>Shortest Path Determination in a Multi-Router Environment Using Genetic Algorithm</b></p> <p>Rhey Chistian A. Noche, <b>Reggie C. Gustilo</b></p> <p><i>De La Salle University, Philippines.</i></p>
3	005-icabcs	<p><b>The Need of Tailor Made Agribusiness Farmer Field School to Develop Entrepreneurship: The Experience from Paddy Seed Growers In Serang, Banten</b></p> <p><b>Ujang Maman</b>, Iin Inawati, Iwan Aminudin, Akhmad Riyadi Wastra</p> <p><i>State Islamic University, Indonesia</i></p>
4	004-icabcs	<p><b>Microbiological Assessment of Surface Waters and Health Awareness of Four Vulnerable Communities in Can Tho City, Vietnam</b></p> <p><b>Maria Luisa Baino-Salingay*</b>, Assela Pathirana, Jeroen Rijke, Peter van der Steen, Chris Zevenbergen, Nguyen Hong Quan and Ky Quang Vinh</p> <p><i>Mindanao University of Science and Technology, Philippines</i></p>
5	009-icca	<p><b>Effect of Future Surface Temperature on Malaria Transmission in Malaysian Borneo</b></p> <p><b>Harn-Ni Wong</b>, Steven Soon-Kai Kong Justin Sentian</p> <p><i>Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia</i></p>
6	005-icca	<p><b>Feature Driven Development of a Smartphone Based Vision-Aware mHealth Framework</b></p> <p><b>Melvin Cabatuan</b>, Elmer Dadios, Laurence Gan Lim, Robert Kerwin Billones, Jose Santos Carandang VI, Eric Punzalan, Ma. Luisa Enriquez, Dennis Erasga, Michael Ples, Romeo Teruel, Balintawak Sison-Gareza, Ma. Ellenita De Castro, Julien Carandang, and Raouf Naguib</p> <p><i>De La Salle University, Philippines</i></p>



Session 7

Time: 1630 - 1800

Venue: Sapa

Session Chair: Dr. Nurulwahida Hj Azid @ Azi



No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	046-icbst	<p><b>A COMPARISON STUDY ON DOMINANT FACTORS OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE BETWEEN FOREIGN INVESTORS AND LOCAL INVESTORS IN INDONESIA (A study of Japanese and Indonesia's automotive companies at Jababeka Industrial Estate-Indonesia)</b></p> <p><b>B.M.A.S. Anaconda Bangkara*</b>, Jann Hidajat Tjakraatmadja, Bambang Rudito, Elmira Rustam Sumintardja</p> <p><i>Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia</i></p>
2	030-icbst	<p><b>Exploring Travellers' Motivation Within A Southeast Asian Ecotourism Context</b></p> <p><b>Azilah Kasim</b>, Christina Chi, Dogan Gursoy, Jayashree Srivanisan</p> <p><i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i></p>
3	056-icbst	<p><b>Improving of an automated storage and retrieval system in a construction material retailer</b></p> <p><b>Narumon Chatchawan*</b>, Oran Kittithreerapronchai</p> <p><i>Chulalongkorn University, Thailand</i></p>
4	049-icbst	<p><b>Detecting production line defect using control chart</b></p> <p><b>Erni Tanius</b>, Noorul Ameera Adnan</p> <p><i>University Selangor, Malaysia</i></p>
5	031-icbst	<p><b>Underlying constructs measuring ecotourists' destination loyalty to Malaysian ecotourism destinations</b></p> <p><b>Azilah Kasim</b>, Christina Chi, Dogan Gursoy, Jayashree Srivanisan</p> <p><i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i></p>



## Conference Venue



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## Note



## List of Abstract

No	Paper	Abstract
1	002-icabcs	<p><b>Inheritance Study of Blast Resistance with Pathotype P7.2 on Crosses of Pongsu Seribu 2 and MR264</b></p> <p><b>Norain Mohd Nor</b><sup>*1</sup>, Shamsiah Abdullah<sup>1</sup>, Abdul Rahim Harun<sup>2</sup>, Nor'Aishah Hasan<sup>3</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup>Faculty of Plantation and Agrotechnology, University Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia  <sup>2</sup>Department of Agrotechnology and Bioprocess, Malaysia Nuclear Agency, 43000 Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia  <sup>3</sup>Faculty of Applied Science, University Teknologi MARA, 72000 Kuala Pilah, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> : Rice is an important agricultural crop particularly in Malaysia. The rice production was affected by many factors including rice blast disease. In attempt to overcome the rice blast disease, genetic analysis study on new crosses of cultivar from Pongsu Seribu 2 and MR264 was used. The objective of this study is to identify segregation pattern of F<sub>2</sub> and F<sub>3</sub> population resistance to <i>M. oryzae</i> at genotypic and phenotypic level with associated resistance genes linked with SSR markers. SSR markers were used to screen segregating pattern in genotypic level while phenotypic screening was done in greenhouse by observing the disease development to the rice plant. Chi square results shows a good fit of 1:2:1 for a single gene model which proved the hypothesis of a single dominant gene and 3:1 for the segregation of resistance and susceptibility for <i>M. oryzae</i> but did not segregate with epistasis and two-gene model. SSR markers of RM101, RM206, RM413 and RM495 were significantly associated with blast resistance to <i>M. oryzae</i> in rice. These markers were highly accurate for resistant plant with resistance effect about 12% for phenotypic variation. This study also shows that there was a strong interrelationship between the selected phenotypic and the four markers in this study. Therefore, these studies can be utilized for future references to identify these resistant and susceptible varieties based on polymorphism. This research offered very useful information for local rice breeders in developing blast disease resistant rice cultivar.</p>
2	004-icabcs	<p><b>Microbiological Assessment of Surface Waters and Health Awareness of Four Vulnerable Communities in Can Tho City, Vietnam</b></p> <p><b>Maria Luisa Baino-Salingay</b><sup>1,2*</sup>, Assela Pathirana<sup>1</sup>, Jeroen Rijke<sup>1</sup>,</p>



		<p>Peter van der Steen<sup>1</sup>, Chris Zevenbergen<sup>1</sup>, Nguyen Hong Quan<sup>3</sup> and Ky Quang Vinh<sup>4</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup>UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education, Delft, The Netherlands  <sup>2</sup>Mindanao University of Science and Technology, Cagayan de Oro, Philippines  <sup>3</sup>Institute for Environment and Resources, Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam  <sup>4</sup>Climate Change Office of the Can Tho City People's Committee, Can Tho City, Vietnam</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Addressing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in a developing country like Vietnam is not easy. The study aims to address at least three of the 17 SDG, namely, good health, clean water and sanitation and life below water. This study conducted microbiological analysis on surface waters of flood vulnerable communities and concurrently done household community perception survey on four communities. A majority of 245 respondents were dissatisfied with the water quality of the surface water. The discontentments were verified by microbiological results. In the urban communities of An Cu and An Hoa, the <i>E. coli</i>. mean values were 125 to 445 times higher than the maximum tolerable limit of 200MPN/100mL and the <i>T. coliform</i> mean values obtained were 23 to 74 times higher than the set maximum tolerable limit of 10,000MPN/100mL.</p>
3	005-icabcs	<p><b>The Need of Tailor Made Agribusiness Farmer Field School to Develop Entrepreneurship: The Experience from Paddy Seed Growers In Serang, Banten</b></p> <p><b>Ujang Maman<sup>1</sup>, Iin Inawati<sup>2</sup>, Iwan Aminudin<sup>1</sup>, Akhmad Riyadi Wastra<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><sup>1</sup>Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Science and Technology, State Islamic University, Jakarta 15402, Indonesia  <sup>2</sup>Students in Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Science and Technology, State Islamic University, Jakarta 15402, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The Farmer Field School of Integrated Pest Management (FFS-IPM) has not been properly successful to deliver farmer as a learner which has innovation awareness. In the post FFS-IPM project, the farmer has not fully implemented the IPM principles. Based on the fact, it needs a new FFS which does not emphasize on the adoption of innovation, but focuses to develop human capacity. In accordance with it, the farmer group in Serang, Banten, supported by Agricultural Service Districts (ASD) initiated an agribusiness farmer field school (AFFS) to develop farmer's entrepreneurship. But, the product moment analysis pointed out, farmer participation on AFFS did not affect the entrepreneurship; and the opposite, X<sup>2</sup> test described that farming experience and farm land size affected the entrepreneurship. Indeed, the research revealed the need of tailored-made AFFS on the basis of socio-economic to develop entrepreneurship.</p>



