

2023

IC-ESSU

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3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENGINEERING, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Organized by

Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP)–Philippines Society

In Association with

University of Antique, Philippines,

Universitas Lakidende, Indonesia &

Santo Tomas College of Agriculture Sciences and Technology, Philippines

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IFERP - Explore



CONTENTS

Preface	i
About IIFERP.....	ii
Messages.....	iii
Organizing Committee.....	xvii
Abstracts Index.....	xxii



THEME OF THE CONFERENCE

“New Innovations in Engineering, Social Science and Humanities”

PREFACE

The 3rd International Conference on Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities (IC-ESSU-2023) is being organized by Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP)-Philippines Society in Association with University of Antique (Philippines), Lakidende University (Indonesia) & Santo Tomas College of Agriculture Sciences and Technology (Philippines) in Acacia Hotel Manila, Philippines on the 30th & 31st March, 2023.

The IC-ESSU-2023 was a notable event which brings Academicians, Researchers, Engineers, Industry Experts and Students together. The purpose of this conference is to discuss applications and development in area of “Engineering, Technology, Management, Science & humanities” which were given international values by Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP).

The International Conference attracted over 200+ submissions. Through rigorous peer reviews 90+ high quality papers were recommended by the Committee. The Conference aptly focuses on the tools and techniques for the developments on Engineering, Social-Sciences and Humanities.

We are indebted to the efforts of all the reviewers who undoubtedly have raised the quality of the proceedings. We are earnestly thankful to all the authors who have contributed their research works to the conference. We thank our Management for their wholehearted support and encouragement. We are also thankful for the cooperative advice from our advisory Chairs and Co-Chairs. We thank all the members of our local organizing Committee, National and International Advisory Committees.

IC-ESSU

ABOUT IFERP

Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP) is a non-profitable professional association meant for research and development in the field of Engineering, Science & Technology. IFERP is on its way to digitize innovation processes through our professional networking services and thus Providing an Integrated Virtual Scientific Community, mutual engagement, exploring Potential of researchers, creating a cooperative and collaborative academic environment.

IFERP is a paramount body which has brought technical revolution and sustainable development in the field of Engineering, science and technology. IFERP fulfills the need of professionals even for their end to end research & development. IFERP supports the professional growth of its members by providing opportunities for professional networking, life-long learning and career development. Our members, associates, students & staff together made a few milestones achieved through our R&D activities in nook & corners of the world.

IFERP is a forum where innovations & research interest could be supported and developed prioritizing our mutual interest. Our forums & Associates consist of Professional leaders, Engineers, Academicians, Delegates, Scientists, students, Universities, Institutions, Industries, Organizations & Associations connecting each other with a mission to work as wizards of science for defending the earth. IFERP connects engineers, exchange global innovation and act as a bridge between Researchers & Academicians.

IFERP-Philippines Chapter was established in the year 2022 with a focus on scientific & technical activities, international conferences, membership development, professional opportunities, research consultancy and digital library. IFERP Philippines section provides support to all the geographical units, which includes professional opportunities and services, webinars, society chapters and student chapters to its members. Now more than 6500 members are associated with IFERP from Philippines and more than 10+ MoU signed with Philippines universities.

IFERP'S MANAGING DIRECTOR'S WORD



Mr. A. Siddh Kumar Chhajer

Managing Director & Founder,
Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP)

On behalf of Institute For Engineering Research and Publications (IFERP) & the organizing Committee, I express my hearty gratitude to the Participants, Keynote Speakers, Delegates, Reviewers and Researchers.

The goal of the 3rd International Conference on Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities (IC-ESSU-2023) is to provide knowledge enrichment and innovative technical exchange between international researchers or scholars and practitioners from the academia and industries in the field of Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities. This conference creates solutions in different ways and to share innovative ideas in the field of Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities. 3rd IC-ESSU provides a world class stage to the Researchers, Professionals, Scientists, Academicians, and students to engage in very challenging conversations, assess the current body of research and determine knowledge and capability gaps.

3rd IC-ESSU will explore the new horizons of innovations from distinguished Researchers, Scientists and Eminent Authors in academia and industry working for the advancements in Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities from all over the world. 3rd IC-ESSU hopes to set the perfect platform for participants to establish careers as successful and globally renowned specialists in the field of Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities.

IFERP'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S WORD



Mr. Rudra Bhanu Satpathy

CEO & Founder,
Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP)

IFERP is hosting the 3rd International Conference on Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities (IC-ESSU-2023) this year in month of March. The main objective of 3rd IC-ESSU-23 is to grant the amazing opportunity to learn about groundbreaking developments in modern industry, talk through difficult workplace scenarios with peers who experience the same pain points, and experience enormous growth and development as a professional. There will be no shortage of continuous networking opportunities and informational sessions. The sessions serve as an excellent opportunity to soak up information from widely respected experts. Connecting with fellow professionals and sharing the success stories of your firm is an excellent way to build relations and become known as a thought leader.

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

UNIVERSITY OF LAKIDENDE'S RECTOR'S WORD



Dr. Hj. Rostin, SE, MS

Rector, Lakidende University,
Indonesia.

First of all, I would like to express my praise and gratitude for the grace of God Almighty because by His grace all of us who are gathered through the Institute for Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP) is in good health. As Chancellor of Lakidende University based in Unaaha City, Konawe Regency, Indonesia, he expressed his respect and pride to IFERP for making Lakidende University one of the organizers of international conferences with the theme the "3 rd International Conference on Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities (IC-ESSU-2023)" which will be held from 30th - 31st March 2023. The hybrid conference, and physically based in the Philippines. Since we were invited to collaborate, I have studied the IFERP organization to come to the conclusion that this organization is very concerned about organizing seminars and scientific publications, and is not half-hearted based on the Scopus index. A very good, innovative achievement in response to efforts to develop science and technology throughout the world. For readers and researchers, I recommend making the choice to join IFERP and continue to collaborate in the future. We also hope and try to get the opportunity to host international conference activities on the next agenda.

That's all, good luck with IFERP...!

WELCOME MESSAGE



Dr. Prakash H. Patil

Professor, D. Y. Patil University,
Pune, Ambi, India

Welcome to the "3rd International Conference on Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities (IC-ESSU-2023) which is scheduled to take place on the 30th-31st March 2023 in Philippines organized by Institute for Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP) Philippines Chapter.

IC-ESSU-2023 is to bring together leading academic scientists, researchers and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results on all aspects of Future Trends in educational research, Social science & Humanities.

By and large, in this era, the forthcoming Internet, the Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Data Science, Cyber Security, Robotics & Process Automation, Smart Technologies, and other advancements in sustainable technologies have become the most essential parts of our life. I am certain that this conference will provide researchers and scholars with in-depth insight into theoretical and practical backgrounds related to sustainable technologies.

I heartily appeal to all participants to move forward to conduct further advanced research in Sustainable Technology for solving real life societal problems.

My special thankfulness to the organizers of IFERP and IFERP Philippines Chapter for their enormous hard work in making this scientific event amazing, thought-provoking, and flourishing. My sincere thanks also go to all the participants, researchers, academicians & industry experts. Best wishes to you all for the grand success of IC-ESSU-2023.

WELCOME MESSAGE



Mr. Reynaldo Lugtu, Jr.

Founder & CEO, Hungry Workhorse, Philippines &
Professional Lecturer, De La Salle Univesity, Manila, Philippines

I am enormously delighted to participate in the 3rd International Conference on Engineering, Social Sciences, and Humanities (IC-ESSU-2023) which is organized by the Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP)-Philippines Society, in association with the University of Antique, (Philippines), Universitas Lakidende (Indonesia) and Santo Tomas College of Agriculture Sciences and Technology (Philippines).

In the last few years of the pandemic, there has been considerable shifts in technological advancements, human behavior, and their societal impact. This is an opportune time for business leaders, researchers, scholars, and academics to gather together and start the conversations and provide a global platform for the distribution of significant investigative results, distinguished approaches, and developmental applicability that focus on both modern methods and innovative approaches in the areas of engineering, social sciences, and humanities. I am certain that this conference will provide practitioners, researchers, and scholars with in-depth insight into theoretical and practical backgrounds related to these areas.

My special thanks to the organizers for their great efforts in making this scientific event remarkable, stimulating, and successful. My thanks also go to all the participants. Wishing you all the best.

WELCOME MESSAGE



Dr. Selvakumar Manickam

Director, National Advanced IPv6 Centre (NAV6) &
Associate Professor, University Science Malaysia, Malaysia

On behalf of the Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP), I am pleased to welcome you to the 3rd International Conference on Engineering, Social-Sciences, and Humanities (IC-ESSU-2023)!. We are thrilled to have you here and are looking forward to an exciting and engaging event.

Over the duration of the conference, we will have the opportunity to share knowledge, network, and learn from each other. We will explore cutting-edge topics in various disciplines, hear from leading experts, and engage in lively discussions with colleagues from around the world. IFERP has prepared a fantastic lineup of speakers and presentations planned, and we hope you find the content informative and thought-provoking.

We encourage you to take advantage of all the conference has to offer. Attend as many sessions as possible, engage in discussions with other attendees, and take advantage of the opportunities to network and connect with others in your field.

Finally, we hope that you will enjoy your stay here in Manila, Philippines, a vibrant and dynamic city with a rich cultural heritage. Communication technology also has allowed participants who could not attend in person to be able to attend remotely. We wish you a productive and enjoyable conference and look forward to seeing you throughout the event.

WELCOME MESSAGE



Ir. Dr. Mohammed Alias Yusof

Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, National Defense University of Malaysia, Sungai Besi Military Camp, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

I am really honored to be part of 3rd International Conference on Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities (IC-ESSU-2023) which will be held on 30th and 31st March, 2023 organized by Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP) .

Today we can not imagine life without Engineering disruptions and it has become integral part of our life. Such conference gives opportunity to bring those hided ideas on the table. I really appreciate your effort on publishing papers.

My message to all participants is to carry out more research and development in the area of on Engineering, Social- Sciences, And Humanities.

I would like to extend my thanks to all participants who have joined (IC-ESSU-2023) conferece to make our future better with disruptive ideas.

WELCOME MESSAGE



Dr. Umesh Chandra Pati

Professor, National Institute of Technology,
Rourkela, India

I am extremely happy to be part of 3rd International Conference on Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities (IC-ESSU 2023) which is scheduled to take place during 30th and 31st March 2023 in Manila, Philippines organised by Institute for Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP), Philippines Society.

In recent times, there has been tremendous progress in the state-of-the-art scientific research works in multidisciplinary topics in Computer Science, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Energy Systems, Anthropology and Social Sciences. I am pretty sure that this conference will provide the Academicians, Scientists, Industry Professionals, Research Scholars and Students enough theoretical as well as practical knowledge regarding recent research challenges in these domains. This will definitely result in the development of cutting-edge technologies with collaboration among participants.

The Organisers have left no stone unturned to make this conference Significant, Fruitful as well as Successful. Thanks a lot for their effort in advancing knowledge. Last but not the least, my special thanks to the participants without whom this conference is of no meaning. Best of Luck for this academic venture.

UNIVERSITY OF LAKIDENDE'S DEAN'S WORD



Mr. Ir. Asrul, ST, M.Si. IPM

Dean, Faculty of Engineering, Lakidende University
Indonesia

I personally and on behalf of the Faculty of Engineering, University of Lakidende Unaha, Indonesia would like to thank IFERP (Institute for Engineering Research and Publication) for trusting our campus as the organizer the "3rd International Conference on Engineering Social Sciences and Humanities (IC-ESSU-2023)" which will be held from 30th-31st March 2023. The hybrid conference, and physically based in the Philippines. More than that, on behalf of the Faculty of Engineering, University of Lakidende Unaha, Indonesia, we feel proud of IFERP for its work in the world of research and publication. As far as we can see, IFERP has been able to provide real dedication and contribution to the development of science and technology, especially in Asia-Pacific and even Europe and the Middle East. Personally, I am no stranger to IFERP, because I myself was a presenter at an international seminar entitled "1st International Conference on Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities (IC-ESSU-2021)" on 26th-27th May 2021 in Eastern Samar State University-Borong Campus, Philippines. We believe that in the future IFERP will be more advanced in accommodating researchers from all over the world to contribute to the development of science and technology, and we hope that our campus will have another opportunity to host activities.

That's all, good luck with IFERP...!

MAIN SESSION SPEAKER



Dr. Ir. Hasddin, S.Hut. M.P.W., IPM

Lecturer- Urban and Regional Planning Study Program, Faculty of Engineering,
Lakidende University, Indonesia

Best wishes to all of us, and may you always be protected by God Almighty. Starting the opening message, let me convey my pride to be a part of IFERP (Institute for Engineering Research and Publication). Joined IFERP around March 2021 to date. This choice was born from the special consideration that IFERP is able to answer the needs of certain scientific and technological developments in international reputable seminars and publications (such as Scopus). The first time participated in this conference was the "1st International Conference on Engineering, Social-Sciences, And Humanities (IC-ESSU)" on 26th -27th May 2021 in Eastern Samar State University - Borongan Campus, Philippines as Presenter. On this occasion, you can participate by sending 3 articles/presenters. Furthermore, I participated in the "5th International Conference on Recent Trends in Multi-Disciplinary Research (ICRTMDR-22)-Virtual Conference which will be held on 09th-10th" December 2022, in Qatar. In 2023, I am proud to participate again in "3 rd International Conference on Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities (IC-ESSU-2023)" which was held 30th-31st March 2023 as a hybrid conference and was physically centered in the Philippines. It is special because the quality of IFERP is getting better with a publication index Scopus-based journal, because of this my campus is under the auspices of this, and the University of Lakidende volunteered as one of the organizers. For other readers and universities around the world, making the choice to cooperate with IFERP is the right choice. I really believe that IFERP will be more advanced in accommodating all experts and practitioners in an effort to develop their competencies for scientific and technological developments.

That's all, good luck with IFERP...!

WELCOME MESSAGE



Dr. Venkat Praveen Gannavaram

HOD, Department of Civil Engineering, Sreenidhi Institute of Science and Technology, Hyderabad, India

I am very much delighted to present my talk as a session speaker during 3rd International Conference on Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities (IC-ESSU-2023), which is being organized under the aegis of Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP), India.

Mankind is always dependent on the nature and it also very much important to protect the environment for sustainability of human life on this earth. Daily so many construction activities are being done and tremendous production of C&D material over the time. There is accumulation of this C&D waste material and there is a dire need to reuse and utilize for many purposes with regard to various construction activities.

The session on Geotechnics and Geoenvironmental Sustainable Materials certainly benefit for fraternity of civil engineering and gives the direction to optimize the usage of natural resources.

My sincere thanks to the organizers for their great efforts in making this international conference a remarkable, stimulating and a grand successful event.

My best wishes to all the participants to excel in their career and future endeavors.

WELCOME MESSAGE



Dr. Eriki Ananda Kumar

Professor & Dean of Research and Development, Department of Mechanical Engineering, VEMU Institute of Technology, Tirupati, India

I'm Prof., Dr. Eriki Ananda Kumar, from India. Currently working as Dean Research and Development, faculty of Mechanical Engineering at Vemu Institute of Technology, Tirupati, India. Experience includes research and innovations to develop the promotions of startups with international standards. A committed, focused and career oriented Engineering faculty with over 18 years of experience in teaching and research that includes creation of new knowledge of enrichment for life with good opportunities of future engineers.

I am enormously delighted to participate in the 3rd International Conference on Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities (IC-ESSU-2023), which is organized By Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP).

By and large, in this era, the Artificial Intelligence, the Internet of Things, Cloud and smart technologies, and other advancements in sustainable technologies have become the most indispensable parts of our life. I am certain that this conference will provide researchers and scholars with in-depth insight into theoretical and practical backgrounds related to sustainable technologies.

I wholeheartedly appeal to all participants to move forward to conduct further advanced research in Advanced Technology.

My special thanks to the organizers for their great efforts in making this scientific event remarkable, stimulating, and successful. My thanks also go to all the participants. Wishing you all the best.

WELCOME MESSAGE



Dr. Raman Kumar Jha

Vice Chancellor, Amity University,
Ranchi, Jharkhand, India

I am extremely pleased to participate in the 3rd International Conference on Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities (ICSSU-2023) - Hybrid Conference, organized By Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP)-Philippines Society in association with University of Antique (Philippines), Universitas Lakidende (Indonesia) and Santo Tomas College of Agriculture Sciences and Technology (Philippines).

This is an divine intervention and I wish to leave the intended impact in infinite space of possibilities that we stay in.

Technology will drive our way in future, through its evolved processes (AI /AR/VR/ Blockchain Robotics, Quantum Computing etc.) is evident and needs breakthroughs with deep appreciation of theory and praxis by those serious researchers and experts in all domains. The original research and its knowhow in totality is still to pick up in India. Special understanding and application of these processes and manufacturing in India is to be encouraged. This opportune time of exposure internationally is being facilitated through this unique international conference.

All participants are encouraged to further advanced this cause through deep research for its' outreach, development and continued sustainability and efficiency.

My sincere thanks to the organizers for their efforts in making this scientific event so timely and stimulating. My thanks also go to all the participants. My best wishes.

SESSION SPEAKERS



Dr. Rexmelle F. Decapia Jr.

