



WCMRI-2022

HYBRID CONFERENCE

WORLD CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & INNOVATION

28TH - 29TH OCTOBER 2022  SINGAPORE

Organized by

Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP)

In Association with

Karpaga Vinayaga College of Engineering and Technology, Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu, India.

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Chengalpattu, India



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PREFACE

We cordially invite you to attend the World Conference on Multidisciplinary Research & Innovation (WCMRI-2022) which will be held as Hybrid Conference on 28th & 29th October, 2022. The main objective of this conference is to provide a platform for researchers, students, academicians as well as industrial professionals from all over the world to present their research results and development activities in Research & Innovation. 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 August 2022, the Organizing Committees have received more than 180 manuscript papers, and the papers cover all the aspects in Research & Innovation. Finally, after review, about 69 papers were included to the proceedings of WCMRI-22.

We would like to extend our appreciation to all participants in the conference for their great contribution to the success of WCMRI-22. We would like to thank the keynote and individual speakers and all participating authors for their hard work and time. We also sincerely appreciate the work by the technical program committee and all reviewers, whose contributions made this conference possible. We would like to extend our thanks to all the referees for their constructive comments on all papers; especially, we would like to thank to organizing committee for their hard work.



Theme of
the **Conference**

**"Pursuing a
Critical Stance
at the Foreign,
Economic,
Cultural &
Academic
Policies** that
are **Impacting
Innovation** in
**Multidisciplinary
Research
Worldwide"**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



Mr. Rudra Bhanu Satpathy

Founder & Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Institute for Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP)

IFERP is hosting the World Conference on Multidisciplinary Research & Innovation (WCMRI-2022) this year in month of October. The main objective of WCMRI-22 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.



Mr. Rudra Bhanu Satpathy



connecting engineers...developing research

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Dilip Nandkeolyar

Co- Chancellor at Commonwealth University
Advisory Board Member at QNext Global Certification
Pune, India

Biography

An alumnus of Asian Institute of Management Manila Philippines, this is Prof. (Dr.) Dilip Nandkeolyar, a Management post graduate, specialized in Marketing and Strategic Planning & am a B.Sc. (Hons) in Chemistry from University of Rajasthan.

He has a Doctoral degree from Thapar University, Patiala, India. The topic of his thesis was "Marketing Strategies and Business Planning Amongst Small And Medium Enterprises in This Era of Globalization with Special Reference to Automotive Sector".

Beginning November 15, 1976, he has had varied hands-on, bottom-up combined professional experience of over 45 years in the field in Industry, Entrepreneurial venture, Consulting, Research, Training and Teaching. My exposure has been in both domestic and international professional environments – having been a Manager and various level for over 38 years of which 31 have been at the Senior/Top Levels. I have been deeply involved in career planning and development of my team mates, in a variety of cross functional and multi-racial workforce, both within India and abroad as the key factor in ensuring organizational success.

It may be pertinent to add in his working career after 1984 that he has always been a part of the core teams that contributed to turning around organizations either as a direct employee of a Company or as a business consultant to for-profit/not-for-profit Organizations.

Besides actively being involved in Research, Training, Coaching, Mentoring and Consulting activities in the SMEs and Start up space, he has teaching and training experience of over 16 years in a variety of B-Schools across the country and abroad holding several leadership roles. His areas of interest are Entrepreneurship and SMEs Development, Business Strategy, Marketing, Retailing, RuralMarketing, Service Marketing and Branding.

Currently, I am employed as Co-chancellor (Adjunct), Commonwealth University, London, UK and he also teaches at Victoria University Online MBA programme. He has written several research papers, case studies and book chapters published in National/International Journals. Besides having hosted national and international conferences, he has also participated in several National and International Conferences and has been awarded several times for my works. He is a regular keynote speaker in conferences and seminar, besides being a panelist on several occasions and has conducted workshops relating the Entrepreneurship, Strategy and Branding.

In my free time, he likes to listen to music, watch films, theatre and generally socialize with friends and family. Occasionally, he writes short stories and poems, which have also been published.

The guiding philosophy behind all his the endeavours has always been to succeed because his Employers, Peers, Subordinates, Customers, Clients, Students/Trainees or anyone choosing to associate with him must – by earnestly attempting to deliver value plus.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Mr. Scott Newton

Managing Partner
Thinking Dimensions, Global Consulting
Milan, Italy

Biography

Scott works primarily with boards, CEOs, private equity, and senior leaders and a particular emphasis on industrial companies/business units with annual sales of \$150 million to \$2 billion USD to impact sustainable growth and profitability opportunities. Scott is a trusted advisor and counselor with a senior global perspective and a long-term view. Non-Executive Director, Specialized in Digital Transformation and Corporate Venture Capital.

Post-graduate Certificate in Finance from London Business School, MBA from the internationally recognized CIMBA Italy program jointly with the University of Kansas (USA). Bcom in Entrepreneurial Management from Royal Roads University (Canada) and the 2020 INSEAD certification "Leading in a Transforming World."

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Ipseeta Nanda

Dean, Faculty of Information Technology
Gopal Narayan Singh University
Jamuhar, India

Biography

Dr. Ipseeta Nanda did her doctorate from CAPGS, Biju Patnaik University of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha, India. Her area of research is System on Chips Design, Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Automation Design, Data Science etc. She has published many indexed papers in Journals and in International conferences. She holds many patents. Ipseeta Nanda completed her MTech from Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India in 2010 in Electronics and Telecommunication, with specialization in Communication System. She has 14+ years of experience in teaching in many Engineering Institutes like Silicon Institute of Technology, Sambalpur, Odisha, India, NIIT University, Neemrana, Rajasthan, India. She has worked as a Research Assistant in the Dept. of Microelectronics & Embedded System at Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok, Thailand in the year 2016. She has received two Best Paper Award in the field of research work one at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and other one at Pune, Maharashtra, India. She is acting as Reviewer, Editor in many International Journals, Plenary speaker, Invited Speaker, Guest of Honor etc. in many International Conferences and Workshop. She is also acting as reviewer in Wiley Publication Books for Internet of Things. On 18th January 2020 she was awarded by IIWA-2020 with Best Women Performer of the Year 2020 by GISR Foundation at Noida, India. She also received Young Professor of the Year 2021 as well as Outstanding Researcher Award 2021. She was also honored by South Central Railway Women Union, Vijayawada on Women's day 8th March 2020. She is having 11 Patent Granted and 2 National Patent Published. She received outstanding Researcher Award, IARE 2021. Here name is also added in top 100 professors by India Prime. Presently she is presently working as Dean Information Technology, Associate Professor in Faculty of Information Technology, Gopal Narayan Singh University, Jamuhar, Sasaram, Bihar. She also acted as Director Curriculum Design in Innogurus customized learning solutions.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Raj Kumar Singh

Chairperson, Centre For Entrepreneurship,
Innovation & Skill Development of SMS Varanasi,
Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow, India

Biography

Prof. (Dr) Raj Kumar Singh is serving in the SMS , Varanasi (School of Management Sciences ,Varanasi), which is NAAC "A" Grade Accredited Self Finance "Autonomous" Institution by the UGC. SMS Varanasi is amongst Top 50 , leading B-School of India. SMS Varanasi is affiliated with the Dr A P J Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow and Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi. Prof. Singh is Professor, Member of Academic Council, Dean (R&D) and Head of Department of Department of Commerce of SMS, Varanasi , Chairperson of Centre For Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Skill Development (CEISD) , Chairperson of Centre For Advanced Research & Development (CARD), Chairperson – Board of Studies , Chairperson of Centre For International Relations , Chairperson of Centre For Public Policy Development (CPPD) , Coordinator of Consultancy & MDP Cell, Coordinator of International Accreditation Cell, Coordinator of AACSB International Accreditation Committee, Secretary of Executive Committee on Sponsored Research Project and Industrial Consultancy, Senior Member of IQAC , NAAC, NBA & NIRF Team of SMS, Varanasi , President of Institution Innovation Council of SMS Varanasi , an initiative of Ministry of Education (Government of India) . Prof Singh has also been appointed as Associate Dean (Innovation & Incubation) by the Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow . Prof Singh is also Founder Managing Editor of ISSN , Refereed, Peer Blind Reviewed, Indexed Journal & Journal of Entrepreneurship & Innovation, published by the School of Management Sciences, Varanasi.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Manju Gupta

Director strategic management, Mangalmay Group of Institutions and
Managing Director Porteight Pvt. Ltd.,
Greater Noida, India

Biography

Dr. Manju Gupta, PhD is an Academician, Innovator, Mentor, Influencer & Entrepreneur. She is currently holding the position of Director Strategic Management, Mangalmay Group of Institutions, Managing Director-Porteight private Ltd & Head Strategic initiatives-ecomworld , She is the Chairperson of Center of Excellence for Innovation & skill development, she is member of various Academic advisory Cell, Chief Editor, of an international Journal she has Over 22 years of rich multi- cultural experience with Education Industry having Strong credentials in rolling out innovative Teaching Methods, Online Trainings, Business strategies, Operational excellence across diverse functional disciplines. She is the Receiptant of various award as well as the prestigious 'Power Women Award' (World Book of Records, London, 2021), 'Best Employee award", Certificate of Honour from Karnataka Book of Records, Excellence award in the field of education by CII News. She has been Invited as a speaker in Edtech Congress, Global Guru Conclave, World Education Summit and many more of repute. She is Offering performance driven leadership and Training experience in the areas of Leadership, IT Operations, Business creation, build Strategic Alliances, Digital Marketing, Artificial Intelligence, Design Thinking, Robotics Process Automation and IT Technologies and Advanced Excel Modelling. She is mentor to various projects including imsspectrum.com, edupedias.com, Portrait.io giving performance driven training to Ghana professional for IT empowerment.

SESSION SPEAKER



Dr. Shardha Purohit

Associate Professor
Noida International University
Greater Noida, India

Biography

Qualification: Ph.D., M.Phil.

Academic Experience: 8+ Years

Book Published: Public Service Advertising Campaign- Impact & Analysis

Award & Recognition: Awarded from Uttar Pradesh Higher Education department

Dr Shardha Purohit is an Associate Professor in School of Journalism & Mass Communication, Noida International University, Greater Noida. She has 8+ years of Academic experience and has worked with various educational institutions. A Strong academician with a doctorate degree (Ph.D), & Master of Philosophy (M.Phil), MJMC, BJMC and graduated in commerce stream. She has published many research papers in UGC accredited journals and 3 patents (National & International) to her credit. She has authored a book on Public Service Advertising Campaign- Impact & Analysis published by Mangalam Publisher. Awarded from Uttar Pradesh Higher Education department and Ch. Charan singh University for excellence in the field of education. Her area of expertise is Advertising & Public Relations. She has experience in teaching a wide range of subjects that includes Advertising, Public Relation & Corporate Communication, Development communication, Media Research, Media Theories, Brand Management and Integrated Marketing Communication, both at the Bachelors and Masters levels.

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World Conference on
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ABSTRACTS

Communication Barriers in Instructional Delivery as Experienced by AIMS Students in an Online Pedagogical Environment: An Exploratory Sequential Approach

Dr. Victor M. Cajala

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Abstract:

With the continuous evolution of the computer and internet in the late 20th century (Gogos, 2013), eLearning tools and delivery methods have expanded making it easier for people to learn at home. Seeing its potential as an alternative learning modality, universities and colleges all over the world have taken opportunity of online learning as another mode of instruction. However, this did not come handy to its stakeholders as online learning is also replete with problems. Much to its inherent perplexities, the communication barrier between a teacher and its respective students is one of the prevailing gaps that seem to mostly affect the efficient learning of students. This directed the proponent to explore and focus on the aspects that hinder the effective communication of both the teacher and students in a virtual classroom.

Contextualized under the instructional delivery continuum, the researcher analyzed the communication barriers inherent in a virtual classroom utilizing the exploratory sequential mixed-method (ESMM) approach. Underscoring experiences of learners from Asian Institute of Maritime Studies (AIMS), qualitative data was initially gathered from 6 conveniently sampled students through a focus group discussion (FGD). Constant comparative method (CCM) was used in analyzing the data. Four themes emerged on this phase: 1) Lecture/Lesson Proper Problems (LLPP); 2) Assessment Instructional/Material Problems (AIMP); 3) Technology/Software-Related Problems (TSRP); and, 4) Technology Incapacity Problems (TIP). Using the qualitative results as theme constructs in developing the 37-item survey questionnaire, the quantitative phase explored further the communication barriers experienced by a cross-sectional sample of 318 AIMS students. Employing a 4-point Likert scale (1=Strongly Disagree; and, 4=Strongly Agree), mean data revealed the following results: TSRP earned the highest communication barrier problem (M=2.93); followed by LLPP (M=2.89); then AIMP (M=2.73); and, TIP (M=2.41). Based on the results, the respondents expressed two major communication barriers in the instructional delivery of lessons and materials in an online modality. These are online teaching management and technological efficiency. A virtual classroom communication management plan especially anchoring on the two major communication barriers was proposed to be developed.

