International Conference on Applied Sciences, Engineering, Technology and Management
(ICA-SETM–2020)

Dubai
29th-30th December, 2020

Organized By
Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP)

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In Association with:
Poornima College of Engineering, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India
Editorial:

We cordially invite you to attend the **International Conference on Applied Sciences, Engineering, Technology and Management (ICASET -2020)** which will be held at **Dubai** on **December 29th-30th, 2020**. The main objective of **ICASETM 2020** is to provide a platform for researchers, students, academicians as well as industrial professionals from all over the world to present their research results and development activities in relevant fields of **Recent Challenges in Science and Technology**. This conference will provide opportunities for the delegates to exchange new ideas and experience face to face, to establish business or research relationship and to find global partners for future collaboration.

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

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

Since October 2020, the Organizing Committees have received more than 112 manuscript papers, and the papers cover all the aspects in Science and Technology. Finally, after review, about 48 papers were included to the proceedings of **ICASETM -2020**.

We would like to extend our appreciation to all participants in the conference for their great contribution to the success of **ICASETM -2020**. We would like to thank the keynote and individual speakers and all participating authors for their hard work and time. We also sincerely appreciate the work by the technical program committee and all reviewers, whose contributions made this conference possible. We would like to extend our thanks to all the referees for their constructive comments on all papers; especially, we would like to thank to organizing committee for their hardwork.
Acknowledgement

IFERP is hosting the International Conference on Applied Sciences, Engineering, Technology and Management (ICASETM -2020) this year in the month of December. The main objective of ICASETM is to grant the amazing opportunity to learn about ground breaking 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 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 painstaking effort to travel such a long distance to attend this conference.

Rudra Bhanu Satpathy
Chief Executive Officer
Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP)
International Conference on Applied Sciences, Engineering, Technology and Management

Keynote Speakers
Prof. Dr. Erry Yulian Triblas Adesta

Chair, Agile and Sustainable Manufacturing Research Unit (ASMARU)
Department of Manufacturing & Materials Engineering
Faculty of Engineering
International Islamic University Malaysia

SHORT-BIO

Dr. Erry Adesta is a Professor in Manufacturing Systems Engineering at the Department of Manufacturing and Materials Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). He is a Chartered Professional Mechanical Engineer, registered with the Engineering Council (UK) and a member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (IMechE), UK. Professor Adesta has successfully supervised more than 10 PhD students and is currently supervised 7 on-going PhD candidates. He has published more than 90 scientific publications in various journals and proceedings and is an active researcher. His area of research is Additive Manufacturing, Precision Machining, and Project Management. During his carrier as an academic he has been invited by many universities and various organisations to deliver his keynote address and general lecture. He has held many academic administrative posts since joining IIUM in 2007, such as Head of Department, Deputy Dean, and the Dean of Faculty. Since 1st September 2020 once again, he has been entrusted to lead the Department of Manufacturing and Materials Engineering. Dr. Adesta graduated with Bachelor of Mechanical and Production Engineering (Hons) from the then Polytechnic of Huddersfield, UK in 1989 and Master's in Integrated Manufacturing Systems from the Birmingham University in 1992, UK and a PhD in Manufacturing Systems Engineering from the University of Huddersfield, UK in 2001. In his spare time, he enjoys travelling to historical places and reading historical books.
Prof. SN Kulkarni

ADVISOR

Honourable Minister of Tribal Affairs, Higher & Technical Education,
Government of Nagaland, India

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SHORT-BIO

Prof. S.N. Kuilkarni has many firsts to his name in the field of academics. He is the Youngest VICE-CHANCELLOR of a University in India. He also happens to be the Youngest DIRECTOR of a Technical / Engineering Institute approved by the Government of India. Prof. Kulkarni has completed his PhD coursework from the prestigious Indian Institute of Technology Delhi in Energy Studies. His Bachelors & Masters is in the faculty of Electronics. He has varied experience in research & academia for over a decade and a half. He has set examples in teaching as well as research practices in India & abroad. He has been instrumental in conceptualizing, initializing & establishing a number of academic institutes. He has been the Director of many institutions imparting formal training in Engineering, Energy, Medical, Dental, Pharmacy, Mass Communication, Biotechnology & Management faculties. Prof. S.N. Kulkarni was awarded Commemorative Medal of Honor, Hallmark 2000 by the American Biographical Institute, Inc. USA in 1999 for Exceptional Humanitarian & Professional accomplishments. He has also been appointed to the Research Board of Advisors of this prestigious organization since 2000. He has been the President of Energy Forum at Indian Institute of Technology Delhi. He has worked as an Invigilator & Examiner for the Cambridge International College, UK. An active member of the IEEE inc. USA & the IET UK, he has been championing the cause of Technology & education for more than a decade.
Dr Putu Anom Mahadwartha, CSA

Dean Faculty of Business and Economics

University of Surabaya

Indonesia

We are delighted to introduce Dr Putu Anom Mahadwartha an leading personality in Corporate Finance, Corporate Governance and Portfolio management.

Dr Putu Anom Mahadwartha currently serving as Dean at Faculty of Business and Economics University of Surabaya, Indonesia and as Managing Director at PT Kreanovasi Dunia Bisnis., Indonesia.

His academic experience is more than 25+ years in the field of Business and Management studies Programme, at various educational bodies like, Center for Asia Studies, Universitas Surabaya

He is the Chief Editor for Journal of Management and Business (MABIS) for more than 5 + years.

Also, he is a Certified Security Analyst (CSA).

ICASTEM is honored with your presence and eager to listen from you. We trust you will have a great time ahead.
ICASETM-2020

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Dubai
29th-30th December, 2020

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ABSTRACTS
Energy Loss Rate Failure Mechanism of Elastoplastic Components; the Case of Reinforced Concrete

Achilleas Theodore Theodoroulis, Undergraduate Student at School of Rural and Surveying Engineering, National University of Athens (NTUA), M.Eng. Civil Engineer Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH), M.Sc. Water Resources Science and Technology NTUA, M.Sc. Analysis and Design of Structures NTUA

Abstract:--

At this document it is shown how a Quatric Function of Structural Model named Theodore, named by the middle name of the author and the data which are given from two published articles are compared for the accuracy of Ultimate strength of two beam specimens. It is a combination of classic reinforced concrete design with a displacement of nonlinear Dynamic solution. Firstly it is computed the axial strength $N$ due to the longitudinal reinforcement based to Eurocode and then it is non-linear Dynamically optimized the initial value of external displacement, which will predict the specimens energy loss rate curve by changing the initial value to another since the axial $N$ value which were computed later is placed in the field where the curve shows maximum Axial $N$ the same as the computed one. Finally there are estimated damage & failure curves mechanisms for both articles and there are compared with the experimental values to the model values. The damage & failure curves mechanisms have very good quality compared with the real failure of the specimens of both articles. It is important to emphasize that the predicted displacements are almost equal to the experimental’s.

Index Terms

Combination of Eurocodes design with elastoplastic finite element analysis, Damage & failure curve mechanism, Quartic force fields function optimization, Reinforced concrete beams.
The Moderate Affect of Regulation on Relationships between Driving Risk Factors and Road Safety in Oman: A Conceptual Framework.