Head of the Department, Department of Civil Engineering, Mechanical and Allied Department, Technological University of the Philippines-Taguig, Metro Manila, Philippines



Mr. Peter Cook

Author, Managing Director, Human Dynamics London, United Kingdom



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Vice Chancellor, Imperious University of America & Founder & Global Chairman Of The Board of Trustees & Unity Of Nations Action For Climate Change Council (UNAccc), Gujarat, India

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ABSTRACTS INDEX

The Sociological Implications of the Dying Culture of Apprenticeship and Criminality among Yoruba Ethnic Group of South-Western, Nigeria	01
Ayemo Folakemi Jennifer, Abrifor Chiedu Akroraro	
Effects of Parental Alienation: A Phenomenological Study.....	02
Caresse Danae M. Bantic	
Hotel Services Ordering, Delivering System based on Internet of Things.....	03
Daniel Kanyarwanda, Jean Bosco Nthinyurwa, Sefu Bikorimana, Francois Karanguza, Jean Pierre Nzemerimana, Jean D’Amour Mirembe, Jacqueline Nyiransengimana, Felix Harerimana, Jean Pierre Nyakuri, Jean Pierre Majyambere	
Rasch Modelling in the Mathematical Reflective Thinking Scale for 21 st Century Filipino Senior High School Learners.....	04
Dynah D. Soriano	
The Role of Investment on Social Welfare, Economic Growth, and Labor Absorption: Cases in Mineral Mining Areas.....	05
Haeruddin Tobigo, La Ode Muhammad Harafah, Rostin, Wali Aya Rumbia	
Performance of the Food Crops Sector Amidst Pressure from Changes in Land Cover and Fluctuations in Water Discharge in the Konaweha Watershed.....	06
Jasman, Muh. Syarif, Juharsah, Ahmad Syarif Sukri	
Disaster Risk Reduction Management in High Risk Barangays of Baguio City: Level of Implementation and Challenges.....	07
Jevilyn G. Pas-iwen	
Statistically Defined Slope Deformation Behaviour Model Case Study: Upright-Dipping Highwall in a Coal Mining Area.....	08
Lintang Putra Sadewa, Ilham Prasetya Budhi	
The Development of Construction Technology in Joglo Architecture.....	09
Adi Santosa, Murni Rachmawati, Vincentius Totok Noerwasito	
Challenges in Enhancing Sustainable Sago Palm Cultivation in the Mukah Division of Sarawak, Malaysia	10
Ahmad Nizar Yaakub, Siti Zanariah Ahmad Ishak, Hafizan Mohamad Naim	
Comprehensive Survey of Applications of Data Mining Techniques in Healthcare	11
E. Kavi Priya, Dr. S. Sasikala	
The Role of Transparency in Mediating the Determinants of Government Accountability in Indonesia.....	12
Jamaluddin Majid, Memen Suwandi, Sanunggarah Talaohu	
Evaluation Technical Expertise and Strategy Performance of Local NGOs in Uganda.....	13
Lawrence Rafaih Okello	
Catcalling in the Eyes of the University Students	14
Noeliza B. Baguidudol	
Virtual Reality as a Tool in the Classroom: What is the Perception of Students of the Public Accounting Program?	15
Orlando Carmelo Castellanos Polo*, Yessica Del Carmen Torres Copete, Carlos Horacio Salas Riviere, David Alberto García Arango	
Analysis of the Cartoons day without VAT, from a Critical Look at the Measures taken from the COVID-19 Health Emergency.....	16
Orlando Carmelo Castellanos Polo*, Daniel Alberto Grajales Gaviria, Joaquín Orlando Adarve Henao, David Alberto García-Arango	
Developing Motion Detection Approach through Image Processing using Kalman Filtering and Gaussian Mixture Model.....	17
Patricia Arianne L. Barnuevo, Paul Andrew S. Orani, Flordeliza L. Valiente	

Cyber Ethical Behavior among Digital Natives: The Case of Higher Education Students in a State University in the Philippines.....	18
Ranie B. Canlas*, Reymond Q. Fajardo	
Analysis of Road 3 Asia (R3A)'s Impacts on Border Trade of Thailand.....	19
Rattanameechai Chinwadee, Chaiboonsri Chukiat, Chokethaworn Kanchana	
A Glimpse on the Lived Experiences of Students in Blended Modality.....	20
Roselle M. Soriano, Kristine Dela Cruz	
Compliance to Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Principles of the University of the Cordilleras.....	21
Scyld C. Segundo	
Exploratory Factor Analysis of Retail Site Selection in the Metropolitan Area from the Retailer's Perspective.....	22
Sirikunya Tiyachareonsri, Thira Chavarnakul, Achara Chandrachai, Sipat Triukose	
Smoking Behavior of Male Students in Islamic Boarding Schools: A Qualitative Study.....	23
Suriah, Anugrahayanti, Indra Fajarwati	
Strategy for Developing A Coffee Agroindustry Marketing Business in Southeast Sulawesi.....	24
Wardana, Asrul Sani, Dasmin Sidu, Dewi Nurhayati Yusuf	
The Victims who Refused to be Rescued: Lived Experiences of Victims of Sex Trafficking.....	25
Zedny C. Immatong	
Use Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) in Healthcare Purposes: Build Secured Trends of Monitoring.....	26
Arifa Parvin	
Hypocritical Side of Public Media.....	27
Ayşenur Yılmaz	
Naturally Treated Philippine Bamboo Species as an Alternative concrete Reinforcement Materials Substitute for Steel Bars.....	28
Cesario A. Bacosa Jr., Michael E. Loretero	
Employability Study of the Bsit Graduates: Basis for Curriculum Enhancement.....	29
Chester L. Cofino, Debbie Lou Enquilino, Ryan B. Escorial, Benjamin B Alejado Jr.	
Skeleton-based Human Action Recognition and Anomaly Detection using Pose Estimation.....	30
Christian Joseph M. Payag, Joseph A. Montilla	
The Effect of Age, Working Period and Workload on Work Productivity through Work Fatigue and Sleep Quality at Employees of Pt. Sarana Usaha Sejahtera Insanpalapa (Telkomedika).....	31
Dian Pratiwi Abdullah, Lalu Muhammad Saleh, Syamsiar R Russeng	
Cocoa Industry Development to Fulfill The Global Market Share (Study at PT. Kalla Kakao Industry, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia).....	32
Ebed Hamri Koodoh, Mirad, Haydir, Idham Handa, Hasddin	
<i>Dyosa or Dusa? (Goddess of Beauty or Suffering?): An Intersectional Positioning Analysis of Bakla, Gay Men, and Transwomen in Super Sireyna and Suffer Sireyna</i>	33
Emmanuel B. Parreño	
Government to Person (G2P) Distribution Model of Social Assistance and Linkages of Socio-Economic Resilience in Urban and Rural Coastal Areas in Indonesia.....	34
Erma Fitriah Zikir, Ma'ruf Kasim, Muh. Yani Balaka, La Ode Dirman	
COVID-19 Impacts and Building New Resilience: A Comparative Analysis between Japan and Philippines.....	35
Francía Santos, Keiichi Yamada	
Analysis on IOT Based Smart Street Light using Solar Panel.....	36
Jayakumar R, Kathiravan M, Jayakumar V, Kabilan K, Martinseyar M	
Machine Learning Classification Technique to Classify EMG Signal for Diabetes Person.....	37
Muhammad Fathi Yakan Zulkifli, Siti Khadijah Narudin, Noorhamizah Mohamed Nasir, Nazirah Hasnan	

Emotional Intelligence and Its Association with Working Environmental Factors and Spiritual Intelligence: Testing the Instruments Among Ministry of Health Government Doctors	38
Neong SC, Md Isa Z, Abdul Manaf MR, Hassan J, Mohd Zain M, Mohamad AW, Ja'afar H, Abdullah SZ, Che Arifin II, Dato Dr Hj N. Anwar IT, Teo GS	
Application of Random Forest Classification Algorithm in Predicting Information Technology Student's Progression in Tertiary Education.....	40
Noreen A. Perez*, Dr. Keno Piad, Dr. Ace Lagman, Dr. Jayson Victoriano, Dr. Isagani Tano, Dr. Ma. Eliza Cruz, Dr. Joseph Espino	
Tao Te Ching: The Unity of Moral and Social Action for Peaceful Life.....	41
Pattamawadee Sankheangaew	
A Review of Comparative Analysis of the Services Provided by Gramine Banks in Rajasthan.....	42
Priya Jhajharia, Tina Shivnani, Jampala Mahesh Chandrababu	
Data-Driven Culture and Organizational Performance in Public Sector: The Mediation of Data Analytics Capabilities and Knowledge Management	43
Puput Waryanto, Fauziah Umar	
Understanding Threats to Campus Security in Baguio City and La Trinidad.....	44
Robino D. Cawi, Ariel Nimo B. Pumecha	
Heart Attack Prediction using Machine Learning Algorithms	45
Romeo Jousef A. Laxamana, Joan Marie Vale	
A General English Need Analysis at USN Kolaka.....	46
Roslina, Hanna, Asrun Lio, Nasrul	
Mortality of Pelicans in the Shores of the Littoral of La Libertad (Perú) from April to May 2012.....	47
Carlos Alfredo Bocanegra García, Zoila Gladis Culquichicón Malpica, Bilmia Veneros Urbina	
Assessment of Carbon Footprints in Machine Learning.....	48
Dr.S.Sasikala, Amsalakshmi V, Poornima M, Abinaya M, Priya Mahalakshmi D	
The Architecture of an Intelligent Multilevel Item Bank System for Higher Education Graduate Standardized Testing	49
Satien Janpla, Pallop Piriyasurawong	
Comparative Analysis of Flow Measurement by Coriolis Meter and Flow Nozzle Device	50
Amiebenomo Sebastian Oaihimore, Ozigi Bernard	
Study on Quantum Computing–Based security of Internet of Things (IoT) Environment.....	51
Subhasini.S, Sudhan.M, Velmurugan.P, Vinoth kumar.B, Srimathi.S	
The Impact of Mandal Commission on OBCs Politics of Bihar.....	52
Subhesh Kumar, Dr. Niru Sharan	
Strengthening the Independent State Institutions in the Form of Councils in the Constitutional System in Indonesia.....	53
Cynthia Hadita, Susi Dwi Harijanti, Afrila, T. Keizerina Devi Azwar	
Relationship between Emotional Deprivation and Aggression among Children in Care.....	54
Elmahi Zoubida, Benlebbad Ahmed	
A Deep Learning – Based Approach for Power Minimization in Multi-Carrier 'Noma with Swipt'.....	55
K Neela Venkata Sriya, Dr. A Naveena	
Location Based Task Reminder (Notifyomatic).....	56
Kalyani Laddha, Chaitanya Kulkarni, Vedant Kulkarni, Varad Karegaonkar	
Smart Trolley System.....	57
Mayuresh Kodape, Yash Mangrulkar, Tejas Kinare, Nakul Kasar	
Face Recognition–Based Attendance Management: A Systematic Literature Review	58
Lalit Kumar, Isha, Ajay Kumar Gupta, Harsh Medhavi, Yash Saxena, Dinesh Kumar, Aryan Saxena	

Implications of Artificial Intelligence in Industry 5.0	59
Balaji S, D. Priyadharsini, Dr. P. Deepika, Goutham Mallya, Muhammed Aasiq	
Social Media As Showcases of Self: The Real Dramatism	60
Agustinus Rustanta, Maria Angeline Yoshevanya Haryanto, Emerentiana Ivana Retnoningsih	
The Use of Dark Pattern and User Experience in E-Commerce	61
A.Y. Agung Nugroho	
Expert System to Enhance the Tourist Experience in the Region of Huanuco – Peru.....	62
Mg. Julissa Elizabeth Reyna-González, Mg. Moisés David Reyes Pérez, Dr. Roxana Madueño-Portilla, Mg. Cesar Wilfredo Rosas Echevarria, Dr. Alberto Gómez Fuertes	
Expert System for Troubleshooting a Local Area Network (LAN).....	63
Mg. Julissa Elizabeth Reyna-González, Dr. Marco Antonio Villavicencio Cabrera, Víctor Pedro Cuadros Ojeda, Dra. Fiorela Anaí Fernández-Otoya, Dra. Lourdes Lucila Céspedes Aguirre	
Weed Out: Efficient Detection of Weed Plants in Agriculture using Image Processing & DL Techniques	64
Gundrala Amarnadh, Mundru Akhil, Dr.G. Kalaiarasi	
Unlocking Business Insights: Leveraging the Power of Analytics to Drive Growth and Innovation.....	65
Dr. Dattatraya S. Jadhav, Dr. Renuka A. Vanarse, Priyanka Hajare	
Children’s Play And Development of Social Skills in The First Years of Basic, In an Educational Unit In Ecuador	66
Mg. Mariuxi Magaly Tumbaco Pinkay, Dra. Gioconda del Socorro, Dra. Mercedes Alejandrina Collazos Alarcón, Mg. Zoila Nelly Cabrejos Pita, Dra. Sharon Soledad Paredes Delgado	
KPIs of Student Recruitment and Admissions.....	67
Vijayalakshmi L	
Provision of Low-Income Housing and Transformation of Transitional Spaces; What Needs to be Examined Next?	68
Sutrisno	
The Adaptation of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises from an Incident of COVID-19: A Case Study of Myanmar.....	69
May Thiri Khit, Dr. Pithoon Thanabordeekij, Dr. Supanika Leurcharusmee	
Biological and Fisheries Indices of Cheilodactylus Variegatus “PINTADILLA” in the La Libertad Region during the year 2020.....	70
Zoila Gladis Culquichicón Malpica, Alvaro Edmundo Tresierra Aguilar, Carlos Alfredo Bocanegra García, Bilmia Veneros Urbina	
Student’s Anxiety in Speaking English at the National University of Mongolia.....	71
Badamsuren Yadamjav, Solongo Lkhagvadorj	
Landslide Susceptibility Mapping Using Four Statistical Probabilistic Models for Doda District of Jammu & Kashmir, India	72
Sheikh Romana, Raju Sarkar	
Readiness and Competence of Public and Private Employees in the Philippines under the Fourth Industrial Revolution	73
Dr. John Michael M. Dela Cruz, Dr. Catherine E. Dela Cruz	
An Overview of Machine Learning Approaches for Airline Pricing and Fare Detection and Visualize Insight.....	74
Amoolya J, Dr.Yashpal Singh	
ML, NLP, Capsule Development Bixby Utterance Reformulation (BUtTR).....	75
Pranitha V S	
The Realities of Teachers in Simultaneous Onsite-Online Teaching-Learning Modality	76
May B. Tubang-Delgado, Richard E. Bandoja	

Senior High School Students' Performance and Least Mastered Competencies in Earth Science: Inputs to the Development of a Home-based Activity Manual.....	77
Aldrex A. Barrientos, Elah Mae A. Ligtas	
Communication Structures and Strategies towards Shared Governance among State Universities in the Philippines.....	78
Grace C. Pastolero, Jelyn O. Alentajan	
Reading Competence of Junior High School Students: Input for a Community-based Enhancement Program	79
Remia P. Nonescan, Mark Joseph M. Nonato, Runato A. Basañes	
Gis-based Bivariate Statistical Analysis using Five Different Methods for Landslide Vulnerability Mapping and Comparison of their Performance in Kangra, H.P., India	80
Anshu Kumar, Raju Sarkar	
Printed Modular Learning: Impact on Students from Marginalized Communities.....	81
Mariou M. Abatayo, Shirly L. Parame	
The Role of Computer-Mediated Communication in the Virtual Learning Community	82
Steve I. Embang, Krestonie B. Molina	
Understanding the Dynamics of Triarchic Intelligences and Instructors Competence in the Landscape of Science Education	83
Dr. Diobein C. Flores	
Employability among Bachelor of Arts in Public Administration Graduate	84
Rowena M. Orina	
ZSCMST C.A.R.E. Core Values: A Critical Analysis on Understanding and Acceptance from Within	85
Penelope G. Colisao	
Factors affecting the University Students' Mental Health during the 2020 COVID-19 outbreak.....	86
Mary Antoniete T. Jacinto, Adeline M. De Guzman	
Detection of Abnormal Cell Development in Lungs to Classify as Lung Cancer: A Review	87
Shalini Wanlhade, Dr. Manohar Kodmelwar, Dr. Pravin Futane, Mahesh Bhandari	
Tackling the challenges and preserving privacy of EHR in India.....	88
Vaishnavi Patil, Atharva Dhadke, Tanay Jawle, Vaibhavi Kadam, Amit Nerurkar	
The mediating role of knowledge acquisition in the influence of entrepreneurial orientation on the competitiveness of SMEs integrated in the value chain: the case of agricultural SMEs in the RFM.....	89
Abderrahman Lakbir, Amale Laaroussi, AbdIrhani bouyad	
EKÓS: A Proposed Complex Revitalizing Urban Commercial Framework through Agritecture.....	90
Lady Chabellita B. Castro, Clarise M. Lutiva, Jessebel L. Vistro, Adrian V. David	
Mabini Rehabilitation Complex: A Tertiary Level Orthopedic Hospital and Livelihood Center for Persons with Disability in Bacolor, Pampanga	91
Aya Shane B. Bautista, Adrian Joseph F. David, Marfe R. Ternal, Darlene Mae M. Cunanan	
College Student's Character Traits, Word Problem Analysis Skills and Academic Achievement in Mathematics	92
Dr. Victoria E. Tamban, Dr. Roderico S. Ruin, Monique E. Malabayas	
Baesa 2030: A Modularize Socialize Housing for Informal Settlers in Quezon City	93
Jonathan Ray N. Eudela, John Byron L. Guanlao, Mark Steven A. Miranda, Gerald L. Dueñas	
BuyAnihan Ville: Architectural Approach in Uplifting the Agri-Fisheries in Pampanga through One-Stop-Shop Agri-complex.....	94
Eddie Marie R. Talens, Kerwen T. Sescon, Rodel C. Esguerra, Gerald L. Dueñas	
The Invisible City "Reimagining Urban Cemeteries for Sustainable Future"	95
Jonathan Temporada, Ariel Guiao, Chinica Parungao, Jerone T. Aga	
Impact Evaluation of the Solar Powered Burglar Alarm System at Bacolor High School: A Community Assessment.....	96
May C. Layson, Christian N. Pineda, Jerwin F. Deysolong	

Assessment on the Utilization of Statistical Process Control (SPC) in a Pottery Industry: Towards a Proposed SPC Manual	97
Joana L. Ramos, Nicole L. Lumod, Junelynne U. Samson	
Enhancement of Thermal Characteristics and Stability of Phase Change Materials in presence of Nanoparticles for solar Applications in Latent Heat Storage Systems: Review.....	98
Kirti B. Zare, Shrikaant Kulkarni, Chetan Kapadnis	
NUEVO LUÁLU: Pampanga Integrated Cultural and Commercial Complex.....	99
Jan Derrick R. Duque, Ania Fatima A. Liwanag, Valirie T. Villanueva, Oliver M. Chavez	
Hisperia: A Contemporary Educational Theme Park to Awaken Vital Philippine Historical Events through Vernacularized Modern Filipino Architecture	100
Khayle Yle Shane M. Canlas, Juselle Nikka S. Jayco, John Claude C. Sicat, Oliver M. Chavez	
Transformer Loading Management for Residential Transformers of a Barangay in Arayat, Pampanga.....	101
Reynaldo H. Gomez Jr., Romalyn H. Gomez, Edgardo M. Santos	
An Assessment of the Awareness, Acceptability, Congruency and Dissemination of the New Sdssu Vision, Mission, Goals of the College of Arts and Sciences and The Objectives of Its Eleven (11) Programs.....	102
Rowena M. Orina	
Pesticide Knowledge and Safety Practices Among Vegetable Farmers of Iloilo City, Philippines.....	103
Sheryl Galvan, Rodelyn Caro	
Determinants of Consumer Willingness to Pay for Zero-Carbon Certified Organic Vegetables under the Pilot of Personal Carbon Account in Guangzhou	104
Wei Wei, Dr. Manoj Potapohn, Dr. Supanika Leurcharusmee, Dr. Jirakom Sirisrisakulchai, Dr. Sunantar Setboonsarng	





ABSTRACTS

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The Sociological Implications of the Dying Culture of Apprenticeship and Criminality among Yoruba Ethnic Group of South-Western, Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper seeks to examine the sociological implications of apprenticeship in curbing crime from the Yoruba sociocultural perspective. In pre-colonial Yoruba societies, apprenticeship emanated out of the need to preserve the family heritage, embedded in a specific craft. This paper explores the nexus between the dying culture of apprenticeship and crime in post-colonial Yoruba land. It is an ethnographic study. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, key informant interviews, focus group discussion and non-participant observation. The findings from the study shows that apprenticeship in the Yoruba cosmology is woven around the concepts of 'ise l'ogun ise' and 'owo to ba dile l'esu yalo'. Both concepts socialise the Yoruba child in the criticality of being groomed into the business craft of a family, right from a tender age. Findings reveals that apprenticeship is a tool for economic empowerment and deterrence from crime and other forms of anti-social behaviours. Furthermore, findings also reveal that as a result of 'olaju' apprenticeship as a dominant culture is now becoming a subculture among the Yoruba people. Likewise, in 21st century post-colonial Yoruba society's children loathe the idea of apprenticeship and many are no longer interested in the family craft. One of the resultant effects is taking to criminality to fill the vacuum of idleness by youths in Yorubaland. The study concludes that the culture of apprenticeship in post-colonial Yoruba society should be reawakened because it can be a panacea to the reduction of crime or criminal tendencies among the youth. The study recommends that apprenticeship pathway should be incorporated in the Nigeria educational system as a point-based academic curriculum to demystify the archaic connotation of its practices.

Keywords

Apprenticeship, 'ise l'ogun ise', owo to ba dile l'esu yalo, Crime, Poverty and Unemployment, Yorubaland

Effects of Parental Alienation: A Phenomenological Study

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Abstract

Parental alienation is a growing concern today. Many children grow up without the care and love of their parents. As a result, there are feelings of emotional rejection felt by the children, and some lead to a life of delinquency. This research aims to discover the effects of parental alienation and coping mechanisms of alienated children toward a better life. It utilized a qualitative research method through a phenomenological approach through an interview of four alienated children. The study reveals that the participants who have experienced parental alienation suffer from internal and external behavioral problems and search for their identity after reaching adulthood, which also leads to devastating complex trauma and low self-esteem. With this, parental alienation calls for a child protection response since it can be a form of collective abuse and the custodial parents may safeguard the child's relationship with an alienated parent to avoid negative views through counseling or focused group discussion, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Children Protection Desk (WCPD) can implement a Family Bridge Program an educational and experiential workshop that helps unreasonably alienated children and adolescents adjust to living with a parent they claim to hate or fear.