Keywords:

Communication Barrier, Instructional Delivery, AIMS, Student, Pedagogical Environment

Assessment of Housing Conditions using Socio-Economic Status (SES) Indicators in Coastal Settlements: A Case of Karumkulam Grama Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram

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Abstract:

Housing is a concrete manifestation of socioeconomic conditions, and has an important part to play in the holistic development of the population in a region. This paper attempts to evaluate the socio economic status of the inhabitants and its subsequent relation with the existing housing conditions and quality of life. A coastal settlement located in the capital city of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, is chosen for the study. Several researches and reports by global agencies under the United Nations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) list out a set of Socio-economic status (SES) indicators, on the basis of their impact on housing conditions in a community. An expert opinion survey is carried out, to rank the SES indicators. Based on the results obtained from survey analysis, it could be inferred that employment and education has the highest impact on housing quality and conditions. The study then proceeds further with respect to these indicators. These SES indicators are studied in detail via a random sample household survey administered to the inhabitants of the selected coastal settlement. Further analysis is conducted to ascertain its correlation with their existing housing conditions. The paper concludes that a significant correlation exists between employment and education, and the quality of housing and habitat in a coastal settlement.

Keywords:

Coastal settlement, Housing, Employment, Education, Socio-economic status

The New Maluku Horizontal Bamboo Flute: 9 Finger Holes

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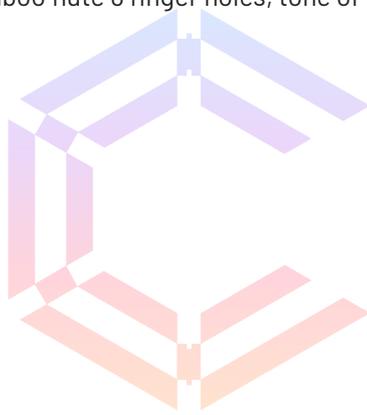
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Abstract:

Horizontal bamboo flute, consists of 1 blowing hole and 6 finger holes, is one of traditional musical instruments which distinguishes the horizontal Maluku bamboo flute from the bamboo flute in the world. This research shows a horizontal bamboo flute with 1 blowing hole and 9 finger holes in the key of F can produces tones clearly, including E flat, B flat, and F sharp. This flute, which can be used to play 4 keys, namely do=F, do=G, do=B Flat, and do=C, is one of the distinctiveness of the Maluku culture in art of music.

Keywords:

Horizontal bamboo flute 6 finger holes, tone of E flat-B flat-F Sharp, horizontal bamboo flute 9 finger holes, 4 keys



WCMRI

The Effects of Spirituality on the Quality of Life Among Cancer Patients enrolled in the Out Patient Chemotherapy Clinic

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Abstract:

The aim of the study is to determine the effects of spirituality and the quality of life among patients enrolled in the outpatient chemotherapy clinic. To determine if there is a significant relationship between the spirituality and the quality of life among cancer patients. An analytical cross-sectional study was used in the study wherein 105 cancer patients were given questionnaires about Spirituality by Hardt and UP-DOH Quality of Life Scale for Cancer Patients (UP-DOH QOL-CA). Pearson's correlation coefficient/Spearman rho computed on the relationship between the dimensions of spirituality and subscales of the quality of life among cancer patients. Over-all QOLs were noted high, however the cognitive status of the patients the result showed moderate QOLs. Cancer patients with higher levels of spirituality as to mindfulness and feeling of security had better QOL in terms of emotional wellbeing and social status. Cancer patients who are enrolled in the out patient chemotherapy clinic were able to coped up with the adverse effects of chemotherapy treatment despite the disease process. Spiritual care should be included as one of the nonpharmacological modalites in the comprehensive management of cancer patients in order to improve the over-all well being, healthcare outcomes and quality of life of patients and their families.

Doctor Bone 1.0: Didactic Material for Learning Methods for Estimating Biological Sex in Anthropology

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Abstract:

The objective of this research work was to determine the level of effectiveness of the application of the Doctor Bone 1.0 didactic material for learning biological sex estimation methods in undergraduate students of the professional career of Anthropology at a public university in Peru. The type of research was applied for its purpose, experimental level and quasi-experimental design. The population consisted of 42 students enrolled in the subject of Forensic Anthropology I, of which 21 students from Room "A" were our experimental group and 21 students from Room "B" were our control group. To collect the information, the evaluation technique was used and as an instrument we resorted to the pedagogical test, which passed the process of validity and reliability through expert judgment. The resulting data was processed in the statistical program Microsoft Excel and SPSS in its latest version. The results showed that the level of effectiveness of the application of the Doctor Bone 1.0 didactic material was significant for the learning of biological sex estimation methods in undergraduate students of the professional career of Anthropology at a public university in Peru ; In the same way, transversal skills such as teamwork and design of strategies for problem solving were compromised. Finally, we conclude that our didactic material contributed to generate a differentiating element in the learning process, as well as to consolidate a new innovative and enriching pedagogical experience.

Keywords:

learning, anthropology, sex, educational innovation

Effectiveness of Self-Learning Modules on Students' Learning in English Amidst Pandemic

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Abstract:

The study aimed to identify the effectiveness of self-learning modules on the students' learning in English amidst pandemic. This study used the quantitative research which employed a quasi-experimental research design to determine the effectiveness of the self-learning modules on the students learning in English. The study was conducted among 100 Grade 10 secondary students in English. A pre-test and post-test designs were administered by a teacher to identify how effective is the self-learning modules of the Department of Education. One (1) professional public secondary school teacher was approached to request his voluntary participation through convenience sampling. The findings of the study pointed out that the students' performance and achievement have improved with the modular learning approach. The result simply means that the self-learning modules can be effective in teaching English in times of the pandemic. The utilization of modules has significantly improved the test scores of the students in English. Thus, the Department of Education may continue implementing the modular delivery of instruction for the continuity of students' learning in times of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords:

effectiveness, self-learning modules, academic success, students, English, pandemic

Tracing the Employability Success

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Abstract:

This study aimed to trace the employability success of the graduates from 2002 to 2021 at Lyceum of the Philippines University Manila. It discussed the competencies relevant to the respondent's first job and the work-related values in their employability success. It utilized a descriptive method with the application of Pearson correlation to get the relevance of values to the length of time they land their first job. 478 respondents participated and the majority came from the year 2017-2019 batches. Results showed that 57.1% of the respondents landed a regular or permanent position in their present employment status, while 69.6% have been gainfully employed with either holding a regular position or a full-time job that is related to their field of specialization. Salaries and benefits are the top considerations why most LPU graduates stay longer and commit to their present job. Most of the respondents stated that they were able to find a job within the six (6) month period. In terms of acquired competencies relevant to their first job, communication skills, followed by critical thinking skills and problem-solving skills are among the top skills graduates have learned in college. In upholding the Lycean values, it is work efficiency that showed significance in terms of landing their first job after graduation. Though the results are favorable, the online survey instrument itself is vulnerable to invalid data inputs as some respondents provided irrelevant details that are not consistent with the choices of the item questions, consequently contributing to the nullity of some data. The study yielded recommendations on the use of closed-ended responses or consider textual analysis for open-ended responses, and a regular tracer study per program should be done in tracing the employability success of the graduates, to provide deeper insights on curriculum development and program refinement.

Keywords:

Graduate tracer study, employability success, higher education institution, curriculum assessment

Cultural Management Practices and Conservation Strategies on Upland Rice Production

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Abstract:

This study aimed to explore the farmers' cultural management practices and conservation strategies on upland rice production in the four (4) municipalities of Arakan Valley Complex, North Cotabato. Based on the data, farmers' cultural management practices like seed variety selection, land preparation, care and maintenance, pest management, harvesting, threshing, drying, marketing practices, farm nutrient management, and post-harvest management were observed in the area. However, some practices were rarely observed especially using of mechanical machines or highly technical farm equipment from planting to marketing.

Analysis on two-tailed Pearson Correlation revealed that farm nutrient management (-0.230*) had a significant relation to yield and income but of negative correlation. Moreover, soil analysis (-2.37*) as the predictor of cultural management practices significantly influenced yield but was not practiced by the farmers. resulted to wrong application of fertilizer, therefore obtained lower yield and income. Marketing practices (3.19**) like storing of rice waiting for the market price to increase found to significantly influenced farmers' rice production on yield due to selling rice at higher price. Furthermore, conservation strategies like green manuring were rarely practiced by the farmers significantly influenced upland rice production in terms of yield. Upland rice farming rice when properly planned and managed cannot only gave farmers high profit but also help country's increase food security.

Keywords:

Upland rice, Cultural management, Conservation strategies, Production

Leadership and Supervisory Skills and Change Management Practices among School Heads: Basis for Strategic Plan Model

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Abstract:

Educational leaders have an important role in the classroom. Principals' actions, such as directing, supervising, managing, communicating and mobilizing resources for school-based training and professional development programs, can support or disrupt the transformation process. The study aimed to investigate the relationship among public elementary school heads' styles of leadership, supervisory skills, and change management approaches as witnessed by teachers and school heads themselves in the City Schools Division of Cabuyao where findings of the study lead to the development of strategic plan model geared towards the improvement of school governance in public schools.

A total of 12 school heads and 228 teachers took part in the study, which used a sequential-exploratory mixed technique. The data collected in the study was interpreted using the weighted mean, Pearson R, and T-test. As there is no statistically significant association between school leaders' leadership styles, supervisory skills, and change management techniques as reported by teachers and school heads, several themes were produced as the foundations of strategic plan model for elementary school heads.

Keywords:

Leadership, Supervisory Skills, Change Management, Strategic Plan

A Survey on Artificial Intelligence Algorithms Associated to Sensory Signal Classification

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Abstract:

Brain-computer interfaces (BCI) are the fledgling field to rehabilitate the immobilized people. This BCI Technology can succour paralyzed patients to operate wheelchairs independently for locomotion, also to lift and carry the objects based on brain-neuronal activity with robotic control. EEG (Electroencephalography) is a device used to provide information immeasurably identifying about brain conditions and disabilities with an effective stimulus. It indicates extremely herculean and targeted EEG applications to guide devices utilizing brain activity. This study gives the survey of machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) associated with MI (Motor Imagery), Mel (Mental Imagery) and ME (Motor Execution) gesture classifications applicable for BCI. There are two public domain datasets (PhysioNet, BCIC- Motor Execution) and self-collected datasets were utilized for computerized process since inception. DBN (Deep belief networks), PCA (Principal component analysis) and few other transforms were used to extract the functional features from the acquired signals. There are different machine learning and deep learning classification algorithms available to analyze the extracted features from the acquired signal. This paper surveyed on literature for multiplex weighted visibility graph (MWVG), G-CRAM (Graph based convolutional Recurrent attention model), FFNN (Feedforward neural network classifier), HF-CNN (Hierarchical flow conventional neural network), SSD-SE-CNN (Spectro temporal Decomposition - Squeeze and Excitation - Convolutional Neural Network), LASSO (Least absolute shrinkage and selection operator), DML (Deep metric learning), (ASTGCN) adaptive spatiotemporal graph convolutional network, VaS-LDA (Vertical arrangements of sub-bands - Linear Discriminant Analysis), ZSL (Zero shot learning), RLS-CSP (Recursive least squares updates of the CSP filter coefficients), SW-LCR (Sliding window- Longest consecutive repetition), CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks), SVM-RBF (Support vector machine classifier with Radial Basis Function), DJDAN (dynamic joint domain adaptation network), and S-EEGNet (Separable EEGNet) with HHT (Hilbert-Huang Transform). Eventually, this work also consolidates wide range of research progress in classification and analysis on the datasets, sampling rate, number of subjects and overall performances are discussed in specific to motor imaginary tasks.