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Abstract:--
This dissertation assesses the effect of road regulation on relationship between driving risk Factors and road safety in Oman and aims to determine the relationship between driving risk factors and decreased road safety in Oman. Also this paper tends to identify the road risks and develop recommendations for improvement of road safety on the roads on the Sultanate of Oman. The statistics on Omani road traffic accidents (RTAs) have been unpromising to date, with mounting numbers of RTA`sdeaths and rates of morbidity although the authorities have invest heavily in road safety infrastructure, however, most of road risk factors have proved to be effective in their outreach to the Omani inhabitants, and road regulations have ineffective manner in improving Omani driving behaviors. Such proven ineffectiveness of road risk factors have highlighted the need to be studied and assessed effectually so as to put the suitable road criteria and solutions to minimize road accidents and augment road safety alongside with imposing more effective road regulations on the roads in the Sultanate of Oman.
Besides, this study aims to show the gaps in the road regulations so as to find out effective solutions to road accidents and lessen the road risk factors which were analyzed in depth in the study ,and to reach to the aim of reducing the road accidents on the roads of the Sultanate of Oman as well.
Based on an analysis of the literature and the data collected from the traffic authorities in Oman and a survey conducted on road drivers and users in the Sultanate of Oman, this study have shed the light on the road risks of different categories and their relations to road safety. The survey analysis revealed that risky driving behavior is a complex phenomenon encompassing attitudes to risks on the roads and actual behaviors. Speeding was found to be the most frequent and invasive high-risk behavior, but it was also strongly correlated with the failure of commitment to road regulations in prohibition of use of phone when driving and fail in keeping distance with other vehicles. Quantitative analysis also helped reveal the most problematic areas as a lack of collaboration between different parties, a dominant racing culture, a disregard for road safety rules and fatigue that is resulted from drivers’ poor sight or night driving, state of Omani roads in interior regions. An analysis of some official reports issued by the ROP also stressed the absence of a theoretical understanding of the ways in which planned behavior changes may be achieved among Omani drivers. As a result of the analysis for this study, the highest-risk driving behaviors in the Sultanate of Oman are identified, human factors risks are determined and recommendations for road risk factors` improvements are developed. The findings and implications of this research are discussed in the final sections of the thesis.
Furthermore, this study presents or research conceptual framework which categorizes and mediates the road risk factors and their relations to road safety in Oman. Lots of factors are identified as risks to increase road safety, i.e., the variable of human factors as drivers` behavior (speeding, racing etc.) and the variable of natural factors as weather and road quality.
The study concludes that the discussion on the formulation of the hypothesis statements which illustrates the relationship between the road risk factors and road safety in the conceptual framework. It is expected that the proposed framework can be further verified as well as tested by using the empirical research works.

Key Words:
Road safety, road risk factors, road regulations, aggressive driving, fatigue, poor vision, weather conditions.
Assessing Challenges for implementing SCM 4.0 in oil and Gas Industry: Implication for process safety and environment Protection.

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Sudhanshu Joshi, Professor, Doon University

Abstract:--
The reorganization of supply chains using advanced technologies, such as the Internet of Things (IoT), big data analytics, and autonomous robotics, is transforming the model of supply chain management from a linear one, in which instructions flow from supplier to producer to distributor to consumer, and back, to a more integrated model in which information flows in an omnidirectional manner to the supply chain. The global supply chain management will play a key role in the new paradigm looking holistically beyond the existing silos and functions. The decent realized and intelligent supply chain optimization will involve both hyper-communication and big data to achieve the highest agility. Several aspects of SCM 4.0 have been studied in the literature. However, studies on the challenges for implementing SCM 4.0 in oil and gas industry operations have received less attention. To address this gap, this study identifies a set of challenges (framework) for implementing SCM 4.0 in oil and gas industries. This framework is evaluated in the oil and gas industry in India and other countries aided by a novel multi-criteria decision-making method named Best-Worst method (BWM). The findings of the study showed that ‘lack of technological infrastructure’ is the most pressing challenge that may hurdle the implementation of SCM 4.0 whereas ‘environmental side-effects’ is the least among the challenges that may hinder implementation of SCM 4.0 in the oil and gas industry. The IIoT is expected to transform how we live, work and play. The number one challenge faced by the Industrial IoT is security and privacy. If we cannot alleviate many of the security and privacy issues that impact the Industrial IoT, we will not be able to achieve its full potential. IoT and the trend toward greater connectivity means more data gathered from more places, in real-time, to enable real-time decisions and increase revenue, productivity, and efficiency.

Keywords:
configuration, strategy, framework, multi-criteria, challenges, environmental, automation, Best Worst method
Development of Accounting System to Enhance Economic Strength for Women of Processing Fermented Fish Group at Ban Dong Tat Thong, Prang Ku District, Sisaket Province

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Sisaket Rajabhat University, Thailand

Abstract:--
This research aimed to develop an accounting system to enhance economic strength for women of processing fermented fish group at Ban Dong Tat Thong, Prang Ku District, Sisaket Province. The population of the participatory action research was 25 women from processing fermented fish group at Ban Dong Tat Thong. The instruments used in this research were questionnaires, interview form, observation form and SWOT analysis. The statistics used for data analysis were mean, frequency distribution and percentage. The findings revealed that the accounting system used by the women of processing fermented fish group at Ban Dong Tat Thong was a simple one. In addition, the document storage was without sorting accounting list by transaction category. The accounting process was not operated systematically as Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Regarding research process, there was a development of standardized accounting system divided into 5 systems: receiving fund system, ordering raw material and supply system, distributing raw material and production equipment system, receiving finished product from group members and selling and accepting cash payment.

Index Terms
Accounting System; Accounting System of Professional Group; Accounting; Economic Strength
Products Facility Management


Abstract:--
The information research system continues to be developed and directed at leading research National Institute of Technology (ITN) Malang in accordance with the Research Strategic Plan of ITN Malang. One of them is a computer system in a complete integrated facility management activity, such as this research scheme.

Facility management is the management of control of facilities and infrastructure based on conditions and workplaces in accordance with what is needed and can be used by all sections, for example for administrative management, logistics management, facilities and infrastructure management, maintenance and repair management to support effectiveness. Facility management integrates several disciplines, such as economics, business administration, human behavior and industrial engineering to optimize work productivity. Integrated facility management by considering people, processes and places in the context of the organization, including an efficient environment, technology, safety, comfort and health.

The purpose of this research is to combine and integrate people, places, processes and technology. All of them are integrate existing organizational factors into a more effective, simplifying of complex processes, identifying and scheduling, notes, decision makers and more. This research was conducted in stages by design with a structured model stage for 3 (three) years (focus on humans, products and processes), research on facility management systems on human resources has been done on 2019. While the focus of research this year is to obtain an integrated facility management by product, and will continue in 2021 with a focus facility management by process. Which step by step research, an integrated and comprehensive facility management will be obtained.
The Importance of UAE Strategic in Archiving Knowledge

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Prof. Wathiq Mansoor, Dubai, UAE
Ameena Alshehhi, Abu Dhabi, UAE

Abstract:--
This research paper aims to explain importance of Archive Management (AM), Knowledge Management (KM), and Strategic Planning (SP) in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) government entities. To understand the subject clearly, the researchers have analyzed the existing literatures and official websites. The study showed the UAE’s interest in knowledge and documentation as archiving strategic, which necessitates the existence of strategic plans in the government entities to plan archiving with the government entities.

Keywords:
Knowledge Management, Archiving Management and Strategic Planning
A Study on Forecasting the Budget to Develop the New Product with an Existing One in the Poultry Industry

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C.Evangeline, Assistant Professor, Department of Management Studies, St.Peter’s College of Engineering and Technology, Tamilnadu, India, Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

Abstract:--

Poultry manufacturing was the first choice of every farmer in our country. Many companies have distributed a variety of product lines for many decades. Apart from this, companies offer different services to customers. The companies were trying to promote their product with different quality and through personal selling. Though it is having its traditional method of selling, they follow a new strategy to sell their product. According to the trend they promote their product to their target customer and try to keep their existing customer. This study mainly focused on a market research survey on "brand positioning" based on its customers. The aim is to study the awareness of the brand name to the various segments of the farmers and to expand the market for the selective companies in Poultry Manufacturing. Finally, some suggestions and recommendations are given to the companies about the new product development to capture the market share of the poultry industry.
Production, Purification and Characterization of Polygalacturonase from Aspergillus Flavus Grown on Orange Peel

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Abstract:--
Polygalacturonase is a pectinolytic enzyme utilized for clarification in the fruit juice industry. This study evaluated its production from Aspergillus flavus isolated from an orange waste dump site. Production of the enzyme was carried out in solid state fermentation. Optimum production of polygalacturonase was achieved at pH 4.5, temperature of 35°C and incubation of 96 hours using ammonium sulphate and orange peel as nitrogen and carbon sources respectively. Precipitation of the enzyme with 60% ethanol and purification on Sephadex G-75 resulted in 3.54 and 9.93 fold purification respectively. The purified enzyme showed maximum activity in the presence of polygalacturonic acid at temperature 35°C and pH 4.5. The $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ value of the enzyme were found to be 0.705 mg/ml and 1.0508 µmol/min respectively. The addition of metal chlorides and inhibitors reduced the enzyme activity. Based on the physicochemical properties of the purified enzyme, this enzyme possesses great potential for industrial and biotechnological applications.