Keywords

Alienation, Child, Relationship, Emotional Abuse, Parental Rejection

Hotel Services Ordering, Delivering System based on Internet of Things

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Abstract

Recently, most of hotel and restaurants services were extremely difficult to be accessible due to COVID-19 lockdown. Generally, the traditional way of menu ordering in hotels are done through menu provided in form of menu card. From menu card the customer has to request the item he/she prefers and then call the waiter to come and take the order to Trading post. This method demonstrates several disadvantages resulting to time consuming and requires human interactions which can speeds up covid-19 spread. Due to these reasons, this paper will discuss on effective methods to pre-ordered the menu and therefore, the delivering system will receive the ordered information and automatically go to the Trading post and deliver ordered menu to the requested client in his/her respective sitting place. In addition to that, Client in his/ her place will also track the service in progress by using menu ordering system. The menu ordering system will be a web-based application that will be accessed with help of electronic gadget like android phones, computer and tablet. Therefore, menu ordering system will communicate to the delivering system and it should be contained the location for directing the delivering system. This project is user-friendly, time saving, human error minimization and provide customer feedback.

Keywords

Menu Ordering System, Web-Based Application, Delivering System, Electronic Gadget, Menu And Trading Post

Rasch Modelling in the Mathematical Reflective Thinking Scale for 21st Century Filipino Senior High School Learners

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Abstract

The study analyzes the psychometric properties of the Mathematical Reflective thinking scale for Filipino Senior High School students employing the Rasch Model in order to provide a baseline reference in prescribing standardized tools in meeting 21st century learning. The participants of the study were 768 students coming from 47 Senior High Schools from Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, and they were selected using stratified-random sampling. The study employed descriptive-survey using the Rasch Model analysis to evaluate the reliability and validity of Mathematical Reflective thinking scale for Filipino Senior High School. Using a partial-credit Rasch modeling (Winsteps), the findings revealed that evidence was found to generally support the new instrument as being psychometrically sound but two problematic items were also identified as grounds for future improvement. Also, the study assessed the importance of various factors as measured by the Mathematical Reflective thinking scale items in contributing to students' reflective thinking in dealing with Mathematics problem-solving. Finally, the proposed standardized tool is expected to contribute to the work of various stakeholders in Mathematics education in achieving quality basic education in the Philippines through the development of critical thinking and problem solving as reflective thinking skills to learners which facilitate reflective learning.

Keywords

Rasch Modelling, Reflective thinking, 21st Century learners, Filipino, Senior High school

The Role of Investment on Social Welfare, Economic Growth, and Labor Absorption: Cases in Mineral Mining Areas

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Abstract

The main objective of the development of a country is to realize social welfare or what is commonly termed prosperity. Investment is seen as one of the key drivers in creating social welfare. Another opinion is that prosperity will be realized when there is an improvement (growth) in the economy, and welfare will be created when people have jobs (in this study it is proportionate to labor absorption). This study analyzes the role of investment in creating social welfare for the community through economic growth and employment. Using a quantitative approach to test the theory with an explanatory design. Using secondary data that is a time series for the period 2006-2020. Data were analyzed using depth analysis techniques. The results of the analysis found that investment is considered to play a role in social welfare, economic growth, and employment. Next, that economic growth and employment have not been able to play a role in the social welfare of the community. Finally, that investment plays a role in social welfare both through economic growth and through employment.

Keywords

Investment, Social Welfare, Economic Growth, Labor

Performance of the Food Crops Sector Amidst Pressure from Changes in Land Cover and Fluctuations in Water Discharge in the Konawehea Watershed

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Abstract

The research aims to analyze the performance of the regional economy and the food crop sector amid pressures from changes in land cover and fluctuations in water discharge in the Konawehea Watershed, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The research data use secondary and primary data (land cover change survey). The database uses annual data (time series) between 2014–2021. Specifically, data on changes in land cover and water discharge in 2021 are compared with primary data (surveys). Regional economic data (GRDP) and food crops use secondary data. The results of the analysis show that the Konawehea Watershed during 2014–2021 experienced changes in land cover with a pattern of decreasing vegetation area and increasing built-up area. Water discharge decreased significantly with extreme decreases starting to occur in 2015, 2016, and 2017, and then starting to show a decrease in 2021. Watershed pressure which is marked by changes in land cover and decreased discharge in turn has an impact on regional economic performance, especially for food crops, horticulture, and plantations. It was found that changes in watershed land cover had significant implications for water discharge (decrease) so it had a negative impact on food availability (food crop commodities, horticultural commodities, and plantation crop commodities, respectively). If the pressure on watershed resources continues, it will have broad consequences (not only on the aspects studied in this study) that are difficult to predict. These results indicate that there is a need for immediate efforts to control this phenomenon in order to ensure food availability in the future.

Keywords

Land Cover, Water Discharge, Regional Economy

Disaster Risk Reduction Management in High Risk Barangays of Baguio City: Level of Implementation and Challenges

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Abstract

Disasters occur all around the world, with varying degrees of impact and severity. By implementing risk reduction strategies, communities can become less vulnerable to the effects of disasters. In the Philippines, RA 10121 created the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC), but still lacks resiliency. Triangulation method was utilized in the research to evaluate the BDRRMC's level of implementation and challenges using a reliability- and validity-tested questionnaire to the respondents from the high-risk barangays in Baguio City, Philippines. Based on the results of the weighted mean Section 12, RA 10121 is being implemented in the barangay level. Single-factor ANOVA results showed that length of service and age are two key attributes that shows significant difference based on the p-value result. In terms of challenges encountered, despite help from the local government unit, it is constrained by inefficient mobilization and dispatch of rescue teams during disaster response which is basically rooted from lack of manpower and cooperation in disaster management. To summarize, there is a need for planning and effective budget allocation with enhanced community engagement to improve the implementation of the law's provisions and achieve its goal of developing safer and resilient communities.

Keywords

Barangay, Challenges, Disaster Management, Implementation

Statistically Defined Slope Deformation Behaviour Model Case Study: Upright-Dipping Highwall in a Coal Mining Area

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Abstract

The slope monitoring program has now become a mandatory campaign for open pit mines around the world to operate safely. Utilizing various slope monitoring instruments and strategies, miners are now able to deliver precise decisions in mitigating the risk of slope failures which can be catastrophic. Currently, the most sophisticated slope monitoring technology available is the Slope Stability Radar (SSR) which can measure wall deformation with submillimeter accuracy.

The slope movement historical data that SSR collects can be analysed to better understand slope deformation behaviour which, due to the geological complexity that each site possesses, will vary distinctively. Experience shows that this information will be highly beneficial in determining site-specific variables such as setting up alarm thresholds.

In this paper, a total of 73 back analyses are carried out over the study period from which the slope-behaviourdefining parameters (e.g., deformation sequence, velocity, inverse velocity) are defined. The Anderson-Darling fitting test is then applied to each parameter and the sample mean values obtained are then used to illustrate an empirical model of slope deformation behaviour describing each of deformation sequence leading to slope failure.

The result shows that there are three consecutive slope movement sequences developed namely linear, progressive, and failure-to-post-failure. The fitting test reveals that each deformation sequence possesses variables with different distribution patterns and sample mean values. Additionally, a fitting test for coherence, a data attribute unique to SSR, is also given. Ultimately, comparison with actual data suggests that the sample mean of each parameter seems to represent very well.

Keywords

Barangay, Challenges, Disaster Management, Implementation

The Development of Construction Technology in Joglo Architecture

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Abstract

In the field of architecture, buildings created before the modern era are usually categorized as classic buildings when referring to Greco-Roman architectural principles and are categorized as traditional buildings if they are local and built in the same way over a long period of time and without any significant changes. In Java, Indonesia, there is one type of building that is categorized as a traditional building, called “joglo”. This research traces the development of joglo architecture with the aim of proving that traditional buildings are not always built in the same way and without significant changes.

This research uses historical-interpretative method. This method investigates social-physical phenomena in complex contexts, by looking at explanations of these phenomena in narrative and holistic form. By tracing the development of joglo architectural construction through umpak artifacts (stone pedestals), stone temple reliefs, and historical joglo buildings that still exist from the era of the Ancient Mataram Kingdom, the Majapahit Kingdom, the Demak Kingdom, to the Islamic Mataram Kingdom, this research has found that joglo architecture is not stagnant but develops dynamically through developments in construction technology.

Keywords

Development, Construction Technology, Joglo, Traditional Architecture

Challenges in Enhancing Sustainable Sago Palm Cultivation in the Mukah Division of Sarawak, Malaysia

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Abstract

Sago (*Metroxylon sagu Rottb.*) has the potential to be an important commodity export for the state of Sarawak, Malaysia provided it can be cultivated sustainably by the sago farmers and in a large sago estate plantation. Its ability to accumulate large amount of starch in its trunk lead its to be regarded as the “starch crop of the 21st century”. The study’s goal is to investigate the many challenges faced by sago farmers in Sarawak’s Mukah Division in cultivating sustainable sago palms. It uses a sustainable agriculture framework to describe the issues and challenges in improving sago cultivation. This study employed in-depth interview with all stakeholders and observation as data collection. Results revealed that the pertinent issues and challenges for the sago farmers in sustainable agriculture includes integrating scientific methods with indigenous knowledge of sago cultivation, finding sago variety that produce high yield of sago starch, long maturity period of sago, the declining size of land to cultivate sago, competition from palm oil cultivation, and the absent of the sago board. Of a great concern is the reluctant of younger generation to enter the labour force in the sago industry.

Keywords

Sustainable Agriculture, Sago Palm Cultivation, Sago Farmers, Sago Starch

Comprehensive Survey of Applications of Data Mining Techniques in Healthcare

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Abstract

The investigation and diagnosis of many health conditions now heavily rely on data mining techniques. Still, relatively little research has been started on neurodegenerative diseases or neurological medical informatics. Alzheimer is the leading neurological disease and Parkinson's Disease (PD) is the second significant neurodegenerative disease, which causes severe obstacles for patients. The term "tremor" also applies to this Parkinson's disease. 'Bradykinesia', loss of automatic motions, changes in speaking and writing, and early-stage trouble walking are among the symptoms of this condition that are frequently experienced. Millions of people throughout the world suffer from PD, a neurological condition. Due to a lack of established detection techniques, the majority of instances go undiscovered. Through the use of data mining tools, this research seeks to review the literature on the diagnosis, stages, and management of PD (DMT).this paper instigates the research happening in Parkinson's disease. The role of data mining techniques are surveyed and comparisons are presented.

Keywords

Data Mining, Alzheimer, Parkinson's Disease (PD), Bradykinesia

The Role of Transparency in Mediating the Determinants of Government Accountability in Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of the human development index and financial performance on accountability through transparency of the Indonesian government. The main theory used in this research is Institutional Theory, supported by Stakeholder Theory, and Agency Theory. A purposive sampling technique was used in this study, then the final sample was 330 from the number of provinces in Indonesia for the category Indonesian open budget transparency within 10 years, data was obtained by grouping through a method of Internet search from government websites and the Central Bureau of Statistics in Indonesia. Collected data were processed with the use of tool analysis descriptive quantitatively using the Structural Equation Model method. The results of this study found that Human Development Index and General Allocation Fund had a significant effect, while Original Local Government Revenue did not have a significant effect on accountability through transparency, this research became a reference for further researchers, and became reference material for provincial governments in determining policy.

Keywords

Accountability, Transparency, Human Development Index, Financial Performance Regional Government

Evaluation Technical Expertise and Strategy Performance of Local NGOs in Uganda

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Abstract

The strength of a self-regulating organization such as local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should be seen by the extent to which evaluation technical expertise is applied as part of strategy discourse. In this article, application of evaluation technical expertise is examined based on skill sets including techniques, technology and technical management oversight that are needed to ensure effective tracking of strategy and actions against approved goals and targets are executed. In most developing countries, poor performance of local NGO strategies has in the past been blamed on poor uptake of evaluation technical expertise (skillsets).

The main goal of this study was to examine the relationship between evaluation technical expertise and strategy performance of local NGOs in Uganda. The study used a cross sectional study design using mostly quantitative survey methods. The study drew 349 participants comprising of field workers, mid-level staff and executives from local NGO from all parts of Uganda. The study found that there was positive correlation between evaluation technical expertise and the study constructs of fund stability ($r=.219^{**}$) community satisfaction ($r=-.220^{**}$) and timelines ($r=-.166^{**}$). This study concludes that the correlation is positive but the extent to which it influences strategy performance is still weak. The study recommends the use of sub regional peer support mechanisms by NGO forums and voluntary associations coupled with additional incremental annual self-assessment ratings to address the weakness in evaluation technical expertise.

Keywords

Evaluation Technical Expertise, Strategy Performance, Localization, NGOs

Catcalling in the Eyes of the University Students

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Abstract

Globally, there is a need to realize that catcalling acts should not be viewed as harmless. Society have sometimes failed to figure out the consequences of these simple acts and as catcalling continues to be ignored, millions of women experience a threat to their dignity and safety in public spaces. This paper focused on the catcalling experience of the students at College of Nursing and College of Hospitality and Tourism Management. This study covers acts considered as catcalling, impact of catcalling to the participants and the process in which women cope with catcalling experience. This study employed case study approach in understanding the lived catcalling experiences of the students. It was found out that the participants considered the following acts of catcalling. a) Unwanted comments and b) wolf-whistling; the impact of catcalling to the participants includes low self-esteem, socially detached, feel unsafe, and self-objectified and the coping mechanisms used are passive and active. Most of the participants used passive coping mechanisms by ignoring the experience while other participant used active coping mechanism by confronting the cat callers. In Conclusion, catcalling acts is conceptualized as a primarily negative experience that has negative consequence for women's psychological well-being.

Keywords

Catcalling, Self-Objectified, Low Self-Esteem, Socially Detached, Feel Unsafe

Virtual Reality as a Tool in the Classroom: What is the Perception of Students of the Public Accounting Program?

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Abstract

Virtual reality has been the object of study from various fields from the business field, study centers and researchers, in the educational area its implementation in the classroom has gained strength; as a didactic aid tool in the different subjects of the different business administration and public accounting undergraduate programs, therefore the perception of the students enrolled in the different programs offered by the universities selected in the sample, it is necessary to know it. Faced with the implementation of virtual reality in the classroom as an assisted tool is a point that must be taken into consideration, in the processes that are currently being carried out in the different institutions, to understand the perception of the students. The research was carried out through a phenomenology study, with the use of semi-structured surveys with 34 students. The results analyzed in the surveys suggest the need for virtual learning environments, as well as the review of the current technological infrastructure conditions. Among the universities and students surveyed, students perceive that the new virtual environments can visualize learning generating more capacity for understanding and remembering, However, they recognize that they have not had direct contact with these new scenarios in the institutions where they are enrolled, therefore the universities have challenges.

Keywords

Virtual Reality, Metaverse, Education, Classroom, Accounting

Analysis of the Cartoons day without VAT, from a Critical Look at the Measures taken from the COVID-19 Health Emergency

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Abstract

The different cartoons published in various newspapers in Colombia were analyzed with reference to the three days without the value added tax during the year 2020 and 2021, which is regulated by Law 2155 of September 14, 2021, to encourage purchases in the trade of the different products determined by the regulations, and contribute in itself to the country's economy, the representations through distorted cartoon portraits represent the events and circumstances of the measures taken by the Colombian government, in the course of the health crisis of Covid-19, through a descriptive study, the representation of the facts of the execution of the benefits granted by the government were reviewed, the results determine a certain constant criticism on the measures in the initiatives of the day without the value added tax in the time of the pandemic and in its own way in the business field to obtain their own benefit in the rise of products, which is necessary for citizens to analyze the events that occurred and advantages that were obtained in a certain way over the benefits provided by law.

Keywords

Government, Taxpayers, Day without VAT, Taxes, Cartoons

Developing Motion Detection Approach through Image Processing using Kalman Filtering and Gaussian Mixture Model

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Abstract

Motion tracking through image processing requires validating the subject's presence which can use for automated systems. However, detecting a moving subject in a real-time video is a complex approach in terms of visual scenes. The Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) is a flexible tool for image processing modeling. The concept of Kalman Filtering can be applied for noise filtering of a real-time video and tracking the motion in the image. The algorithms used in this study are to develop a motion-tracking system that uses a bounding box to assign tracks to the detected motion. The algorithm developed in MATLAB software includes the parameters for the Kalman Filtering and GMM. The testing involved an IP camera, Arduino Uno as the indicator if motion is detected, and different values of the parameters for the training frame. The confusion matrix is used for the statistical analysis of the five trials to detect the True Positive and measure the system's accuracy. The study showed promising results as it obtained a true positive rate of 0.6000 from trial 4, having the applied parameters of 3 for the gaussian number, 110 for the training frame, and 0.4 for the minimum background ratio.

Keywords

Image Processing, Motion Tracking, Kalman Filtering, Gaussian Mixture Model, Arduino UNO

Cyber Ethical Behavior among Digital Natives: The Case of Higher Education Students in a State University in the Philippines

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Abstract

As technology progresses, the outlook of students toward its utilization also changes. The digital natives' ethical considerations on the use of computers are threatening. In this case, this study measured the perspective of the students in decision making in computing. The 450 respondents from the nine (9) colleges were randomly selected.

The rationale behind the selection of these colleges from a state university is that each university provides different higher educational degrees and has suitable computer laboratories and set-ups are used by students for various purposes. A questionnaire adapted from the "Ten Commandments of Computer Ethics" and "Unethical Computer Using Behavior Scale (UECUBS)" in order to determine if there is a significant difference among the students of different colleges' perspective of ethical decision making. Based from T-Test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), there is a significant difference among the responses of respondents with respect to institution where they belong. Furthermore, there is also a significant difference on ethical decision making of the respondents who are using the social networking sites, and those who do not. In addition, a difference in ethical decision making was also marked on students who are using the computer for gaming purposes and those who do not. Thus, the university needs to offer computer ethics as part of the curriculum and a proper orientation on the ethical use of computer in social networking sites and games.

Keywords

Cyber-Ethical Behavior, Digital Natives, Computer Ethics, Ethical Decision Making

Analysis of Road 3 Asia (R3A)'s Impacts on Border Trade of Thailand

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Abstract

Trade opening has become an important asset for economic development in many countries and an important engine of economic globalization (Wang, Shan-Li, et al, 2020). With continuous foster on the regional economic cooperation, countries with close proximity further promote the mobility and development of infrastructures and policies. Nevertheless, testing a trade integration model of bilateral trade is not sufficiently well estimated with the Bayesian approach to provide practical evidence of trade integration. Moreover, in identifying the factors determining trade integration, testing using the Bayesian gravity equation is essential. After performing a series of simulation experiments, a relationship between bilateral trade volume and simulated trade determinants was predicted for the trade model. The results of the estimated coefficients on GDP in Thailand and GDP of Yunnan province, China are positively significant predictors of the trade growth. The distance between the countries has a negatively significant estimation that implies barriers in trade. The model predicts trade integration, especially towards the trade on route R3A. The Bayesian approach of the gravity model gives robust estimates for determining the impact factor for the bilateral trade, including the fact that the elasticities of total trade volume with respect to distance, population, and the exchange rate of Thailand are negative while the GDP per capita are positively significant. Further, economic size, GDP per capita, and exchange rate of the destination, and population and area of Yunnan province are positively predicted by the model. The estimated parameters are directly the elasticities, in which increases in GDP is consistent with the higher trade volumes. Further, evidence of the gravity equation is used for understanding trade potential, and after some integrations, the estimation is applied for the real trade. The measures of bilateral trade resistance or costs associated with the trade flow has influenced the expanding of the bilateral trade in the model in the GMS economies. Finally, trade integration can be implemented with evidence and estimates of the gravity model. The Bayesian experiment for the estimation of the impacts of the trade integration on route R3A predicts an increase of GDP, population, exchange rate, and GDP per capita as predominant predictors in the Bayesian gravity model. Thus, the results revealed that economic size, bilateral distance, and GDP per capita has affected the plausible trade agreements for trade integration on route R3A.