Survey on Role of Artificial Intelligence in Predicting Mental Alertness for Physically Active Persons using EEG

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Abstract:

The human brain comprises a complex network of neurons, which supports cognitive actions, body balance, and performing innumerable actions. The Electroencephalography (EEG) is a method of recording the electrical activities of the brain, which can be used for several applications, such as prediction of alertness, drowsiness, attention-seeking, motor imaginary movements, emotion, and diagnose the effects of drugs. Advanced Artificial Intelligence (AAI) methods such as Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning algorithms (DL) plays a vital role in the classification EEG signals. This study presents a systematic review of the prominent research articles which comprehend the identification of mental alertness and the importance of sports in mental alertness. This significant survey infers that, physical activities will intensify the concentration level. The feature extraction, feature selection and classification algorithms in specific to mental alertness were reported and compared. From the cluster of features like relative power, absolute power, power spectral density, spectral power signal entropy, the predominant features viz. relative power and power spectral density were selected using filter, wrapper, LASSO based algorithms with p values of 0.075 and 0.06 respectively. Support Vector Machine (SVM), Artificial Neural Network (ANN), K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN), Decision Tree (DT), and Logistic Regression (LR) techniques were used to classify the mental alertness. SVM and ANN were the widely used accurate classifiers for mental level classification, with an accuracy of 87.6% and 96.6%, respectively.

Keywords:

Classification, Feature Extraction, Mental alertness, Sports, Machine learning algorithm

The Impact of Green Intangible Asset, State Equity Participation on Sustainability Indonesia State Own Enterprises

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Abstract:

The contribution of SOEs to the state has not been optimal and is even decreasing. Indonesia State Own Enterprises (SOE's) revenues have decreased in the last 5 years. Therefore, the Government seeks to improve the company's performance by providing State Equity Participation which is expected to increase the company's performance. In response to increasing environmental concerns, SOEs incorporate sustainability into their corporate strategy – namely green assets, green intangible asset to survive and reduce harmful effects on the environment. The unit of analysis is SOE's that received PMN from 2017- 2020. using secondary data and data processing using LISREL, Sequential Equation Model. This research is quantitative research. Hypothesis: 1. Green Intangible Assets affect Sustainability Indonesia SOE's 2.

State Equity Participation affects the performance of state-owned companies. 3. Green Intangible Assets affect Sustainability Indonesia SOE's. 4. Sustainability affect Competitive Advantage 5. Green intangible Asset affect to Competitive advantage 6. State Equity Participation affects Competitive Advantage.

Keywords:

Green Intangible Assets, State Equity Participation, Sustainability Indonesia of State Owned Enterprises, Competitive advantage

Validity Deflection in Multilayer Test with SAP 2000

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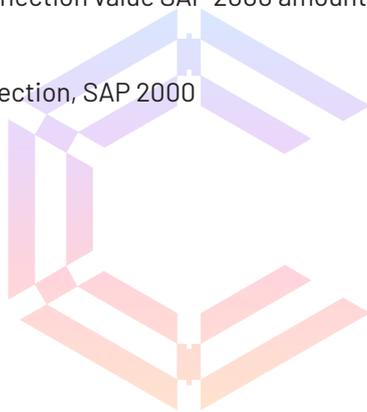
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Abstract:

Testing multilayer categorized as a form of non-standard test method is not popular likely to be developed, the validity of the results of testing of multilayer indispensable. For the validity of research results are used as a test tool is SAP 2000 (focus on the calculation of deflection that occurs under a layer of concrete). Results of research specimen closed conditions, specific dimensions show the difference between the value of deflection multilayer testing with deflection value SAP 2000 amounted to 15, 29%.

Keywords:

Multilayer, Deflection, SAP 2000



WCMRI

Detoriation of Iran's Policies towards Afghan Asylum Seekers

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Abstract:

It is more than fifty years that Afghans wander in different countries because of lack of security in their hometown. Recently, Taliban's takeover of the country in August 2021, with large-scale of inflows who seek asylum. Lack of stability with permanent wars has converted Afghanistan to a country competent of sending asylum seekers to the other parts of the world.

In this essay Iran's policies towards Afghans are investigated in more details; how these policies especially have shifted from 1989. Public choice theory will be used in analysis of policies. It should be mentioned that according to public choice theory, maximization of interest are considered top priority of policy makers. The shifts in policies are analyzed during presidency of four Iranian President; President Hashemi Rفسانجانی, President Khatemi, Ahmediinejad, Ruhani and Raisi. In these analysis economic, political, social and cultural features that affect these policy making procedures are took in to consideration. Moreover, how these policies have affected daily life of Afghans who live in Iran is surveyed. The first section of this essay begins with mentioning the importance of Afghanistan's geostrategic position. Moreover, Iran's interest in Afghanistan is surveyed and how Iran revised its asylum seeker policies in order to satisfy the national interest. In the second section how, these policies are transformed since 1989 are investigated. Moreover, during presidency of Hashemi, Khatemi, Ahmedinejad, Ruhani and Raisi how policies towards Afghans have transformed. And at the end, the shift in policies and analysis of these policies are evaluated.

Internship in Times of Pandemic: A Qualitative Phenomenological Study

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Abstract:

Teaching in these limited times brought mixed feelings among pre-service teachers as they practiced and applied theories they had learned. New roles and responsibilities of pre-service teachers are rapidly evolving as a result of pedagogical adaptations from physical to virtual environments. They need to be creative and adapt their practices to keep students engaged, regardless of what struggles they are facing. Nurturing professional identities involves adapting new ways of improving teaching skills through the use of technology. Practicum is challenging when it comes to the internet connection. In fact, we all know that students who don't have access to internet at home still don't have funding for it. To cope with the struggles during internship in the new normal, pre-service teachers can take initiative. The ability to manage urgent situations immediately and avoid falling behind when unexpected events occur could be achieved through time management. Establishing good relationships with students and colleagues can lead to productive and effective work. Pre-service teachers may be exhausted, frustrated, and sad, but this is a temporary and uncertain situation. It is always grateful to seek assistance from mentors who wish to improve their mentees in new ways. . When we look at how technology develops knowledge competence and pedagogical skills, we see that it provides pre-service teachers with easy-to-access information, accelerated learning, and enjoyable opportunities to practice learned theories. They now have access to a broader range of knowledge thanks to technological advancements. Innovation-related experiences have been linked to learning progress. Innovation-related experiences have been linked to learning progress. Pre-service teachers should learn how to apply their knowledge and abilities by considering fundamental modern conditions, communication, teamwork, problem solving, and decision making. Pre-service teachers benefited from the intervening learning environment in the new normal. They learn to value their time and are encouraged to commit to a lifelong learning process. Because learning a new skill is a great way to stay motivated. They learn to navigate themselves by determining the best time to push themselves beyond their comfort zone. They recognized the value of a growth-oriented mindset. Their self-directed learning plan is tailored to their primary learning objective.

Prediction of Delays in Invoice Payments using Machine Learning

Aruna Kashinath

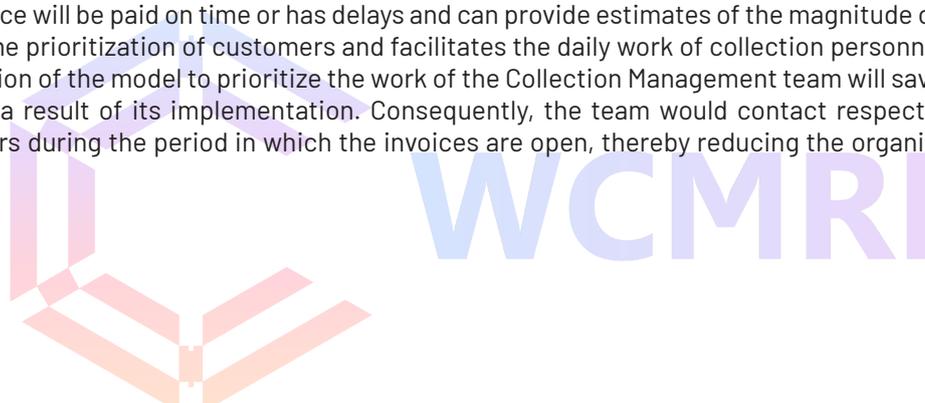
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Abstract:

Accounts Receivable (AR), is the most valuable asset of an organization. If it is not managed effectively, it can cause the firm serious financial hardships. The purpose of this paper is to present a supervised modeling solution that can be used to build models for predicting the payment outcomes of newly created invoices, thus enabling collection actions tailored for each invoice or customer. Since this is a classification problem, an ensemble method of Random Forest and Extreme Gradient Boosting algorithms has been applied and has achieved an accuracy of 81%, if an invoice will be paid on time or has delays and can provide estimates of the magnitude of the delay which can improve the prioritization of customers and facilitates the daily work of collection personnel. It is estimated that the adoption of the model to prioritize the work of the Collection Management team will save up to \$4 million per month as a result of its implementation. Consequently, the team would contact respective customers or account holders during the period in which the invoices are open, thereby reducing the organization's accounts receivable.



Web-Based Student Assessment and Evaluation System for Measuring Education Quality

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Abstract:

The methods devised by most institutions for quality assessment are by accreditation and questionnaires responses from students. Questionnaires have always been administered and managed using paperbased and email. This approach has lots of drawbacks such as defaults in printing, cost of printing, the laborious effort it takes to collate the responses gotten from the exercise, the privacy of the students not being protected and possibility of the questionnaire email being classified as a spam. In this work, a Web-based Assessment and Evaluation system for measuring education quality was developed. The system comprises of three modules namely; a Graphical User Interface (GUI), the questionnaire which is displayed as forms on the webpage and a database that stored respondents' responses. The system uses latest developments in the information technology world to incorporate the questionnaire on the web. The system was implemented using HTML5, CSS3 and Bootstrap for the graphical user interface (GUI), Node.JS as the server side and Mongo DB as the database. The system was tested for responsiveness using Google Chrome Developer. The web-based questionnaire was administered at the end of first and second semesters 2019/2020 academic session to the students of Department of Mathematical Sciences, Olusegun Agagu University of Science and Technology (OAUSTECH), Okitipupa, Ondo State, Nigeria. The system proved to be more efficient, secured and cost effective method for assessing and evaluating education quality.

Keywords:

Assessment, Education, Evaluation, Quality, Web

Transforming Education: A Significant Leap from Traditional to Modern Education Space

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Abstract:

Education is both the act of imparting knowledge to others as well as receiving knowledge and information from others. Education can also be referred to as knowledge and instructions received through schools and institution which can be Government owned as well as private setup.. The Education and Learning of human civilization provides base for advancement of life and its up gradation. From the beginning of time, people have derived ways to learn and adapt through education and will continue to do so as a result of developing and changing technology. Now-a-days due to the internet and other digital technology, online learning environments/ Spaces (Meeting, online classrooms, workshops and closed groups) are becoming more popular than traditional classrooms. Since there are many spatial restriction of a physical classroom, it is now been used with a mix of online platforms for the current educational system. This type of system is beneficial to a wide variety of pupils throughout the world. Thus there comes a need to study how different platforms can be used to implement best education system impart knowledge in this changing era of internet. The present study aims at discovering various methods and pedagogy of education system. It will also represent various mixes of style of teaching to ensure proper and fast education to all. The paper will also depict various demographic factors such as age, gender, and income which influence the education system in India.

Keywords:

Education V/s Literacy, Traditional Education, Modern education techniques and effectiveness

A Study of Economic Values of Thai Entrepreneurs across Various Generations: A Correspondence Analysis

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Abstract:

The gaps in generation can play a drastic role in both economic and societal traits. This quantitative research utilizes the secondary data from World Values Survey Wave 7 to explore the mindsets of 723 Thai entrepreneurs (self-employed), regarding the economic values. Furthermore, Thai entrepreneurs are arranged by four criteria of generation (Baby Boomer, Generation X, Generation Y, and Generation Z). By using multivariate method - Correspondence Analysis - the results show that Generation Z seems to be outcasted in the way of thinking when mentioning about economic values, compared to the rest of the generations. For instance, Generation Z considers economic competition is more harmful for the society, rather than beneficial, when equated to other generations. They do also aware of the mutual growths of economy and environment. This new insights somehow provides future researchers a guideline to explore more about Generation Z related to their attitude and mindsets, especially Thai Generation Z entrepreneurs.



Level of Awareness on Hidden Curriculum among First Year Students in A Philippine State University

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Abstract:

This study was conducted to determine the level of awareness on hidden curriculum among the selected first year college students in a Philippine State University. Findings showed that as to the profile of the respondents, in terms of age, there are 180 or 90% who are 17-21 years of age, 14 or 7% who are 22-26 years old and six or 3% who are 30-47 years old. As to sex, there are 92 or 46% male and 108 or 54% female. As to the level of awareness on hidden curriculum among the 1st year students, the over-all response of the respondents toward the relationship of the teachers with the students is agree (3.89). As to relation among the teachers and among staff, among students and students with staff, the over-all response is agree (4.04). As to relation to quality of teaching in terms of hidden curriculum in the college, the over-all response is agree (4.01). In terms of relation to perceptions of the students' regarding teachers as role model, the over-all response is agree (4.25). In terms of sex, the significant value .085 is greater than 0.05, hence, there is no significant difference between sex and hidden curriculum. In terms of age, the significant value 0.120 is higher than 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance, thus, there is no significant difference on the perception of the respondents toward hidden curriculum in terms of age bracket. The following conclusion are advanced; the results of the study shows that students AGREE on the indicators included in the statements such as the relationship of the teachers with the students, relationship among the teachers and among staffs, among students and students with staff, quality of teaching in terms of hidden curriculum in the college, and perceptions of the students regarding teachers as a role model. Consequently, this shows that the students show a positive perception on the hidden curriculum through their interaction with their teachers' fellow students, and staff of their respective colleges. The respondent's sex and age does not contribute to their perception on the hidden curriculum at the university.