Index Terms
Polygalacturonase, pectin, Agriculture waste, Aspergillus flavus, polygalacturonic acid
A priority list optimization algorithm applied to Unit commitment problem for power generations

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Abstract:--
In an electrical power system, the optimal distribution of power generation is a primary option for efficient planning of power plant generation to meet load demand while minimizing operating costs of generation. This paper presents a resolution of the Unit commitment problem (UCP) by the development of a mathematical model allowing to have the cheapest way to supply the production units with a strict order of priority based on the optimal combinations for production units, that can provide the necessary demand power in the time horizon. An optimization approach based on the priority list PL was used to solve this Unit commitment problem. The effect of unit commitment, computational efficiency and convergence property of this optimization algorithm are demonstrated with a 10-units test system. The minimum up and down time constraints of thermal units are considered in order to reduce the solution space. The simulation results prove that this optimization approach is a promising technique for solving complex problems in electrical systems.

Index Terms
Unit commitment problem UCP, priority list PL, costs of generation, demand power, optimal combinations.
Strategic Planning for the Information Development of Instituto Profissional de Canossa (IPDC) Using TOGAF Method

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Suyoto, Universitas Atma Jaya
Andi W. R. Emanuel, Universitas Atma Jaya

Abstract:--
Instituto Profissional de Canossa (IPDC) is a university founded by the Canossian sisters in Timor Leste. An information system is needed to increase the activation process's smoothness, manage IPDC data quickly, and make decisions faster. The problem that occurs at IPDC is that it has not thoroughly followed the development of information systems. Its implementation does not yet have an architecture. It uses a specific framework so that the current use of information systems meets a need for a particular part or definition. According to the vision and mission set, the authors' problems are to plan the development of information systems architecture in IPDC management. The method used is TOGAF ADM, which will later model business architectures, information systems, and technology. The implementation uses four (4) phases, starting from the preliminary stage. This research is expected to produce a design document or blueprint for the information system required by IPDC.

Keywords:
Strategy Planning, Information System, TOGAF ADM, IPDC
Stability Assessment of Droop Controlled Hybrid Islanded Multiple Subgrids during Power Sharing

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Abstract:
This paper investigates the issue of the small-signal stability of Hybrid Islanded Multiple Subgrids (HIMs) formed by AC Subgrid (ACS) and DC Subgrid (DCS) clusters interconnected through a group of interlinking converters (ICs). Distributed energy resources (DERs) are controlled using a droop-based method. This control mechanism of ICs indirectly adjusts the load power of ACS and DCS using droop gains. Further, power sharing among the ACS and DCS is achieved accordingly. A linearized system model and analysis of autonomous operation of HISs is developed. Further, the eigen value based sensitivity analysis for HISs is presented to assess the impact of change in load condition, IC location, line resistance and dc droop gain value conditions. Furthermore, the sensitivity of system poles to variation in IC droop gain constant is identified. The set of eigen value trajectory plots are included to confirm the movement of system poles. It is found the pole move further inside the negative real plane for increasing power flow from DCS to ACS. Extensive scenarios are presented to demonstrate the system stability under the HIMS control strategy with respect to different droop gain constants.
Preliminary Investigation of Suspected Tourmaline-
Mineralized Pegmatite Rocks around Ile Ife South
Western Nigeria Using Geological and Geophysical
Methods

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Abstract:--
Geological and geophysical survey investigations of a suspected tourmaline-mineralized area of part
of Ile Ife was carried out in suburbs of Ile Ife, South Western, Nigeria, with the objectives to evaluate the
mineralogical contents of rocks, confirm feasibility of tourmaline mining, determine the overburden thickness
and to determine geological parameters that will influence the economic viability of the mining of the rock
mass of the study area using geological and geophysical methods. Rock samples were taken from each pit for
petrographic analysis and the coordinates of each pit was taken using handheld GPS (Garmin 72 s) with a view
to determine the coordinates of the rock mass. Thirteen (13) Vertical Electrical Soundings (VES) were
conducted within the study area using the Schlumberger array. The GPS was also used in the location of the
VES points and this helped in the production of maps and other interpretations such as geoelectric section,
overburden thickness using Surfer 12 software and proper lithologic logs of the pits. Schorl and gem quality
tourmaline were present in the excavated rubbles. Heavy mineral separation indicates presence of transparent
quartz, schorls and small gem quality tourmaline minerals. The field curves obtained within the study area are
the K, AK, HA, KA, KH, KQ, and QH and types with the KH-type being the dominant. From the result of the
study, four (4) subsurface layers were revealed which are; the top soil, lateritic clay, mineralized weathered
basement, and mineralized basement. Also, from the result, the overburden thickness varies from 3.6m to
32.9m. Generally, the thickest overburden is observed at the North while the thin overburden is observed in the
southern part of the study area.

Keywords:
Schorl, tourmaline, pegmatite, mining, lithologic.
Technology Management Adaptation in Resolving Public Bus Drivers Fatigue Challenge
(Case Study of Fatigue Monitoring System Technology FMST in Dubai)

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Saeed Abayed Al Ali, College of Engineering, University of Sharjah, Sharjah, UAE

Abstract:--
After several years of knowing and understanding the technology, several professionals have recognized its capability to function in the world of business, which led to the development of the concept of technology management. In this paper, a comprehensive analysis of the collection of literature about technology management has been conducted. The results have shown how several studies, since technology management and its definition and purpose have been developed, were successful in providing a coherent and relevant understanding of technology management in the operations of businesses. The concept of adapting and managing demonstrated in the case study of Dubai, by developing and implementing the fatigue monitoring system for public bus drivers to reduce the accidents and enhance operation performance.

Keywords:
Technology Management, Technology Adaptation, Technology Process Fatigue, Transportation.
Integrated Artificial Intelligence Remote Smart Pandemic Assessment Cabin (I-Rspac) as Alternate Solution of Prevention and Controlled the Pandemic

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Sonny Dhamayana Rochman, Manipal Academy of Higher Education Dubai UAE

Abstract:--

In today cutting-edge global technology, Artificial Intelligence has reached significant growth and support Smart City Pillars Development including Environment, Living, Mobility, Governance, Economy, and Peoples. Integration of the technology have made significant additional value to better advanced function in development of Smart City, Smart Village, Smart Country or even Smart Global Integrated System. Several modern countries have started massive and integrated development in integrated Artificial Intelligence as part of Embedded Smart City Integrating System. The positive impact to this growth is borderless and cashless society has been growth significantly, which affect to the changes of living style, mobility, economy, people interaction, government services, and environment.

As present dynamic global challenges raised and focused in how to monitor, control and prevent the escalation of pandemic, most of the countries, have similar challenge to provide accessible healthcare services, pandemic monitoring and citizen health assessment to identified, monitored, and controlled the escalation of pandemic including accessible information. Each country in global race era to get maximum rates of citizen population health testing as reference and identified the escalation of pandemic and get feedback information related the control measures effect, which has been taken.
A Study on Entrepreneurial Competencies among the Management Students of Himachal Pradesh

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Abstract:--

Purpose/Objective: Successful business ventures fuel growth in economies, particularly in developing ones like India. Business schools around the world are trying to promote entrepreneurship education as creation of more and more entrepreneurs can help in the overall development of a country’s economy. Due to increased competition in the business environment, it has become very important that business students possess high competencies for taking business and strategic decisions. Keeping in view the demand for entrepreneurial competencies in the present business context and increasing interest of the researchers in the field of entrepreneurship, this research paper is aimed to examine the entrepreneurial competencies among management students in the Central University of Himachal Pradesh. This study also explores the relationship of entrepreneurial competencies with demographics of students under study like gender, family background, social background, etc.