No	Paper	Abstract
1	001-icca	<p><b>Design and Implementation of a Low-Voltage Four Selectable Fractional-Order Differentiator in a 0.35<math>\mu</math>m CMOS Technology</b></p> <p><b>Alexander C. Abad</b><sup>1</sup>, Geoffrey L. Abulencia<sup>1</sup>, Roderick Yap<sup>1</sup>, Emmanuel A. Gonzalez<sup>2</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>Department of Electronics Engineering, Gokongwei College of Engineering, De La Salle University Manila, 2401 Taft Ave., Malate Manila, 1004 Philippines</i></p> <p><i><sup>2</sup>Existing Installation Department, Jardine Schindler Elevator Corporation, 8/F Pacific Star Bldg., Sen. Gil Puyat Ave. cor. Makati Ave., Makati City, 1209 Philippines</i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> This study focused on the design and implementation of a four selectable fractional-order (0.2, 0.4, 0.6 and 0.8) differentiator (FOD) in a 0.35<math>\mu</math>m CMOS technology operated at 1.5V supply. In comparison with previous works that uses discrete components and generic microcontroller for switching an FOD from one order to the next, this design of a selectable FOD was realized in an analog microelectronic scale. The dimension of the integrated circuit (IC) layout was further reduced by employing reusability of capacitors and resistors. The whole chip layout of the design has a dimension of 8.10mm x 6.30mm or equivalent to a final area of 51.03mm<sup>2</sup>. The four possible orders of an FOD were characterized in terms of its magnitude and phase response in the working bandwidth from 10Hz to 1kHz. Characterization was made using Tanner Electronic Design Automation (EDA) tool as the design simulator and IC layout editor software.</p>
2	002-icca	<p><b>Shortest Path Determination in a Multi-Router Environment Using Genetic Algorithm</b></p> <p>Rhey Chistian A. Noche<sup>1</sup>, <b>Reggie C. Gustilo</b><sup>2</sup></p> <p><i>Electronics and Communications Engineering Department, De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines. E-mail : <a href="mailto:rhey_noche@dlsu.edu.ph">rhey_noche@dlsu.edu.ph</a><sup>1</sup>, <a href="mailto:reggie.gustilo@dlsu.edu.ph">reggie.gustilo@dlsu.edu.ph</a><sup>2</sup></i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> This paper presents an approach to getting the solution to the shortest path routing problem that uses one of the most popular learning algorithms. Genetic Algorithm (GA) is a broadly applicable stochastic search and optimization technique known for its evolutionary computation method. Genetic Algorithm is used on this paper to determine the shortest paths that references node link bandwidth from a single source node to a selected destination node. The paper also introduced three tie break criteria in case node bandwidth across the network is the same. Path fitness is the sum of the total link weight, total distance, total node MTU and total node delay. Routing decision is governed by path fitness of these four parameters. A single point crossover examines the current solution to find better solutions and mutation makes small perturbations to promising solutions. Finally shortest path calculation time was</p>



		<p>compared with OSPF and it proved that Genetic Algorithm has the same potential with OSPF's Dijkstra Algorithm in computing for the shortest path.</p>
3	004-icca	<p><b>Future Simulation of Solar Radiation and Cloud Fraction over the Malaysia region under RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 Scenarios</b></p> <p><b>Steven Soon-Kai Kong<sup>1</sup>, Justin Sentian<sup>1</sup>, Kawi Bidin<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>Climate Change Research Group, Faculty of Science and Natural Resource, University Malaysia Sabah 88400, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia</i></p> <p><i><sup>2</sup> Natural Disasters Research Unit, Faculty of Science and Natural Resource, University Malaysia Sabah 88400, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Climate change may be defined as a significant change of weather patterns over a long period of time. It has adverse impacts on developing countries such Malaysia that strongly rely on agriculture and natural resources development and extraction. This present study projected the future average solar radiation and total cloud fraction from 2010 to 2100 over the Malaysian region based on IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. A global climate model, the Bias-corrected Community Earth System Model (CESM), was used for initial and boundary conditions for Weather Research Forecast (WRF) modelling system. Generally, the model underestimated the reanalysis data for solar radiation, and overestimated for cloud fraction over the Malaysia region. The future simulation showed that the averaged solar radiation increased by <math>12.4 \text{ wmm}^{-2}</math> in winter and <math>26.2 \text{ wmm}^{-2}</math> in summer season under RCP8.5 scenario, relative to the baseline period. In RCP4.5 scenario, the increment of solar radiation was lower in winter (<math>7.4 \text{ wmm}^{-2}</math>) but higher in summer (<math>45.7 \text{ wmm}^{-2}</math>) as compared to high emission scenario during winter and summer seasons, respectively. At the end of this century, the total cloud fraction decreased over Malaysia domain around -12.9% and -15.9% during winter and summer seasons respectively in RCP8.5 scenario. Meanwhile, the changes of cloud fraction decreased by -0.9% in January but increased about 27.1% in July under a low emission scenario. Our simulation suggests that climate variability in future scenarios could lead to climate-related risks such as air quality impacts and vulnerability in the region.</p>
4	005-icca	<p><b>Feature Driven Development of a Smartphone Based Vision-Aware mHealth Framework</b></p> <p><b>Melvin Cabatuan<sup>1</sup>, Elmer Dadios<sup>1</sup>, Laurence Gan Lim<sup>1</sup>, Robert Kerwin Billones<sup>1</sup>, Jose Santos Carandang VI<sup>1</sup>, Eric Punzalan<sup>1</sup>, Ma. Luisa Enriquez<sup>1</sup>, Dennis Erasga<sup>1</sup>, Michael Ples<sup>1</sup>, Romeo Teruel<sup>1</sup>, Balintawak Sison-Gareza<sup>1</sup>, Ma. Ellenita De Castro<sup>1</sup>, Julien Carandang<sup>1</sup>, and Raouf Naguib<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>De La Salle University, Manila 1004, Philippines</i></p> <p><i><sup>2</sup>BIOCORE Research &amp; Consultancy International and Liverpool Hope University, UK</i></p>





		<p><b>Abstract:</b> Mobile health (mHealth) applications attempts to capitalize on the ubiquity and exponential growth of mobile technologies for the benefit of public health, leading to a growing research interest in devising frameworks for addressing specific or general mHealth challenges. In this context, the primary goal of this paper is to present a novel smartphone-based development framework for prototyping vision-aware native mHealth applications developed using Feature Driven Development (FDD) methodology. Then, we describe a prototype mHealth educational application, 'Dibdib** Advocacy App', for breast cancer awareness, utilizing the proposed vision-aware mHealth framework in Android platform. The results illustrate that FDD is a viable option in mHealth application development.</p>
5	006-icca	<p><b>Development of a Radio Frequency Remote-Controlled Amphibious Solid Waste Collecting Mobot</b></p> <p><b>Jay Robert B. Del Rosario,</b> Romwell B. Andutan, Adelfos R. Bautista, Patrick Henry L. Pangilinan and Ruby Anne O. Vega</p> <p><i>Department of Electronics and Communications Engineering, De La Salle University Manila, 2401 Taft Ave., Malate, Manila 1004, Philippines</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Robots in general are used to aid people in different tasks from simple activities to activities that prevent also people from harm. In fields of Robotics it is important that these robots are not complete replacements of humanity but mere tools that will improve human lives and more so save lives if possible. In this paper, the group presented a remote-controlled mobot with amphibious capabilities. The system is accessible through a radio frequency transmitter and receiver which there is an executable file that allows the mobot to be controlled. The characterization of the system and its performance are presented here as well.</p>
6	007-icca	<p><b>A Particle Swarm Optimization Conflict Resolution Model for Computer Network Diagnostics</b></p> <p><b>Aaron Don M. Africa</b></p> <p><i>Electronics &amp; Communications Engineering Department, De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines, Tel: +632-524-4611, Email: aaron.africa@dlsu.edu.ph</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Computer Networks are sensitive systems and are prone to error. Every time there is an error in a computer network, it needs to be solved at the soonest possible time so productivity will not be affected. One problem encountered in diagnosing an error is we do not know its possible cause and because it is unknown, fixing the problem takes a lot of time. Trial and error is often employed to diagnose the problem. The predicament with trial and error is instead of fixing the problem; it might make the problem worse. Knowing the possible cause of the problem beforehand saves a lot of time in diagnostics. One tool that can</p>