Keywords

R3A, Border Trade, Bayesian Gravity Model, GMS Economies

A Glimpse on the Lived Experiences of Students in Blended Modality

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Abstract

Currently, the pandemic of COVID-19 has become a big challenge for the education sector. This qualitative study sought to investigate the opportunities and challenges presented by blended modalities for students at the Cabarroguis Campus of Quirino State University in the new normal. A total of nine (9) participants were purposely and conveniently selected to take part in face-to-face interview. The gathered data were evaluated qualitatively using the thematic analysis. The findings contextualized opportunities that students encountered in the midst of the current global crisis. Despite these opportunities, they also faced challenges in learning in the new normal. To address the challenges of students, proper dissemination of the findings of the study and implementation of the recommended intervention program could be done.

Keywords

Opportunities, Challenges, Blended Modalities, New Normal

Compliance to Crime Prevention through Environmental Design Principles of the University of the Cordilleras

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Abstract

Every society has crime lurking within it and it is well recognized that crime cannot be eliminated rather can be prevented. Crime prevention can be attributed to the design of the surrounding space of a certain institution. The environmental space, both existing and planned, is a crucial part in deterring would be criminals. These spaces can be manipulated to fit the existing security needs of an institution. This study assessed the compliance of the university as to Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). This study utilized both qualitative and quantitative methods in the conduct of the study. Descriptive- survey method. It was known from the study that the University of the Cordilleras has a high level of compliance from the laid principles of CPTED with mean of 3.06. Similarly, the existing designs and good practices in the University are the following: Establishment of Identity, Security, Being Dynamic. Further, the following challenges in the implementation/ compliance of the principles of CPTED: Non-reporting of lacking or inappropriate fixtures, Presence of violators. This opened the horizon in the identification of the university's weaknesses and strength as an opportunity towards the maintenance and improvement of such CPTED practices.

Keywords

Crime Prevention, Environmental Design, Level of Compliance, Strengths & Challenges

Exploratory Factor Analysis of Retail Site Selection in the Metropolitan Area from the Retailer's Perspective

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Abstract

Face-to-face interaction with the customers is preferable in terms of a business relationship and efficient use of time. This sentence highlights the significance of personal offline service compared with impersonal online service in retail. Therefore, in today's business environment, store location is more important than a century ago. A review of the literature has brought to light the influential attributes of retail site selection with emphasis on the retailer's perspective; in contrast, insufficient research has been conducted on this topic within the Thailand context. This study was conducted in Bangkok, Thailand and aimed to examine essential attributes of site selection that help store owners choose the optimal location for enhanced business efficiency.

In this study, we focused on restaurants which sell non-alcoholic beverages as the primary in-store product (coffee & bakery shops and kiosks, tea shops, and milk shops). The data were collected through questionnaires using a quantitative approach by a census sampling from 120 retailers who were registered with Thailand's Department of Business Development. The top 5 attributes influencing the owners' site selection were ranked by descriptive statistics and an EFA categorized the attributes into 6 components.

Keywords

EFA Findings of Non-Alcoholic Beverage Retailers in Bangkok, Most Important Attributes in Retail Site Selection, Choosing a Location that Offers a Robust Rate of Foot Traffic, Site Selection Attributes Considered Most Important by Retailers, Validation of Key Attributes in Retail Site Selection

Smoking Behavior of Male Students in Islamic Boarding Schools: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

An Islamic boarding school is a place for the learning process for Muslim students. As a location for providing education, this place is one of the areas that apply no-smoking regulations. Male students who study at the Islamic boarding school faced obedience to the no-smoking area rules. This study used in-depth interviews and non-participant observation to track the smoking behavior of males aged 13-17 at Islamic boarding schools. In this study, nine male students and one teacher became the participants. Using a phenomenological design, traced the research subjects' values and self-control regarding their smoking behavior in the dormitory area. The values attached to smoking students are; want to look handsome, cool, macho, and accepted in the society. Meanwhile, self-control aspects include; doing candy-snacking distractions, interacting with non-smoking friends, and considering the sanctions that will be received if caught. The existence of violations committed by male students, who smoke in Islamic boarding schools with strict rules, requires an approach that understands their condition. Shifting smoking behavior can be replaced by providing literacy about life skills to increase male students' capacity to stop smoking in this area.

Keywords

Islamic Boarding Schools, Male Students, Smoking Behavior

Strategy for Developing A Coffee Agroindustry Marketing Business in Southeast Sulawesi

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Abstract

Southeast Sulawesi as one of the coffee-producing regions in Indonesia needs to increase its production and marketing in the increasing world demand for coffee. However, the low quality and product promotion as well as other marketing factors have caused Southeast Sulawesi Coffee to be unable to compete at the national level. The aims of this research are as follows: 1. Find out what factors influence the marketing decisions of the coffee agroindustry in Southeast Sulawesi. 2. Find an effective strategy in the marketing decision making process for the coffee agroindustry in Southeast Sulawesi. The approach method that uses the Fuzzy Analytic Network Process (FANP) as a weight of interest in the decision support system. SWOT analysis is combined with the FANP method to determine the most appropriate development strategy for the coffee agroindustry. From the results of the SWOT and FANP analysis, it was found that the best development strategy is to provide training to employees according to the field, and a strategy to make product variations while taking into account consumer desires.

Keywords

Decision Support Systems, SWOT, FANP, Coffee

The Victims who Refused to be Rescued: Lived Experiences of Victims of Sex Trafficking

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Abstract

While many are at risk of becoming victims of sex trafficking, there are still “unrescued victims”. This study seeks to answer why victims of sex trafficking refuse to leave the environment in which they have been and continue to be victimized. It utilized a phenomenological study to reveal the experiences of the victims of sex trafficking through interviews as further supported by a group discussion amongst pimps. The study found that participants’ need for income and desires to improve their lifestyle influenced their decision to remain victims. Anent, the victims’ pre-victimization life status is linked to their decision to stay/leave. The more destitute the victims, the more likely they are to remain in the sex industry. Furthermore, despite the abuses, victims’ perceptions of their victimization have positively shifted over the years of captivity. The participants personally perceived themselves from forced victims to persons who maintain their victimization as profession. The economic-benefit, the deception of the pimps, and culture of the locale collectively play apart in this shift of perception. The study comes to an unusual conclusion about victimization in sex trafficking. Recognizing this phenomenon may prompt better interventions by authorities in developing more inclusive rescue, counseling, and victim-centered programs.

Keywords

Sex Trafficking, Stockholm Syndrome, Grooming, Human Trafficking

Use Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) in Healthcare Purposes: Build Secured Trends of Monitoring

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Abstract

Wireless communication technology has been undergoing rapid advancements in recent times. Currently in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) communication is done with the help of sensor nodes equipped to sense specific information. For example, enemy intrusion detection, habitat monitoring, patient monitoring and fire detection etc.

So Sensor Networks are emerging as a promising technology for the future. Here discuss the study Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) can be used to monitor and track patients for healthcare purposes, which can alleviate critical shortages of healthcare workers. This paper presents the healthcare purposes of the Wireless Sensor Networks and security related WSNs.

Wireless Networks continue to become an integral part of medical solutions in the healthcare sector due to cost reduction and increased healthcare benefits for patients. Another contribution due to this paper is the identification of innovative medical applications of currently developing Wireless Networks that speak to future trends.

Keywords

Wireless Sensor Networks, Healthcare, Secured, Monitoring

Hypocritical Side of Public Media

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Abstract

In this article, I will compare The Public Service Media and Public Service Internet Manifesto and Environmental Activism in the Digital Age which evaluate the aims of the development of digital media and the use of benefits differently. Today, it is seen that advanced technology has a proven cultural, informational and moral guiding effect on community and it's social life. Upon realizing that the media branches, which have become a digital product for communication purposes, have a directive power over people individually and collectively with this awareness, this power can be diversified to be used in different ways only by the underlying control mechanism for the things it aims at. While Jacquemarçq's article evaluates the effects of developing digital media on environmental actions and the individual and social effects of environmental awareness that may arise as a result, Public Service Media and Public Service Internet Manifesto is seeking for the benefits of using the digital media internet to update way of reaching community in order to present them traditional management and ethical values of government without considering the environment and nature as a high value and necessity of humanity. In this paper I will argue how these two papers consider digital media as a directive tool for totally different purposes of increasing effects in society.

Keywords

Public Service Media, Environmental Activism, Humanity

Naturally Treated Philippine Bamboo Species as an Alternative concrete Reinforcement Materials Substitute for Steel Bars

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Abstract

In some areas of the world, bamboo is one of the most widely exploited materials for construction due to the unavailability of limited steel supplies. Replacement of RC and steel by increased usage of bamboo as a building material alternative. This research aims to determine the flexural strength of concrete reinforced with treated and untreated bamboo sticks as a substitute for steel bars. The materials used were different bamboo species such as *Dendrocalamus Asper Schultes*, *Dendrocalamus Merrillianos Elmer*, *Bambusa Vulgaris Schrader* and *Bambusa Blumeana Schultes* cut into 600 mm length, and 10 mm diameter bamboo sticks were prepared as primary reinforcements treated with seawater and seawater with mango polyphenol extract treated for 7, days, 14 days, 28days and 56 days based on ASTM standards. The most suitable substitute for steel reinforcement for concrete was the *Dendrocalamus Merrillianos Elmer* and *Dendrocalamus Asper Schultes*, which have higher tensile strength when compared to other species. The concrete flexural strength depended on the curing age, the species of bamboo sticks used as reinforcement, and the treatment of bamboo sticks used. Treated bamboo with seawater and mango polyphenol is a suitable replacement for steel bars for concrete reinforcement.

Keywords

Treated Bamboo, Alternative Reinforcement Materials, Substitute for Steel Bars, Reinforced Concrete Beam, Bamboo materials, Concrete reinforcement

Employability Study of the Bsit Graduates: Basis for Curriculum Enhancement

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Abstract

Tracer studies are an effective instrument for documenting the employment characteristics, the transition to employment, and the satisfaction of the 2016–2018 CPSU– BSIT graduates with their employment position. This study investigated whether the bachelor’s degree programs in information technology offered are still efficient, sufficient, and pertinent. The study utilized descriptive research. It took place in the Central Philippines State University’s College of Computer Studies in Kabankalan City, Negros Occidental. One hundred seventy (170) alumni responded to the online and f2f survey for 2016, 2017, and 2018 using the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) standardized survey questionnaire. It was found that most of the respondents were employed; had a regular tenurial status; worked in private companies or organizations; had a waiting time of three (3) months and below; and worked locally. Respondents suggested improving the college of physical plants and facilities to be prioritized. Establishing an online alumni portal was also recommended to ensure a strong partnership between the graduates and the University.

Keywords

CPSU– BSIT, Philippines, Kabankalan

Skeleton-based Human Action Recognition and Anomaly Detection using Pose Estimation

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Abstract

Human action recognition is one of the most fascinating and practical research fields in the realm of computer vision, machine learning, and security. Human action recognition is based on the pattern of motions in a sequence of frames. Many researchers have been successful in recognizing actions in video through computer vision. However, majority of the conventional method of recognizing human actions neglects temporal information and the high demand on computational cost or requirements for their system. In this paper, we explore the process of action recognition as we enhance security camera capable of skeleton-based human action recognition using neural networks, feature reduction, and frame skipping. Our results show the effectivity of the graph convolutional network and long short-term memory method in detecting actions and recognizing anomalies.

Keywords

CPSU- BSIT, Philippines, Kabankalan

The Effect of Age, Working Period and Workload on Work Productivity through Work Fatigue and Sleep Quality at Employees of Pt. Sarana Usaha Sejahtera Insanpalapa (Telkomedika)

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Abstract

Workload that exceeds one's ability, will cause work fatigue, which will disrupt the sleep process. If the sleep process is disrupted, the expected quality of sleep will not be achieved, which will have an impact on work productivity. This study aims to determine the direct and indirect effects of workload on work productivity through work fatigue and sleep quality.

This research is an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional study design and analysis using SPSS and AMOS to determine the path analysis of each variable. This research was conducted at PT Sarana Usaha Sejahtera InsanPalapa (TelkoMedika) with a total sample of 119 people.

The results showed that there was a direct effect between workload and work productivity with a p-value of 0.003 and a contribution of -0.356, which means that there is a negative relationship, namely that the higher a person's workload, the lower his work productivity, and vice versa. And there is also an indirect effect of workload on work productivity through work fatigue, with a p value of 0.012. Companies should pay attention to the workload given to employees because it will affect their health and productivity at work.

Keywords

Workload, Work Fatigue, Sleep Quality, Work Productivity

Cocoa Industry Development to Fulfill The Global Market Share (Study at PT. Kalla Kakao Industry, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia)

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Abstract

This research tries to reveal how the development of national cocoa production. next is to reveal the management of cocoa bean processing by PT. Kalla Cacao Industry, and most importantly how to formulate a strategic model to develop the national cocoa industry by taking studies at PT. Kalla Cacao Industry. The results of the analysis show that the development of the national cocoa industry is very promising for business actors, because there is an imbalance between the number of world market demands and the amount of production. As the world's third largest cocoa producing country, Indonesia plays an important role in global cocoa. The national cocoa industry through PT. Kalla Cacao Industry in meeting the demand for the export market in accordance with the standards and/or specifications of SNI 2323/2008/2010 so as to produce export products. However, there needs to be improvement by increasing product competitiveness; increase in partner human resources (farmers); institutional capacity building and upstream-downstream partnerships; synergy with related parties; as well as plant rejuvenation and development (area) of plantations as a production base.

Keywords

Cocoa, Industry, Strategy

Dyosa or Dusa? (Goddess of Beauty or Suffering?): An Intersectional Positioning Analysis of Bakla, Gay Men, and Transwomen in Super Sireyna and Suffer Sireyna

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Abstract

Following an essentialist perspective, available research has largely equated lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people with discrimination. However, other studies have documented that in some spaces, LGBT people are able to obtain recognition. Extant literature nevertheless continues to be silent on the discursive production by which LGBT people experience discrimination or secure recognition. This study explored how discrimination or recognition among LGBT people is discursively produced in social interactions. I argue that LGBT identities do not always inherently evoke discrimination. Rather, these identities are ascribed personal and moral attributes to produce discrimination or recognition. In locating how these social categories are assigned attributes, I looked at two popular segments in *Eat Bulaga!*, a popular noontime television show in the Philippines. Using intersectional positioning as lens, I specifically explored how personal and moral attributes are ascribed to the bakla, gay men, and transgender women candidates in *Suffer Sireyna* and *Super Sireyna* pageants. Implications of the results of the study are discussed in terms of how the duty to accept ridicule and the right to gain respect are ascribed among the candidates as well as their corresponding material consequences.

Keywords

Positioning Theory, Discourse, LGBT Persons, Pageants, Discrimination, Recognition

Government to Person (G2P) Distribution Model of Social Assistance and Linkages of Socio-Economic Resilience in Urban and Rural Coastal Areas in Indonesia

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Abstract

The direct assistance program for poor households (Government to Person/G2P) is an approach to overcoming poverty in Indonesia. This research seeks to reveal (research objectives) four things, namely the success rate of social assistance distribution, the relationship between social assistance distribution (success) and household socioeconomic resilience, and analyze the factors that cause the success of the distribution of assistance. At the end of the study, a conceptual model of the achievements and shortcomings of aid distribution is presented. This study uses a mixed research approach (qualitative and followed by quantitative). This study involved 461 heads of households, and 23 key informants came from the Regional Government and Program Facilitators. The qualitative data was then tested for validity in a non-parametric quantitative way using Wilcoxon software. This study found that the distribution of aid was categorized as successful (ideal conditions were expected to be very successful). There is an influence between the successful distribution of assistance on household socio-economic resilience. Factors causing the success or failure of the distribution of assistance come from the program manager (external) and from the household itself (internal).

Keywords

Coastal, Poverty, Social Assistance

COVID-19 Impacts and Building New Resilience: A Comparative Analysis between Japan and Philippines

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Abstract

In light of the world leaders' response to the critical time of pandemic, this paper offers first-hand evidence of the perceived impacts of pandemic and perceived resiliency in the context of health-quarantined communities in two Asian countries. The study utilized Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) to determine perceived impacts of Covid 19 and to analyze comparatively the social resilience of two countries with opposing global economic status, Philippines and Japan. Due to the global condition caused by the pandemic, the online survey was administered in both countries. Resiliency survey questions were tailored for suitability within the context of the coronavirus pandemic and for face validity. Instruments used in this study consist of a Japanese translation for ease of understanding of the community respondents in Japan. Data analysis using PLS-SEM revealed impacts of Covid-19 pandemic significantly influence social resilience of communities in both countries. Impacts of Covid-19 outbreak similarly showed significant influence on building new normal resilience of communities in two countries. Resilience was anchored on reactive and proactive capacities of communities. Implications of this study contribute to the sustainable futures of the communities focusing on intervention models to mitigate the longterm impacts of the pandemic. Further research should be done on the development of policies and programs for government implementation to manage and mitigate social complexities brought about by pandemic or other adversities. Linking through mediation analysis of resilience factors for sustainable development can be explored for future research.

Keywords

Impacts of Covid-19, Japan, Philippines, Building New Resilience, Communities

Analysis on IOT Based Smart Street Light using Solar Panel

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Abstract

The main consideration in the present field technologies are robotization, power consumption, and cost effectiveness. Robotization is intended to reduce force with the help of intelligent systems. The use of renewable sources of energy is pivotal because sources of energy are limited whereas energy consumption has increases. By using the renewable energy, it can grease the high power demand. The design aims to describe a system for modifying road light illumination by using detectors at minimal electrical energy consumption. When presence is detected, all girding road lights glow at their brightest mode, differently they stay in the dim mode. LED bulbs shall be enforced as they're better than conventional incandescent bulbs in every way. Coupled with Solar Smart LED Street Light System, massive energy- savings are envisaged.

Also, a demonstration with a real- time prototype model involving costs and perpetration procedure has been developed using internet of effects (IOT) to fantasize the real- time updates of road processing do. IoT connected lighting has made it safer, greener & smarter to manage solar power. In fact, conventional grid out-of-door lighting is one of the most precious structure means which frequently consume about half of the megacity's total energy budget. This is why governments around the world under pressure to come energy effective are looking towards IoT which can deliver immediate benefits.

Keywords

IOT, Smart Street Light, Solar Panel

Machine Learning Classification Technique to Classify EMG Signal for Diabetes Person

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Abstract

Diabetes can cause a disease known as diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN), which affects the blood vessels and nerves in the legs and feet. This condition can result in plantar foot ulcers and muscular weakness. Therefore, detecting DPN early stage is crucial so patients can receive early treatment before their disease worsens. However, current methods to detect DPN, like Electromyography (EMG), are often reserved for patients who have already developed symptoms rather than for early detection of the DPN. In addition, a barrier is also when patients want to detect this earlier disease because it may only be available in some healthcare settings because the EMG is expensive. Therefore, this project aims to develop a method for the early detection of DPN using machine learning classification at a low cost, making it more accessible for patients to undergo early detection screening. In this study, Muscle sensor V3 was used to record the electrical signal in the lower limb muscles of healthy and diabetic subjects during muscle fatigue. The collected signal is then extracted using time domain feature extraction to identify the most relevant and informative characteristics of the muscle signals associated with DPN. This study uses the two common machine learning algorithms for classification tasks: K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), to compare which suits this study method. The hyperparameter of both algorithms is optimized by Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) to find the optimal combination of hyperparameters that maximizes the model's accuracy. The result from EMG signals shows healthy individuals have higher EMG amplitudes than individuals with diabetes. Besides, from the data obtained, the result for classification shows ANN is suitable with the method used in this study with an accuracy of 94.44% compared to KNN with an accuracy of 77.78%. Therefore, with the help of the ANN can effectively classify two classes of subjects (healthy and diabetic). With this performance, it may help to develop EMG systems to identify DPN at an early stage in diabetes patients at a low cost.