Design/methodology: Descriptive research design is used in the present study. It is based on primary survey using questionnaire for collection of data from management students of Central University of Himachal Pradesh. In order to examine the entrepreneurial competencies, the indicators advocated by Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII) are used.

Findings/Conclusion: The present study will give results regarding the entrepreneurial competencies which are present among the Management Students of Himachal Pradesh. It will also attempt to find the relationship of such competencies with their different demographic variables.

Originality/contribution/value: This kind of study is original and will be a contribution in the existing literature as no such study has been conducted in Himachal Pradesh focusing on entrepreneurial competencies among management students. This study will also be helpful to the inspired business students to further develop their entrepreneurial competencies. Present study will also provide an insight to the policy makers and educators to promote entrepreneurship by enhancing the entrepreneurial competencies among students.

Keywords: Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Management Students, Entrepreneurial Competencies, Himachal Pradesh
Comparison of Response Surface Methodology and Artificial Neural Network for the Solvent Extraction of Fatty Acid Methyl Ester from Fish Waste

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Abstract:

The evaluation of fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) extraction from fish waste were done by conducting experimental works using response surface methodology (RSM) and artificial neural network (ANN). The experiments were started with a preliminary experiment using one-factor-at-a-time method to evaluate the effect of temperature and mixing time on the production of FAME. Solvent extraction method was used to elucidate the best operating conditions with various temperatures (40 to 80 °C) and mixing time (2 to 6 hours) using ethanol as a solvent. The FAME profile was then analyzed using Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GCMS) after each extraction. The result showed that the mean square error (MSE) for the ANN was lower (0.026 for oil yield and 0.019 for oleic acids) compared to RSM (0.23 for oil yield and 47.16 for oleic acids). Besides, the optimization using genetic algorithm (GA) demonstrated a higher oil yield (10.65 %) and oleic acid (30.01 mg/g) than using central composite design (CCD) with 10.48 % of oil yield and 18.19 mg/g of oleic acid. Based on the MSE analysis, it revealed that ANN model produced better prediction efficiency than the RSM model. Moreover, the results showed that the effects of each factor using GA to produce oil yield and oleic acid from fish waste were accepted to be used for FAME production.

Keywords—

Fish waste; solvent extraction; response surface methodology; artificial neural network; fatty acid methyl ester
Frequent Employee Turnover and Its Impact to Chinese Entrepreneur

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Dr. Balvinder Shukla, Amity University Uttar Pradesh
Dr. Manoj Joshi, Amity University, Lucknow campus

Abstract:--

The motive of this research is to decide the effect of the worker turnover to the Chinese Entrepreneurs where high turnover rates are seen to be the significant issue for every association, to clarify and zero in hands-on fulfilment to dodge high turnovers. Turnover is the demonstration of replacing a worker with another representative. Company turnover is estimated as a percentage rate. The turnover rate will give a thought of how well your employee retention methodologies are working. It mirrors the quantity of workers who left the organization during some random time. The lower rate the better. In any case, it's hard to distinguish what a decent rate is. High worker turnover rates can have profound effect on the organization, if there are more turnover than expected then it's an ideal opportunity to look at the base of the issue.

Workers in general may leave an organization for numerous amount of reasons. The majority of the organization have a technique for this, realizing that they can't clutch each staff part for a very long period of time. Also, when the organization sees more turnover of representatives rapidly, monetary difficulties are ideal to anticipate (J. D., N. Gupta & J. E. Delery. 2005).

Actually regardless of how settled your business, representative turnover is a significant concern. On the off chance that it turns into an incessant issue, it can have genuine ramifications for your business. In any case, numerous associations have found that when tended to address the issue quickly and successfully, organization turnover is reduced fundamentally.

This research will focus on numerous of issues impacting the employee motivation and also focus on how gender bias can also create turnover in an organization. Gender Bias is the least outspoken topic in an any organization but exists to some point.
Sustainable Entrepreneurship, Integrative Framework and Propositions

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Dr. Balvinder Shukla, Amity University Uttar Pradesh
Dr. Manoj Joshi, Amity University, Lucknow campus

Abstract:--
This article introduces the business models for sustainability innovation (BMfSI) framework to review how business models mediate between sustainability innovations and business cases for sustainability. The BMfSI framework integrates two major perspectives (implicitly) found within the sustainable business model literature. The primary is that the agency perspective. It takes into consideration that some sort of agency is required, that is, “someone” who takes decisions and acts. Sustainable entrepreneurs are discussed as those agents who align their new or existing business models with sustainability innovations so as to achieve success in business and to make value with and for stakeholders. The second perspective is that the systems perspective, which acknowledges that business models are always embedded within sociotechnical contexts through which, for instance, public policies, private financing, or stakeholder interests influence whether and the way business models are often developed. The agency and systems perspectives are integrated within the so-called business model mediation space. This theoretical notion embraces the choices and activities pursued by sustainable entrepreneurs as they align their business models with sustainability innovations on the one hand and therefore the influence of environmental contingencies, barriers, and stakeholders from the sociotechnical context on the opposite hand. The paper concludes with propositions for future research derived from the BMfSI framework.
Breeding Cycle and Gonadal Biochemical Cycle in Labeo Dyocheilus from Central Himalaya

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Abstract:--
Seasonality in breeding cycles and testicular and ovarian biochemical changes was common among fishes. Breeding cycles in fishes was determined by gonodo-somatic index. Seasonal gonadal biochemical changes have major effect on gonadal maturation, period of spawning and efficiency. To determine the seasonal variation of the value of lipids, protein and water percentage in gonadal tissue and to establish the possible correlation with gonadal maturity was the main objectives of the present study. According to our study the Gonado-somatic index (GSI) reveals that Monsoon was the spawning season of studded fish. According to this research in both gonads the Protein percentage was highest during spawning phase and lowest during resting phase. Monthly variation of protein content in the testis and the ovary was almost equal in percentage. In our finding gonadal tissue biochemical study showed that the lipid percentage was highest during testis resting phase and spawning phase of the ovary, while lowest during resting phase of ovary and spawning phase of testis. We also found that the lipid concentration in ovary was 1.79 times higher than lipid concentration the testis. Percentage water was lowest during resting phase of the testis and spawning phase of the ovary, while the value was highest during resting phase of the ovary and spawning phase of testis, along with water concentration in ovary was 1.10 times higher than in testis. Finally we correlate Gonado-somatic index with gonadal lipid, protein and water percentage, this finding show that the water content (R2 = 0.664) is more responsible for maturation of testis and lipid content (R2 = 0.601) for ovary, as compare to other factors.

Keywords: gonadal lipid, protein, water, gonado-somatic index, reproductive cycle, seasonal changes, Labeo dyocheilus.
Effect of Coal with High Moisture Content on Boiler Operation Parameters at Thermal Coal Fired Power Plant

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Abstract:--
Focus on developing county, the electricity industry plays important roles. In fact, energy drives the national growth in supporting the other industries. Most developing country produce electrical energy through thermal coal plant and is recorded above 70 percent of total Asian capacity. Coal is still a choice as the main fuel in thermal coal plant due to cheaper price compared to another type of fuel, distillate or gas. However, coal performance is uncertain due to the different characteristics and coal types. Coal must be tested and analyzed before fired into the boiler. Problematic coal may cause issued to the boiler furnace such as ash slagging and fouling, ash corrosion, tube leak, and consequently impacts to the boiler efficiency. Therefore, this study purposely to investigate the effects of sticky coal on the boiler operation parameters. The study found boiler pressure deviation was fluctuated badly to minus 25bar, coal flowrate was decreased to minus 5 tonnes per hour during firing coal with high moisture content. By looking at pulverizer parameters, mill different pressure at bowl was decreasing, mill motor current was increased about 5 Amps and primary air to carry the pulverized fuel increased accordingly. From this study, the main factor of sticky coal is due to high moisture contents. Hence, to minimize the high moisture contents, coal not recommended to remain in the yard for a long time.