		<p>be used to find the possible cause of problems in Computer Networks is an Expert System. This system simulates human Experts in diagnosing the problem. The problem with Expert Systems is that there may be multiple rules and the system may not know which one to fire. This research tries to solve that problem by applying the Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) to the rules of an Expert System so it can give Impasse Weights (IW) to the rules and determine which rule is to fire. The conflict resolution algorithm for this research was tested on sample data of the problems encountered in computer networks. This research showed that Particle Swarm Optimization can be used for an Expert System Conflict resolution.</p>
7	008-icca	<p><b>The Effect of Climate Change on Coral Reef Bleaching</b></p> <p><b>Felicia Sue-Mei Ong<sup>1</sup>, Steven Soon-Kai Kong<sup>1</sup> Justin Sentian<sup>1</sup>,</b></p> <p><i>Climate Change Research Group, Faculty of Science and Natural Resources, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, 88400, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Living coral reefs are widely known for being one of the most diverse and valuable ecosystems on Earth, both biologically and economically. There have been profound consequences of climate change on coral survival and their associated ecosystems. The rise in sea surface temperature (SST) has been noted as a factor that triggers corals to bleach. This study focuses on the East Coast of Sabah, which is located within the boundaries of the Coral Triangle and is well known for its marine biodiversity richness. There is very little study on the effect of climate change on coral reefs in Malaysia. Hence, this study will primarily focus on the A2 and B2 emission scenarios from 2090 to 2100 and a baseline from 2000 to 2010 that will influence changes in sea surface temperatures, leading to coral mortality and bleaching on a regional scale. Baseline and future SST data are projected using the PRECIS regional climate model. Coral reef response to change in SST is simulated using the Coral Mortality and Bleaching Output (COMBO) model. COMBO allows the selection of user-selectable parameter values and data input options and is based on ensemble calculations of a growth and mortality model using sea surface temperature (SST) as input data. The modeling suggested an SST warming trend between 1°C to 3°C over Tun Sakaran Marine Park in the East Coast of Sabah. The warming eventually induced a rapid decrease in coral cover in the both scenarios, which initially had 100% coral cover. The coral cover at the Tun Sakaran Marine Park was projected to experience 100% bleaching probability. However, this model considers only sea surface temperature change and not other factors that may lead to bleaching. The finding of this study is also suggesting that climate change has a significant disturbance to the coral reefs ecosystem in the east coast of Sabah.</p>
8	009-icca	<p><b>Effect of Future Surface Temperature on Malaria Transmission in Malaysian Borneo</b></p> <p><b>Harn-Ni Wong<sup>1</sup>, Steven Soon-Kai Kong<sup>1</sup> Justin Sentian<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>Climate Change Research Group, Faculty of Science and Natural Resource,</i></p>



		<p><i>University Malaysia Sabah, 88400, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The relationship between climate change and human health is of great interest and has been widely debated. The work presented in this paper is aimed to provide an understanding of the relationship between climatic factors especially the temperature and precipitation, and malaria transmission in Malaysian Borneo. A regional climate model, PRECIS, is used to develop future climate for Malaysian Borneo using A2 emission scenario. In investigating the effect of climate change on malaria transmission, climate model output has been used as input to MIASMA malaria model. The results show that, the region would likely to experience an increase of surface temperature at the end of the century of between 2.3 and 2.9°C. This warming has been found to increase the vectorial capacity of mosquitoes including survival probability. Warmer projected climatic conditions are also found to shorten the incubation period of parasites within mosquitoes. Findings suggest that the increase of surface temperature would be likely to increase human vulnerability to malarial transmission.</p>
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No	Paper	Abstract
1	007-icbst	<p><b>Moral Values by al-Sulh in Family Conflict Management</b></p> <p><b>Mardzelah Makhsin<sup>1</sup></b>, Nurulwahida Hj Azid@Aziz<sup>1</sup>, Aizan Yaacob<sup>1</sup>, Rozalina Khalid<sup>1</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup><i>School of Education and Modern Languages, College of Arts and Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia</i>  <sup>2</sup><i>Faculty of Education, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> Moral values by Al-Sulh prioritize the principle of well pleased (<i>redha</i>) in seeking the mercy of Allah SWT. There are ten values basing the Al-Sulh to conduct conflict management namely <i>Salam, Syahadah, Seruan, Sumpah, Sufi, Syukur, Simak, Sabar, Syafaat dan Silaturahmi</i>. These values are designed based on the methods of Al-Sulh practiced at the Department of Syaria' Judiciary in Malaysia. These values are designed based on the methods of Al-Sulh practiced at the Department of Syaria' Judiciary in Malaysia. The implementation of Al-Sulh values has established the essence of peace towards solving disputes in the Islamic household. The development of values in the Al-Sulh education is part of the findings from the study on issues of divorce and broken homes which was solved through the practice of Al-Sulh. In the Al-Sulh practice, the disputed parties are exposed to the ten values and majority of the divorce cases managed to be solved successfully and peacefully in terms of issues such as claims made after a divorce namely <i>fasakh, mutaah, idah, hadanah, mahar</i> and matrimonial property. The findings also showed that the disputed parties who have not agreed to follow the ten values of Al-Sulh often end in vengeance and distrust which will lead to bitter endings or at the worst, their cases would have to be settled in court. In the context of this study, the ten values in Al-Sulh education act as the guideline to understand the concept of peace in conflict management.</p>



2	008-icbst	<p><b>Does Performance Measurement System improves Firms' Performance? Evidence from Nigerian Bailed-out Banks</b></p> <p><b>Rapiah Mohamed<sup>1</sup></b>, Nuraddeen Shehu Aliyu<sup>1, 2</sup>, Che Zuriana Muhammad Jamil<sup>1</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>School of Accounting, College of Business, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Kedah State, Malaysia. E-mail : <a href="mailto:rapiah@uum.edu.my">rapiah@uum.edu.my</a>, <a href="mailto:zuriana@uum.edu.my">zuriana@uum.edu.my</a></i></p> <p><i><sup>2</sup>Department of Accounting, Faculty of Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Kaduna State, Nigeria. E-mail : <a href="mailto:*nsaliyu@abu.edu.ng">*nsaliyu@abu.edu.ng</a></i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> The increase uncertainty, complexity and competition within the business environments necessitated the need to adopt a performance measurement system (PMS) by firms in order to improve their performance. This study examined the relevance of PMS in the troubled bailed-out banks in Nigeria using the PLS-SEM approach. Based on a survey method, responses were received from managers concerning how PMS is applied and used to improve performance. The results of our analysis shows that PMS is strongly positively related to banks performance. Thus, the use of PMS in firms is highly encourage in order for them to survive, compete and succeed in the present uncertain business environment.</p>
3	009-icbst	<p><b>Islamic Education Enhance the Strengthen of Muslim Community Integration</b></p> <p><b>Mardzelah Makhsin<sup>1</sup></b>, Nurulwahida Hj Azid@Aziz<sup>1</sup>, Aizan Yaacob<sup>1</sup>, Mohd Aderi Che Noh<sup>2</sup>, Mohamad Fadhli Ilias<sup>1</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>School of Education and Modern Languages, College of Arts and Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia</i></p> <p><i><sup>2</sup>Faculty of Education, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Islamic education is the process of integrating the community with the development of the noble values of mankind by nature willingness, optimism, confidence, responsibility, respect for duty, helping the goodness and piety, compassion, loving kindness, patience, struggle for goodness, hold on principle, to sacrifice for the religion and the state. Otherwise, the conflict between the Ahlus Sunni Wa al-Jama'ah (ASWJ) with Shia became an issue in this study due to misunderstandings about the practice in schools can lead to disputes that cause dissension that will drag the hostilities, causing chaos to the country. Thus the strengthening of Ahlus Sunnah wa al-Jama'ah (ASWJ) in the Muslim community in Malaysia very important in order to deal with the spread of the Shia that led to conflict and disputes. Accordingly, the process of integration of the Muslim community based on the same guidelines by virtue of Sunni resources of Islamic Education in Malaysia</p>
4	011-icbst	<p><b>Mosques in Selangor: Qualitative Analysis on the Governance Practices</b></p> <p>Normazaini Saleh<sup>1</sup>, NazifahMustaffha<sup>2</sup>, <b>Nor'Adha Ab Hamid<sup>3</sup></b>, Norziah Othman<sup>4</sup>, Abdul Hadi Awang<sup>5</sup>, Wawarah Saidpudin<sup>6</sup></p>