Keywords:

First Year Students, Hidden Curriculum, Philippine State University

Culturally Conditioned Comprehension Error in Anthropological Expert Opinions in Legal Proceedings in The Judicial District of Puno, Peru

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Abstract:

The research seeks to understand the daily life of the alleged offender who acted according to the cultural parameters of his community; however, they are contrary to the norms established by the Peruvian State. In fact, his behavior "opposes" the formal rules established by the state, which unintentionally transgresses a punishable norm in a cultural context governed by modernity that is alien to his reality. In the article we seek to analyze the sociocultural anthropological expert opinions that address as the main axis the culturally conditioned error of understanding of the accused, who are subject to this legal figure. The research was designed under the qualitative paradigm, through the systematization and analysis of the sociocultural anthropological expert opinions fixed as evidence in judicial processes in the region of Puno. It contains the approach of the culturally conditioned error and the implications of anthropological expert opinions in the administration of justice. The use of the culturally conditioned error factor was inadequate.

Keywords:

anthropological expertise, culturally conditioned error, intercultural justice, law

Development of Web based Examination Question Bank Record Keeping System

Dzulkipli Marasan

Kuching Polytechnic, Sarawak, Malaysia

Nuredzan Zaludin

Kuching Polytechnic, Sarawak, Malaysia

Azhar Abdul Hamid

Kuching Polytechnic, Sarawak, Malaysia

Abstract:

As the world is mostly in online mode via the internet, Electronic Exam Question Bank Record (E-Exam Question Bank Record Keeping System or E-Exam Question Bank) offers the online presence of a standard traditional exam question bank. E-Exam Question Bank is a web-based system for teachers and lecturers from any school or educational institution to write standard examination questions with answer scheme and save them later into a question bank database for current or future use. Available standard features within was user authentication, creating related course or subject, creating new examination questions based on course and subject, search and view produced questions and managing questions including editing and deleting. E-Exam Question Bank overcomes limitation of traditional exam question bank in managing question sets, such as producing too much printed papers for physical files storage and distribution, and also inconvenience digital storage copying process. Development of E-Exam Question Bank was based on object-oriented method with the end product is an incremental prototype. PHP scripting language chosen to produced its client side and server side modules together with MySQL for database support. Result from system testing, security testing and performance testing shows that E-Exam Question Bank working well online, and in the end has allowed users to enjoy greater accessibility towards one such exam question bank through the internet.

Significance of the Digital Context in the New Post-Covid University Teaching Role

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Diego Elio Peralta Guevara

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Abstract:

The introduction of new technological tools in learning processes has configured a new teaching scenario in academic spaces at the university. The aim of this study was to reveal the significance of the digital context in the new university teaching role in post-COVID time. The research had a qualitative approach through the interpretive phenomenological method and the technique used was the semi-structured interview applied to professors in engineering programs from Peruvian universities. The methodological procedure was the organization of data through content analysis, emerging validated categories through triangulation process, reflecting the phenomenological reduction. The results showed five categories which were: adaptable educational systems, transition of educational paradigms, new learning scenarios, accelerated evolution of the teaching function, and technological impact on new teaching role. So, it is concluded that educational systems are adaptable in the transition of educational paradigms where the professor showed the effectiveness of learning solutions with expeditious interventions and interactions to facilitate distance learning in a digital context where the pandemic has modified the new teaching role.

An Exploratory Study in Pakistan: Covid -19 Impact Contrasting Socio-Economic Statuses of People with OCD Patients and their Coping Strategies

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Abstract:

To evaluate the role of COVID-19 in exacerbating symptoms of obsessive-compulsive disorder, researchers examined whether or not the symptoms of preexisting OCD in adults with exaggerated responsibility beliefs and elevated contamination obsessions worsened before, during, and after the quarantine at home. Patients' coping mechanisms for OCD symptoms are uncovered during the pandemic. Non-probability sampling methods, specifically purposive sampling, were used in this study because it was a qualitative investigation. Data for this investigation came from a combination of primary and secondary sources. The investigation relies heavily on the analysis of primary data that were acquired specifically for this purpose. Therefore, in-depth interviews were chosen as the primary technique of data collecting since their structured nature encourages respondents to provide the most thorough and detailed accounts of their experiences as feasible. Researchers will use NVivo, a data analysis program, to sift through and make sense of all the information they collect from participants. Since NVivo can be used to elegantly store and arrange the collected data, it is the program of choice. Such an approach can improve the quality and efficiency of the data analysis. Results show that COVID-19 has induced and exacerbated OCD symptoms, as well as making them worse in certain cases. This study's results add weight to the argument that COVID-19 has exacerbated OCD symptoms during the current global pandemic.

Use of Machine Learning for Digital Manufacturing- Demonstration on an Industrial Use Case

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ABB India

Rupesh Khare

ABB India

Supriya Singh

ABB India

Shrikant Bhat

ABB India

Abstract:

Machine learning plays an important role in deriving business insights from manufacturing value chain. In this study, the same is demonstrated on one of the most complex manufacturing scenario: Engineer to order (ETO) business. For ETO business, customized engineering drawings, delay in customer approvals, heavy document and change management and participation of multiple stakeholders poses significant challenges and impacts total throughput time (TTPT) and on time delivery (OTD) often resulting in lower inventory turnover ratio (ITR). The major factors contributing to uncertainty comprise type and rating of products, components used, order type, customer segments, resources involved, suppliers, production lines, contract terms and conditions, etc. Moreover, these factors have different impact across different phases of order management from marketing till dispatch. In this study, a Machine Learning based model is used considering more than 40 variables, both numeric and textual, spanning all the manufacturing phases across value chain. As a first step, the key driver analysis determined the likelihood of the delay with certain sales channel, component type, product variant, complexity of job, number of panels, and sales & project engineer levels. This is followed by developing a Supervised Learning Algorithms which identified the clusters based on order specifications and associated propensity of delay in servicing the orders. The accuracy of the models varied from 73 to 77%. These preliminary findings are not only promising to establish confirmation on some of the intuitive findings, but these also help in initiating operation excellence projects on many other important but non-intuitive findings. This approach also facilitated simulator development for the underlying manufacturing value chain that can be integrated with Reinforcement learning engine to optimize production schedule.

Make Sustainable Green World by using Renewable Energy

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Abstract:

Renewable energy is key to the solution of a safer, cleaner, and sustainable for green world. It comes from natural resources that are sufficient and continuously recharged. Renewable energy sources which are achievable in sufficient all around us, provided by the sun, wind, water, waste, and heat from the Earth are restored by nature and transmit no pollutants into the air. The study associated with renewable energy sources which includes with Energy Safety, Social and Economic Development, Environment Change, Reduction of Health Impacts of Sustainable for green world. Solar energy have got much cheaper renewable energy. Solar energy convert the sun's light into usable electric energy. But when operating solar energy do not produce air pollution. Solar energy technologies use the sun's energy and light to provide heat, light, hot water, electricity, and even cooling, for homes, businesses, and industry. At last electric vehicles are reduce to carbon footprint in their own way. The study suggested some recommendations which when considered would help achieve the goal of renewable energy thus to achieve and provide a clean environment as well as clean energy for all and future generations.

Keywords:

Renewable, Energy, Sustainable, Green World, Future Generation.

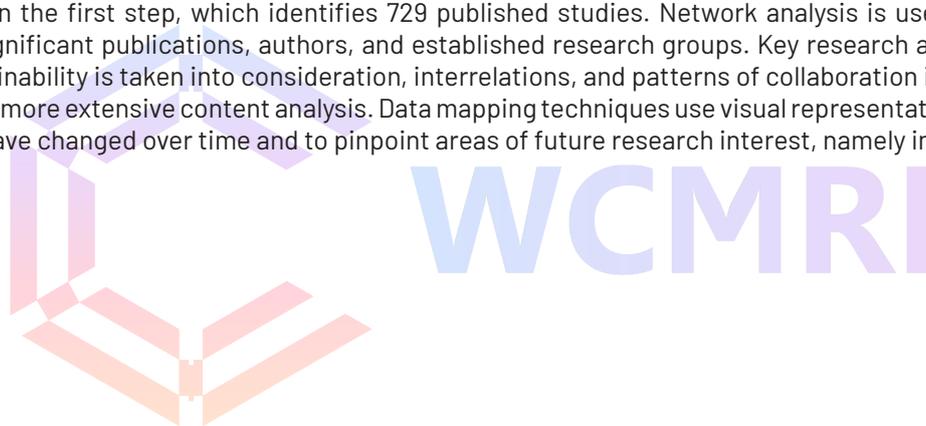
Sustainability in Construction Management Research: A Bibliometric Review

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Abstract:

The growing field of sustainability is expanding rapidly in the construction management research and little retrospective work on this evolution has been made so far. A number of published studies have been focusing on sustainability, energy performance, life-cycle assessment (LCA), environmental assessment methodology and pollutant gas emissions, where there are direct relationships with the theme of construction materials and waste. The extensive bibliometric and network analysis presented in this paper, which was carried out on the Web of Science database, offers novel and new insights into the development of the construction management research field and its expanding coverage of sustainability-related subjects. The research field is identified using bibliometrics in the first step, which identifies 729 published studies. Network analysis is used in the second step to find significant publications, authors, and established research groups. Key research areas, the degree to which sustainability is taken into consideration, interrelations, and patterns of collaboration in the field are all identified via a more extensive content analysis. Data mapping techniques use visual representations to show how publications have changed over time and to pinpoint areas of future research interest, namely in sustainability.



Seoul Contemporary Shophouse Analysis in Urban Growth

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Abstract:

Seoul, the capital of South Korea, is a global city in Asia with valuable cultural heritages and fascinating architectures. The perfect combination between the traditional and modern cultures created the obvious identity of Korean contemporary culture. The many case studies of Seoul architectures and urban designs were the good examples of city developments especially the livable shopping districts where were promoted to be the Seoul walkable city. Therefore, the research objectives were the Seoul contemporary shophouse analysis for studying the urban growth pattern in the capital city including the design guideline of contemporary shophouse in Thailand for the livable shopping districts and the study of Seoul universal design in the shopping districts for Thai urban development of the walkable city. To the research methods, they were the studies of Seoul architectural history and shophouse building regulations in the shopping centers for finding out the design concept of Seoul contemporary shophouse and the Thai urban design guideline of the walkable city. Moreover, this research was expected to present the international ideas of contemporary shopping districts for urban developments in the worldwide cities following the sustainable development goals which were established by the 2030 agenda for sustainable development of United Nations. According that a sustainable development goal of sustainable cities and communities was how to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable as a well-known framework in the urban developments globally.

Keywords:

Seoul contemporary architecture, Shophouse, Shopping district, Sustainable city

The Implementation of the Cebu Technological University-Wide Interconnectivity Project

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Abstract:

Universities today are in critical need of an integrated university information system. The goal of this study was to see how far the University-wide Interconnectivity Project has progressed. Cebu Technological University eight satellite campuses and main campus were surveyed using a descriptive survey method.

According to the findings, the Internet Service Provider (ISP) installed a guaranteed 50Mbps upstream and downstream fiber optic leased line connection, with 10 Mbps, and 40 Mbps allotted to eight campuses. The EDP Office on the main campus received a one 24-port managed switch, while each external campus received an eight port gigabit switch. A wireless canopy has been installed for all satellite campuses. The connectivity of the institution was found to be sufficient to cater the need of the system.

However, the university information system encountered some issues such as campus internal network stability, power fluctuation issues, lack of qualified personnel, and workstation security system updates and maintenance issues. Information technologies continue to drive the progress of communications and connectivity in the Internet of Things (IoT). In this connection CTU internet connectivity system must always be enhance so that it can cater the increasing need of the institution.