Keywords:
Coal, Thermal Coal Plant, Boiler Operation, Pulveriser.
Systematics and Ecology of Pteridophytes of around Saryu River in Uttarakhand (Central Himalaya), India

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Abstract:--

Pteridophytes are feather like, oldest vascular plants which reproduce via spores. They originate 380 million years ago about mid-Paleozoic era during the Silurian period. Pteridophytes occupy numerous niches on the land; generally grow in shady and moist habitats, also ecologically and economically important. Saryu River near Ghat, District Pithoragarh (29.66560 N 80.14890 E) was selected for the study as this area was the part of proposed Pancheshwar Dam. There was a literature gap regarding this research on this area. To determine Pteridophyte diversity, distribution, taxonomy and ecology was the main objectives of the study. Systematics study was carried out by the help of (Iwatsuki, 1988), (Fraser-Jenkins 2008) and Khullar (2000). Ecological parameters were also determined such Frequency, Density, Abundance and Diversity index by given formula.

In our study there were total 17 families, 27 genera and 37 species of Pteridophyta recorded. The family Polypodiaceae dominated in this region with 4 genera and 4 species. Botrychium lanuginosum, Microplepia strigosa, Cheilanthes bicolor, Pteris aspercaulis, Pteris vittata, Deparia japonica, Diplazium esculentum, Christella Arida, Polystichum squarrosum, Arthomeris wallichiana have highest frequency with the value of 50. Pteris aspercaulis has highest Density with the value of 15.20. Christella Arida has highest Abundance with the value of 88.80. Pteridophyta habitat show variation that was Epiphyte (08%), Lithophytes (19%), Forest Floor (27%), Moist Place (30%), Mesophyll (16%).

Keywords- Pteridophytes, diversity, Himalaya vegetation and Pancheshwar Dam

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**Dr. Setyawan Widyarto**, Associate Professor and Dean Centre for Graduate Studies, Universiti Selangor (Unisel), Shah Alam, Malaysia.

**Abstract:**

The prime aims of the study to investigates of empirical articles and reviewed on the moderating effects of the regulations, integrations of works and local authorization on the attributes of critical success factors and constructions delay of the road projects in Oman. The study used the empirical literature from the all relevant online sources and databased as many as possible. The findings short listed the consultant related factors, the contractor related factors, designed related factors, client related factors, labor related factors, material related issues, equipment related issues respectively. Moreover, study also summarized that there are moderating effects of the regulations, integrations of works and local authorization on the attributes of critical success factors and constructions delay of the road projects in Oman. The present study recommends to do a conclusive investigation on the above literature gap by real data and justify above review relationship of moderating effects of the regulations, integrations of works and local authorization on the attributes of critical success factors and constructions delay of the road projects in Oman.

**Keywords**

Critical Success Factors, Road Constructions Delay and Arab Countries and GCC Countries
Online Web-Based System “Inventori Minat Kerjaya (IMK)” assessment For Form Four Students in Malaysian Public School

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Amirul Faiz Ading Bin Muhd Amru Bonaventure, Malaysian Institute of Information Technology (MIIT) Universiti Kuala Lumpur (UniKL), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Abstract:

The online web-based “Inventori Minat Kerjaya” (IMK) assessment system has been developed to identify the career interest among form four students in a primary school in Malaysia. As for the current process, the teacher had to gather the student to attempt the test and fill their answer in the answer sheets. Then all the answer need to be calculated manually on the answer sheets to determine the result of the career interest of each student. This process involved a lot of time and might produce the wrong result. Therefore, the objective of this research is to develop the web-based system to generate the IMK results. By generating the accurate and fast IMK result, this would assist the teacher in distributing subject which suitable for the form four student based on their career interest. The result of the research showed the positive impact relationship between an online web-based system and the user's decision process.

Keywords

Inventory Minat Kerjaya, assessment, web-based system
A Review on the Usage of Infopreneur’s Products among Small Medium Enterprise (SME) During Covid-19 Pandemic Crisis in Malaysia

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Mohamad Hafiz Rosli, Department of Accounting and Finance, Faculty of Business and Accountancy, Universiti Selangor

Abstract:--

Our ecosphere is currently facing a poisonous infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), named coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). There’s no doubt that small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) will be the hardest hit from the current Covid-19 pandemic. The bigger businesses have a better chance of surviving; however, small businesses tend to live only with a few months of cash flow, it is expected that when something as this pandemic hits, the consequences can be devastating not only for the business owners involved but also for the employees they support. There are many issues and challenges encountered by the owners of SME in Malaysia to fully adopt ICT in their business operations. Therefore, the awareness of the importance of ICT and the advantages of adopting them for business purposes will make significance changes to their business operation. This study review on the usage of infopreneur’s products among SME during COVID-19 pandemic crisis in Malaysia. A researcher as a key instrument has been choose as a method of data collection. The finding from this study shows that by having an infopreneur’s products in your business, it contributed a beneficial impact during COVID-19 pandemic crisis in Malaysia.

Key Words--

Infopreneur, COVID-19, Small and medium sized enterprises
Infopreneur Career: A Case Study on Covid-19 Video Content by Malaysian Youtuber

TsDr Farahwahida Bt Mohd @ Abu Bakar, Universiti Kuala Lumpur

Abstract:--
An infopreneur or Information Entrepreneur describes as "a person who gathers, organizes, and disseminates information as a business venture or as a value-added service." With the increasing usage of the internet, the classification of infopreneur also has created a new style of business on the Internet, which allows anybody with a computer and an Internet connection to start businesses by publishing information that may appeal to a specific market. Managing and recording what the organization creates, use and maintain the information is paramount to the organization success. This study extends research on social communication effectiveness using infopreneur’s videos intended for business engagement. A survey and content analysis of 50 videos revealed an attitude favorability toward social communication such as social media over formal business website, especially when the message is intended for goods classified as low involvement and emotionally motivated. There are six variables to be considered as a tool in creating business engagement when it comes to give or disseminate business information online. They are through people centric values, culture, community, credibility, channel and content. The finding shows that there is a relationship among those variables and there are significant in terms of strengthening the business engagement.

Keywords: Infopreneur, Social Communication, Business Engagement,
Stock Movement Prediction using Gauss-Newton Representation Based Algorithm

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Abstract:--
Globalization and industry 4.0 have brought tremendous development in various fields, including economics and finance. Economic growth in the 21st century relies on the participation of the people in economic activities (e.g. trade and commerce, investing). In Indonesia, one particularly common economic activity is to invest in the stock market due to the wide array of companies that investors could choose to invest in. Many people want to invest their capital in the stock market due to its high return rate, despite its complex movement (noisy time series which is constantly moving and its unpredictable nature). Therefore, this paper will discuss about the prediction of stock prices using the Gauss-Newton Representation Based Algorithm (GNRBA). The proposed method provides users with a more effective algorithm, simpler implementation, and less complexity compared to the 11 traditional representation. Additionally, this paper combines the GNRBA with the Stratified Shuffle Split as its data splitting method. Investors and potential investors could use the methods discussed in this paper to make an informed decision in investing.

Index Terms
Gauss-Newton, classification, Euclidean distance, Stratified Shuffle Split
Reducing Hydrological Model Uncertainty in Rainfall Runoff Modelling in Geba Watershed, Ethiopia

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Ankit Chakravarti, Faculty of Hydraulic & Water Resources Engineering, Water Technology Institute, Arba Minch University, P.Box 21 Ethiopia (East Africa)
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Abstract:--
The main purpose of simulation of flow at gauged Geba watershed and evaluating its model uncertainty which affects correct accurate prediction. Rain fall runoff modeling was used for evaluating stream flow of the study area and its model uncertainty by using Monte Carlo Simulation principles. The model performance with in the simulation period for (R2) and (ENS) is found to be 0.76, 0.73 and 0.75, 0.72 for calibration and validation respectively. On the other hand for the uncertainty is about 40% for calibration and 34% for validation, which indicates there is uncertainty throughout process. Uncertainty was used and tested with a performance index ENS of 0.78 for standardization and 0.8 for confirmation. New hydrological insights for the region The estimated amount of flow 955.33MCM was determined with in the final output of the model.