		<p><sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Faculty of Business and Management, KUIS, Bandar Seri Putra 43000, Selangor, Malaysia  <sup>5,6</sup>Centre of Foundation and RMC, KUIS, Bandar Seri Putra 43000, Selangor, Malaysia</p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> The mosque is an institution that plays an important role as a center of knowledge activities, social, cultural, economic and center that can unite the ummah. Therefore, there is a big challenge to the management of the mosque itself to prove the existence of this institution is significant and relevant to the development and consolidation of the community. In order to face these challenges, there is a call for good governance practices in mosques management in enabling them to carry out the tasks. Past literature on mosque governance shows it is still in infancy level, with numbers of the studies focus on the quantitative method. Hence this study embarks to enhance the study on qualitative evidences on mosque governance. This study involves interviews with members of the management committee of the masjid in nine (9) districts in the state to explore several aspects of governance practices. The aspects include resources efficiency and effectiveness as well as financial management. Overall, the study found committee members of the mosques are competent in managing their respective mosque. However, constant monitoring is needed to ensure that the governance system work well. In addition, cooperation of the mosques with the authorized parties (JAIS, MAIS) is essential in coordinating and monitoring the performance.</p>
5	012-icbst	<p><b>Intellectual Capital Disclosure and Firm Governance: Malaysian Perspective</b></p> <p><b>Rokiah Ishak<sup>1</sup></b>, Robiah Abu Bakar, Hasnah Kamardin</p> <p><i>School of Accountancy, Universiti Utara Malaysia, 06010, Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia.</i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> The aims of the paper are to provide evidence on the extent of IC disclosure by Malaysian companies and to investigate the influence of firm governance on IC disclosure. Based on data of 110 companies listed in Bursa Malaysia in both 2006 and 2011, finding of this study reveal that large board size and government ownership have a significant positive association with IC disclosure. In contrast, family-owned firms are less likely to disclose their IC information. The existence of outside members on boards does not have a significant influence on IC disclosure. Evidence from this study will help both regulator and standard setter to indicate type of IC information that need to be disclosed in the financial statements in order to increase transparency and provide more information to the decision maker.</p>
6	013-icbst	<p><b>TAKING A COLLABORATIVE DECISION: ATTITUDE OF THE TEACHER AND THE ENCOURAGEMENT BY THE PRINCIPAL</b></p> <p><b>Norazlinda Saad<sup>1</sup></b>, Surendran Sankaran<sup>1</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>School of Education and Modern Languages, Universiti Utara Malaysia, 06010 UUM Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia</i></p>



		<p><b>Abstract :</b> To achieve curriculum and co-curriculum excellence in schools collaborative decision-making processes among the principals and the teachers are needed. Studies have shown that in the context of schools' administration, the involvement of the teachers in decision making, through collaboration with their principals is lacking and the main cause of the teachers' absence in the decision-making process is the attitude of the teachers themselves. The aim of this research is to identify what influences the attitudes of teachers and in the same line of thinking the variables that encourage the principals in involving teachers in this collaborative decision-making processes. This study is research-based involving the use of a questionnaire as the instrument. The analysis done subsequently showed that the items in the study have a reliability coefficient of 0.94. The study involved a total of 399 teachers chosen randomly from high achieving SMKs in the state of Kedah. The study found a significant relationship between the teachers and the encouragements from the principals. The attitude variable represents a significant influence in the encouragements shown by the principals. Results show that the readiness shown by the teachers in the decision-making processes is able to raise the encouragement-levels shown by the principals in involving teachers in collaborative decision-makings in schools.</p>
7	014-icbst	<p><b>ADOPTION OF TECHNOLOGY: SCHOOL LOCATION AS MODERATOR</b></p> <p><b>Surendran Sankaran<sup>1</sup>, Norazlinda Saad<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>School of Education and Modern Languages, Universiti Utara Malaysia, 06010 UUM Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> This study aims to identify the relationship between teacher self-efficacy and the level of technology adoption with the location of school as moderator. This study uses a survey method. The study sample used random sampling. Data was collected from a sample of 218 Mathematics teachers teaching at national secondary schools in both urban and rural areas using questionnaires. The questionnaires were adapted from other sources and have the confidence value of 0.96. The quantitative data was analysed using descriptive statistics and Multiple Regression Analyses. Analyses in the study show that there is a significant relationship between self-efficacy and the level of technology adoption. The findings indicate that the variable school location as moderator has a significant influence on the relationship between teacher self-efficacy and the adoption of technology. This result clearly explains that the interaction between school location and teacher self-efficacy needs to be focused on so that the level of adoption of technology is increased. The result of the study also provides a positive implication on the increase in the level of technology acceptance among Mathematics teachers in urban as well as rural schools.</p>
8	017-icbst	<p><b>LED Light and its Color Effects on the Growth in Fish Farming</b></p> <p>Bonghwan Kim<sup>1</sup>, Dongin Lee<sup>2</sup>, and <b>Kyunghan Chun<sup>1*</sup></b></p>



		<p><i><sup>1</sup>Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Catholic University of Daegu, Gyeongbuk 38430, Korea</i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> In this paper, the investigation of the effects of LED light and its color on the growth in fish farming is accomplished. Fish farming is a business developed from aquaculture, the art of culturing aquatic organisms. For the promotion of fish farming, this paper observes the experiments on various lighting in fish tank, specifically LED light and studies the fish growth through this artificial environmental control. As a result, by this research LED light control as eco-bred technology, the growth is varied according to LED light colors and the production period is reduced.</p>
9	018-icbst	<p><b>Postgraduate students' perspectives on collaborative feedback</b></p> <p><b>Aizan Yaacob,</b> Raja Maznah Raja Hussin, Nurulwahida Azid, Nurahimah Mohd Yusoff, Mardzelah Makhsin, Siti Noor Ismail1</p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>School of Education and Modern Languages, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok 06010, Kedah, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> This paper explores the postgraduate students' perspectives on collaborative feedback. It is a part of the larger research that explores the learning processes involved in a reflective collaborative environment. 13 postgraduate students participated in an action research project which took place for 3 months. Data were collected using focus group interview, and students' and researchers' reflections. The findings indicated that collaborative feedback provided a non-threatening learning environment for postgraduate students to improve their reflective writing skills and practices. However, despite the positive outcomes of collaborative feedback, students reported difficulties in giving constructive criticism and asking critical questions to help their peers to improve their reflections. Cultural influence such as respect the elderly was found to be one of the barriers in giving constructive criticism.</p>
10	019-icbst	<p><b>THE PRINCIPLES OF PEACE IN ISLAMIC FAMILY MANAGEMENT TO EMPOWER TEENAGERS FACING DIVORCE EFFECTS</b></p> <p><b>Mardzelah Makhsin<sup>1</sup>,</b> Nurulwahida Hj Azid@Aziz<sup>1</sup>, Aizan Yaacob<sup>1</sup>, Mohamad Fadhli Ilias<sup>1</sup>, Rozalina Khalid<sup>1</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>School of Education and Modern Languages, College of Arts and Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> Family is one aspect of the human life that is given much focus in the Islamic Statutes or Syaria'. It is seen as a platform for men and women to seek peace dan happiness of being together to produce offsprings as continuation of generation. Moral values in Al-Sulh education prioritize the principle of redha in seeking the mercy of Allah SWT. There are ten values basing the Al-Sulh education namely Salam, Syahadah, Seruan, Sumpah, Sufi, Syukur, Simak, Sabar, Syafaat dan Silaturahmi. These values are designed based on the methods of Al-</p>



		<p>Sulh practiced at the Department of Syaria' Judiciary in Malaysia. The implementation of Al-Sulh values has established the essence of peace towards solving disputes in the Islamic household. The instability in marriage institution of the Malay ethnic group has become an alarming and much debated issue. The high divorce rate among the Malay society is gradually increasing. Nevertheless, study on marriage and divorce is scarce. Therefore, this study aims to give focus especially on the Malay society in Malaysia. This study seeks to analyse the problems that arise in the marriage institution among the Malay society in Kedah, Kelantan, Sabah and Selangor; and to identify the implications of divorce or family break-ups on Muslim teenagers in these four states. A survey was conducted where questionnaires were distributed to 120 Muslim teenagers ranging from ages 13 to 19 that are 30 Muslim teenagers from each state. The findings showed that family break-ups do leave a lot of negative implications in the teenagers' self-development, psychological state and academic aspect.</p>
11	020-icbst	<p><b>An externalization process among Penang electronics industry: issues and way forward</b></p> <p><b>Fauziah Che Leh</b></p> <p><i>Department of Geography and Environment, Faculty of Human Sciences, Education University of Sultan Idris 35900, Tanjong Malim Perak</i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> In the context of electronics industry, the role of R&amp;D and IT component in the manufacturing process are important concern that may influence of just-in time delivery (JIT) services. However, the crucial issue to be addressed in discussing the rapid development in electronics industry sector is pertinent to the main factor which triggered the subsidiary firms to gain R&amp;D and IT component services needed from outside and not self-developed by the firms in location. By means of unstructured questionnaire and interview, a total of 30 electronics firms in Penang industrial areas were selected as respondents, were interviewed and studied. The findings indicate that there are factor which was neither with a cost nor with quasi dominant cost as the trigger for externalization process among Penang electronics industry compared to the cost factors. As a way forward with a view to boost the role of local R&amp;D and IT services provider firms, this article will suggest an approach that can be adopted to enhance a positive image and experienced of R&amp;D and IT to cater electronic manufacturing sector demand in Penang.</p>
12	022-icbst	<p><b>GREEN IT MOTIVATION: TOWARDS ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY</b></p> <p><b>Hartini Abdul Jalil<sup>1</sup>,Erne Suzila Kassim<sup>1</sup>, Wan Edura Wan Rashid<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>Faculty of Business Management UniversitiTeknologi MARA, 42300 Bandar PuncakAlam,Selangor, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> Global warming is a major concern to all. The ICT is without doubt plays a significant role to the global economy. However, the ICT</p>