Keywords:

All-weather-unified broadband connectivity, internet bandwidth, inter-campus link, upstream and downstream fiber optic, wireless canopy

A Microsimulation of the Impact of Free Tuition Law on Income Inequality and Poverty Among Philippine Households

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Abstract:

This study was conducted to provide an ex-ante analysis of the impact of Free Tuition Law (FTL) using microsimulation modelling. Microdata from the 2018 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) was used to simulate the changes in total income, poverty, and income inequality at the household level. It was found out that households whose head are engaged in non-farming activities combined with having more years of education and being professional/technical workers have the highest total household income in the 2018 FIES. In the microsimulation model, it was found out that total household income increased among FTL recipient and non-recipient households. Due to the implementation of FTL, poverty declined as seen in Head Count Poverty, Poverty Gap, Severity of Poverty, and Sen-Shorrocks-Thon indices. Moreover, the gap between the rich and the poor has declined as seen in the Gini Index. This study recommends the expansion of the Tertiary Education Subsidy program under the FTL to bolster the confidence of low- and middle-income households to send their members into higher education.

Keywords:

free tuition law, income inequality, microsimulation, poverty

Change Management and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) for Cloud Computing (CC) services based on Business Process Management (BPM): case of an oil exploration company

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Hoover Puicón Zapata

National University, Piura Perú

Abstract:

The dynamics of operational systems by time makes, applications and programs that are in use, become obsolete for handling information, proposals for a planning of changes, with business resources, and invest in scalability of data to information, solutions to failures by modular practice, new management processes in financial and accounting processes. The planning and execution of the integral management of the business was studied, the results show that, the highest values of investment in SAP and ERP consulting for the implementation is 54.08% of the initial budget, but in the execution the representation decreases in -1.63%, the behavior of the license service by application subscription, determines a 21.01% as additional payroll, with a percentage variation decreased by -2.79%, the participation by reasonableness of these items indicates decreases, however, increases are observed in services for consulting in DSN, and the management of requirements of the IT area with increases of 2.17% and 1.09% respectively. Balances are achieved even if there are additional processes, but they require increases in professional work, which applies as a direct effect and influence as decision capabilities, in situations, problems, changes and transformations that were not foreseen, critical in value and effectiveness.

Optimal Parameter Selection-based Deep Semi-Supervised Generative Learning and CNN for Ovarian Cancer Classification

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Tajunisha.N

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Abstract:

A segmentation and categorization of ovarian cancer varieties from Computed Tomography (CT) scans is greatly necessary in current medicinal diagnosis system to lessen the mortality rate. To perform this task, a Deep Semi-Supervised Generative Learning with Enhanced U-Net and fused Deep Convolutional Neural Network (DSSGL-EUNet-DCNN) was developed to augment the training ovarian CT scans, partition the Region-Of-Interests (ROIs), and classify the varieties of ovarian cancer. But, its efficiency depends on the selection of hyperparameters for learning the deep learner. Hence in this article, a DSSGL-EUNet with Multi-Scale DCNN (DSSGLEUNet-MSDCNN) model is proposed which contains different kernel sizes, learning rate and batch size for multiple DCNN to classify the types of ovarian cancers. First, the training CT scans are augmented by the DSSGL and the ROIs from each CT scan are segmented by the EUNet models. Then, the segmented ROIs are fed to the fused DCNN structure in which every DCNN captures the features from each segment at a scale-level. Also, the hyperparameters of DCNNs are chosen by the lion optimization algorithm for feature extraction and classification. Based on this process, the training errors and time cost are reduced with high classification accuracy. At last, the experimental results exhibit that the DSSGL-EUNet-MSDCNN realizes a higher accuracy than the classical models for segmentation and classification of ovarian cancers.

Keywords:

Ovarian cancer types, DSSGL-DCNN, EUNet segmentation, Multi-scale deep learning, Hyperparameter optimization, Lion optimization

Prediction of A Novel Epitope-Based Peptide Vaccine against Plasmodium Falciparum: An Immunoinformatic Approach

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Abstract:

Millions of families have been affected by the disease Malaria, which is most persistent in tropical countries such as Africa and Asia. Up to this day, there is no fully approved vaccine that can help prevent this disease. Computational biology has greatly increased the capabilities of scientists to develop various types of vaccines such as a peptide vaccine, which utilizes antigenic determinants called epitopes. This study utilized computational biology approaches to predict epitopes in the antigenic structure of the circumsporozoite surface protein from the parasite Plasmodium falciparum, the deadliest form of Malaria. It focuses on predicting epitopes that have antigenic and immune-inducing properties, to aid in the development of a plausible vaccine for Malaria. Using various computational biology tools, T and B-cell epitopes were predicted and selected for the vaccine construct which was examined using various computational biology assessments and the in-silico immune simulation of the predicted vaccine construct was done. 3 cytotoxic T-lymphocyte epitopes, 1 T-helper lymphocyte epitope and 9 linear B-cell epitopes were generated, and was added to the computationally formulated vaccine construct, which was found to be antigenic and immunogenic, which are important in any vaccine development stage as these are the key points in promoting cellular and humoral immune responses.

Prediction and Analysis of Epitopes from the Human Marburg Virus: An Immunoinformatics Approach

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Abstract:

Marburg virus is known widely to cause severe hemorrhagic fever in humans with high degree of lethality and infectivity. As of now there is no approved treatment available for Marburg virus infection. This study aims to predict an epitope-based peptide vaccine against Marburg virus by adopting immunoinformatic approach and determine which of these three proteins are the most plausible to be used in vaccine development computationally. Glycoprotein (GP), nucleoprotein (NP), and major matrix protein (VP40) were recognized as the most antigenic viral proteins present in the virus and these proteins are crucial in controlling the viral genome activities and its total function. The entire viral proteins were retrieved from ViPR and assessed to predict a highly antigenic epitopes by these four important assessments: antigenicity screening, allergenicity and toxicity assessment, and population coverage analysis. By combination of highly immunogenic epitopes together with appropriate adjuvant and linkers, a final vaccine constructed is produced. Physicochemical characterization of the vaccines was assessed to guarantee its theoretical PI, instability, thermostability, hydrophilicity, and structural behaviors. Finally, in silico immune simulation of designed vaccines were employed to estimate the immunogenic profile. The designed vaccines were found to be feasible candidate against Marburg virus.

Implementation of Internationalization Practices vis-a-vis School Culture Of Quality

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Abstract:

The clear-eyed awareness and collaboration of the entire school and community is critical to the successful integration and execution of internationalization strategies required to realize a quality culture. The goal of this quantitative-inferential research method was to look at how the execution of internationalization procedures affects the attainment of a school's quality culture in the National Capital Region's selected performing autonomous universities and colleges. One hundred forty-seven (147) respondents were chosen using convenience sampling. Data were drawn from a researcher-made Likert type of checklist survey, statistically validated ($\alpha=.945$), prepared and gathered online through google form. Data analysis was carried out using mean, ANOVA, Pearson correlation, and multiple linear regressions. The survey revealed that HEIs successfully executed their internationalization strategies, with substantial differences in how they carry out domestic and cross-border projects. Furthermore, there is a remarkable culture of quality in terms of teaching and learning, as well as leadership and management. In addition, it was discovered that the use of internationalization practices was strongly linked to the realization of school culture of quality, resulting in a considerable impact. The techniques for internationalization foresee the development of excellent teaching and learning, as well as outstanding leadership and management. Recommended framework encapsulates the idea of an academic institution taking new directions toward vital change based on the assessment derived from the management system, services it provides, and internationalization practices that are implemented to achieve the institution's purposes and objectives, particularly a destination of excellence culture.

Keywords:

Home-Based and Cross-Border Practices, Internationalization, Culture of Quality, Performing Autonomous HEIs, NCR, Philippines

Virtual Temptation: A Descriptive Analysis of Lewd Risk Behavior of Filipino Adolescents in University Philippines

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Abstract:

Virtual temptation exposure is a growing phenomenon not only in the Western world but among ASIAN countries. It is argued that such cyber engagement increased psychopathology and psychosocial dilemma of the adolescents nowadays (Squirrel, 2011).

This paper explores virtual temptation exposure and its impact on the sexual behaviors of the Filipino adolescents. With the growing technological advances of modern contemporary times, sexual-themed media is more accessible to impressionable adolescents than ever before. The main purpose of the study is to determine the impact of virtual temptation to the adolescents' sexual behaviors. It was conducted during second semester of academic year 2018-2019 among the selected freshmen college students in University of Perpetual Help System Dalta.

This is a qualitative type of study. Thematic analysis was employed to determine the most common responses of the participants. Thus, purposive sampling technique was utilized in selecting the sample of the study. The findings of the study revealed that the reasons of their exposure on Virtual temptation were gratification, express sensuality, due to boredom and the state of their mentality. The type of Virtual temptation that most of the participants uses was online pornography like porn sites, e-books, porn games/videos, websites, movies, novel, and personal computer were the major source of their sexual behavioral outlets and the causal factors on their exposure to Virtual temptation were environmental pressure, sexual satisfaction and boredom and the main reasons behind their inclinations to sexual activities were advertisements, online games, online pornography, peer pressure, want to release, want gratification, day dreaming, and they have no other activity to do. Many studies proved that exposure to Virtual temptation gave direct impact to individual's well-being such as withdrawal from domestic and daily life activities, increase in mother-adolescent conflict and give more rapid decline in father-adolescent closeness and increase in father-adolescent conflict, increase higher levels of depression, anxiety, stress, impulsivity, social loneliness and emotional loneliness, lead to breakdown of relationships following the discovery of a cyber-affair or has tendency to give difficulties in establishing actual romantic relationships in the future, Addiction to online sexual-themed activities is vulnerable to developing problems with sexual compulsivity (Underwood & Findlay, 2009; McElwain & Bub, 2018; Squirrel, 2011; Greenfield and Orzack, 2002; Putman & Maheu, 2000).

Thus, the researcher suggested to formulate guidance intervention program that will give awareness to the risk of pornography online among the adolescents.

Keywords:

Filipino adolescents, Virtual temptation, pornography, sexual behavior

Photo Acoustic Imaging to Predict Tumour Hypoxia and Cell Survival

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Abstract:

Photoacoustic imaging is an emerging biomedical imaging modality which is based on the photoacoustic effect. Biological tissues are exposed with non-ionizing laser pulses with a part of energy absorbed which later converted into heat. This further leads to thermoelastic expansion and later generated wideband ultrasonic emission. The produced ultrasonic waves are analyzed with ultrasonic transducers to produce images. In the past years different preclinical imaging methods were established like Photoacoustic, Bioluminescence imaging (BLI) to measure blood flow/volume. In the current study tumor hypoxia for Photodynamic Therapy (PDT) monitoring is predicted for cell survival by using Photo acoustic Imaging (PAI). Vascular changes for Pre and post-PDT are detected with the Photoacoustic and Bioluminescence signals.

A Review on Reversible Watermarking Techniques for Image Counterfeit Reveal and its Recovery

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Abstract:

Digital images can now be easily copied, modified, reproduced, and redistributed with minimal effort due to advanced image processing tools on the internet. In this digital age, image authentication is a major challenge. Digital image watermarking is a widely used technique for image authentication and recovery. Watermarked images can be self-recovered after the attack. Watermarks on digital images is difficult to detect and delete for unauthorized individuals. Many viable watermarking methods have been developed to address the issues of unauthorized image modification and sharing. Researchers have used the watermarking as a vital method, but each of them is with their own advantages and limitations. In the present circumstances, all watermarking techniques must be reversible for optimal image authentication, recovery, and content protection. This paper presents a comprehensive review of different issues and challenges of digital image watermarking techniques. It also discusses different literature proposed on the above aspects for a better analysis. A comparative representation of the reviewed techniques is also contributed.

Keywords:

Reversible Technique, Watermarking, Image Recovery, Image Counterfeit, Content Protection

Assessing the Level of Research Involvement and Productivity Among ISU Faculty

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Abstract:

A university's reputation grew significantly as a result of its research success. Various factors were used to rank universities around the world, one of which was research. The focus of this study entailed the assessment of the research involvement among faculty in performing educational research. The statistical tools used for the analysis of the study were frequency counts and percentage, Mean and Standard Deviation to determine the level of research involvement of the faculty-respondents as group according to Instructor, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor. Structural Equation Modeling was used to represent the relationship and interaction between research involvement and academic rank of Isabela State University faculty in the conduct of educational research. It was found out that the level of research involvement is moderate. However, research involvement among professor ranks is high while instructor to assistant professors is just reasonable. There is a significant relationship between age, educational level and research involvement. Although there are challenges in doing research, it is important to highlight that faculty members contribute to or support the university's overall research output.