Keywords

Electromyography, Diabetic Neuropathy, Machine Learning, Classification, K-Nearest Neighbors, Artificial Neural Networks

Emotional Intelligence and Its Association with Working Environmental Factors and Spiritual Intelligence: Testing the Instruments Among Ministry of Health Government Doctors

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Abstract

Emotional intelligence has been cited as one of the innovations in this century particularly valuable in testing the low-order personality trait, of which is the trait model of emotional intelligence. Another set of emotional intelligence test lies in the ability model, which is not assessed in this study. This study investigates the trait emotional intelligence and its association with working environmental factors, namely organisational culture, cultural competence and cultural awareness; and spiritual intelligence among 165 doctors working in 5 different state hospitals in Malaysia. The state hospitals chosen were from the 5 different regions in Malaysia, namely the Hospital Pulau Pinang, Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab 2, Hospital Kuala Lumpur, Hospital Sultanah Aminah Johor Bahru, and Hospital Umum Sarawak. The results show that the Schutte Self-Report Emotional Intelligence Test (SSEIT), Competing Value Framework (CVF), Cultural Competence Assessment (CCA), Spiritual Intelligence Self-Report Inventory (SISRI), Interpersonal Support Evaluation List-12 (ISEL-12), are significant, whereas Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI) is mediocre in the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test, whereas Bartlett's test of sphericity shows that all are significant for Principal Component Analysis. The construct validity and reliability were tested for all these items and results were as shown. In conclusion, this pilot study has been successful in helping to form

a desirable tool to measure emotional intelligence among doctors in government hospitals in Malaysia and its associated working environmental factors and spiritual intelligence.

Keywords

Emotional Intelligence, Working Environmental Factors, Spiritual Intelligence



Application of Random Forest Classification Algorithm in Predicting Information Technology Student's Progression in Tertiary Education

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Abstract

The study applied the Random Forest classification algorithm to predict the progression of Information Technology (IT) students in tertiary education. The dataset used for this study consisted of students' demographic and academic information, such as gender, age, socio-economic status, and grades. Also, the study aimed to identify the influencing factors that affect student attrition in IT programs and provide intervention programs to combat attrition. The results of the analysis showed that the Random Forest model had an accuracy of 95.6% in predicting student progression. Additionally, the study found that factors such as students' grades and socioeconomic status significantly impacted their likelihood of progressing. The study recommends an intervention program aimed at reducing student attrition, which includes early identification of at-risk students, provision of academic advising, mentoring, and targeted support services like tutoring, and financial aid. The study highlights the potential of using machine learning techniques such as the Random Forest Model to inform and improve student retention strategies in IT programs.

Keywords

Attrition, Machine Learning, Random Forest Classification Algorithm, At-Risk Students

Tao Te Ching: The Unity of Moral and Social Action for Peaceful Life

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Abstract

Tao Te Ching sacred text, written in China around 600 BC, recommends cultivating non-action by observing the nature of the world. Tao Te Ching first articulated the idea of wu wei which means do that which consists in taking no action and order will prevail. The text explains the idea is that we should stop trying to force action and get comfortable doing less. Then, when we do move, our actions are natural and energetic. It can be summarized that Taoist principles are inaction or non-action, simplicity and living in harmony with the nature then everything accomplished the desire result. Tao Te Ching delivered a treatise on how to live in the world with goodness and integrity. Perhaps if we were more aware, we would worry less, Taoism is widely understood to be a single, unitary philosophy, movement and natural act and could see better what actually needs doing. Therefore, Tao Te Ching reminds us that everyone has a choice to practice self-awareness and exercise our own power in and over the world for present peaceful life.

Keywords

Non-action, Wu Wei, Simplicity, Harmony, Self-awareness, Peaceful Life

A Review of Comparative Analysis of the Services Provided by Gramine Banks in Rajasthan

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Abstract

Financial institutions are crucial to any country's economic growth and prosperity since they generate the bulk of a country's GDP. It's no exaggeration to say that India's rural banking system plays a significant role in the country's overall economy. It has a significant impact on the expansion and progress of the economy. Since commercial banks are more concerned with accepting deposits than extending loans, their presence in rural regions was very small. Two regional rural banks, the "Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank and the Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank", are the subject of this investigation. The purpose of this article is to do just that—compare and contrast the two Regional Rural Banks in Rajasthan in terms of their financial health and performance. The research used secondary data gathered from the Annual Reports of "Baroda Rajasthan Keshiya Gramin Bank and Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank" for the years 2014–2015 through 2018–2019. In statistical analysis, the mean and the standard deviation are two important quantities. Divergence and variance analyses were performed on metrics such branch CD ratio and net profit ratio.

Keywords

Rural bank, Service Quality

Data-Driven Culture and Organizational Performance in Public Sector: The Mediation of Data Analytics Capabilities and Knowledge Management

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Abstract

Organizational performance is so important in the public sector. Big data analytics become a concern in the Financial Education and Training Agency (FETA), Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia but any results of key performance indicators suffer decreases. Having been the main factor to enhance performance, data-driven culture still needs attention because its role doesn't show consistent empirical study results. It is still a limited amount of research explaining the comprehensive model in the public sector about data-driven culture, big data analytics capabilities, knowledge management, organizational innovation, and organizational performance. Based on recent literature, this study was built aiming to show how the model worked. Complete survey data were gathered from 112 middle managers, line managers, data experts, and users in all working FETA units around the country. Using partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM), the results confirmed that data-driven culture influenced organizational performance through big data analytics capabilities, knowledge management, and organizational innovation. The influence of data-driven culture on organizational innovation was mediated by big data analytics capabilities. Knowledge management mediated the influence of big data analytics capabilities on organizational innovation. The result also revealed that data-driven culture wasn't a moderator. This study's outcomes helped the organization understand the importance of data-driven culture, big data analytics capabilities, and knowledge management. Improving them with many HRD programs, such as intensive education and training might be a solution.

Keywords

Data-Driven Culture, Big Data Analytics Capabilities, Knowledge Management, Innovation, Performance, PLS-SEM, Public

Understanding Threats to Campus Security in Baguio City and La Trinidad

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Abstract

Campus security continues to be an evolving field and keeping up with new information is as imperative as following the latest research in academic feat. Present day schools are faced with a multifarious issues and problems and no school is an exemption. In the study, the perceived threats to campus security of higher educational institutions along internal threat and external threat were considered. The data needed were gathered through the conduct of interview and themes were derived from the responses of the interviewee. In the study, it was found out that threats relating to campus security were encountered but has limited recognition from respondent schools. It was concluded that the administrators, faculty members and security guards does not have concrete understanding of the different threats to campus security. Organizational factors influence over security has obvious bearing on the appreciation of security threats and the mechanics on how to handle them effectively. If these factors are addressed, experiences of campus goers will virtually increase and experiences improve.

Keywords

Campus, Campus Security, Educational Institution, Higher Educational Institution, Security Threats

Heart Attack Prediction using Machine Learning Algorithms

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Abstract

The heart serves as one of the most important organs in the human body. A heart attack occurs when the supply of the heart's blood is interrupted. The most common reason of a blockage is the accumulation of fats, lipids, and other substances (which eventually leads to plaque development) within the coronary arteries, which provide blood to the heart. This study aimed to develop a program for heart attack analysis using machine learning algorithms to determine which anthropometric factors have a high risk of affecting a person experiencing a heart attack. To achieve the objectives of the study, the researchers were able to gather information through different sources to find out the variables that could be provided to develop the output. The researchers evaluated the existing heart attack analysis. They found that the algorithms used by the researchers were insignificantly high. Another existing study employs a range of data mining and machine learning methodologies to evaluate huge amounts of information from patient groups in attempt to anticipate heart attacks before they occur, thereby benefiting the healthcare business and experts. Different facts from existing studies were considered to generate the program for Heart Attack Prediction.

Keywords

Anthropometric Factors, Heart Attack, Machine Learning, Prediction

A General English Need Analysis at USN Kolaka

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Abstract

The teaching of English as Compulsory Subject in English at USN Kolaka was considered not to fully support the achievement of the university's vision in 2039. Besides being caused by the absence of uniform teaching materials, it is also caused by different interpretations of the professionalism of lecturers from lecturers. Therefore, it was necessary to have a careful planning in learning by conducting a needs analysis based on the needs of students in learning English for lecturing professionalism. This study aims to identify and describe the needs of English students in early childhood education programs. This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive approach. The object of this research are students participating in the MKDU English course for the 2021/2022 academic year at USN Kolaka. Data were collected through questionnaires and direct interviews. The results of the study indicate that students need English for academic purposes and future career needs, besides that students expect teaching materials in the form of communicative English accompanied by the hope of assistance from lecturers and peer learning learning models. Based on these results, it was recommended to develop a general English module for English as Compulsory subject at USN Kolaka.

Keywords

English Education Needs, Early Childhood Education, Dick and Carey instructional design

Mortality of Pelicans in the Shores of the Littoral of La Libertad (Perú) from April to May 2012

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Abstract

It describes and analyzes the causes of massive mortality of Pelican (*Pelecanus thagus*), occurred on the beaches of the Region of La Libertad (Peru) during the months of April and May 2012. The research was carried out through a census of dead birds, dying ones and watching migrating flocks, Also samples of digestive tracts were taken from 20 individuals dying in order to determine food habit, and body condition (previously total weight and total length were recorded). The results showed that the cause of mortality of 200 pelicans was the absence of their preferred food (anchovy), as well the thermal anomaly conditions of sea surface waters (temperatures above 18°C) caused the birds to migrate to cooler waters to south or deepen. It was determined that the birds had a high-level parasitism and low body condition, which is explained by starvation.

Keywords

Mortality, Pelican, Starvation

Assessment of Carbon Footprints in Machine Learning

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Abstract

The ecological effect of AI models is progressively getting consideration, but for the most part from the scholarly world. Here, the discussion will in general zero in on the carbon impression of language models which are not really illustrative of the general AI field and insufficient consideration is paid to the natural effect of the tasks period of AI models.

Furthermore, existing material on the subject of the natural effect of AI puts too little accentuation on how the ecological effect can really be assessed and decreased. This article is an endeavor to resolve these issues and is composed for professionals and scientists the same who do involved AI. Albeit this paper was composed considering AI, a portion of the items is likewise material to general computer programming.

Keywords

Sustainability, Machine Learning, Server, Cloud, Carbon Footprints

The Architecture of an Intelligent Multilevel Item Bank System for Higher Education Graduate Standardized Testing

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were 1) to design the Architectures of an Intelligent Multilevel Item Bank System for Higher Education Graduate Standardized Testing, 2) to assess the suitability of the Architectures of an Intelligent Multilevel Item Bank System for Higher Education Graduate Standardized Testing. The results of the research were divided into 2 phases as follows: Phase 1: Designing the Architectures of an Intelligent Multilevel Item Bank System for Higher Education Graduate Standardized Testing; Designing could be divided into 3 layers: 1. User layer:

consisting of users related to 3 groups of systems: 1) Teacher Admin/Program Designated Lecturers, 2) Teachers, 3) Students 2. Process layer: It was part of various modules of the Multilevel Item Bank System, which consisted of 8 main modules: 1) Question Management, 2) Cognitive Level Classification, 3) Trial Testing, 4) Item Analysis, 5) Item Standard Processing, 6) Testing, 7) Proficiency Level Processing, 8) Suggestion Processing, and 3. Output layer: consisted of three main modules; 1) Testing Report, 2) Proficiency Level Report, and 3) Suggestion Report. Phase 2: Assessment of the suitability of the Architectures of an Intelligent Multilevel Item Bank System for Higher Education Graduate Standardized Testing by 7 experts in ICT for education, information technology, and computer science; It could be concluded that the Architectures of an Intelligent Multilevel Item Bank System for Higher Education Graduate Standardized Testing had the overall suitability at the highest level.

Keywords

Intelligent Multilevel Item Bank, Evaluation of National Undergraduate, Classical Test Theory, Revised Bloom's Taxonomy

Comparative Analysis of Flow Measurement by Coriolis Meter and Flow Nozzle Device

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Abstract

This study describes the experimental objectives, installation, and the results of the comparison of the Coriolis and flow nozzle flow-meters in fluid flow measurements. Discussed are variations between the two types of flowmeters due to fluid flow characteristics, measurement, configuration and effect. Also included in this paper are estimations of measurement uncertainties for both types of flow-meters. Results indicate that when the diameter of the flow nozzle throat and the tube diameter of the Coriolis flow meter are the same (28, 30 and 32mm), the pressure drop across the Coriolis flow meter was 29.50, 39.00 and 43.51 Psi respectively while that of the flow nozzle was 23.67, 25.33 and 25.70 Psi respectively. The reason for the increase in the pressure drop across the Coriolis flow meter over the flow nozzle device is partly due to the fact that head loss is lesser in the Coriolis flow meter. Also, the Coriolis flow meter is less affected by upstream flow disturbance which makes it a preferable option for fluid flow measurement.

Keywords

Coriolis, Fluid, Nozzle, Measurement, Volumetric, Pressure, Flow Speed

Study on Quantum Computing-Based security of Internet of Things (IoT) Environment

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Abstract

There is immense potential in the Internet of Things (IoT) as an emerging technology. It can assist us with a large range of duties. On the one hand, the Internet of Things is a helpful tool. Though, on the other hand, it poses a number of main security risks, such as data leaks, side-channel attacks, malware infections, and it is not permitted to access data. Typical computers are well appropriate to create classical cryptography techniques. Quantum computing, on the other hand and it has massive processing power, making it possible to defeat present encryption techniques quickly. Quantum computing, on the other hand, has the probable to undetermined security ciphers. This is a new ways to protect against these risks. We build a visual evaluation of the quantum computing-based IoT security text during the last decade. Current study and educational basis reveal new trends in quantum computing and IoT application. It is likely to identify notable nations, organizations, and writers based on the capacity of assistance in supportive networks. In addition, the citation networks classify required studies and experts in the quantum computing-based IoT protection literature, importance of study and trends from 2011 to 2020. We also give future recommendations in the field of quantum computing-based IoT security approaches. These results are supportive for researchers and experience the fields of quantum computing and the Internet of Things (IoT).

Keywords

Internet of Things, IoT, Technology, Quantum Computing

The Impact of Mandal Commission on OBCs Politics of Bihar

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Abstract

This paper examines the impact of the Mandal Commission on OBCs politics in Bihar and its role in promoting socioeconomic advancement for OBCs in India. The paper reviews the literature on the socio-economic disparities faced by OBCs in accessing education and employment opportunities and the legal and constitutional aspects of affirmative action measures.

The analysis of the implementation of reservation policies in Bihar and India indicates that the Mandal Commission's recommendations played a crucial role in the political mobilization of OBCs and the implementation of affirmative action measures in education and employment. The implementation of reservation policies resulted in the increased representation of OBCs in various sectors, including government jobs, education, and politics, and the emergence of OBC leaders in Indian politics.

The analysis suggests that the implementation of reservation policies has faced significant challenges, including the need for regular review and updating of the list of socially and educationally backward classes and the opposition of upper castes to reservation policies. The paper emphasizes the need for continued efforts to address the socio-economic disparities faced by OBCs in Bihar and India through affirmative action measures.

In conclusion, the paper highlights the role of affirmative action measures in promoting social and economic equality and the need for continued efforts to address the socio-economic disparities faced by OBCs in Bihar and India. The paper suggests the need for regular review and updating of the list of socially and educationally backward classes, addressing the opposition to reservation policies, and promoting the implementation of affirmative action measures that address the socio-economic disparities faced by OBCs in Bihar and India.

Keywords

Mandal Commission, OBCs, Affirmative Action, Reservation Policies, Socio-Economic Disparities, Education, Employment, Bihar, India, Political Mobilization

Strengthening the Independent State Institutions in the Form of Councils in the Constitutional System in Indonesia

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Abstract

The problem of the existence of independent state institutions in the form of Councils such as the Presidential Advisory Council, the Board of Education and the Press Council lies in the lack of maximum authority and implementation of the authority possessed by independent state institutions in the form of councils. The research method used is normative juridical. The results showed that the philosophy of the birth of an independent state institution in the form of a council was essentially to avoid concentrating power so that it was formed to exercise its authority based on independence, not subjective, and objective, but to strengthen independent state institutions, it was necessary to reconstruct the existing norms so that its authority would be more implementative and effective. In essence, the philosophy of the existence of independent state institutions must refer to the spirit of bangsa volkgeist), namely the Principle of Deliberation as inspired by the fourth precept of Pancasila so that its existence needs to be considered in the process of making public policy.

Keywords

Council, Reconstruction, Strengthening, Authority

Relationship between Emotional Deprivation and Aggression among Children in Care

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Abstract

The present study aimed to identify the levels of emotional deprivation and aggressive behavior among children in care, and confirm the assumption of a statistical significant correlative relationship between the two of them. The study sample consisted of 46 children in care, 27 of whom males and 19 females, all aged between 6 and 12 years, and the method adopted to test the study hypotheses is the statistical descriptive method.

The main measurement tools of the study were the emotional deprivation questionnaire and the aggressive behavior rating scale. The end result of the study was the confirmation of the hypothesis that there is a significant correlative relationship between emotional deprivation and the manifestation of aggressive behavior among children in care. It also confirmed the existence of a significant correlative relationship between emotional deprivation and the occurrence of aggressive behavior in all its forms, among child in care.

Keywords

Aggressive behavior, Child in Care, Emotional Deprivation

A Deep Learning – Based Approach for Power Minimization in Multi-Carrier ‘Noma with Swipt’

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Abstract

Latest technologies with fifth-generation eventually networks that are wireless, SWIPT, and MC-NOMA, seem to be included in this research. Hence, the MC-NOMA system is analyzed and used along with connection with moreover Pattern Division Multiple Access (PDMA) techniques such as enabling SWIPT for the joint time switching (TS) centered receivers downlink resource allocation issue. To use deep learning, a model seems to be the Deep Belief Network (DBN) is used, developed approach's comprehensive process is divided into three parts: the data preparation, the training, and the running. Further, similarly, outcomes also affirm whether the SC-NOMA underperforms in comparison with MC-NOMA along by using SCMA instead of PDMA because of the Power consumption of SWIPT-enabled systems.

Keywords

DBN, MC-NOMA, MC-NOMA (SWIPT), NOMA, OMA, PDMA, SC-NOMA (SWIPT)

Location Based Task Reminder (Notifyomatic)

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Abstract

Modern people require personal task management in order to be reminded of something at a specified time. Mobile phone electronic calendar-based reminders are common however they are typically set off by the passage of time. It is sometimes unknown whether we will be there at the specific place for the task for which we have set the reminder. It is also typical for some tasks to only make sense when completed at a particular location, thus it would be helpful if reminders could only be set off when the person who needs to be reminded is physically present at that area. Therefore, we use a location-based task reminder tool for Android-based smartphones and tablets in this research. Instead, it is advantageous if the alarm or notification goes off when we are truly present at or close to that particular spot. Location based task reminder is a miracle for reminding modern persons of anything at a given time and location. The risk of missing an important location is decreased by location-based task reminders, which also allow the task to be reminded to be completed at the specified time and location. Finding local points of interest also makes searching easier with the help of this system.

Keywords

GPS, Mobile Application, Task Reminder, GPS, Android

Smart Trolley System

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Abstract

The project's main idea is to automate the shopping process by mapping every product by an RFID tag, such that we will scan the products using RFID attached to it to an RFID reader attached to the trolley. We also have included a feature to send a message to the customer's registered mobile number and onto a fully deployed website. The website will display every detail of the shop to the shop owner like customers' bills, stock remaining in the shop, the option to track a specific trolley etc.

This process not only helps in reducing the waiting time in the long queues and moving the trolley automatically but also helps in managing and checking the budget while shopping which indeed provides a huge difference in their shopping experience as well along with the website interface to helps the shop owner decide and manage the shop items, bills effectively.