		<p>has been found to be one of the reasons for global footprints. The total electrical energy consumption by data centers, servers and computers is steadily increasing. Thus, firms are urged to address the environmental and commercial goals simultaneously, rather than as a trade-off as the sustainability of economic, social and environment capitals must be satisfied for long run success. However, the fundamental role of green IT for sustainability is often not given an adequate attention. Hence, in this paper we seek to explore issues and challenges related to green IT implementation. We provide an intensive review of green IT and how it relates to sustainability. Then based on an in-depth discussion with two organizations, we discuss our findings as the related aspects of implementation issues. Finally we offer a model for promoting and motivating green IT in organizations. Such effort is significance, as it will become a point of reference for adopting and implementing green IT for greener world.</p>
<p>13</p>	<p>023-icbst</p>	<p><b>The Making of Malaysian Multiple Intelligences Stimulator</b></p> <p><b>Nurulwahida Hj Azid @ Aziz<sup>1</sup>, Mardzelah Makhsin<sup>2</sup>, Aizan Yaacob<sup>3</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1,2,3</sup>School of Educational &amp; Modern Languages, Universiti Utara Malaysia, 10600 Sintok, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> Malaysian Multiple Intelligences Stimulator (MMIS) was established to stimulate and raise the profile of orphans aged 14 years old. The uniqueness of the MMIS is that it contains 28 interactive problem solving activities which can give a score automatically if a solution is made correctly. Activities provided are also based on the Malaysian customs, culture and language. Nine intelligences are composed of verbal linguistic, logical-mathematical, visual-spatial, kinesthetic, musical, interpersonal, intrapersonal, naturalist and existential. MMIS concept of computer-based learning (CBL) is built on the ADDIE model. Five orphans were interviewed and eight lecturers with expertise in three areas: education technology, curriculum, and multimedia were chosen to evaluate MMIS before true-experimental study was carried out. Interactive application assessment questionnaire was used to obtain quantitative research data. Whilst the interview protocol was designed to obtain qualitative data. The mean average for each category of assessment is very good. The mean average based on information design category = 3.62, interaction design = 3.33, and design of the presentation are reported as follows: (a general presentation = 3.96, graphic presentation = 3.58, font presentation = 3.76, color presentation = 3.88, audio performance = 3.71, video presentation = 3.92 and the button presentation = 3.91). Qualitative data showed a positive response. MMIS can help students stimulate their multiple intelligences, the strengths and weaknesses of self. In conclusion MMIS implies the following: it (i) promotes teaching and learning techniques, (ii) induces potential and tendency of orphans in Malaysia (iii) contributes to the process of designing effective teaching.</p>
<p>14</p>	<p>025-icbst</p>	<p><b>Investigating the Barriers and Success Factors in Implementing Shariah</b></p>



		<p><b>Compliant Hotel Operations</b></p> <p><b>Noor Azimin Zainol</b> ,Rozila Ahmad, Nurhazani Mohd Shariff</p> <p><i>School of Tourism, Hospitality and Environmental Management,Universiti Utara Malaysia, 06010 Sintok, Kedah Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> Shariah compliant concept has received a special interest in various operations nowadays as people are more aware of the niche market that Islamic tourism has brought forward. However, the concept of shariah compliance is seen as not well understood by the public, alas the implementation in the hotel operations is still mediocre. This paper seeks to examine the practice of shariah compliant concept not only by examining the barriers that mitigate the implementation of the practice but also investigating the success factors in implementing the concept in hotel operations. Qualitative stance was applied and based on the emerging themes, the barriers include “lack of awareness of shariah compliant concept”, “negative perception of shariah compliant operations among non-muslims” and “operational issues of shariah compliance concepts”. The success factors are identified as “demand and support from various sectors”, “acceptance from the guests and staff” and “instilling awareness of shariah compliant concepts”.</p>
15	026-icbst	<p><b>A Quality Improvement And Accreditation System (QIAS) Model: The Catalyst For Quality Childcare Center</b></p> <p><b>Siti Noor Ismail</b><sup>1</sup>,Yahya Don<sup>2</sup>, Aizan Yaacob<sup>3</sup>, Fauzi Husin<sup>4</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1,2,3,4</sup>College of Arts and Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia, 06010 Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> The development of the holistic child is closely linked to the quality of the relationships experienced with others, as stated in the quality areas and principles in the QIAS Quality Practices Guide. By investigating the NCAC Quality Practice Guide, this paper introduces the concept of the QIAS model more effectively. There are seven (7) proportion quality areas in the QIAS, which are; staff relationships with children and peers; partnerships with families; programming and evaluation; children’s experiences and learning; protective care and safety; health, nutrition and wellbeing; and managing to support quality.As a conclusion, this QIAS instrument is able to serve as a guidelines to the childcare center on what is needed and required to be look into and take into consideration in order to ensure the quality of childcare centers.</p>
16	027-icbst	<p><b>Enforcement of laws of offense related to indecent behaviour in public: Steps to overcome moral issues</b></p> <p><b>Nor ‘Adha Abdul Hamid</b><sup>1,2</sup>, Azizah Mat Rashid<sup>1,2</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>Faculty of Business and Management, KUIS, Bandar Seri Putra 43000, Selangor, Malaysia</i></p> <p><i><sup>2</sup>Islamic Academy, KUIS, Bandar Seri Putra 43000, Selangor, Malaysia</i></p>



		<p><b>Abstract:</b> Indecent behaviour is an act contrary to the conduct required in Islam. A person who is well-mannered and courteous would feel ashamed to act beyond Islamic etiquette. This is because shame is part of the faith. When someone cannot feel shame, then he or she will feel encouraged to act indecently that may it may tarnish the image and identity of Islam. This can be seen with the occurrence of various moral issues such as men and women who are <i>non-mahram</i> can be seen sitting together in seclusion, wearing revealing clothing and so on. If the shameful act is not deterred, it will cause more serious moral-related issues to occur such as <i>khalwat</i> (seclusion), preparations (foreplay) for sexual intercourse, adultery, birth of illegitimate childbirth and so on. Now, the main question is whether chivalry and courtesy can be instilled or not? Miskawaih opines that morality can be controlled and shaped. He argues that if a person's character cannot be formed and improved, then the sharia, prophetic, training, education, discipline, counsel, school, university, law, government and so on will become unnecessary and meaningless. This argument indirectly recognizes the importance of the legal approach in controlling, modifying and establishing a person's character. This study is conducted with the aim to see the capability of law enforcement to deter moral-related offenses.</p>
17	028-icbst	<p><b>Relationship between attitude oil palm smallholders towards <i>Ganoderma</i> disease and their socioeconomic characteristics</b></p> <p>Assis Kamu<sup>1*</sup>, Bonaventure Boniface<sup>2</sup>, Abdul Rahim Awang<sup>2</sup>, Affendy Hassan<sup>1</sup>, <b>Mohammad Amizi Ayob<sup>3</sup></b>, Siti Kalsom Yulo<sup>2</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup><i>Faculty of Science and Natural Resources, Universiti Malaysia Sabah</i>  <sup>2</sup><i>Faculty of Sustainable Agriculture, Universiti Malaysia Sabah</i>  <sup>3</sup><i>Faculty Agro Base Industry, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan</i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> This cross-sectional survey study has focused on the statistical techniques using factor analysis in identifying the attitude of oil palm smallholders towards <i>Ganoderma</i> disease. Comparison test was done to determine the relationship between smallholders' socioeconomic characteristics and their attitude towards the disease. The data were collected through face-to-face interview by using structured questionnaire. A total of 620 oil palm smallholders have been interviewed during the data collection. The data collected was analyzed by using descriptive analysis, factor analysis, and non-parametric techniques using Mann-Whitney U test and Kruskal-Wallis test. The findings show that there were two main components of attitude, namely difficult to manage <i>Ganoderma</i> disease and difficult to get information and lack of exposure. Comparison test using non-parametric tests show there were no significant differences across the categories of the selected socioeconomic characteristics except experience in oil palm cultivation and category of smallholders. But all of the respondents did not agree with both components except the respondents who are categorized as independent smallholders.</p>
18	032-icbst	<p><b>The Influence of Real Earnings on Malaysian Corporate Board Structure</b></p>