Index Terms:--
Rainfall Runoff Process, Stream flow Prediction; Geba Watershed, Tekeze River Basin, HBV Light, Uncertainty Analysis; Monte Carlo Simulation
Transforming the Manufacturing Industry from CAD-CAM to IIoT

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Abstract:--
Post 2008 meltdown when the economy recovered from the recession, the world witnessed the integration of CAD-CAM as a strategic tool for manufacturing. But today in 2020 we are all witnessing the spread of Industry 4.0 where in the Digital Manufacturing or Industrial Internet of Things or IIoT is now on the verge of becoming the strategic tool in the manufacturing sector. The decisions in an industry now a days are the rational decisions, which are not taken on perceptions or hunches but are taken on the basis of rational facts & figures. In other words the business decisions now a days are taken basis the data & information. With the advent of IoT the business are transforming fast there by adding newer value to them. Why IoT has gained such a superior importance in today's industrial revolution? The reason is simple. Today business decisions are taken basis the data. And IoT can generate the data which is required for value addition of the business. IoT has the inbuilt sensors which collects the data/information in form of variations in the prescribed normal conditions, this data is then supplied to the cloud platforms through the internet and at the cloud platforms it is processed and analyzed through the complex machine learning and artificial intelligence algorithms in the real time and the suitable decisions are taken in the real time. With the advent of IoT, we can predict the break down in the machines or possible shortages in the inventory or sudden rise in the demand there by rescheduling the manufacturing and supply chain activity. This all leads to avoidance of wastage thereby enhancing the profitability of the business hence we can say that the IoT adds extra value to the business through the process of business transformation. Integrating the IoT has made the manufacturing facility as the smart manufacturing facility or digital manufacturing.

This paper studies the progression of Indian manufacturing sector post 2007-08 recession till the 2019 Corona pandemic from Computer Aided Manufacturing to Industrial Internet of Things and its possible impact on the manufacturing sector post pandemic.
The Impact of Political Instability on Economic Growth in Pakistan

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Prof: Li Qingwei, University of Shanghai China
Sobia wassan, University of Nanjing China
Suhail Ahmed, University of Sindh Jamshoro
Muhammad Asif, Shanghai University China
Sadia Tabbasum, Bangladesh University of Professionals

Abstract:--
This research examines the key goals relationship between political instability and economic development, and how does political instability affect GDP and growth in the country? To this end, we have selected four variables for calculating their effect on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), such as political uncertainty, inflation rate, unemployment and public debt. We have used time series data of 10 years (from 2010 to 2019), to draw the findings and analyze them through SPSS software. We have applied the techniques of Multiple Regression, ANOVA, Pearson and Correlation for data analysis. Our result shows that debt and index growth rates are closely, correlated, while unemployment and inflation are negatively correlated. We must therefore accept our first and third hypothesis while denying, the second hypothesis, which indicates that GDP has a positive association with unemployment.

Keywords:
Political Instability | GDP | Inflation Rate | Unemployment | Public Debt.
Effect of sensible thermal storage on the energy and exergy losses of natural convection biomass operated grain dryer

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Abstract:

The present study deals with the thermodynamic analysis of a natural convection crop dryer. This study has been performed mainly for the farmers of non-electrified areas of the developing countries. The non-dimensional number, energy, and exergy analysis for the rectangular chamber have been performed for the two cases; (i) without sensible storage in the chamber, and (ii) sensible thermal storage medium is present in the rectangular chamber. This study has been performed to analyze whether the use of sensible thermal storage reduces the energy and exergy losses from the rectangular chamber through the brick wall. The temperature, non-dimensional numbers, energy, and exergy profiles of the chamber outer surface have been plotted for both cases of studies. The energy and exergy losses from the chamber were found in the range of 1.33-264.63 J/s and 0.018-13.59 J/s for the case-I. While it varied in the range of 0.53-154.44 J/s and 0.007-6.011 J/s for the case-II. From the results, it has been found that the energy and exergy losses through the brick wall are lesser for the case-II. This indicates that the use of sensible energy storage (pebbles) is promising for the present study.

Keywords:

Natural convection, Heat transfer coefficient, energy analysis, exergy analysis.
Is it Selective Mutism or ASD? A case study

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Abstract:
Selective mutism (SM) is a rare childhood anxiety disorder which affects school going children in which there is a persistent failure to speak in selected social situations only like school. The child with SM usually exhibits appropriate communication skills in certain contexts (like with parents) and settings (home). Even in settings where the child is mute, social reciprocity is not impaired, nor is restricted or repetitive patterns of behavior present. There is a need for a step by step approach to diagnose and manage children with SM. However, the situation becomes more challenging when child has co-morbid autism spectrum disorder (ASD), ADHD in regard to diagnosis and management. In this case report, I introduce a 4.6 years old male child with SM and symptoms of ASD who will be effectively treated with non-pharmacological strategies.

Keywords:
Selective Mutism; ASD, Comorbidity, Play therapy, Role play
Touristic exploration Shar Mountain - Tourist Bridge between R.Macedonia and R.Kosovo

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Anita Cucović, University ,, Haxhi Zeka ” Pejë

Abstract:--
Tourism can be considered one of the most important socio-economic phenomenon of the twenty century. Its rapid expansion had negative impact on the environment and sociocultural impact in many areas. Thus, mass tourism is thing of the past for tourist countries wishing to develop their tourism in a good way and ensure sustainability in the future, so alternative forms of tourism are an essential orientation for the further development of tourism.

As a global economic phenomenon, tourism is an industrial activity which, right after oil and chemical industries, exerts the most direct impact on economic growth and development of the world economy. Tourism shows also a strong impact on macroeconomic aggregates by enhancing the macroeconomic stability of the national economy, whereas accelerating local and regional development and employment growth.

The authors wish to draw attention to the economic importance of tourism as one of the determinants of the development of the national economy.

Key words: 
tourism, economic and non-economic impacts of tourism, tourism development
Inclusive Methods and Techniques for Teaching English to Dyslexic Learners

Ehsan Elahi, University Carlos III de Madrid (UC3M)

Abstract:-- Thanks to major developments on the Internet, since 1990, the World Wide Web (WWW) has gained a worldwide reputation. The web has become a major source of information for acquiring knowledge, information, entertainment, and the performance of tasks such as booking, online shopping, etc. Readability of content on web is one of the more significant aspects of the web design usability. Readable content affects how users process the information in contents on the web. Poor readability alarms users away from contents. On the other hand, done correctly, readability allows users to efficiently read and get information in content on the web. In this paper we have presented different challenges font size, font style, color contrast, white space, line spacing, width of word, length of sentence, texts in graphical contents and placements of graphical contents that affect the readability on the websites.
Pharmaceutical Health Care Sector with Robots
Development Automation

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Abstract:--
Robotic development Automation (RDA) is a synthetic intelligence (AI) driven process together with machine learning capabilities to handle high-volume, process-oriented repeatable tasks that previously required a person’s to perform. RPA aims to govern existing application software during a non-invasive manner (e.g. ERDs (Enterprise resource development), CRAs (Customer relationship administration), claim applications, etc.) and replace the repetitive non-value added tasks performed by humans, with a virtual workforce of robotic FTEs. It mimics user actions on the machine or application at UI level.
Realization and study of an indirect solar dryer by natural convection.

Jaouad ENNISSIOUI, University of Moulay Ismail

Abstract:--
The thesis topic consists in the development of a prototype of an indirect solar dryer [1], using a natural convection, it is based on solar energy and takes into account the Moroccan orientation towards renewable energies. It consists of two essential parts: the flat sensor, and the drying chamber. The drying of agri-food products (aromatic and medicinal plans, fruits and vegetables) is often a poorly controlled and excessively costly problem for agricultural producers.