Keywords

RFID, Trolley, Mobile Application, GPS, Android

Face Recognition-Based Attendance Management: A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

Hand-managing attendance can be a cumbersome task for teachers, but this problem can be resolved through the use of a smart and automated attendance management system. Such a system effectively addresses issues like proxy attendance and the marking of absent students as present the focus is on developing a real-world solution for smart attendance using automatic face recognition (AFR) technology. The goal is to create a system that can accurately and efficiently recognize human faces in images or videos captured by a surveillance camera. To achieve this, the researcher proposes to use canny edge detection, which is a popular image processing technique that can enhance image quality and improve the accuracy of face recognition algorithms. By combining AFR technology with canny edge detection, the system aims to provide a reliable and automated attendance tracking solution for educational institutions. Overall, the study highlights the potential of integrating different algorithms and techniques to improve the performance of face recognition systems and their real-world applications. The Canny edge detection algorithm is a popular method used in computer vision and image processing for detecting edges in digital images. It was developed by John F. Canny in 1986 and is widely used due to its effectiveness and robustness. The algorithm involves several steps, including smoothing the image with a Gaussian filter, calculating the gradient magnitude and direction, applying non-maximum suppression to thin the edges, and finally, using hysteresis thresholding to determine the final edge map. In the context of automatic face recognition, the Canny edge detection algorithm can be used as a pre-processing step to enhance facial features and improve the accuracy of face recognition systems. By extracting the edges of the face, the algorithm can highlight important facial landmarks, such as the eyes, nose, and mouth, which can then be used to identify individuals. Additionally, by reducing the complexity of the facial image, the algorithm can also help to improve the speed and efficiency of the face recognition system.

Overall, the Canny edge detection algorithm is a powerful tool for automatic face recognition and has been used in numerous research studies and practical applications. Its ability to accurately extract edges from digital images makes it a valuable pre-processing step for a wide range of computer vision and image processing tasks.

Keywords

Attendance System, Automated Attendance, Image Processing, Face Detection, Feature Matching, Face Recognition

Implications of Artificial Intelligence in Industry 5.0

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Abstract

The enhancement of industry 4.0 is termed as Industry 5.0. The emerging technologies in Artificial Intelligence (AI) like Internet of Things, Virtual Reality, fuzzy inference system and deep learning based neural networks are playing vital role for improving manufacturing quality. The development of industry with new technologies are providing development and increasing the opportunity for employment and risk management. This focuses the collaboration of AI techniques, robotic processes and sustainability for future. The use of AI techniques is helpful for reduce the down-time of production which are unplanned. The production efficiency is enhanced by using tools of Artificial Intelligence. The analytical based methods are used in production industry to know the requirements and development procedures. The IOT based production system is used for tracking the level of productions in industry. This tracking system provides advanced monitoring technique for successful management. All the applications of IOT are used for smart controlling facilities in the industry. These techniques are involved in supply chain process for good transportation. The Meta-Heuristic algorithms in AI are connected with real time monitoring and enhanced controlling methods in Industry 5.0. The review of different AI methods in various functions in industry 5.0 is presented in this work.

Keywords

Industry 4.0, Industry 5.0, Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Virtual Reality, Meta-Heuristic Algorithms

Social Media As Showcases of Self: The Real Dramatism

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Abstract

The advance of information and communication technology through the development of internet gives impact of personal or group behavioral changes. The coming of any kinds of social media such as facebook, twitter, whatsapp, and so on change the way we communicate with others and public. Those who are introverted might be very open on the social media. They are very brave to display their faces, activities, or even their personal albums. As a result, social media become displays for anybody to publish his/herself, aside from displaying any kinds of goods or services. In short, smartphone with its internet connection and social media installed become a wall display of the users. Those who are introverted might be extroverted on the phone or social media. Some people will take advantage from this technology. One of them is to display his/herself to attract somebody else. No wonder if there have been many young girls who become the victims of social media. They are broken heart, are ashamed, or even cheated. This research focused on how users communicate themselves via social media. It is to see how social media become the showcases of self. Data were collected through interview with some social media users and observation. A communication theory which is relevant to open up this issue is dramatism. The research result showed that internet especially internet access via smartphone are misused. Those who want to have positive advantages receive disappointment. It is recommended that we have to be careful in using social media.

Keywords

Communication, Social Media, Information And Communication Technology

The Use of Dark Pattern and User Experience in E-Commerce

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Abstract

In line with the growth in the use of the internet for online shopping activities, e-commerce companies use various strategies to influence and persuade users in many ways in the online purchasing process. Studies have shown that the practice of dark commercial patterns is increasing.

The term “dark pattern” is an interface design (user interface) to persuade or tempt users when accessing websites and mobile applications and exploit them by implementing functionality in the interface that can deceive users. The term dark pattern was not well known to many people, although the practice that potentially harms users in e-commerce is now growing. The research aims to describe the consumer experience in shopping online through e-commerce platforms and their awareness of dark pattern practices.

We employed a mixed-method approach, using both quantitative and qualitative methods. We use online surveys, focused group discussion techniques, and in-depth interviews to collect the data. The number of respondents was 427, comprising people who have shopped online through e-commerce platforms in Indonesia.

The survey shows that most respondents who use e-commerce platforms for online shopping are unaware of the practice of the “dark pattern.” But they sense the presence of a “dark pattern” in the form of attempts to trick or influence the users to do something they don’t want.

Keywords

Dark Pattern, User Experience, E-Commerce

Expert System to Enhance the Tourist Experience in the Region of Huanuco – Peru

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Abstract

It is common today to see people use a smartphone, tablet, PC, this is basically due to the growth of technology in the development of computer applications. In recent decades, it has allowed integration with global positioning tools, messaging, mobile device platforms, and others, which, when applied correctly, provide an alternative and solution to the objective of this research project.

In relation to the coexistence of mobile devices at home, the study showed that by 2021, 89.3% of Peruvian households have at least one mobile device to connect to the Internet, that is, four out of five Peruvian households have a smartphone, laptop or tablet.

Regarding the preference for operating systems, 85% of Peruvian users use a smartphone with Android system, a positive percentage for the statements of this project, compared to 28% who use iOS.

The expert system will allow anyone who wishes to visit the city of Huánuco to find out about the tourist places that can be visited in the Huánuco region, as well as the activities that are carried out in each one of them. In addition, find out about the costs of restaurants, hotels, accommodation, the distance traveled to reach tourist places, as well as life customs, typical dishes, among others.

The conclusions show that there are 76% of people interested in knowing and visiting the Huánuco region.

Keywords

Expert System, Tourism, Tourist Experience, commonKADS

Expert System for Troubleshooting a Local Area Network (LAN)

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Abstract

This scientific article called: " Expert system for solving problems of a local area network and with its acronym in English Local Area Network (LAN)", will allow the development of a prototype of an intelligent system to help the immediate solution of failures at the hardware level in connectivity, interface hardware, communication software and user failures in a LAN.

In this research work, surveys were carried out aimed at technical network personnel and users with basic knowledge of computing and telecommunications who work in the company under study in order to diagnose failures in the LAN network and propose an expert system. Network specialists were consulted and interviewed and information was obtained that later allowed the processing of knowledge in natural language, to subsequently formulate the rules of the production and reasoning process using the CommonKADS methodology and the java programming language for the design of the prototype that finally It was subjected to a simulation of tests on some computer equipment, as well as the development of an explanatory module, so that anyone with basic knowledge of networks and communications can use it.

Keywords

Expert System, LAN, Artificial Intelligence, Production Rules, Java Programming

Weed Out: Efficient Detection of Weed Plants in Agriculture using Image Processing & DL Techniques

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Abstract

In order to keep yields high and provide food for an expanding economy, growers must devote significant time and effort to identifying and eliminating weed plants from their agricultural fields. In this study, we offer an approach to weed identification that makes use of DL & image processing. In our method, we use a tagged picture dataset to train a DL model to reliably detect weeds in agricultural areas. CNN, SVM, & YOLOV3 are just a few of the cutting-edge techniques we use to analyse the photographs and determine whether or not they include weeds or agricultural plants. The detecting mechanism is further made more precise by using multispectral imaging. As shown by our findings, the suggested technique is very effective in identifying weeds in agricultural settings. Our method may help farmers save time and effort by eliminating the need for them to manually search for and remove weeds. This study sheds light on how image analysis & DL methods may be applied to actual farming issues.

Keywords

Weed Detection, Image Processing, DL, CNN, SVM, YOLOV3, Multispectral Imaging, Agriculture

Unlocking Business Insights: Leveraging the Power of Analytics to Drive Growth and Innovation

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Abstract

This article provides a comprehensive review of the field of business analytics, which involves using data, statistical methods, and computer-based models to analyze business data and improve decision-making processes. The article begins by discussing the importance of data and analytics in modern business environments and the potential benefits of business analytics, including improved decision-making, enhanced customer insights, and increased efficiency.

The article then reviews current trends in the field of business analytics, such as the use of big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence. It discusses the potential benefits of these technologies and some of the challenges associated with their implementation. The article goes on to discuss applications of business analytics in various industries, such as human resource, healthcare, finance, and marketing.

The article concludes by discussing some of the challenges associated with the implementation of business analytics, such as data quality issues, privacy concerns, and the need for skilled analysts. It provides recommendations for organizations looking to implement business analytics, such as the need for a clear strategy, data governance policies, and investment in training and development. Overall, this article provides valuable insights into the current trends, applications, and challenges in the field of business analytics.

Keywords

Business Analytics, Data Management, Machine Learning, Predictive Modeling, Data Governance

Children's Play And Development of Social Skills in The First Years of Basic, In an Educational Unit In Ecuador

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Abstract

The objective of this work was to determine the correlation that exists between children's play and social skills in students in the first years of Basic of an Educational Unit in Ecuador. The study had a quantitative approach, of a basic, descriptive type. Its design was non-experimental, cross-correlational. The sample was intentionally non-probabilistic, taking 100 children from the Educational Unit in question, to whom two questionnaires were applied with the help of their parents and teachers. An adaptation of the "Knox Preschool Play Scale" was used for children's play and for social skills the "Preschool and Kindergarten Behavior Scale". Using Spearman, it was determined that there is a significant correlation between the variables. It was concluded that there is a correlation between children's play and the development of social skills because the game motivates them and drives them to interact with their peers, stimulating them to innovate and be dynamic.

Keywords

Children's Game, Social Skills, Interaction

KPIs of Student Recruitment and Admissions

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Abstract

The student recruitment team should be open to adopt a coalescence of recent automation and Individual engagement which is accountable for the throughout quality of the student enrolment expedition. The strategies should always have an advance analytics and AI-enabled information channels. The focused result in Real-time guidance with the entrant will be empowering, not obtrusive. With the expertise student recruitment team the freshmen doubts will be clarified guided hand on hand on career guidance as well as in the application processing's. The guidance can be extended to the higher educational institutions, private counselors, freelancing counselors and others educators through training or educating them from information's will help the student recruitment team to reach even non-creamy layer students through qualified, committed personals.

Keywords

Omni Channel Marketing, Student Recruitment, Admission, Enrolment



Provision of Low-Income Housing and Transformation of Transitional Spaces; What Needs to be Examined Next?

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Abstract

The provision of cheap and safe housing is an important issue because this directive is included in the global agenda in the specific sustainable development goals (SDGs) in goal-11. Departing from this, this study tries to examine important facts related to the issue of providing housing for low-income communities (MBR) which are suspected to have experienced a lot of residential changes or transformations, the emphasis on this transformation is on what residential transformation looks like based on spatial aspects, and the problem of what needs to be done so that the transformation does not have a broad impact on residents. The output will produce important issues (state of the art) as an initial basis for starting further research. Next, the researcher tries to review some of the theories commonly used by researchers in studying housing and the transformation of the residential space itself.

This study uses a review study approach and descriptive explanation. This study involved around 100 reputable journals with a focus on studies of decent and inexpensive housing, and the transformation of residential spaces. The majority of journals are based on Scopus-indexed international journals and national (Indonesian) journals as reputable supporters of the Sinta index. Relevant studies outside of the index are ignored. The analysis is carried out systematically, explicitly, and reproducibly to identify, evaluate, and synthesize published scientific works. The review study form was compared with the meta-analysis, resulting in important issues as state-of-the-art keywords for future studies. The points then become the basis of research findings (novelty). The stages of the study were carried out by determining the topic and scope/limitation of the study, namely the provision of low-cost housing for those with low incomes and spatial transformation. The second is identifying relevant and credible sources. The third is to do a literature analysis, and the last is to make conclusions and interpretations.

The results of the analysis found that there were six resulting issues related to housing provision and transitional space transformation as shown in Table 1. Departing from these issues, we are of the view that the research position to be carried out in subsequent studies is mixed on 3 points, namely analyzing: 1) Typology of transitional housing transformation in low-income community housing (MBR) by taking certain spatial objects from the house; b) Factors driving the transformation of the housing transition space for low-income communities (MBR); and 3) The form (physical and architectural) of providing space for social interaction between occupants, and open space/public space to realize inclusive housing (social, viability and availability). Theories used to build future research in uncovering the transformation of housing transition spaces in MBR homes include the theory of "housing as a process" by Turner and Fichter; human ecological theory (ecosystems and social systems); and human settlement theory. The theory that specifically discusses transformation (cause) uses the theory of needs put forward by Maslow; and Icek Ajzen's theory of planned behavior.

Keywords

SDGs, MBR, Indonesian, Housing as a Process

The Adaptation of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises from an Incident of COVID-19: A Case Study of Myanmar

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Abstract

Myanmar had a massive shutdown of businesses since second quarter of 2020 due to coronavirus pandemic which had become a sharp reminder alerted Myanmar SMEs to adapt strategic management functions to survive in the modern business world. The key purpose of this study is to examine factors affecting the performance of Myanmar SMEs focusing on their adaptation strategies during the COVID-19. This study used a well-structured questionnaire to collect data from 389 respondents who are SMEs business owners, managers and executives from food manufacturing enterprises which are based in Yangon region, Myanmar. POSDCoRB theory was employed as a strategic management tool to examine seven dimensions of adaptation strategies and multiple regression analysis was used to investigate the factors that significantly affect the performance of SMEs. Both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were applied in this research. In addition to regression analysis, eight small and medium enterprises out of 389 were selected using snowball sampling and interviewed to explore the challenges for their firms due to pandemic. Our findings reveal that although different dimensions of POSDCoRB strategies show different effectiveness in improving firms' performance, SMEs that adopt all dimensions of POSDCoRB adaptation in their firms faced smaller negative effects from COVID-19 and have better post COVID-19 performances.

Keywords

SMEs, Adaptation, POSDCoRB, COVID-19, Performance, Dimensions, Strategic Management Tool

Biological and Fisheries Indices of *Cheilodactylus Variegatus* "PINTADILLA" in the La Libertad Region during the year 2020

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Abstract

Cheilodactylus variegatus "pintadilla" is a species of interest to artisanal fishermen and sports fishermen, the objective of this study was to know the situation of this species in the La Libertad Region in 2020, only focused on commercial fishing. The global sex ratio is adjusted to 1M:1H and in the pattern of the sex ratio to the length the predominance of females is observed. The growth is allometric and the infinite length has been estimated at 39.90 cm, $K = 0.48/\text{year}$ with R_n of 0.376, $t_0 = -0.56$ years. The exploitation rate 0.59 is higher than the optimal level (0.50), however, the impact of recreational fishing on this stock still needs to be evaluated. The vessels dedicated to pintadilla fishing are boats and punts, with the most frequent use of net gills. The percentage of extracted juveniles is 43%, which places this hydrobiological resource at risk.

Keywords

Pintadilla, Fishing Indices, Biological Indices, Small Fisheries

Student's Anxiety in Speaking English at the National University of Mongolia

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Abstract

English speaking is one of the skills for English learners. Every student wants to speak fluently, but anxiety obstructs their tries. Anxiety is one of the psychological factors that can affect the students' troubles, especially speaking English in Mongolia. In this paper, our study aimed to analyze students' speaking anxiety at the National University of Mongolia. We tried to reveal the anxiety levels, types, and causes of speaking. The survey participants of the research were students at the National University of Mongolia in the 2022-2023 academic year. We used a questionnaire to carry out a survey. As a result of the study, students' anxiety in speaking was defined and classified by several indicators of speaking.

Keywords

Anxiety, Speaking, Psychological Factors, Students



Landslide Susceptibility Mapping Using Four Statistical Probabilistic Models for Doda District of Jammu & Kashmir, India

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Abstract

The Himalayan region of India is susceptible to landslides and its mitigation has always been of concern. Planners and local communities benefit from the study of landslide disasters for the development of an area that increases societal safety. Landslide Susceptibility mapping (LSM) of an area has proven to be efficient to detect hazardous zones. This research develops a zonation map for the Doda district of Jammu & Kashmir, India using ArcGIS software to examine landslides as a risk. Twelve causal factors were found in the prepared landslide inventory to create the thematic maps. Major factors considered were elevation, stream power index (SPI), slope, aspect, topographic wetness index (TWI), curvature, average annual rainfall, lineament percentage, earthquake, land use land cover (LULC), distance from roads and lithology. Application of four bi-variate statistical models, namely Shannon Entropy, Frequency Ratio, Statistical Information Value and Weight of Evidence, have resulted in accuracy of 85.6%, 85.3%, 87.8% and 86.5% respectively, thus validating the maps devised. A thorough examination of LSM can help identify the Doda district's landslide-prone areas and their primary causes in advance, hence minimizing their adverse effects.

Keywords

Himalayan Region, Natural Disastor, Topographic

Readiness and Competence of Public and Private Employees in the Philippines under the Fourth Industrial Revolution

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Abstract

The Philippines as it is recognized as the developing country in Asia Pacific region has continually resurfacing its political, social, economic and cultural programs to abide with the prevailing international standards, norms and trends. Hence, the study described and examined private and public employees' readiness and competence under the Fourth Industrial revolution. The study utilized mixed method and was participated by private and public employees who were randomly selected throughout the country. Findings revealed that private and public employees were highly prepared as they work under the prevailing utilization of advanced technology in terms of adoption of organizations' goals, participation to healthy working environment, behavioral work interest and behavior control. Apparently, the study also revealed that private and public employees were highly competent as they perform their functions and responsibilities dependent on the nature of their work. As such, they were highly competent in terms of technical knowledge, general digital literacy and interpersonal skills. Results also showed that private and public employees' educational attainment and number of years working in the organization have significantly influenced their readiness and competence in working under the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Keywords

Asia Pacific Region, Political, Social, Economic And Cultural Programs, Fourth Industrial Revolution

An Overview of Machine Learning Approaches for Airline Pricing and Fare Detection and Visualize Insight

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Abstract

A technique called “airline fare identification” includes looking at and identifying trends in airline fares to help airlines set pricing that is both competitive and profitable. With to machine learning (ML) methods and data visualisation tools like Tableau, it is now possible to evaluate enormous amounts of data and gain crucial insights into the variables that determine airline pricing. Using ML algorithms to price data may help airlines identify trends and patterns, such as popular routes, congested airports, and peak travel times. This information can be used to enhance pricing strategies and provide clients with more reasonable prices. Airlines may better understand their price data and make more informed pricing decisions.

Keywords

Airline Price, Machine Learning , Random forest , SVM, Neural Networks, Linear Regression, XG-Boost, Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)

ML, NLP, Capsule Development | Bixby Utterance Reformulation (BUtTR)

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Abstract

In today's world, Voice Assistants play a tremendous role. When a person drives a vehicle, he/she won't be able to type in their device. Thus, voice assistants are the need of the hour. Similarly, there are many other requirements for voice assistants daily. This paved the way to handpick Bixby voice assistant and reformulate such that it could work for different variation of sentences. But in this voice assistant, various utterances that have similar context to Must Work Use Case (MWUC) should be trained manually by capsule developers. Training with all the variations of utterances with similar action manually is practically not possible. Unclassified utterance which is not trained will result in voice session failure. So, it is important to add all the different variations of utterances (in training) to improve the voice assistant success rate. Hence, the proposed method was as follows: When an utterance fails, the failed utterance is reformulated using the closest MWUC command identified through an on-device ML model. The output utterance is sent to the server which should result in a successful session. User feedback can be taken into consideration after mapping synonymous utterances.