Keywords:

Research involvement, problems encountered, structural equation modelling

Assessing the Level of Implementation and Efficiency of Administrative and Finance Services of LGU's on the 3rd District of Isabela

Reynaldo M. Brutas

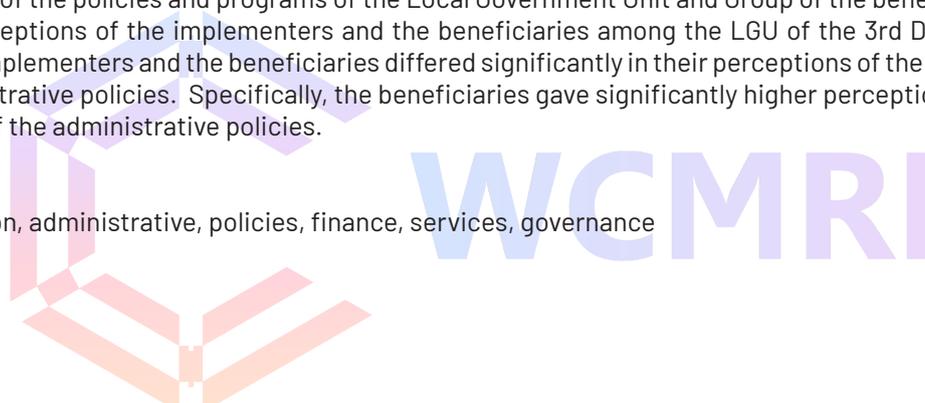
College of Education, Isabela State University San Mateo, Philippines

Abstract:

The study assessed the extent of implementation of policies and programs and efficiency of implementation of administrative and finance services among the Local Government Units of Isabela. The study used the descriptive and inferential methods of research. Questionnaire had been prepared to gather data from the respondents' perception. Sample mean and T-Test was used to test the significant differences in the perceptions of the respondents on the administrative and finance services. There were two groups of respondents, Group of implementers of the policies and programs of the Local Government Unit and Group of the beneficiaries. As to the perceptions of the implementers and the beneficiaries among the LGU of the 3rd District of Isabela, implies that implementers and the beneficiaries differed significantly in their perceptions of the level of adequacy of the administrative policies. Specifically, the beneficiaries gave significantly higher perception about the level of adequacy of the administrative policies.

Keywords:

Implementation, administrative, policies, finance, services, governance



Factors Affecting Synchronous E-Learning amid Covid-19

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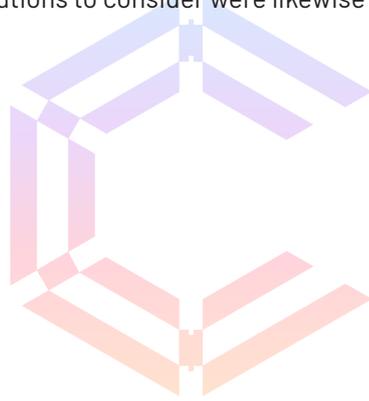
College of Education, Isabela State University-San Mateo, Philippines

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Abstract:

The education sector, which was tagged as the most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, has been following a course determined by the consequences of this global health hazard. Its continuity amid the pandemic made possible the implementation of synchronous e-learning (S-EL) even if universities across the globe had insufficient preparation. Given this scenario, it is then the purpose of this study to provide an objective evaluation of S-EL implementation. The factors affecting learning effectiveness were revealed and the factors that students would like their institutions to consider were likewise taken into account.



WCMRI

Civic Education Among College Students: A Case Study

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Abstract:

The goal of this study is to look at the level of civic involvement among college students and identify some of the elements that are linked to civic engagement. A survey of 45 students from Isabela State University San Mateo Campus was conducted and the results were examined using Pearsonian correlation coefficient and correlation analysis. Voting was deemed crucial to civic participation by the majority of respondents. The study also discovered that institutions of higher learning that incorporate community service into their academic programs help to promote civic involvement.

Keywords:

Civic education, civic engagement, civic participation, civic involvement, higher education



Automation of Library Resources Utilization

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Abstract:

Library service is one of the front liner services of the University. Handling a large number of students and faculty is a problem specially in monitoring their attendance every time they utilize the library. It is then the aim of the librarian to give excellence service to its client. Thus, Automation of Library Resources Utilization of San Mateo campus was conceptualized using the Agile Development Process that undergone to different phases; the Design, Build, Configure, Test and Release. Descriptive statistics was also employed particularly mean in order to analyze the data with regards to student's feedback and validity of the developed application as assessed by the clientele. Through this process, problems were identified in the manual operation to be address by the automation. As a result, Automation of Library Utilization was established and it is compliant to ISO 25010 in terms of Functional Suitability, Performance Efficiency, Compatibility, Usability, Reliability, Security, Maintainability, and Portability. Moreover, challenges towards the automation of library utilization was identified by the respondents as part of the development process that follows a continuous improvement of system life cycle to maintain of being a Positive Aspect when it comes to ISO 9001:2015.

Keywords:

Library Management System, Automated Library System, Automation, Library Automation, ISO 9001:2015, ISO 25010

Graphical Information System (GIS) and Analytical Heirarchy Process (AHP) Technique for Mungbean Cultivation

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Abstract:

Growing crops has always relied on the availability of land. The land suitability classification process comprises the evaluation and grouping of a specific land area in terms of its appropriateness for a well-defined use. The term "land suitability" refers to the degree to which a piece of land is suitable for a specific use. In this research, a multi-criteria evaluation technique was used to identify and outline the area in San Mateo, Isabela that can best support the growth of the mungbean plant. Using GIS technology to construct a spatial model for evaluating land suitability for mungbean cultivation and to generate a suitability map by classifying agricultural land in the study area into several suitability classes based on a set of criteria and constraints. The precise assessment of land suitability for specific agriculture production is essential to minimize negative environmental impacts. The optimal constraint approach was used to choose different parameters that affect mungbean product yield, such as soil properties, agro-climatic conditions, and topography. This addresses San Mateo, Isabela tagged as the "Munggo Capital of the Philippines," where farmers plant mungbeans after harvesting rice.

Keywords:

Suitability analysis, map, GIS, AHP, San Mateo, Mungbean

The Impact of the Livelihood Extension Program to the Members of the Rural Achievers Group Isabela

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Abstract:

Given the increasing vulnerability of women in the Philippines brought about by the lack of education and economic opportunities, the present paper examines the impact of the livelihood extension program on rug production provided to the members of the Rural Achievers Group (RAG) of Isabela Province. The study utilized the descriptive type of research with 358 sample respondents out of the 525 participants who completed the training. The empirical results reveal that most of the participants are age 41-50 (33%), married (73.7%), who belong to the Ilocano ethnic group (66.6%), high school graduate ((69%), and from the municipalities of Cabatuan (53), Cauayan (64), Jones (52), Mallig (47), Quezon (43), San Guillermo (45), and San Pablo (54). Also, the market system efficiency shows the frequent market outlet is the nearby market (47%), type of customers are household (50.3%) and preferred packaging is plastic (52%). Findings also illustrate that the average monthly sales volume of the respondents was 91 of pieces doormat, 140 pieces of potholder, and 293 packs of general-purpose rug with an average monthly profit of 4,562 Pesos. The majority of the respondents have an average income of 1000-3000 Pesos before training but was substantially increased to an average of 3000-5000 pesos during the survey period. Lack of access to bigger markets, competition, and marketing were the major challenges encountered by the respondents.

Keywords:

Impact, livelihood, extension program, rug production

Development of Bagani Sewing Cabinet

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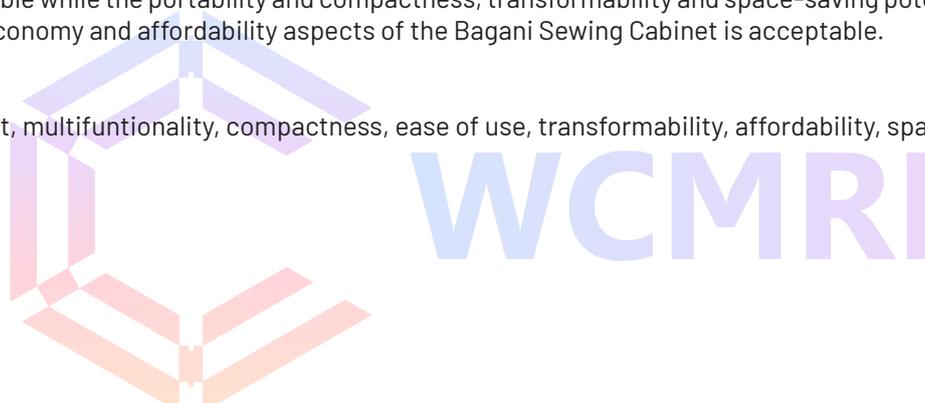
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Abstract:

This study aimed to develop and fabricate a sewing cabinet. The prototype was design to be a general purpose cabinet likened to the “bagani” with various attributes. The need to have a well-organized sewing shop or laboratory was the rationale of this research project. The criteria for evaluation of the prototype include effectiveness and multi-functionality, portability and compactness, transformability and space-saving potential, ease of use, economy and affordability. The study made use of the descriptive research method. The respondents of the study include fifty-six (56) Bachelor in Technical-Vocational Teacher Education major in Garments, Fashion & Design (BTVTE-GFD) students of the Isabela State University – San Mateo Campus, seven (7) owners of tailoring shops, and twelve (12) tailoring shop workers for a total of 75 samples. Data were collected using a survey questionnaire after the project demonstration. Findings of the study reveal that the effectiveness and multi-functionality is highly acceptable while the portability and compactness, transformability and space-saving potential, the ease of use, and the economy and affordability aspects of the Bagani Sewing Cabinet is acceptable.

Keywords:

Sewing cabinet, multifunctionality, compactness, ease of use, transformability, affordability, space-saving



Evaluation of the Developed AC/DC Motor Control Trainer with Uninterruptible Power Supply

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Abstract:

Success of instruction in all schools is dependent upon the accessibility of instructional materials where the skills and technical activity performance of the students can be developed.

The Development of AC/DC Motor Control Trainer with Uninterruptible Power Supply an Instructional Device which is help students to operate, install, design, and troubleshoot electric motor control circuits for various applications.

The main goal of this project is to evaluate the performance, of the Developed of AC/DC Motor Control Trainer with Uninterruptible Power Supply at Isabela State University San Mateo Campus.

A descriptive-evaluative research design will apply to test its performance. There were Seventy-four (74) respondents, composing of 14 electricity and electronics instructors, 60 electricity students, the five-point Likert's Scale and WAM will be applied to interpret the equivalent meanings of the data gathered and if there is a significant difference between the evaluations of the two groups of respondents on the AC/DC Motor Control Trainer with Uninterruptible Power Supply in terms of its components. using a 25-item questionnaire with five items for each component. The collected data were treated using mean, Z-test for independent samples, and analysis of variance.

The AC/DC Motor Control Trainer with Uninterruptible Power Supply were highly rated Much Acceptable in terms of design and durability, construction, functionality, and safety is made of cheaper and locally available materials. Furthermore, it is easy to use and maintain.

EEG Sensor-based Frequency Domain Analysis for Epileptic Seizure Detection

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Abstract:

FMRI cannot apply to patients with implants and it has several limitations like temporal resolution, hence the EEG based detection of abnormal activities for epileptic patients is very important as if correct treatment and medication given to patient on correct time it can make the patient seizure free. In this paper we have proposed technique and it's outcomes for the detection of epileptic seizure by using frequency domain analysis technique of EEG sensor array. And comparing it we've achieved classification accuracy is less 59% which is as compared to our previous study using time domain features which was 96.5%. We conclude that frequency domain features like Power spectral density, Kurtosis shall not be the selection but time domain features such as standard deviation and quartile ranges shall be considered.

Keywords:

EEG, Epilepsy Seizure, Machine Learning, Patient classification, Real time diagnosis.

Analysis of an Embryonic Stem Cell Technology - Survey

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Abstract:

The anthropoid physique contains 100 trillion cells. All of these cells can be assorted into 200 dissimilar cell categories. (Specimens: cartilage cell, vital fluid cell, epidermis cell). The stem cell (SC) is an idiosyncratic cell in the human body. In simple terms, one cell can replicate itself and replace another cell which is a stem cell. There are chiefly two categories one is embryonic stem cells (ESCs) and another one is somatic stem cells (SSCs). The embryonic cells are self-rehabilitation stem cells procured through the pluriblast in marsupials of a blastodermic vessicle, a prior phase inseminate fetus. The somatic stem cells are alike cells establish all over the physique ensuing enlargement and revitalising the mangled tissue. The main benefits of stem cell technology comprise coronary artery disease, idiopathic Parkinson's disease, Lou Gehrig's disease, presenile dementia, coronary artery disease, contagion, and apoplexy. Stem cells have eminently probable, in handling victims with presently unhandled circumstances, mount up organs for relocation and analysis. But there are remedial, virtuous, and endemic affairs with their specific desired purpose. This paper narrates proposals concerning stem cells, categories of stem cells, with their utility in real-time application. The flaw of stem cells is determined by embryonic for different diseases occurring in human beings. The survey is analyzed to prolong human life without criticality by utilizing the stem cell.