		<p><b>Noor Afza Amran<sup>1</sup></b>, Rokiah Ishak<sup>2</sup>, Kamarul Bahrain Abdul Manaf<sup>3</sup></p> <p><i><sup>123</sup>School of Accountancy, Universiti Utara Malaysia, 06010 Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia. Corresponding author: <a href="mailto:afza@uum.edu.my">afza@uum.edu.my</a></i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The objective of this paper is to examine the real earnings management (by using discretionary expenses) that should capture the effect of real operations on the elements of corporate governance (board size and board independence). The sample of the study is Malaysian Public Listed Companies in year 2009 to 2012. Data were hand collected from the annual reports. Interestingly, this paper contributes to the literature on earnings management by presenting evidence on the management of operational activities, which has received little attention to date. Managers have the tendency to manipulate real activities during the year to meet certain earnings targets. However, this study evidences that corporate governance mechanisms' helps to combat real earnings management activities. A large board size and high number of independent non-executive directors' help to minimise the earnings management activities.</p>
19	033-icbst	<p><b>Incorporating Learning Agents in Blended Learning</b></p> <p><b>Choo-Kim, Tan</b>, Choo-Peng, Tan.</p> <p><i>Multimedia University. Jalan Ayer Keroh Lama, Bukit Beruang, 75450 Melaka, Malaysia.</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Research found benefits of using blended learning in teaching and learning process. Furthermore, other studies too found students benefited from learning with the learning agents in mathematics. Hence, this project aims to incorporate learning agents in blended learning and examines students' perceptions and opinions on the incorporation of the learning agents in blended learning in order to improve their learning and increase their interest in mathematics. It is hoped that the framework with learning agents in blended learning that will be designed and developed in this study is significant to the instructional designers and educators in helping students to reduce difficulties and anxiety level in mathematics and thus improve performance in mathematics.</p>
20	034-icbst	<p><b>A Case Study on Accounting for Heritage Assets</b></p> <p><b>Halimah @ Nasibah Ahmad<sup>1</sup></b>, Natrah Saad<sup>1</sup>, Nor Laili Hassan<sup>1</sup>, Mohamad Sharofi Hj Ismail<sup>1</sup>, Md Suhaimi Md Saleh<sup>1</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>School of Accountancy, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok 06010, Kedah, Malaysia.</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Malaysian Public Sector Accounting Standards (MPSAS) are introduced in tandem with the implementation of accrual-based accounting in the public sector setting. The aim is to improve the efficiency of financial management and accounting practices of the Malaysian government. Based upon a case study of a large museum in</p>



		<p>Malaysia, this study aims to examine the current accounting practices (cash-based accounting) of heritage assets in order to reveal the gap between the current practice and the possibility of compliance with accrual based accounting. Qualitative approach involving interviews, observations and secondary data examination were used to gather the data. Content analysis with standard procedures was performed to analyze the data collected. Results demonstrate that there is lack of awareness on MPSAS 17 amongst museums' staff. With regard to disclosure of heritage assets, relatively minimal information is available.</p>
21	036-icbst	<p><b>The Impact of Minimum Wage Order on Employment in Langkawi Hotels</b></p> <p><b>RozilaAhmad<sup>1</sup>, Noor AziminZainol<sup>1</sup>, HamimiOmar<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup> School of Tourism, Hospitality and Environmental Management, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Kedah 06010, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The hotel industry is susceptible to environmental changes such as changes in law and regulations. In Malaysia, the hotel industry is afflicted by the increasing labour cost due to the implementation of a national minimum wage policy that started in 2012. As in other countries, the labour cost increased has affected organizations' employment practices. Despite being a labour intensive industry, literature on human resource (HR) issues focusing on Malaysian hotel industry in relation to Minimum Wage Order (MWO) is scarce. The hotel industry is labour intensive and many of its employees are minimum wage earners. Thus, it is crucial to investigate and discuss how the policy affects hotel organizations employment practices. For this purpose, twenty Langkawi hotel managers were interviewed. This study discovered that the impact of MWO varies, and it is influenced by the hotels' volume of business. Contradictory to the literature, it does not affect the employment of female in the workforce. This study contributes to HR management literature by giving an insight to the impact of MWO on employment in hotels in a developing country. It may also serve as a guide for the hotel managers in other developing countries that are new to MWO.</p>
22	037-icbst	<p><b>Reduction of Alkali Silica Reaction Expansion Using Ultrafine Palm Oil Fuel Ash</b></p> <p>Hidayati Asrah<sup>1</sup>, <b>Abdul Karim Mirasa<sup>1</sup></b>, Md Abdul Mannan<sup>2</sup>, Nurmin Bolong<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Madi<sup>3</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>Civil Engineering Program, Faculty of Engineering, University Malaysia Sabah, 88400 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia.</i></p> <p><i><sup>2</sup>Department of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia.</i></p> <p><i><sup>3</sup>Asia Graduate School of Business, University Tun Abdul Razak, 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia.</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This paper presents the effect of ultrafine palm oil fuel ash (UPOFA) in controlling the alkali silica reaction (ASR) expansion in mortar bar through pozzolanic reactivity, alkali binding, reduction of</p>



		<p>aggregate dissolution and change in the alkali silica gel (ASG) composition. The expansion of mortar bar was investigated using the accelerated mortar bar (AMBT) by replacing 10 – 40% of cement with UPOFA. The effects of how UPOFA reducing the ASR was then studied by conducting the pozzolanic activity test, thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), aggregate dissolution and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). It was found that UPOFA has the ability to reduce the ASR expansion in mortar with 20 – 40% POFA replacement. The higher the amount of replacement, the lower the ASR expansion was recorded. Strength activity index at 7 and 28-day showed higher pozzolanic reactivity; indicating formation of extra calcium silica hydrate (CSH) through pozzolanic reaction and this was supported by the TGA analysis of the CSH and calcium hydroxide (CH) content. Aggregate dissolution was reduced with increment of POFA replacement level. Change in the chemical composition of the ASG indicates transformation of the ASG characteristic from hard to soft and less viscous gel which explained the lower ASR expansion when ultrafine UPOFA was used as supplementary cementitious material in mortar bar.</p>
23	038-icbst	<p><b>Exploration of Cultural Influence on the Internet Acceptance in Yogyakarta Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Haris Sriwindono<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>Informatics Engineering Department, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta 55282, Indonesia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Research on the influence of culture on the acceptance of Internet technology in Yogyakarta -Indonesia has been completed. This study used Hofstede's cultural dimensions, namely Power Distance, Individualism, Uncertainty Avoidance and Long Term Orientation. This cultural dimension is used as an external variable in the technology acceptance model (TAM) of Davis. This study is an exploratory and quantitative research, conducted cross-sectionally, with a population of respondents coming from Yogyakarta province. We use SPSS as a tool for describing data processing and we use the theory of Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) to conduct the factor analysis and path analysis, using SmartPLS software. This study used <math>p &lt; 0.05</math> and <math>p &lt; 0.01</math> or <math>t &gt; 1.96</math> and <math>t &gt; 2.58</math> as level of significance. The results of this study showed that TAM of Davis can be used as the basis for the framework of this study, we found the evidence that all of the hypotheses of the Davis fulfilled, and cultural dimensions of factors that influence the acceptance of Internet technology are IDV, UAI and LTO, while PDI has no effect. PU influenced by IDV and LTO, while PEOU influenced by the UAI and LTO. It is seen that LTO contribute significantly to the acceptance of this internet technology. That is, the Yogyakarta community will be able to accept internet technology when internet is stated as a kind of future investment.</p>
24	039-icbst	<p><b>Towards the Sustainability of Indonesian Medium-sized Food Manufacturing Enterprise: the Role of Informal Knowledge Sharing</b></p> <p><b>Oki Sunardi<sup>1</sup>, Jann Hidajat Tjakraatmadja<sup>2</sup>, Yuni Ros Bangun<sup>2</sup></b></p>