The Meknes region is an agricultural region par excellence, and this is a common problem among farmers. The water content of the products must be rapidly reduced in order to preserve the active ingredients and the nutritional quality of the agricultural products. The practical aspect consists in the design, realization and experimentation of the indirect solar dryer. The theoretical aspect of the subject involved the simulation of the behavior of the drying unit [2]. The model developed will take air-product transfer phenomena into account in a global way.
Study and Simulation of the Thrust Vectoring In Supersonic Nozzles

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Abstract:--

In this study, a numerical simulation is carried out in order to analyze and validate the results of a fluidic injection in the diverging part of a supersonic nozzle. It is obvious that this induces several complex phenomena, such as the development of a separation of the boundary layer which induces a shock wave in the primary jet upstream of the fluid interaction zone (primary jet-secondary jet). This shock wave causes the deviation of the main jet, and therefore the thrust vector, relative to the axis of the nozzle. Several parameters are involved in the modeling of such a phenomenon: the Mach numbers of the primary jet and of the injected jet, the ratio of the total pressures, the injection rate, the thickness of the upstream boundary layer, the position of the injector in the diverging part, geometry of the nozzle, etc. Knowledge of the physical phenomena of the turbulent boundary layer (the case most frequently encountered in supersonic nozzles), of the calculation of its thicknesses and of the friction forces induced on the walls. The aim of this work is to numerically study the vectorization of the thrust by secondary injection using the ANSYS-FLUENT simulation software and then analyze the various phenomena involved. The results of the vectorization performance (angle of deviation, efficiency, lateral forces, etc.) obtained will be confronted and compared with those obtained by the experimental and others references.

Keywords:
CD Nozzle; TVC; SVC; NPR; CFD; NPR; SPR
Complex Human Activity Recognition with Smartphone Sensors using LSTM

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Dr. Arshad Awan, Pak-Austria Fachhochschule Institute of Applied Sciences and Technology

Abstract:--
Human Activity Recognition (HAR) is currently an active research area using mobile phone sensors. Important research on basic identification of human behavior has been performed. However, very little research has been carried out on Complex Human Activity Recognition (CHAR). Humans perform different actions in a day and most of them are complex actions. This pattern is difficult to recognize in different situations with the help of conventional approaches. Multiple sensors are used for recognition of complex activities. It is difficult to achieve complex human activity with high accuracy using a single sensor.

In this Paper, we proposed Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and used different publicly available dataset such as, PAMAP2, Complex human Activities, and WISDM for the recognition of complex activities using single and multiple sensors. We used three different sensors (Gyroscope, Magnetometer and Accelerometer) which are easily available on smartphone. The proposed approach showed that we could achieve optimal results using single sensor data instead of multiple sensors. Accelerometer sensors achieve the highest accuracy 97% on different datasets. However, using multiple sensors increased the accuracy of each activity. The proposed approach achieves higher accuracy when compare with CNN and other traditional machine learning approaches.
Academic Success during COVID – 19: Exploratory Study in Higher Education Settings in the UAE

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Nahla Moussa, American University in the Emirates, Dubai, UAE

Abstract:--
Assessing academic success is an essential tool that reflects the education quality at the higher education level. Emerge and prevalence of the pandemic of COVID-19 and the sudden transition to the online mode of teaching and learning represent an important factor that could influence students’ academic success. This research study examines (1) higher education students’ academic success in the UAE, (2) the relationship between students’ academic success and the transition to online learning, and (3) exploring whether there is a gender-based difference in academic success among higher education students in the UAE. Pearson Correlation Coefficient and T-test for Independent Samples were used to achieving the purpose of this research paper. Data analysis revealed that higher education students achieved high academic success with a gender-based difference, perceived the transition to the online mode of learning positively, and the perception of the transition to online learning was positively correlated to students’ academic achievement and success. Thus, higher education students’ academic success has not been influenced negatively by the pandemic of COVID – 19.

Key words: Academic success – higher education in the UAE – COVID - 19 – transition to online learning – gender differences
Linkages between the Stock Market Development and the Economic Growth in India Since 1990

Namita Kapoor, Amity University, Uttar Pradesh
Riya Saxena, Xceedance, Noida

Abstract:-- The relationship between the stock market and economic activities has always been the debatable topic in both the theoretical and technical research. Professor Schumpeter believed that the proper functioning of the financial sector of the economy on one hand leads to the coming up of technological improvements in the economy while on the other hand this boost up the appropriate allocation of the resources to the entrepreneurs and hence promotes the desirable growth of the economy as a whole. In the past the researchers always debated about whether the prices of the stock market are affected by the changes in the economic activities or it the better performance of the financial market that furthermore influence the growth of the economy. In the view of the above question the objective of this paper revolves around the identification of the relationship that the stock market development and the economic growth of the country hold in the Indian context.

Key words: Economic Growth, Stock Market, Financial Development
Some Research Results on Air-Assisted Seeding Machines in Vietnam

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Nguyen Thanh Hai, Vietnam National University of Agriculture
Chosa Tadashi, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology
Tojo Seishu, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology

Abstract:--
Mechanization of agriculture is an urgent issue for developing countries in general and particular in Vietnam. With wet rice agriculture, Vietnam ranks among the top rice producing and exporting countries in the world. However, the application of mechanization to rice production is still very limited, therefore it takes a lot of labor, and the productivity is low. Stemming from the above urgent requirement, we have researched the paddy sowing machine combined with fertilizing with the assistance of blowing air, depending on the field conditions of Vietnam.
In air-assisted seeding machine, the size of the sowing tube, the distance between the sowing tube and field surface, and the air blower speed are the most important. The physical characteristics of the grain are hairy seeds, so its friction is very high, so it is very goats that cause congestion during sowing. In addition, the agronomic requirements of the Vietnamese sowing of rice such as row distance, depth of seeds in the mud, and particle dispersion compared to the center position. In addition, the effect of air speed on the blockage and the depth of fertilizer in the sludge of the fertilizing department also studied.
Isolation and diagnosis of *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Giardia lamblia* from children infected with diarrheal at Mohammed AL-Moussawi Hospital in Dhi-Qar Province

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**Sukaina Rahman Neamah**, General Directorate of Education in Thi-Qar, Ministry of Education, Al Nasiriya city, Iraq

**Abstract:**

*Entamoeba histolytica* causes amebiasis and is responsible for 100,000 deaths each year in humans, making it the third leading cause of death due to protozoan parasite. Giardiasis is a major globally transmitted diarrhoeal disease caused by *Giardia lamblia*. The present research has been conducted in the province of Dhi Qar to explore the spread of *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Giardia lamblia* in children with diarrhea and to investigate some factors that may affect the spread of infection rates, such as age and sex. From the beginning of November 2017 to the end of March 2018, 500 stool samples were collected from Muhammad Al-Mousawi Hospital. Results indicated number of positive samples for *E. histolytica* was 63 (12.6%) higher than the *G. lamblia* infection which reached 3 (0.6%) samples. On the other hand, the study showed that the rate of infection according to age groups was highest in the age group of 1-3 years, reaching (42.4%), while the infection rate in advanced age groups 10-12 years was (9.1%). In males, 37 (56.1%) was higher than the females who had 29 samples (43.9%). The results of the statistical analysis showed that there were significant differences between the infections according to the type of parasite, age and sex. Finally, we conclude that *E. histolytica* is the main causative agent of childhood diarrhea than *G. lamblia* in young age groups in males.