Keywords:

Stem cells (SC), Embryonic stem cells (ESCs), Adult stem cells (ASCs), Transplants.

An Epitome of Nanomedicine in Healthcare

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Abstract:

Nanomedicine is an unimpaired escutcheon for a mortal physique. It's a branch of medicine that seeks to apply nanotechnology. In simple terms it can be interpret as superintend, dominant, edifice, overhaul, armor, and amelioration of anthropoid biotic administration at the molar magnitude. In the contemporary era diseases and ill health are caused largely by mangle at the molecular and cellular level in the human body. (Exemplar: cancer, heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, lung disease, Alzheimer's disease). The main drawback is high cost, implementation difficulties, and nanotoxicity. Nowadays Medical professionals use medicine, therapy, surgery, radiation, and others treatments to heal diseases, and also aftermath will occur. (Exemplar: hair loss, memory or concentration problems, skin changes, healthy cell damage). The nanomedicine discover, limitation, construction, damage, defence, and quality invention of biological systems at the human molecular level. While using nanomedicine the diseases healed by consignment haulage, immunization headway, germicidal, prognosis and clarify apparatus, costumery appliances, nanobots, lofty production televises dais with 100% throughput in the medical treatment. The drugs are delivered to the exact location using nanomedicine and it has lesser side effects. The diseases are easily cured and no surgery is required and the detection is relatively easy. This paper proposes the physiological features of patients with diseases to cure and the pitfalls of nanomedicine. Nanomedicine creates immortal human beings on earth.

Keywords:

Nanomedicine (NM), Nanotechnology, Molecular, and cellular level, Heal diseases

Artificial Intelligence Based Smart Pillow for Patient Monitoring

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Abstract:

A telemedicine service called remote medical care allows for ongoing monitoring of patients' medical and other health data. This monitoring and data collection is done via digital technologies. In this paper, Proposed an Intelligent Pillow for monitoring patient healthcare remotely. Because of an epidemic of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19), clinicians have decided that limiting direct contact is best, especially for older persons in nursing facilities. This pillow is embedded with Temperature sensor, Blood Pressure sensor, Heart rate & Pulse rate sensor and Blood Oxygen sensor. With the Raspberry Pi, all of these sensors were combined into a single system. These sensors collect data from the patient based on head movement, which is then sent to the cloud via the Raspberry Pi. Cloud uses a machine learning system to analyse the patient's health and alerts the guardian or doctor if any abnormalities are discovered. Patients' medical costs are also greatly reduced as a result of this. It has the potential to eliminate the requirement for primary health care visits to hospitals.

Keywords:

Remote Patient Monitoring, Smart Pillow, Artificial Intelligence, Healthcare, Sensor.

Artificial Intelligence based Non Invasive Device for Glucose Monitoring

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Abstract:

Diabetes mellitus is quite possibly the most notable continuous ailment. Blood glucose levels raised for a broad time frame can achieve vascular, neurological or metabolic disarrays. To hinder such complexities, a demanding power over blood glucose levels is required. The target of our suggestion is to conclude the future blood glucose assessment of a diabetic patient using an Artificial Neural Network RNN (LSTM). Feature extraction frameworks were executed (Diabetic Dynamic Model) on blood glucose time plan data, to eliminate data on how patient blood glucose levels will change according to external food utilization and other human activities. These movements can be checked using tear strips and the data accumulated is differentiated and the data assembled from strong individuals. A request estimation is applied to the data assembled to bunch the kind of the patient and recognize assuming the individual has diabetes or is just giving subtle signs of diabetes. Right now, there is no accessible sans spine method for diabetics to screen Interstitial liquid glucose levels. Here, we statement a way-specific, painless, transdermal glucose checking framework in light of a scaled-down pixel cluster stage. Through preferred, specific follicular routes in the skin, accessible through the cluster's pixels, the framework extracts glucose from the interstitial fluids utilising electroosmotic extraction. For explicit and "quantized" glucose extraction/identification along follicular routes, as well as across the hypo-to-hyperglycaemic range in people, a demonstration of the vivo is principle using mammalian skin. With this method, clinically useful glucose recognition in diabetics is prepared without the need for a bothersome finger-stick blood test.

Keywords:

Glucose monitor, blood glucose, diabetes, non-invasive glucose monitor, Artificial Neural Network RNN (LSTM).

Examining the Role of Perceived Value in Continue Adoption of Mobile Payment Platforms

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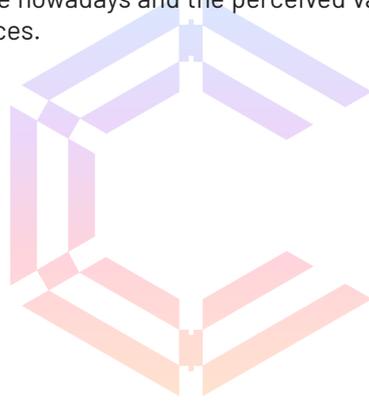
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Abstract:

As the COVID-19 pandemic is becoming widespread in the world, mobile payment platforms might become more popular for retailing. This study develops a research model based on the perceived value of retails and TOE (technology, organization, environment) factors to explore continue use of mobile payment during coronavirus pandemic. An empirical study was performed to collect data and the proposed model was examined using SEM (structural equation modelling). The results revealed that the technology side has no significant impact on the perceived value nowadays and the perceived value does have strong impact on the continue adoption of mobile payment services.



WCMRI

Dairy Farming using Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract:

Artificial intelligence is improving dairy quality and expanding at an unprecedented rate. It will significantly improve the situation of farm farmers by preserving the health, physiological, and physical conditions of dairy cows. This knowledge-based technology has enormous promise and will address the gaps in dairying, thus strengthening the farm business. In dairying, AI has numerous uses such as monitoring the activities of dairy cows, increasing milk output and farm productivity, detecting redness in dairy cows, police investigating dairy odours, and constructing good cow homes hopped-up by picture analysis. Through a profitable business approach in dairying, it eventually delivers new hope and open prospects for the quality and progress of the farm business. This project suggests employing AI in dairy production. This system will track cow health, do robotic milking, and monitor cattle locations. When these types of technologies are used on dairy farms, they have a new impact on humans and animals.

Keywords:

Artificial Intelligence, Health, Dairy-cows, Milk productivity, Image Analysis

Decision Support System for The Identification of Skin Melanoma using Image Processing

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Abstract:

Skin cancer is currently regarded as one of the most dangerous types of cancer that affects people. Melanoma is the deadly form of skin cancer. When the cell (melanocytes) proliferate uncontrollably it form malignant tumour which results in melanoma which develops in eyes, nose, throat and rarely within the body. Intensive exposure of skin to ultraviolet radiation is the main reason behind melanoma. In this project, the decision support system using SVM machine learning classifiers has been used for the identification of skin melanoma. Further, the computation is carried out using python software along with a Raspberry PI hardware. The data taken from the Kaggle database is utilized in this project to train the SVM machine learning classifiers. Once the classifiers are trained, then the test data will be fed. Finally, the Machine learning classifiers with the best accuracy will be taken as a decision support system.

Keywords:

SVM, Melanoma, Machine Learning, Decision Support System, malignant tumor

A Morse Code Translator using Computer Vision

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Abstract:

Humans have been interacting with one another through various forms of communication for aeons. A person can express their ideas and thoughts to another person through the act of communication. We have two options for communicating: speech and sign language. Others who are abled utilise spoken language, but people who are differently abled (such as the deaf and dumb) may find it challenging to grasp speech. So, sign language has been created to facilitate successful communication between people with varied abilities and those who are able. Morse code, which has been devised for private communication between two individuals and is very effective at exchanging secrets. Additionally, it is useful in situations when spoken or hand gestures cannot be used to communicate. Although there are many other Morse code techniques, we will concentrate on eye blinking. Our approach in this area has been to use eye blinks to produce Morse code in real-time support utilising a camera to give prediction power based on tree techniques used in machine learning.

Keywords:

Communication, Hand gestures, Morse code, OpenCV, ML algorithms, Eye blink

Pattern Image Analytics

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Abstract:

Medical imaging is crucial in detecting disorders and defining if organs are working normally. Numerous methods are used to aid in diagnosis and a variety of image processing techniques can be used in the ongoing research area of medical image processing. Image pre-processing, histogram equalisation, smoothening, erosion, and dilation were all carried out. Nearly all imaging modalities for cervical and breast malignancies as well as MRIs for brain tumours have included deep learning. Deep learning techniques have reportedly reached the state-of-the-art in tumour segmentation, categorization and extraction of features, according to the review process's findings. Consideration was given to pattern analysis using image transformation based on potential calculation. The initial grey-scale picture is divided into equal-distance levels, and the prepared binary image is created by merging selected levels to one binary image. The assumption used to convert the binary picture was that the white pixels may be seen as electric charges or spins. Pattern recognition is demonstrated using both unsupervised and supervised techniques.

Keywords:

Equalization, erosion, image pre-processing, supervised learning

Text-To-Image Generator using Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract:

A technique for creating visuals that correspond to provide written descriptions is called text-to-image creation. It has a considerable impact on several scientific fields and a wide range of submissions (e.g., art generation, photo-editing, computer-aided design, Captioning, image reconstruction, portrait drawing and photo-searching). The hardest difficulty stands to continually create accurate visuals that match the environment. In many instances, automatic image synthesis is quite advantageous. One use for conditional generative models is the creation of images. GAN (Generative Adversarial Models) are used to create pictures. Utilizing Generative Adversarial Networks, recent advancements have been made (GAN). A very good example of deep learning is the transformation of text into pictures.

Keywords:

Generator, text-to-image synthesis, Discriminator, Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

Diagnosis and Treatment of Gastric cancer using the Deep Learning

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Abstract:

Gastric cancer (GC) is a prominent disease with tumors in many of pathological research. Treatment must be suggested for early detection by using pathological confirmation through endoscopic examination. Mostly, 50 years old adults are suffering from the GC and 50 percent of humans die even with the treatment. This GC has affected adults who are with poor prognosis. Most of the GC insists the outcomes as not stable in genetic, microsatellite, and or chromosomal of gastric carcinogenesis. Deep Learning (DL) plays an important role in exploring gastric cancer with higher accuracy with various numerous tests by Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) than the existing system models. Most of the GC patients are irregular in cell shape with multinucleation common in the nucleus and having more giant cells. Actually, the location of the GC is clearly determined by the DL in the images. The patients were diagnosed by the GC in different methods and various treatments have been analyzed for different sections. This chapter describes proposes (i) the firstly diagnosis of gastric cancer (ii) different treatments with medicine (iii) Prognosis (iv) Prevent gastric cancer. These four works have to be described and implemented by using deep learning.

Diagnosis: Upper Endoscopy is the most common test used to detect stomach cancer.

Upper Endoscopy: A Thin tube with a small camera is passed through the throat and into the stomach. It can also be done by taking a sample of tissue from the stomach and further samples are tested in the lab.

Treatments: The treatment depends on the location of the affected region(stomach) and its stages. Stomach cancer treatments include surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, targeted therapy, immunotherapy, and palliative care (relieving pain).

Prognosis: The prognosis is how likely your cancer can be cured. At early stages cancer is good but as time goes on, the chance of survival is risky. Even though the treatment is available these may only control the effect of cancer and can prolong your life but cannot be cured completely this prognosis includes the type of cancer, stage, affected region, and overall health.

Prevention: Limit your amount of alcohol consumption, avoid smoking and tobacco products, treat helicobacter pylori infection, and aspirin use (with doctor's approval), avoid radiation exposure, and maintain good health with proper physical activities

Keywords:

Gastric Cancer (GC), Pathological, Deep Learning (DL), Tumors, CNN

Design and Implementation of a Hybrid Multilevel Inverter with a Reduced Number of Switches and Harmonics

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Abstract:

The 4 transistors shape one h-bridges ensuing in an easy shape and smooth layout of gate drives. Nowadays, the development of technology is opened with a call for electricity is growing at an exponential rate. And the fine of electricity brought to the give-up person is laid low with the growing variety of nonlinear masses carried out to the electricity grid, together with diode and thyristor front-give-up rectifiers. The important effect as a result of these problems is the presence of harmonics. One of the maximum critical problems is associated with present-day harmonics generated through a growing variety of nonlinear masses linked to the electricity grid.

This ends in the overheating of the equipment, insulation failure, over rushing of the induction motor, voltage distortions, extra losses within the system, and malfunction of touchy digital equipment and harmonics restrict standards, together. IEEE519 had been recommended to restrict the harmonics currents injected into the grid through nonlinear masses; the answer to overcome those troubles is to clear out those harmonics. For this purpose, there are numerous filter topologies gift within the literature. A hybrid multilevel inverter is proposed in this work, which includes the transistors by reducing the switches and harmonics.