		<p><sup>1</sup>Department of Industrial &amp; Systems Engineering, Krida Wacana Christian University (UKRIDA), Jakarta 11470, Indonesia</p> <p><sup>2</sup>Graduate School of Management Science, Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), Bandung 40116, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This study aims to examine the interrelations between certain human capital initiatives (reward systems and training programs) and enterprise sustainability (innovativeness, adaptiveness, and growth) with the existence of informal knowledge sharing practice as moderating factor. This study employs empirical information generated by interviews to professional experts (senior staff, middle manager and senior manager) from selected Indonesian medium-sized food manufacturing enterprises. As results, a conceptual model is derived and a set of hypotheses is developed for further study needs.</p>
25	040-icbst	<p><b>Issues and Challenges of Fund Manager Sophistication: An Overview of Indonesian Mutual Fund Industry</b></p> <p><b>Sylvia Fettry<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>Accounting Department, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Katolik Parahyangan, Bandung, Indonesia</i> Email address: sylvia.fettry@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Indonesian capital market players are still dominated by foreign investors. This will cause a high sensitivity of Indonesian capital market toward foreign investors' movement. Mutual fund is an alternative way to increase the amount of domestic investors. Mutual fund is managed by a sophisticated fund manager. Sophisticated fund manager has much more information and takes the diversification of portfolio successfully. Sophisticated fund manager is always ready to invest much funds in various investment instruments. Sophisticated fund managers will not conduct any bias in their investment. As a sophisticated fund manager, their investing decision must be rational and accountable.</p>
26	044-icbst	<p><b>Entrepreneurial Learning for Women Entrepreneurs: Hijab Fashion Industry</b></p> <p><b>Salma Azzahra<sup>1</sup>, Wawan Dhewanto<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>Entrepreneurship and Technology Management Research Group, School of Business and Management, Institut Teknologi Bandung, West Java Indonesia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Women have a lot of potential that can be empowered so that they can contribute to a nation's development. Over time, the space and opportunity for women to show their existence more wide open so it can easily distribute their potential and talents. One of the ways to empower women without leaving their duties, functions and roles in household is through entrepreneurial activity. Supported by the development of technology and globalization, many women are now decided to become entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurs have a very</p>



		<p>important role in economy development in Indonesia. Therefore, it is important to recognize the effective entrepreneurial learning process for women. This process can be delivered to women to increase a number of women entrepreneurs. This study was conducted using qualitative approach to gain deep understanding about the motivation and barrier factors of women to become entrepreneurs and to determine the most appropriate entrepreneurial learning process for women especially in hijab fashion industry. The results of this study show that the women motivations become entrepreneurs are: (1). Passion; (2). Role model; (3). Social motive; (4). own income; (5). own business. The barrier factors that are faced by women entrepreneurs namely: (1). Limited Knowledge; (2). Skilled Workers; (3). Product Marketing; (4). Time Management; (5). Venture Capital. In addition, the entrepreneurial learning process for women entrepreneurs starts from spouse permission or family. In overcoming the barrier and developing their business, women learn the knowledge of entrepreneurs by learning from the expert, experiences, educational background, entrepreneurship training and seminar, organization and community gathering to overcome the obstacles, and assistance from big company.</p>
27	045-icbst	<p><b>Opportunities of Strategic Alliances: Malaysian Perspectives</b></p> <p><b>Ahmad Bashawir Abdul Ghani<sup>1</sup></b>, Emil Mahyudin<sup>2</sup>, Chumphon Kaewsom<sup>3</sup>, Sathid Boonmuang<sup>4</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>University Utara Malaysia, <sup>2</sup>University Padjajaran, <sup>3</sup>Maejo University, <sup>4</sup>Thailand Ministry of Defence</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> With the emergence of stiff competition there has been an increased focus on the use of inter-firm relationships or strategic alliances in delivering best service packages to the consumer. Despite a number of studies, there is still much to be learned about why alliances form and why they take the form they do. Based upon case based methodology in Malaysia, this research argues that the formation of strategic alliances is due to firms seeking out new market opportunities under conditions of increased uncertainty and competition. We adopt resource dependence views of alliance formation with those of conventional economics and argue that alliances are a means of reducing the uncertainty that surrounds the undertaking of new market opportunities.</p>
28	046-icbst	<p><b>A COMPARISON STUDY ON DOMINANT FACTORS OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE BETWEEN FOREIGN INVESTORS AND LOCAL INVESTORS IN INDONESIA (A study of Japanese and Indonesia's automotive companies at Jababeka Industrial Estate-Indonesia)</b></p> <p><b>B.M.A.S. Anaconda Bangkara<sup>1*</sup></b>, Jann Hidajat Tjakraatmadja<sup>2</sup>, Bambang Rudito<sup>3</sup>, Elmira Rustam Sumintardja<sup>4</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup> School of Business and Management, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia <sup>2</sup> School of Business and Management, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia <sup>3</sup> School of Business and Management, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia <sup>4</sup> Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia</i></p>





		<p><b>Abstract:</b> Recently, International business becomes a part of daily business activities. Having many abroad subsidiaries or investing capital in any other countries are also parts of nowadays business mechanism, and, indeed, this will have another issue to face, that is differences in culture. That is the reason organizational culture becomes one of the essential issues nowadays. This research is aimed to compare dominant factors of organizational sub-culture or dimensions between a multinational company (MNC) and a local one (Indonesian company). It involved 103 respondents from MNC and 103 respondents from a local company in Jababeka Industrial Estate. All respondents are working for the production department. Factor analysis was used to find the dominant factors. The research results show 2 dominant factors for MNC, whose essence is carrying ‘advancement aspect’ which tends to be similar to Create (Adhocracy) culture. Where as there are four dominant factors for the local company, whose essence is carrying ‘current aspect’ which tends to be similar to Collaborate (Clan) culture. From this finding, based on culture, it suggests that Indonesian companies need to prepare more, particularly in facing nowadays higher competition in Economic Asean Community.</p>
29	047-icbst	<p><b>Teachers’ Awareness Profiles and Stages of Concern regarding the Application of Higher Order Thinking Skill (HOTS) in School Based Assessment (SBA)</b></p> <p><b>Nurulwahida Hj Azid @ Aziz<sup>1</sup>, Mardzelah Makhsin<sup>2</sup>, Rozalina Khalid<sup>3</sup> Ridzuan Hashim<sup>4</sup> Norasmah Othman<sup>5</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1,2,3</sup>School of Educational &amp; Modern Languages, Universiti Utara Malaysia, 10600 Sintok, Malaysia</i></p> <p><i><sup>4</sup>Sekolah Menengah Sains Kubang Pasu, 06000 Jitra, Malaysia</i></p> <p><i><sup>5</sup>Fakulti Pendidikan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The aim of this study was to review the teachers’ awareness profile, stages of concern and the teacher’s views towards the application of HOTS in SBA. There are seven stages of concern that have been studied namely: awareness, informational, personal, management, consequence, collaboration and refocusing. Concerns Based Adoption Model (CBAM) is a model used to obtain the profile and stages of concern among teachers in applying HOTS in SBA. A questionnaire has been adapted and modified in line with the objectives of the study. A total of 206 teachers who are pursuing a master degree have been randomly selected for this study. Results showed that the means for each stage of concern are as follows: Awareness = 4.346; Information = 4.846; Personal = 5.07; Management = 4.874; Collaboration = 4.632; and Refocusing = 4.702). This means all the teachers showed a high level of awareness for all the stages of concern. Teachers have a high level of awareness towards the application of HOTS in SBA. There are some aspects of concerns that can be improved such as awareness and informational. This can be proved through the analysis in the second stage, especially in the information domain, which found that teachers lack the knowledge to apply HOTS. Most of</p>



		<p>the teachers interviewed thought HOTS application is the best way to produce students who are wise think to coincide with the wishes of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The study findings have shown that the respondents have not yet reached the stage of very high concern. The respondents' concern at high level can be categorized as new users who are already thinking about the application of HOTS in SBA. However, information on HOTS in SBA is still limited and teachers are still searching on how to apply it in teaching and learning.</p>
30	049-icbst	<p><b>Detecting production line defect using control chart</b></p> <p><b>Erni Tanius<sup>1</sup>, Noorul Ameera Adnan<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><i>Faculty of Business, University Selangor, 40000 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia</i> <i><sup>2</sup>Faculty of Biotech, University Selangor, 46200 Bestari Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The process of quality control in production line is vital for manufacturers in order to sustain mass production product with low cost and high quality. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to develop a statistical control chart for defect detection of microprocessor production line. This study is to observe the pattern of process variability based on 40 lots of products' samples from the production lines. There are three (3) defect identification methods used in this study, i.e. Special Top Plates, Tim and Adhesive Line and Control Charts. The data is analysed by using Minitab16 Statistical Software. The finding shows that the Control Chart is able to identify the control limits of sample defects. Hence, manufacturers are able to make decision either to correct or reject the defective products. It also allowed the manufacturers to revise the centre line and control limits for changes in production. However, further study is needed, especially on the use of the Control Chart for the purpose of problems identification, correction, and permanently preventing it from recurring.</p>
31	051-icbst	<p><b>Water Quality Assessment in Selected Surface Waters in Can-Tho City, Vietnam</b></p> <p><b>Maria Luisa Baino-Salingay<sup>1,2*</sup>, Assela Pathirana<sup>1</sup>, Jeroen Rijke<sup>1</sup>, Peter van der Steen<sup>1</sup>, Chris Zevenbergen<sup>1</sup>, Nguyen Hong Quan<sup>3</sup> and Ky Quang Vinh<sup>4</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education, Delft, The Netherlands</i> <i><sup>2</sup>Mindanao University of Science and Technology, Cagayan de Oro, Philippines</i> <i><sup>3</sup>Institute for Environment and Resources, Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam</i> <i><sup>4</sup>Climate Change Office of the Can Tho City People's Committee, Can Tho City, Vietnam</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The study involves water quality assessment of the surface waters of Can Tho, Vietnam. Water samples were obtained in six strategic sites. The mean pH values were within set Vietnam standards. The mean conductivity and total dissolved solids (TDS) values were higher in low tides and in densely populated districts of An Hoa and An Cu. There are no set standard for Total Nitrogen (TN) and Total Phosphorus (TP) in Vietnam. But Mekong River Commission – Environmental</p>