Developing a precise Machine Learning Model integrated with an Android Application will result in an increased success rate in training utterances of various contexts. The dataset used for training the RNN ML model is "Quora Question Pairs Dataset". At first, the dataset is pre-processed using NLTK Package and the embeddings are generated for pre-processed data using Keras API while training. The algorithm used to build the ML Model is "Bi-Directional LSTM Architecture using Manhattan Distance" where Manhattan Distance is a Hyper-Tuning Parameter. In Android Application, MWUC and user utterance is pre-processed using Stanford CoreNLP Package. Embeddings of pre-processed sentences are given as input to the trained ML model. It checks for similarity measure for the MWUC and the user utterance, from that it finds the highest similar MWUC and replaces the entities with the help of POS Tagging. RNN ML models with three different architectures were tried among them the model with highest accuracy i.e., Bi-Directional LSTM model using Manhattan Distance as a parameter with 1 Embedding Layer, 2 LSTM Layers, 1 Merged Layer, 3 Dense Layers is used in this project with an accuracy of 81.62%.

Keywords

Bixby Voice Assistant, Must Work Use Case, RNN ML model, Bi-Directional LSTM Architecture, Manhattan Distance, Embedding Layers, LSTM Layers, Merged Layer, Dense Layers

The Realities of Teachers in Simultaneous Onsite-Online Teaching-Learning Modality

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Abstract

With schools all over the world redesigning instruction because of Covid-19, blended learning modality is becoming the new normal. This modality has been common to classes in different levels; however, there are insufficient published studies on simultaneous onsite-online teaching-learning process. Anchored on empowerment theory, and behavioral adaptation theory, this research aimed to find out the realities of teachers conducting simultaneous onsite-online teaching at a laboratory high school of a University. Specifically, this study looked into their challenges, opportunities, coping strategies, and best practices. This photovoice study were participated by nine purposely selected permanent or temporary teachers. Data were gathered using photographs, narratives, and focus group discussion; and were analyzed using the SHOWED Framework (Wallerstein and Bernstein, 1998). The results revealed the following: (1) The challenges include keeping up with protocols, internet connectivity issues, heavy workload, and lack of sleep; (2) The modality paves way for more class interaction, competency development, and strengthening positive relationship; (3) The coping strategies include maintaining supportive relationships, appreciating the support of administrators, maximizing technology utilization, keeping a high sense of motivation, and satisfying one's physiological needs; and (4) Some best practices include saving teachers' time and effort, narrowing digital divide, and promoting access to education.

Keywords

Covid-19, Online Teaching-Learning Process, Photovoice

Senior High School Students' Performance and Least Mastered Competencies in Earth Science: Inputs to the Development of a Home-based Activity Manual

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Abstract

This study aimed at determining the Senior High School Students' performance and least mastered competencies in Earth Science as inputs to the development of a Home-based Activity Manual. This study involved 89 senior high school students taking Earth Science subjects randomly chosen. The development of the Home-based Activity Manual in Earth Science utilized the modified ADDIE model. The three (3) course facilitators and their 67 students were requested to pilot test/implement and evaluate the Home-based Activity Manual in terms of its relevance, appropriateness, and versatility. The statistical tools employed were mean, standard deviation, frequency count, t-test for independent samples, and ANOVA. The findings revealed that the senior high school students have "low" Earth Science performance when taken as a whole and when grouped according to sex and academic strand. The result further showed that sex and strands did not cause significant variation in the Earth Science performance of the students. The developed home-based activity manual in Earth Science was the output of the study. The students did not master the different competencies in Earth Science as manifested by their very poor performance on the test. Every competency should therefore be provided with more than two activities for the students to improve and widen their knowledge in Earth Science. The development of the home-based activity manual promotes convenience in the teaching and learning of the subject. Thus, the developed home-based activity manual may be used in the classroom or any learning platform for this can serve as an effective instructional material.

Keywords

Earth Science Performance, Senior high school students, Home-based Activity Manual

Communication Structures and Strategies towards Shared Governance among State Universities in the Philippines

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Abstract

Shared governance is the ultimate form of promoting good governance as it allows stakeholders to participate and fosters acceptance of choices and organizational success through effective communication structures and strategies. How this is manifested in higher education is the point of this descriptive-correlational study focusing on the relationship among structures and strategies of communication in state universities and their contribution to promoting shared governance. Involving various sectors of the academic community of chartered universities in Western Visayas region in the Philippines, the study revealed that the state universities have very well-established communication structures in terms of internal and external communication channels and adopting communication strategies used to boost the university's image to external stakeholders and to promote operational efficiency. A significant relationship existed between shared governance and internal communication channels in print media, external communication channels in online platforms, policies and procedures in accountability, communication strategies to boost the universities' image in personal promotion, and operational efficiency in employee motivation. Thus, branding through the use of symbols or icons are powerful tools for communication with stakeholders as they convey strong message of the university's vision and mission and the positive impact they want to create with the public.

Keywords

Communication Structures, Communication Strategies, Shared Governance, Descriptive-Correlational, Policy Recommendations

Reading Competence of Junior High School Students: Input for a Community-based Enhancement Program

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Abstract

Reading is an indispensable learning tool. This prompted the researcher to focus the study on determining the reading competence of Grade 8 junior high school students using reading assessments apropos for a community-based reading enhancement program.

Statistical tools employed were frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, Mann-Whitney U-Test, Kruskal-Wallis H-Test, and Least Significance Difference (LSD) in determining the subjects' competence level in terms of word recognition, vocabulary, and comprehension.

Findings showed that the subjects were at frustration level of competence in terms of word recognition, approaching independent level in terms of vocabulary, and very high frustration level in terms of comprehension.

Significant differences were only noted in the subjects' reading competence in terms of word recognition and vocabulary when they were grouped as to sex, and in terms of comprehension when their sex, family size and exposure to media were considered.

The reading competence level of the respondents is generally falling short of the expected performance of Grade 8 students. They are struggling with the processing of information. Hence, comprehension is also poor.

A reading enhancement program was proposed to be implemented with the community, through its various sectors, tapped as partner of the school in helping every child become a functionally literate reader.

Keywords

Reading Competence, High School Students, Community-Based Enhancement Program

GIS-based Bivariate Statistical Analysis using Five Different Methods for Landslide Vulnerability Mapping and Comparison of their Performance in Kangra, H.P., India

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Abstract

Landslides are among the most devastating elements on the globe, causing many deaths and financial losses every year. The investigation of variables causing the incidence of landslides in an area and the zoning of the consequent damages will undoubtedly play an important role in minimizing such events. Kangra, the district of Himachal Pradesh, India has experienced frequent landslides in the past decades making it important for the study. The landslide vulnerability zonation map has been formulated by applying 5 non-identical statistical models namely, frequency ratio, Shannon's entropy, information value, the weight of evidence, and certainty factor models. We have considered a total of 200 landslide points at different locations in Kangra for our research purpose. Landslide inventory is created by dividing the total landslide points into training data (80%) and testing data (20%). There can be a lot of triggering factors for landslides but we have taken 13 factors into consideration namely, elevation, slope, curvature, aspect, SPI, TWI, rainfall, distance to roads, rivers & lineaments, LULC, geology, and lithology. The vulnerability map is then created using the 5 models and a comparison is done between them. Then, the map created by the above-mentioned 5 models is validated with the help of a testing data set using the AUC of the Receiver Operating Characteristics curve. The AUC comes out to be 0.863, 0.844, 0.83, 0.88, and 0.88 for FR, SE, IV, WoE, and CF model respectively. These maps can be further utilized by the government in mitigation planning.

Keywords

Landslide, Natural Disaster

Printed Modular Learning: Impact on Students from Marginalized Communities

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Abstract

This study is qualitative descriptive research that analyzes the sentiments of Teacher Education students in one of the State Colleges and Universities in the Philippines relative to the implementation of the printed modular distance learning modality. The interview method was employed to gather data from the thirty-three (33) randomly selected students. Based on the results of the study, students claimed that printed modular learning promotes a safer and healthier approach to learning, a cognitive learning enhancer, economical, accessible, and convenient. Students find this approach beneficial to their lives, especially those from marginalized families. Hence, printed modular learning greatly impacts students' quality of education from marginalized groups.

Keywords

Learning Modalities, Distance Learning, New Normal, Printed Modular Learning, Marginalized Community

The Role of Computer-Mediated Communication in the Virtual Learning Community

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Abstract

The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic had a tremendous impact on the global educational system. The commencement of the pandemic in the Philippines paved the ground for a move to online education and the formation of online organizations among schools and universities. This paper aims to identify the different forms of online groups at Mindanao State University Iligan Institute of Technology. It investigates the function of these groups in online education. This research is based on Carr's Model of Online Groups. The participants in the study are MSU IIT students. To obtain data, the researchers employ random sampling to identify individuals and conduct online interviews using messenger. The researchers used the Qualitative Research Method, in which Thematic Content Analysis was utilized to analyze the data. Based on the respondents' utterances, the study discovered ten (10) online groups. Members joined these groups because they shared common interests, interpersonal relationships, and a common aim. With all the variables taken, the roles of online groups in online education are as follows: avenues for collaboration, informing students about class announcements, exchanging class resources and materials, expressing one's talents and passion, and amusement purposes. It can be suggested that to overcome these problems, students may be provided access to support devices that can help them solve technical problems and for better learning outcomes in this online education, time, effort, and commitment to one's learning plays a crucial role.

Keywords

COVID-19, Online Groups, Online Education, Virtual Learning, CMC

Understanding the Dynamics of Triarchic Intelligences and Instructors Competence in the Landscape of Science Education

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Abstract

Understanding the role of instructional leaders in the landscape of science education in any higher education institution becomes an avenue for procreating development. In fact, dynamic in the teaching-learning process is highly appreciated when competence, empathy, and intelligence are intertwined. Using a descriptive-correlational research design, there were several facts revealed relative to triarchic intelligence and instructors' competence. As emphasized, there was a 0.537 of r-value and 0.012 p-value to pacify the implication which stated that the triarchic intelligence and instructors' competence manifested a relationship. The competence of college faculty handling science-related courses is affected by its capacity either in an analytic, creative or practical perspective. Another salient point in this endeavor was that there was a 0.93 of f-value and 0.569 p-value in determining the variance of the responses from 4 different academic programs at Santo Tomas College of Agriculture Sciences and Technology. The figures noted that the competence of the instructors in 4 programs in the college did not vary. Faculty members in the school have manifested knowledge, pedagogical skills, management, and traits toward work in a similar norm.

Keywords

Higher Education Institution, Instructors' Competence, Science Education, STCAST, Triarchic Intelligence

Employability among Bachelor of Arts in Public Administration Graduate

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Abstract

The North Eastern Mindanao State University (NEMSU) formerly the Surigao del Sur State University (SDSSU) is one of the state universities in the Philippines which continually develop its quality management system for the pursuit of client and industry satisfaction showcasing the result of the study on the Employability among Bachelor of Arts in Public Administration (BAPA) graduates conducted in 2018 by the university College of Arts and Sciences (CAS) Tandag Campus, Tandag City, Caraga Region XIII, Philippines. A standardized survey instrument from the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) was used in gathering data. Purposive sampling, Frequency and percentage counting, and descriptive quantitative survey method was used in the study. Only 66 graduates responded out of the 178 total number of graduates according to the data officially released by the University Registrar from Academic Year 2014-2015, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017. Specifically, the study sought to determine the factors influencing graduates' employability and to determine the employment status of its graduates. Secondary data from the Civil Service Commission was used to determine graduates who passed National Standardized Examination wherein only one graduate had passed the Fire Officer Examination during the conduct of this study. The findings revealed that 49 or 74.24 % were employed out of 66 who responded, four or 6.06% were self-employed, and 13 or 19.69% were not employed. Of the total number of employed, 15 are in government offices and 18 in clerical work. In conclusion, the respondents were employable. In order to augment the number of passers in the civil service examination and to increase employability in public service, the results had been the basis for the conduct of the skills enhancement and capability building refresher course for prospective public employees which had been recommended to enhance competency skills thus influencing the graduates' employability in the public service.

Keywords

Public Administration, Graduate's Employability, Descriptive Quantitative Survey, Philippines

ZSCMST C.A.R.E. Core Values: A Critical Analysis on Understanding and Acceptance from Within

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Abstract

The study utilized the descriptive method of research to gather data on the level of the understanding and extent of importance of the Zamboanga State College of Marine Sciences and Technology (ZSCMST) core values relative to its Vision and Mission. This study was conducted at ZSCMST, most student-respondents were the researcher's students. Other selected respondents of this study came from within composed of about 553, 30 were employees (teaching and non-teaching). The popular Input-Output (IPO) Model was employed in this study, which is referred to a functional graph that defines the inputs, outputs, and processing outputs, and processing tasks needed to convert inputs into outputs.

The C.A.R.E. survey instrument is composed of three parts. Part I pertained to the demographic profile of the respondents. For the employees, categorized as teaching and non-teaching personnel necessitated their gender and the no. of years in the service. While for student-respondents, they were asked about their year level, gender and their college affiliations. Part II dealt with the level of understanding with equivalent rating scale. The C.A.R.E. is composed of 20-statements defining its descriptions and the manifestations of the guiding principles from within. The same statements were employed to get the data for Part III focused on the extent of importance, with equivalent rating scales to measure the respondents' perceptions. The research instrument has been referred to some friend doctoral experts from other universities and colleges whose names were withheld confidentially. They were given the Content Validation and Reliability Form to rate the instruments whether acceptable for adoption or not and computed using Cronbach alpha statistics. Corrections were incorporated. Ethical considerations were observed and highly honored.

This study sought to determine the level of understanding and extent of acceptance of the new ZSCMST C.A.R.E. core values as perceived by the stakeholders from within. Specifically, it clarified and answered the following questions raised: 1. What is the level of understanding of the new ZSCMST C.A.R.E. core values as perceived by the respondents when they are grouped according to their demographic profile: 1.1 Employees (type, gender, no. of years in service) 1.2 Students (level, gender, college affiliation). 2. Is there a significant difference on the respondents' perceptions as regards their level of understanding of the new core values? 3. What is the extent of acceptance of the new ZSCMST C.A.R.E. core values according to respondents? 4. Is there a significant difference on the respondents' perceptions as regards the extent of acceptance of the new core values? 5. What are the implications of the perceived level of understanding and extent of acceptance of the ZSCMST C.A.R.E.? There were two (2) hypotheses posited: 1. There is no significant difference on the respondents' perceptions as regards their level of understanding of the new core values; and 2. There is no significant difference in the respondents' perceptions as regards their level of understanding of the new core values.

The following conclusions are: 1. The respondents disclosed they were very familiar of C.A.R.E; 2. There is no significant difference in the respondents' perceptions as regards their level of understanding of the new core values; 3. The respondents disclosed they proudly accepted them to a great extent and were indeed very influential; 4. There is no significant difference in the respondents' perceptions as regards the extent of acceptance of the new core values and lastly, 5. As a critical analysis, the implications of the perceived level of understanding and extent of acceptance of the ZSCMST C.A.R.E. were: 1. C.A.R.E. must be an offshoot of the Ethics of Care. 2. Stakeholders must be more engaged in meeting the desired goals. 3. Institutional culture and climate must be well-defined and prepared for setting minds and improving lives. 4. Corporate social responsibility must be practiced, maintained and sustained. 5. Policies and standards must be pervaded and nurtured with values, not as "human capital".

Keywords

Attitude, Care Core Values, Commitment, Excellence, Relationship

Factors affecting the University Students' Mental Health during the 2020 COVID-19 outbreak

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Abstract

Background/Objectives: Fear and worry, among other things, impacted juvenile mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in the Philippines' rural areas. This study examined the mental health of Filipino state university students using an online descriptive survey to describe their profiles and determine various causes of stress, coping mechanisms, and barriers to mental health induced by the epidemic, as well as their anxiety and depression symptoms, and their relationships with age and gender.

Method: Depression and anxiety levels were measured using the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) and the Gender Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7), respectively. SPSS Version 26 analyses other factors involved, and the Pearson chi-square test examined whether age and gender affected students' depression and anxiety.

Results: Findings revealed that most students aged 19-20 reported mild depression and anxiety, with females being more affected than males, demonstrating a link between gender and anxiety ($p = .004$). Financial difficulties were barriers to mental health treatment, leading to poor academic concentration. COVID-19, a lack of counseling resources, and a lack of social engagement were the other leading stressors. Physical exercise, dietary maintenance, and creative activities were also evident coping mechanisms.

Conclusions: These facts provide compelling proof that the isolation, economic, educational, and mental effects of the COVID-19 epidemic are all interrelated. To bridge the gap between students, parents, and institutions, some courses of action include increased resources for counseling services, telehealth-related training, seminars, academic assistance, and technological approaches to mental health be applied. Future studies will focus on creating specialized interventions for the most affected categories.

Keywords

Anxiety, College Students, COVID-19 Pandemic, Depression, Mental Health, Stressors, Philippines

Detection of Abnormal Cell Development in Lungs to Classify as Lung Cancer: A Review

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Abstract

Lung cancer is a generally find in, so many countries of the world. The late diagnosis situation of detecting the lung cancer case is the concern. Due to late detection, the mortality rate is high. The medication and treatment differentiate according to the type and the finding in the particular body part any symptoms. We Can save so many lives by detecting lung cancer at early stages. It's required to develop the some tools, so that early detection possible. The number of softwares are created to increase the accuracy of detection. The deep research is needed in the area of artificial neural network, which may give the better result compared to existing methodologies. The created tool should have better accuracy of detecting the lung cancer. In this paper we will through light on the different approaches of detecting lung cancer.

Keywords

Lung Cancer, Mortality Rate, Disease, Medical

Tackling the challenges and preserving privacy of EHR in India

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Abstract

EHR in India was the crux of our research paper and overall study was conducted and information about the current system was derived to focus on its shortcomings. Majority of current systems in India fail to fulfill the EHR adoption rate parameters. In India, complete EHR adoption of Stage 7, which defines a system that can positively analyze to improve patient care, currently stands at 0.5%. This portrays the dire need of EHR in India. The primary limitations observed were lack of facilities & infrastructure, patient confidentiality. The model proposed utilizes security as the bedrock to overcome pre-existing drawbacks. The concepts of end to end encryption, hashed database, digital signatures were proposed to overcome the limitations of the current systems EHR in India. The future aim of the proposed model is a small scale implementation to better and save lives using EHR.

Keywords

EHR, EMR, Encryption, Authentication, Patient Record, Health Record, Government Hospital

The Mediating Role of Knowledge Acquisition in the Influence of Entrepreneurial Orientation on the Competitiveness of SMEs integrated in the Value Chain: The Case of Agricultural SMEs in the RFM

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to study the mediating role of knowledge acquisition between the influence of the dimensions of entrepreneurial orientation on those of competitiveness of agricultural SMEs in the RFM.

This work adopted a quantitative approach: we used the questionnaire as a data collection instrument. The target sample size was 330 for a total population of 2150 SMEs operating in the agricultural sector in the Fez-Meknes region of Morocco. Structural equation modeling was used to examine the relationship between the variables.

Statistical results highlight that knowledge acquisition played a mediating role in the relationship between the dimensions of entrepreneurial orientation and those of competitiveness of agricultural SMEs integrated in the value chain.

Keywords

Small and Medium Enterprises, Entrepreneurial Orientation, Knowledge Acquisition, Competitiveness, Cost Control, Differentiation

EKÓS: A Proposed Complex Revitalizing Urban Commercial Framework through Agritecture

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Abstract

The envisioned "EKÓS" is a project in Quezon City that aims to improve the city's food security, boost its economic development, and gain recognition across the country as a self-sustaining commercial complex in an urban area. The EKÓS project emphasizes the need for an innovative urban development that takes on the challenge of future proofing the metropolitan through agritecture while introducing its residents to a better atmosphere and a greener approach to the commercial/retail industry.

In this study, the researchers surveyed 119 residents of Quezon City who are aged 18 and 4 separate interviews with an amateur farmer, an agricultural engineer, an administrative officer in Quezon City and an architect who founded the Agritektura Movement in the Philippines. The findings demonstrate that residents of Quezon City were aware of the issue of food insecurity and the necessity for a facility to address it. Urban commercial farming, especially in Quezon City, has the potential to increase food security and break the city's dependence on its neighboring provinces. However, the critical factors in creating a city that is future proof are collaborative initiatives among the city and community openness.