**Keywords:**  
Entamoeba histolytica , Giardia lamblia, Diarrhea, Amebiasis, Giardiasis
Challenges and Opportunities in the Field Of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Due to Covid-19 Pandemic and Migration towards the New Normal

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Abstract:--
This paper presented events and scenarios involving the roles of engineering and technology. This paper also covered various industry settings where challenges and opportunities in the field of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) are prevalent and significant.
First, summary of historical events involving pandemic and/or plague was introduced. The term quarantine was emphasized in this paper as this involves movement control that could hamper the economy. Such movement controls are called in various names depending on the degree of strictness enforced by respective countries (lock – down, community quarantine, zoning containment and so forth).
Second, stages and impacts of different Industrial Revolutions were discussed. Although digital transformation was associated only during the Third Industrial Revolution, it led to numerous technological advancements. Drawbacks of technological advancements were also discussed specifically the right sizing of numerous companies and organizations.
Third, selected technologies were showcased. These include the following but not limited to: Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), Rural Impact Sourcing (RIS) and Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM). While these technologies were tailor-fit for Philippine scenarios, faithful reconstruction is possible in order to be tailor-fit in other countries both affected and unaffected by COVID-19 Pandemic.
Fourth, provisions for agenda of Gender and Development (GAD) are also presented pursuant the thrusts of international mandates to empower different sectors of the society. Specifically, ICT based and ICT enabled jobs give equal opportunities.
Fifth, ICT challenges and opportunities stipulated in this paper were evaluated from local to global perspective towards resilient and sustainable economy.
Sostenimiento De Tierras, Taludes Naturales

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Abstract:--
The development of natural slopes allows the care of the environment and prevents landslides on the roads, since, contrary to the generation of co2 on the planet with the production of cement, more opportunities are being given to the ecosystem to counteract the greenhouse effect; in addition, the use of this technique increases Colombian landscaping and biodiversity and Moreover it directs to the evolution of the infrastructure bringing benefits to the advance of the society. It is necessary as a working group to plan a methodology to develop a system of natural slopes, which will allow the growth of Colombian ecosystems and guarantee a responsible position at the environmental level in the face of the position of evolution and progress that, different builders and industries have carried out for years and they do not give space to care and social respect.

Keywords:
Sostenimiento de tierra, taludes, taludes naturales, ambiente, deslizamientos, co2, cemento, responsabilidad social.
An Evidence-Based Health and Safety Analysis in Megaproject Management

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Abstract:--

Despite the remarkable improvement in terms of health and safety in the construction sector through the implementation of a variety of regulations in construction, across the world. Meanwhile, health and safety issues on construction sites are still significant in terms of a consistent high number of work-related illnesses and injuries in the construction to recent statistics from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). Interest is growing on to support the designer to take care of health and safety from the design stage in building construction with regards to techno-commercial aspect. This is a fact that, design influences to a great extent the nature of these hazards that are in building construction. Meaning that the hazards need to be eliminated or minimized at the designing stage. “Safe design” denotes that in the hazard be identified and risks are assessed early in the design process to minimize or eliminate the injury risks during the lifecycle of the project. Based on an extensive review of the causes of work-related illnesses and injuries in building construction including mining production, this paper identifies a set of technical issues relating to building design. By presenting a new evidence-based health and safety analysis, abbreviated to EHSA approach for designers (architects and engineers) to use towards safer design for construction thereby, reducing work-related injuries and illnesses on site and decrease the economic losses. The research into EHSA is intended to evaluate an innovative way to facilitate evidence-based learning in building design with the collection and use of data and information accumulated from professional knowledge about fatalities and accidents along with best practices and innovations in field of health safety management that have proven to be effective for the construction industry. Through an experimental case study, this conference paper will demonstrate how the EHSA approach can help in effectively supporting health and safety improvement at the design stage. The paper is anticipated to contribute significantly to existing body of knowledge by introducing a new framework in safer building design by providing an innovative approach with an evidence-based experimental case study to innovate future practice while also leveraging the findings for improvement in health and safety management.

Keywords:
Construction, health and safety management, megaprojects, evidence-based learning, analysis, economic growth
The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Firm Value with Financial Fraud Tendency as a Moderating Variable

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Alexander Anggono, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura
Muhammad Alkirom Wildan, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura
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Abstract:-- The main objective of this study is to test empirically whether the financial fraud tendency can weaken the direct effect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on firm value. CSR proxies are the fourth generation of Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI-G4), Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility (ICSR), philanthropy, Voluntary Environmental Disclosure Index (VEDI), and ISO 26000. Proxies for company value are Price Book Value and Profit Margin. The proxy for financial fraud tendency is the F-Score model. This research was conducted on mining companies that focus on oil and gas in Indonesia and Malaysia. Hypothesis testing uses multiple linear regression. The results of this study find evidence that financial fraud tendency can weaken the direct effect of CSR proxied by GRI-G4, ICSR, philanthropy on firm value.

Keywords:
CSR, financial fraud tendency, company value, Indonesia and Malaysia
Income Tax Installment Incentive Article 25 "Not Attractive for Entrepreneurs?"

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Abstract:--
The Covid 19 pandemic has a major impact on the business sector. Restrictions on community activities in order to prevent the spread of Covid 19 have caused several business sectors to experience a drastic decline in income so that entrepreneurs have carried out various efficiencies such as wages and employee traffic jams. This condition ultimately has an impact on the slowing of the national economy. To overcome this, the government has implemented a policy, one of which is through the provision of tax installment incentives on pph article 25. However, the absorption of this incentive is not in line with the government's expectations. This study analyzes the factors that cause the low absorption of tax installment incentives article 25. This research is a qualitative study with an interpretive paradigm with a phenomenological method. The research data comes from literature review, news and survey results of business people and the general public as taxpayers. Based on the research, there are several factors that cause the low incentives for tax installments of article 25, namely: Economic conditions are still weak, the level of beneficiary taxpayers is still low, socialization by the tax directorate general has not been maximized, incentive schemes are not suitable for the conditions of business actors technical guidelines for the implementation of the revision of PMK 86/2020 at the beginning of the incentive implementation period, the policy has not agreed with the rules for managing the requirements, does not understand the community about providing incentives

Keywords:
covid 19, tax article 25, tax incentives.
Decentralized Energy Management for a Networked Microgrid using modified IEEE 33-bus system

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Abstract:--
Distributed energy resources (DERs) primarily solar and wind holds a tremendous future. It can be used in a power distribution system that incorporates renewable energy integrations and also in microgrids that can either be independent/ networked. However, the coordination between the two entities is a challenge as renewable energy has two main key challenges 1) uncertainties due to the variant nature of renewable energy 2) Power scarce/surplus. In this simulation work, we planned a decentralized energy management framework to coordinate the power exchange between DS and MGs. The energy management model uses two-stage robust optimization to address two main challenges of renewables. We have developed a distflow model using second-order cone programming (SOCP). A modified IEEE 33-bus system was used for simulation and to check the effectiveness of the proposed approach.

Keywords:
Energy management, Smart Grid, Microgrid, relaxed distflow model, optimization, second-order cone programming (SOCP).
Isolation and diagnosis of Entamoeba histolytica and Giardia lamblia from children infected with diarrheal at Mohammed AL-Moussawi Hospital in Dhi-Qar Province

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Abstract:--
Entamoeba histolytica causes amebiasis and is responsible for 100,000 deaths each year in humans, making it the third leading cause of death due to protozoan parasite. Giardiasis is a major globally transmitted diarrhoeal disease caused by Giardia lamblia. The present research has been conducted in the province of Dhi Qar to explore the spread of Entamoeba histolytica and Giardia lamblia in children with diarrhea and to investigate some factors that may affect the spread of infection rates, such as age and sex. From the beginning of November 2017 to the end of March 2018, 500 stool samples were collected from Muhammad Al-Mousawi Hospital. Results indicated number of positive samples for E. histolytica was 63 (12.6%) higher than the G. lamblia infection which reached 3 (0.6%) samples. On the other hand, the study showed that the rate of infection according to age groups was highest in the age group of 1-3 years, reaching (42.4%), while the infection rate in advanced age groups 10-12 years was (9.1%). In males, 37 (56.1%) was higher than the females who had 29 samples (43.9%). The results of the statistical analysis showed that there were significant differences between the infections according to the type of parasite, age and sex. Finally, we conclude that E. histolytica is the main causative agent of childhood diarrhea than G. lamblia in young age groups in males.

Keywords: Entamoeba histolytica, Giardia lamblia, Diarrhea, Amebiasis, Giardiasis