		<p>Program of 2006 (MRC-EP) issued standard values for TN and TP of values not exceeding 1.7 mg/L and 0.13 mg/L, respectively. Unfortunately, all sampling sites failed in these criterions. TN means in rural sites were 4.6 and 5.2 mg/L and in urban sites, mean ranges from 8.6 to 10.1mg/L. For TP, the rural and urban sites have means of 0.2 and 0.6 mg/L, respectively.</p> <p>In rural sites, the mean dissolved oxygen (DO) fall in B2 classification, while biological oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>) and chemical oxygen demand (COD) values in A2 classifications. This is worth looking into as communities in these rural sites use surface waters for domestic and agricultural needs. In urban sites, the COD and BOD<sub>5</sub> values fall in B1 classification, while DO mean values were way beyond the set maximum tolerable limits.</p> <p>The national and local government may review and assess the management of its water resources. To have a sustainable economic development in agriculture, food safety and security, human health and safety, sustainable water resource management is necessary.</p>
32	052-icbst	<p><b>Brain wave and Consumer's Choice in Response to Advertisement</b></p> <p><b>Norsiah Fauzan<sup>1</sup>, SandhesaRajendran<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>Faculty of Cognitive Science and Human Development, University Malaysia Sarawak, 94300, Kota Samarahan, Malaysia</i>  <i><sup>2</sup>Faculty of Cognitive Science and Human Development, University Malaysia Sarawak, 94300, Kota Samarahan, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> An Assessment of brain wave on mind behavior of consumers from six participants were conducted while watching advertisement stimuli with two brands of milk powder (Enfagrow and Dugrow.) Six participants volunteered for the study and their brain waves were recorded to measure their frequencies during their engagement and decision making. The analysis showed higher activity of beta and alpha were stimulated while watching Enfagrow, dugro advertisement stimulated higher theta in the frontal area and temporal area especially at T6-Av with (19.83 <math>\mu V^2</math>) amplitude compared to Enfagrow advertisement with (2.99<math>\mu V^2</math>) amplitude.</p>
33	053-icbst	<p><b>University Webometrics Ranking Using Multicriteria Decision Analysis: ENTROPY and TOPSIS Method</b></p> <p><b>Handaru Jati<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>Informatics Engineering Education, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. Karangma;ang, Indonesia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> For many academic institutions, among which are the universities, the Web has become an interesting tool. This Web presence of academic institutions has led the researcher, academic and scientific publication in this environment to use this web to reflect their activities. This study explores the Webometrics ranking for world universities. The webometrics for world universities were calculated by using two quantitative techniques in multicriteria decision analysis (MCDA) which are Entropy method and The Technique for Order of</p>



		<p>Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS). This calculation was made based on four key indices: size, the visibility of the website, rich content size which is the volume of published information, and scholar. The basic principle of the TOPSIS method is that the chosen alternative should have the “shortest distance” from the ideal solution and the “farthest distance” from the “negative-ideal” solution. For the case studies investigated, the entropy and TOPSIS technique is effective and simple in terms of computational implementation. Its advantages is that the algorithm does not require tuning any parameters. These models efficiently help evaluators to determine with a strategic view for future developments and more aspect by using multicriteria decision analysis. It concludes by acknowledging that webometrics ranking systems are viewed differently by different stakeholders and hence can be approached in different ways.</p>
34	054-icbst	<p><b>ROBUST OPTIMIZATION FOR COAL TRANSPORTATION PLANNING</b></p> <p><b>Marnwika Promban<sup>1*</sup>, Oran Kittithreerapronchai<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>Industrial Engineering Department, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 10330, Thailand</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> To response for the increases of electricity demands in Thailand, Ministry of Energy through Power Development Plan 2015 mandates the commissioning of additional coal-fired power plants. According to the plan, the full-scale operation in 2035 requires additional twenty million tons per annum. This unprecedented quantity of sub-bituminous and bituminous coals reflects a strategic challenge as coals must be imported and transported to the plants at a competitive logistics cost while minimizing disruption of public transportation and environmental impacts. In addition to this logistics challenge, the plan also faces with local community scrutiny and politics pressures that may delay or even cancel some coal-fired plants. To elaborate these uncertainties, a mixed-integer linear programming is formulated to analyze and assess their impacts by determining suitable modes of transportation and locations of transshipment. The model also highlights key parameters, specifically demand of power plants and locations of transshipment nodes.</p>
35	056-icbst	<p><b>Improving of an automated storage and retrieval system in a construction material retailer</b></p> <p><b>Narumon Chatchawan<sup>1*</sup>, Oran Kittithreerapronchai<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>Industrial Engineering Department, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 10330, Thailand</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The growth in real estate sector and the raise of minimum wage in Thailand have transformed construction material business and posted labor challenge. To address the challenge, many retailers have adopted automated material handling equipment, called Miniload Automated Storage and Retrieval System (AS/RS), a set of industrial automated cranes operating within high-density storage racks and</p>



		<p>narrow aisles for totes. Equipped with guided conveyors for transfer totes, an AS/RS eliminates traveling of pickers by automatically transporting selected products inside totes to workstations. As a result, the efficiency of system depends on operating policy as well as the business nature of a retailer. In this article, such policy of a construction material retailer that has recently implemented a Miniload AS/RS was analyzed. The primary analysis showed that the inefficient utilization of totes causing by storage and retrieval policies. As a result, a simulation is selected to experiment with the effects of various configuration settings, such as order batching, storage assignment, and retrieval sequencing. By comparing average travel time and throughput, the results of experiment suggest the most suitable settings of the system.</p>
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No	Paper	Abstract
1	002-icsssa	<p><b>EVALUATION OF RADIOACTIVE AND HEAVY METAL CONCENTRATIONS IN SOIL AROUND A COAL-FIRED CEMENT FACTORY OF NORTHEAST NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <p><b>Kolo Matthew Tikpangia</b>, <sup>a</sup>, Yusoff Mohd Amin<sup>a</sup>, Mayeen Uddin Khandaker<sup>a,*</sup>, Wan Hasiah Binti Abdullah<sup>b</sup></p> <p><i>a</i>Department of Physics, University of Malaya, Malaysia  <i>b</i>Department of Geology, University of Malaya, Malaysia  <i>c</i>Department of Physics, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> Industrial activities have been identified as a major source of radiological contamination and heavy metal pollution in the environment. Coal from a recently discovered coal mine (Maiganga) is currently being used as the main source of energy in a major cement factory called 'AshakaCem'. Periodic monitoring of radioactive and heavy metals concentrations in soil around AshakaCem finds importance in human health and environmental perspectives. In this study, natural radioactivity and heavy metal contents in soil samples around AshakaCem of northeast Nigeria were assessed using gamma-ray spectrometry and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry, respectively. Mean specific activities of <sup>226</sup>Ra, <sup>232</sup>Th and <sup>40</sup>K were 6.41, 16.63 and 167.31 Bq kg<sup>-1</sup> respectively. Mean values of radium equivalent activity, air absorbed dose rate, annual effective dose and excess life cancer risk due to exposure to <sup>226</sup>Ra, <sup>232</sup>Th and <sup>40</sup>K in the studied soil samples were within safety limits provided for human and environmental protection. Mean concentrations of Cr, Pb, Ni, Cu, Zn and V were below their respective normal backgrounds provided by the Canadian soil quality guidelines for agricultural soils, except for Cr. Average pollution load index for all the studied heavy metals showed lower values than unity. Activities of the coal-fired cement factory does not make any significant change to the radioactive and heavy metal contents in the surrounding soil samples. However, the obtained data might be helpful to understand any radiological change in the surrounding environment of AshakaCem, in future.</p>