Keywords

EKÓS, Agritecture, Quezon City

Mabini Rehabilitation Complex: A Tertiary Level Orthopedic Hospital and Livelihood Center for Persons with Disability in Bacolor, Pampanga

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Abstract

Accessibility to primary healthcare is a basic human right and is essential to the efficiency of medical systems; yet, people with disabilities face more hurdles to medical services than the wider public; one of the leading disabilities is orthopedic. Moreover, in the current environment of economic hardship, the depiction of employment among persons with disabilities isn't a pleasant one. Their disabilities hinder their opportunity to acquire jobs. In Region III, the accumulated total number of orthopedic cases is 21,684 individuals, 34.96% of the total population of PWDs in the region. Due to this immense population, the only Tertiary Level Public Hospital for this case is the Philippine Orthopedic Center, with a 700-bed capacity—which cannot fully cater to their needs. On the other hand, the current population of Unemployed Persons with Disabilities in Central Luzon, according to the National Council on Disability Affairs, is around 53,345 individuals—which is higher than the number of employed and self-employed by 81.84%. It is proposed that the medical and livelihood complex be built in Bacolor, Pampanga; it will incorporate biophilic and salutogenic design. The proposed Medical Facility is a Tertiary Level Orthopedic Hospital that has a 300-bed capacity. There are facilities and specialists for orthopedics and other disabilities that are not available in other hospitals but are present in the proposed medical facility. Furthermore, the proposed livelihood center contains a training center and workshop that is based on the guidelines given by the TESDA. There is also a proposed gathering hall, and a people's park; retail stores, communal spaces, and a water square are located. Mabini Rehabilitation Complex envisions building a bridge between the gap of social integration, inclusivity, and empowerment for persons with disability in the mainstream of society.

Keywords

Primary Healthcare, Human Right, TESDA

College Student's Character Traits, Word Problem Analysis Skills and Academic Achievement in Mathematics

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Abstract

This study aimed to examine the relationship between character traits, word problem analysis skills, and academic achievement in mathematics among 214 college students at the College of Teacher Education at Laguna State Polytechnic University Los Baños Campus during the School Year 2020-2021. Data were collected using a self-administered questionnaire and an achievement test and analyzed using descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and multiple regression analysis. The results reveal that conscientiousness, openness to experience, and agreeableness are positively associated with word problem-solving skills, while conscientiousness is positively associated with mathematics achievement, and neuroticism is negatively associated with both academic skills. Furthermore, word problem analysis skills partially or completely mediate the relationship between character traits and academic achievement in mathematics. These findings suggest that interventions aimed at fostering certain character traits and promoting effective problem-solving strategies can improve college students' academic performance. Therefore, educators and parents should prioritize the development of word problem analysis skills and foster conscientiousness, openness, extraversion, agreeableness, and emotional regulation among college students. These findings have practical implications for designing interventions to improve academic achievement in mathematics and word problem-solving tasks.

Keywords

Character Traits, Word Problem Analysis Skills, Academic Achievement, Mathematics

Baesa 2030: A Modularize Socialize Housing for Informal Settlers in Quezon City

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Abstract

The year 2019 marked a critical event in Quezon City history: for the first time, the Quezon City Informal Settler Families (ISF 's) population reached 215,754 with 152,832 numbers of structures according to the 2019 latest census of Housing Community Development and Resettlement Department (HCDRD). However, the City Government of Quezon City bought 2.6 hectares owned by F. Carlos, a 2 adjoining portion of lot with existing Informal Settlements at Barangay Baesa, Quezon City, Metro Manila near Meralco Balintawak Electric Substation. According to the office of Housing Community Development and Resettlement Department (HCDRD) the department was already conducted a social preparation for the Informal Settler Families (ISF 's) beneficiaries of this project for a resettlement proposal. The F.carlos Informal Settlement needs to resettle immediately. The existing Informal Settler Families (ISF 's) in the F.carlos lot built their improvised homes under the transmission lines development of National Power Corporation (NPC). The NPC need at least 20 meters setback on their electricity transmission lines to prevent possible damage and fire caused by the transmission lines.

The main goal of the proposed project Baesa Resettlement is to develop an In-City Resettlement for the existing Informal Settler Families (ISF 's) in the F.Carlos lot built their improvised homes under the electricity transmission tower lines development of National Power Corporation (NPC). Specifically, proposed a design that explores and re-imagines the existing way of housing in the Philippine setting and aims to provide an equal housing experience for every Filipino despite of difficulties of the country by integrating and utilizing prefabrication production and modularized construction for a flexible development that can be replicated while promoting readiness with the awareness of future possible natural disasters and crisis

Keywords

Baesa, Housing, Quezon City

BuyAnihan Ville: Architectural Approach in Uplifting the Agri-Fisheries in Pampanga through One-Stop-Shop Agri-complex

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Abstract

Agri-fisheries has a significant contribution to the country's GDP. It has always been an important sector of the Philippine economy. For the past few years, the Philippine agriculture sector has experience difficulties in coping with the evolving agricultural practice worldwide. BuyAnihan Ville is a one-stop agricultural shop in New Clark City that offers farmers useful services. This research aims to create a facility that will assist farmers in becoming globally competitive. It has facilities such as education and training facilities, as well as social halls, to give farmers an idea of how the world evolved from traditional farming methods to technology-based farming.

There are also laboratories that will provide examinations on the farmer's needs, such as water and soil examinations, to provide and give an idea of the amount and types of fertilizer to be used in a specific crop. Most importantly, BuyAnihan Ville aims to provide farmers with the opportunity to sell their farm products in a trading center. This will link the local agriculture to the industry.

The tourism sector in New Clark City benefits from this project as well, as one of the town's tourist attractions is an agri-tourism zone. Moreover, the project will provide agriculturally based facilities for outdoor recreational activities, education, and shopping. Since the Philippines is an agricultural country, it can be easily introduced and promoted to the locals and also the tourists.

In relation to its purpose, interactive architecture will be applied in the overall planning and design of the project. Through this, the researchers assume that the project will attract more farmers to consult and seek help with their agricultural problems. The researchers believe that the BuyAnihan Ville project will benefit the Mabalacat community.

Keywords

Agri-Fisheries, Philippine Agriculture , BuyAnihan Ville

The Invisible City “Reimagining Urban Cemeteries for Sustainable Future”

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Abstract

Philippine cemeteries are facing desertion despite of its cultural significance in the country. Filipinos only gather in these spaces once a year where they are united to visit their departed loved ones and after that the same cycle of abandonment takes place. It is a sacred space but a waste of space at the same time.

The Invisible City reinterprets these areas into a platform that will transform the lifestyle and the psychology of the people, a more welcoming and accessible environment where it is not only a place for interment, grief and melancholy but also a place for celebrating life while preserving its sacredness and respect of the place.

This very expensive real estate can be effectively utilized in a new social way whereas cemeteries are becoming more innovative and catering to the changing world, needs, and expectations of their audience and communities. As giving solution to present scenarios of overcrowding and mainly poor-planned cemeteries this will also make people realize that burial practices have always been linked not only to religious beliefs and dogma but also to social and economic context. And by this, the dead center of town can actually be the social center of town, having a sense of place to tell stories and memorialize culture and history, and a common ground for all faiths/agnostic population to practice their last rites in sustainable ways within our future urban environments.

Keywords

Philippine Cemeteries, Psychology, Culture and History

Impact Evaluation of the Solar Powered Burglar Alarm System at Bacolor High School: A Community Assessment

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Abstract

In 2016, cases of thefts were reported in Bacolor, Pampanga. Public schools of the said municipality specifically Sta. Barbara Elementary School (Sta. Barbara, Bacolor) and Bacolor High School (Cabalantian, Bacolor) had stolen computer sets donated by the Department of Education (DepEd) for both schools. In 2016, PNP Bacolor seek the help of technical experts of the Don Honorio Ventura University (DHVSU) to assist them in developing a security system to safe keep school facilities. The developed system is solar powered equipped with an alarm in the event of burglary. Lighting loads were also provided especially at night. The system has been operating however it was not evaluated in terms of reliability and efficiency after its turnover. Survey and evaluation forms based from ISO 25010 product quality model were distributed among the residents and school personnel respectively to assess qualitatively the performance of the burglar alarm system already installed in Bacolor High School. Also, systems supply capability were measured and graphed. Results showed that in terms of functional suitability, it has a product mean of 4.19 for personnel while resident has a product mean of 4.27. In terms of reliability, a product mean of 4.11 responded by the residents while 4.31 was recorded for the school personnel. In terms of performance efficiency, an average of 4.26 product mean for residents and an average of 4.33 for school personnel. A lower product mean of 4.01 was obtained from the residents when it comes to the maintainability of the system compared to 4.64 product mean obtained from the school personnel of Bacolor High School. In terms of its usability, an average of 4.26 product mean was obtained from the residents and 4.47 from the school personnel. This concludes that the system was assessed to be suitable, efficient, reliable, can be maintained and usable by the respondents.

Keywords

Solar Powered Burglar Alarm System, Bacolor High School

Assessment on the Utilization of Statistical Process Control (SPC) in a Pottery Industry: Towards a Proposed SPC Manual

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Abstract

A statistical technique to monitor and control a process is called statistical process control. SPC ensures that processes are efficient and effective in producing more conforming products. This research was the continuation of the recent study of the researchers wherein they investigated the major causes of the product rejects of their research locale by assessing and utilizing the Pareto Analysis and Ishikawa Diagram. The researchers used historical data that were provided by the company. In this study, the researchers used control charts which is the most efficient statistical process control (SPC) tool to assess the bisque and gloss firing processes in manufacturing pottery products. Based on the results, the control charts show that both processes are out of control. Therefore, the researchers proposed an SPC Model that the company should implement, which is a system to assess the state of the firing processes.

Keywords

Pottery Industry, SPC, Statistical Process Control

Enhancement of Thermal Characteristics and Stability of Phase Change Materials in presence of Nanoparticles for solar Applications in Latent Heat Storage Systems: Review

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Abstract

Objectives: To explore different types of Nanoparticles in based paraffin wax as Phase Change Materials (PCM) and analyzed their thermal characteristics and stability for store energy in solar thermal systems. The main focus is on solar systems using the thermal energy storage and system to get a low economic analysis as high efficiency.

Methods: To determine the research issues and gaps in the field of thermal energy storage, a thorough and complete evaluation of the literature are conducted (TES). This paper summarizes recent research on PCM as TES and suggests next directions.. This review paper, complied different available research work related to use of various nanoparticles in presences of paraffin wax and highlighted on thermal characteristics such as thermal conductivity, viscosity, density, Latent Heat, Specific Heat, thermal efficiency of nanoparticles used by different researcher to find out best and most efficient nanoparticles for storage thermal energy.

Findings: It was found that paraffin was as PCMs are used more predominately for latent heat storage in solar applications. By adding different nanoparticles thermal conductivity, viscosity, density, Latent Heat, Specific Heat, thermal efficiency has been improved significantly with different concentration in base paraffin wax.

Novelty/Application: This paper would be helpful to find the best and the most efficient nanoparticles with based paraffin wax for latent heat thermal storage systems in solar applications. An comprehensive and arduous literature review helped to recognize the research gap regrading Phase change Materials, different parameters for enhance thermal properties by adding Nanoparticles, which would store higher energy.

Keywords

Latent Heat Storage, Phase Change Materials, Paraffin Wax, Nano-Particles, Thermal Properties, Solar Applications

NUEVO LUÁLU: Pampanga Integrated Cultural and Commercial Complex

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Abstract

Nowadays, commercial centers are not solely venues for commercial activities but serves as “living-museums” that displays cultural aspects of people within the locale.

Because of its strategic position in Central Luzon, Pampanga emerged as a potential province for commercial growth. Furthermore the rich culture of the Kapampangan’s is evident in food, fashion, built environment, music, and arts among others, these cultural components are substantial elements of commercialism.

But not a single structure in the province, integrate commercial and the culture of the Kapamapangans. The project is aiming for sustainable commercialism and cultural preservation as well.

The project will permanent cultural hotspot where it can demonstrate its diverse cultures, local activities, food, and significant works of the Kapampangan while contributing revenues and commercial gain for the province.

The objective of this study was based from the premise of constructing a venue where the locales and tourists may appreciate the richness of Kapampangan culture while contributing to the economic growth of the province. This venue will eventually serve as permanent landmark for economic, cultural, historical and political center for the town.

The concept alludes to the possibility of developing a multi-use commercial complex that will serve as the province’s economic, cultural, historical, and political core. A reflection of Kapampangan culture on a commercial development.

Keywords

NUEVO LUÁLU, living-Museums, Kapamapangans Culture

Hisperia: A Contemporary Educational Theme Park to Awaken Vital Philippine Historical Events through Vernacularized Modern Filipino Architecture

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Abstract

The education sector becoming partially paralyzed by the Covid-19 Pandemic, the advancements in technology, and the rapid flow of information made many individuals, particularly Gen Zs, vulnerable to deception, fake news, and distractions. A facet of these intertwining problems is the historical forgetting of Gen Zs as seen through social and mass media. Institutional developments that are expected to retract these problems such as conventional museums and libraries are seen to be ineffective in engaging young audiences. Alongside this, several studies suggest that Filipinos also have an engraved "*shopping mall lifestyle*" in which it is analyzed that many Filipinos prefer to go to commercial and recreational sites more compared to educational institutions such as museums. Architecture has shown the media potential for expressing social functions/events related to development. The goal of this project is to create an Educational Theme Park that promotes fun and learning through Edutainment (Educational Entertainment). By the means of this project, Philippine History can be viewed in a different light. Encapsulating events in history while integrating them with aspects of fun and enjoyable experience can open a path to rethinking on how to deal with problems involving historical forgetting. Creating a development that promotes history by targeting the taste of younger audiences will serve as a reintroduction to spaces that proliferate Philippine History by changing the preconceived notion of the youths about these establishments. Projects such as this study are crucial for future-proofing the lessons, values, and ideals of the Philippines' rich history.

Keywords

Filipino Architecture, Covid-19, Gen Zs, Shopping Mall Lifestyle

Transformer Loading Management for Residential Transformers of a Barangay in Arayat, Pampanga

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Abstract

Proper rating of transformer is important in maximize the useful life and efficiency of the equipment. A higher or lower rating of the transformer can provide either a higher system loss or disconnection of consumer connectivity of electricity. In this study, assessment of residential transformer of a barangay was considered. The percent loading of each transformers was evaluated by the used of the standard set by National Electrification Administration (NEA). Software used in the study is Microsoft Excel 2016 for determining the percent loading of each residential transformers. After the percent loading was identified, clustering of transformers was made according to the loading conditions. Changing of Rating were also performed to corrected the percent loading of the transformer. From 2017 to 2019, 13 transformers or 48.14 % were underloaded while 6 or 22.22% were found to be overloaded. Changing of the rating of the transformer in the barangay, the percent loading of the 6 overloaded transformers were corrected. For the 13 underloaded, 12 of which were corrected. Also, in the underloaded there is still a unit RT19 that is in underloaded even changing the rating due to the available lowest rating of the transformer was reach. Installing the proper rating of the transformer can save 303,955.30 Php by comparing the old rating to the new rating. The researchers recommend to use load centering to minimize the number of the transformer. Another is the monitoring of kWhr of consumer in a daily basis by the use of Automated Mapping/Facility Management/ Geographical Information System or AM/FM/GIS to identify the peak load of each transformer, compare to the monthly kWhr.

Keywords

Filipino Architecture, Covid-19, Gen Zs, Shopping Mall Lifestyle

An Assessment of the Awareness, Acceptability, Congruency and Dissemination of the New Sdssu Vision, Mission, Goals of the College of Arts and Sciences and The Objectives of Its Eleven (11) Programs

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Abstract

In the pursuit of quality education, accreditation in different programs is a requirement in higher education hence, it is indispensable to conduct this study to manifest relevant and responsive quality education and effective service delivery in order to ensure stakeholders' sustained engagement in the development efforts of the university. This descriptive research study was conducted to determine the extent of stakeholders' awareness, acceptability, congruency and dissemination of the new Surigao del Sur State University (SDSSU) Vision, Mission, Goals of the College of Arts and Sciences, and the Objectives of its eleven (11) programs. The respondents of the study were the 326 enrolled students in the College of Arts and Sciences in the first semester Academic Year 2018-2019. There were 98 male respondents, 175 female respondents and 53 have chosen not to identify their sex. Three enumerators were hired in the collection and gathering of data. Sloven's formula, Frequency count, Mean and 4Pt Likert Scale was used in the analysis and interpretation of data which was achieved through the assistance of two statisticians. The results revealed that the student respondents have strongly agreed that they are aware of the university VMGO but the respondents have only agreed as to acceptability, congruency and dissemination of the VMGO. Anchored in the conclusion of the study, it is recommended that awareness of the VMGO should be sustained, dissemination and linkages should be strengthened, periodic review of the VMGO and re-tooling in compliance to accreditation requirements for competency-based training performance and service delivery in response to the need for sustainable quality education towards social transformation.

Keywords

VMGO, Awareness, Acceptability, Congruency and Dissemination

Pesticide Knowledge and Safety Practices Among Vegetable Farmers of Iloilo City, Philippines

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Abstract

The unsafe and indiscriminate usage of pesticides in agriculture presents a major hazard to human health and the environment. This study aimed to assess to levels of knowledge, attitude, and practices of vegetable farmers of Iloilo City toward the safe use of pesticides. A total of 125 farmers participated in this study through site interviews and farm observations. The majority of the farmers are well knowledgeable that pesticides were harmful to health (71%) and the environment (67%). However, farmers' attitude toward pesticide safety and usage is insufficient. Over 81% of the farmers did not follow pesticide instructions on labels, and 62% did not use personal protective equipment such as respirators and protective boots (29%). Regardless of education, farmer respondents were significantly more likely not to use boots ($\chi^2=165.95, p<0.05$) and respirators ($\chi^2=187.33, p<0.05$) during spraying. An alarming result on the application of pesticides not based on the recommended dosage was practiced by 90% of the farmer respondents ($\chi^2=78.90, p<0.05$) regardless of the number of years engaging in vegetable production. Likewise, the application of pesticides a week or few days before harvesting was almost practiced by the majority of the farmer respondents ($\chi^2=56.01, p<0.05$). A significant number (81%) of the farmers reported dizziness and fatigue (67%) as symptoms of acute pesticide poisoning. Although farmers' knowledge of pesticide hazards was high, the reported safety measures were poor. Comprehensive intervention measures to reduce the health and environmental risks of pesticides are needed, including pesticide safety training programs for farmers, stringent enforcement of pesticide laws, and promotion of integrated pest management and non-synthetic methods of pest control.

Keywords

Farmers, Health Hazard, Knowledge, Safety Practices, Vegetables

Determinants of Consumer Willingness to Pay for Zero-Carbon Certified Organic Vegetables under the Pilot of Personal Carbon Account in Guangzhou

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Abstract

In order to mitigate climate change as soon as possible, this study aims to obtain the determinants of zero-carbon certified organic vegetable (ZOV) willingness to pay (WTP) by constructing an intermediary model based on planned behavior theory and technology acceptance model, thus achieving the win-win goal of individual emission reduction by participating in individual carbon accounts from the consumer end of healthy vegetables. The confirmatory factor analysis and conditional value measurement model were used to analyze 287 random survey data in Guangzhou. The study found that 43% of respondents believed that buying ZOV under the PCT is a choice with great economic value and environmental responsibility. Perceived happiness, usefulness, and environmental attitudes also have a positive impact on WTP for ZOV, with younger consumers having higher trust levels in businesses, third-party organizations, and governments. Urban facilities facilitate information flow and promote WTP for green products. The estimated WTP for ZOV is between 19–24 yuan/500g. The study integrated the Technology Acceptance Model and Theory of Planned Behavior to regulate individuals' perceived value of carbon accounts, with a focus on trial experience and understanding and recognition of benefits to increase their actual payment willingness.

Keywords

Carbon Neutrality, Personal Carbon Account, Zero-Carbon Certified Organic Vegetables, Willingness to Pay