Keywords:

Hybrid multilevel inverter, Harmonics, Induction motor, and Switches

Two-Level Authentication for the E-Voting System using IoT Technology

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Abstract:

Free elections serve as the foundation of democracy. In elections, voters choose the candidate whose views most closely align with their own. Elections will be used to choose the representatives of the people. Elections have two purposes: To determine the outcome and to validate the victorious candidates among those who did not bother to cast a ballot for them. Here, it is underlined how important it is to organize free, fair, and secret elections. It entails the control of elections by independent, impartial, and free electoral bodies. The youngster understood that the words "today's youth, tomorrow's citizens" Elections require community participation, training, and familiarity. This student will learn about submitting nominations and examinations first-hand. Voting is most crucial, as filling of documents, withdrawing, canvassing, addressing, and so on. Voting will become simpler, more efficient, and less vulnerable to security breaches as a result of the usage of technology.

The speed and efficiency of technology will increase the security of all votes, making them much more efficient are automatic counting and verification. It is a challenging effort to create an advanced voting system since several key conditions must be addressed. A poll's confidentiality should be preserved. The voting process shall not show which candidate received a specific vote. In order to streamline the procedure and increase transparency, the authors used the Authenticated Voting Machine in the elections covered in this research. The model employs radio frequency, fingerprint, and OT-based technology for protection.

Keywords:

ARDUINO UNO, Keypad, RFID Reader, GSM, Finger Print Sensor

Vehicle Accident Prevention using Eye Blink Sensor

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Abstract:

Recently, there has been an abrupt increase in vehicle accidents, and a variety of technologies are being developed to reduce them. With the help of an autonomous braking system and an eye blink sensor, this research will give means of accident prevention. When tiredness is detected and the driver doesn't reply to the buzzer's warning within the allotted time, the car comes to a slow stop. The vehicle's hazard warning lights are also turned on to warn other road users, particularly drivers behind, during the allotted time prior to circuit design. Results showed that the eye blink sensor-based vehicle accident prevention system stops the vehicle when it detects an accident. The Proteus software package and the C++ programming language were used to verify that automated braking systems are a useful technique for preventing drowsy driving accidents. The modeling and design of the eye blink sensor-based vehicle accident prevention system with automated braking and eye blink sensor-based vehicle accident prevention system. The use of sensors and livewire software to solve the issue of the current system's inability to cease when drowsiness is detected was effectively accomplished. It was suggested that, given the system's successful completion and the positive results it produced,

In order to replace the current technology without an automated braking system, the government of Ghana and automakers should support and finance this program for the mass production of a vehicle accident prevention system using an eye blink sensor and automatic braking system. This research work is essential because incorporating this technology into vehicles will help prevent accidents caused by driving when fatigued. This research work may be improved to increase driver attention by using wireless technology to alert other drivers when the driver is asleep rather than using the vehicle's hazard warning lights.

Keywords:

Eye Blink Sensor, Proteus Software Package, Automated Braking System

Artificial Intelligence based Spy Rover for the Surveillance in Military

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Abstract:

In our day-to-day life Artificial Intelligence is playing a major role in reducing the human effort and gives accurate results so that a human can easily access the data given by using the AI to solve any cases as soon as possible & give best results. The primary reason for building this rover is to monitor human activity in conflict zones or border areas in order to stop infiltrations from the opposing side. The camera within the spy rover ends up in give the live that we are able to access the live potage. With an IP camera and a video transmitter, a spy rover may be despatched to a questionable site, allowing us to use sensors to map the area. Using our own private network, it also keeps an eye on realm. The rover will be electronically managed from the distant location. It is possible for the rover to make wise decisions. If we're worried about losing control wirelessly, we can put the device in the vehicle mode, which will allow it to complete its predetermined duty, travel back to its starting point, and connect to our personal wireless network. Spy rover will help us to analyse the situation on the opponent side and makes us to took the better decision to save the life of the soldiers especially in war times.

Keywords:

Artificial Intelligence, Surveillance, live potage, IP camera, Intelligent Decision

Smart Device for Pet Emotion Prediction using Emotional Intelligence

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Abstract:

For millennia, humans have used pets for security, transportation, and other purposes. Today, the majority of individuals in modern countries have the closest interactions with animals through their 'pets', which can include dogs, cats, fish, and many other species. The capacity to recognize, regulate, and assess a Human or animal's emotions is known as emotional intelligence (EI). Emotional intelligence is a skill that may be developed, according to some studies, while others claim that it is a natural trait. It's important to be able to understand, interpret, and respond to your own emotions as well as those of others. Based on this, we can implement EI to observe and understand the emotions and feelings of pets. Once the emotions are predicted, it will automatically send the information to the concerned pet owner mobile and alerts the owner about pet emotions. Psychologists call this characteristic emotional intelligence, and some professionals even suggest that emotional intelligence may be more crucial to our total success than IQ. Although animals play a significant role in human lives, there is still confusion over their status on the relationship between animal empathy and emotional intelligence. Using EI, it was found that participants who had pets showed a greater relationship between human empathic concern and empathy for pets. This project will help the person who are having pet and it save pets life in emergency situation.

Keywords:

Emotional Intelligence, Emotion Prediction, IQ, Sensors

Strategic Stress Management Plan of 3 Campuses of Batangas State University

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Abstract:

The objectives of this study were to determine the strategic stress management plan of 3 campuses of Batangas State University. The study utilized descriptive evaluative; descriptive comparative and descriptive correlation design. Census sampling was done in the selection of respondents. The respondents of the study were sixty (60) teachers. Questionnaire was the main instrument in this study. Statistics such as mean, weighted mean and ranking t-test were utilized. Results showed that majority of the respondents are 20-30 age range, male, female, master's degree holder, have 5 years and below years of teaching experience and instructor III in position. The respondents strongly agree in the stress management practices in terms of interpersonal practices and physical practices, however, they disagree in intrapersonal practices. The respondents agree behavioral factors, emotional factors and physical factors causes stress to them while they disagree that cognitive factors cause stress to them. The respondents agree that they experienced challenges on the stress management practices. There is no significant difference on the stress management practices when profile is considered. There is no significant difference on the factors that cause stress when profile is considered. There is no significant difference on the challenges experienced on the stress management practices when profile is considered. There is a significant relationship between stress management practices and factors that cause stress to the respondents. There is a significant relationship between stress management practices and the challenges experienced on it. There is a significant relationship between factors that cause stress to the respondents and the challenges experienced on it. The Stress Management Practices Program is designed by the researcher based on the results of the study.

Keywords:

Stress Management Practices, Stress, Occupational Stress, Education, Teachers

Disordered Eating Attitudes in Lean and Non-Lean Indian Elite Adolescent Athletes

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Abstract:

Background: Disordered eating (DE) attitudes have been substantiated to increase the risk for clinical eating disorders. However, this has not been reported sufficiently amongst Indian elite adolescent athletes. Objective: This study was planned to understand the disordered eating attitudes in lean and non-lean sports. Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted. Elite adolescent athletes (n=122) between 10-19 years were recruited using saturation sampling from both lean and non-lean sports. Lean sports included boxing (n = 16), taekwondo (n = 7), wrestling (n = 5), water sports (n = 11), track and field (n = 20), and non-lean sports included basketball (n=9), football (n=54). Anthropometric measurements taken were weight (weighing scale) and height (microtoise). DE was assessed using the Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26) questionnaire. It had three subscales: dieting; bulimia & food preoccupation; and oral control. The athletes were classified as at risk (EAT-26 > 20) or no risk (EAT-26 < 20) of eating disorders. Results: Study data indicated that 19% of the total sample displayed disordered eating attitudes (EAT-26 score >20). Among them lean sports (14%) were at high risk than non-lean sports (5%). Lean sports had higher mean EAT-26 scores than non-lean sports (16.10 ± 7.01 vs 10.95 ± 6.21 , $p=0.00001$). Athletics had majority (26%) high risk and no risk was reported among taekwondo. The highest mean EAT-26 score (18.31 ± 8.21) was reported in boxing and lowest in taekwondo (9.71 ± 3.99). Conclusions: Our data suggest that athletes, regardless of lean or non-lean sport may be affected by signs of disordered eating.

Keywords:

Disordered eating, Indian adolescent athletes, lean sports, non-lean sports

The Self and the Other; Orientalism and Islamophobia: A Deconstructive Reading

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Abstract:

The study aims at investigating the increasing fear of Islam, or the so-called phenomenon of Islamophobia. The study aims at arguing against the orientalist's perspectives of Islam as a source of fear and a threat to others. This view challenges the main doctrine of Islam as expressed in the Holy Quran as a mercy for humanity. The methodology the researcher adopted presents a deconstructive reading of the orientalist's claims regarding Islam as a synonym for terrorism. The study aims at refuting the accusations which regard Islam as a religion advocating terrorism by proving that Islam includes different nations, races, and colors all living equally and having the same rights, without any discrimination between them. This deconstructive reading studies the ways the main constituents of the Islamic identity made Islam a universal religion of people from different races and origins; not as a regional religion exclusive to certain people and refused "the other". The study concluded that much fear of Islam is without any reasonable grounds, mostly attributed to the misleading biased stereotype of Islam and Muslims presented by the media, the study also, and refutes all charges the orientalist attributed to Islam as a source of fear for others and proved that this fear comes from the fact that most people are ignorant of the Islamic religion. The study recommends researchers carry out more research projects to study the true spirit of Islam.

Keywords:

Islamophobia; Islam and Politics, Islamic Stereotypes Orientalism, Terrorism

Students' Preference: Online or Face-to-Face Interaction

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Abstract:

The emergence of online education since the COVID-19 pandemic has drawn the attention of educators to distinguish it from the traditional face-to-face education. It is then the purpose of this study to explore the students' preference between blended and face-to-face interaction, investigate their attitude, and the significant difference between FTF and CMC. The collected data using a survey questionnaire was analyzed using the independent-sample t-test. The results indicated that the respondents were satisfied with the computer-mediated communication-based blended course. They also reported that this mode is effective in the cultivation of creativity. Finally, it is also illustrated that whichever mode was implemented, students still had some difficulties with the blended learning mode. In conclusion, the application of communication software significantly improves students' satisfaction. Eventually, the result of this study will help improve the design of blended courses, which may also give an insight into the future studies of interactions between instructors and students and among students.

Keywords:

Computer-mediated communication; face-to-face communication, blended Teaching Mode, social software, student preference

Meta Galaxy

P.Velliongiri

Professor Emeritus

Abstract:

A cosmic System composed of millions of galaxies. Which is called as Meta galaxies. The American Astronomer H. Shapley introduced the term. The term "Big universe" was also used as Meta galaxy or multiverse is the longest material System that can be observed by modern instruments. In our galaxy the milk way, a cosmic system of more than 200 - 400 Billion stars, of which the sun is one.

The star clusters gas and dust molecule, of which it is composed, are knit by gravitation into a single complex system with a varies of forms of motion. Distance between neighboring stars of galaxies is of the order of a few light years.

The diameter of galaxy and numbering from a few thousand million to several hundred thousand million stars each, and including gas and dust are also known as galaxies. Together, these form the Meta galaxy.

Whatever learnt in this page were western thought. Those days Westerners were very poor in astronomy; but our Indian ancestors are accurately Calculated everything in the sky; from that knowledge Saiva agamas revealed some interesting things about Meta galaxies/Extreme opposite sizes are Basic Elements.

In Sivaġjana Botha mġpadiyam, (vast commentary on intellectual richness of Extreme Supreme[^]Ex.supreme) which is written by Sivaġjana munivar (Saint name), who lived in 17th century, explained about metġ galaxy, meta galaxy is a part of meta physics according to western philosophy. The term of metġ physics come into usage in the 1st Century B.C to denote part of the philosophical heritage of Aristotle. He called this most important part of philosophical doctrine the "first Philosophy" that which studies the highest principles of all that exists, which are inaccessible to the sense, comprehensible only to speculative seasons, and indispensable for all science. In this sense the term of metaphysics was current in subsequent Philosophy in the Philosophy of the middle ages. Metaphysics was used to substantiate theology Philosophically.

Approximately from the 16th century on the term ontology with Decants, Liebig, Pinza and other philosopher of the 17th century meta physics was still closely connected with the natural and humanitarian sciences. This connection was broken in the 18th century. In the Sivaġjana botha mġpadiyam he is explaining about Meta galaxies. According to Agama's there are 224 Metġgalaxies are there, all are called Mega Maya. They are floating or roaming in this limit only, and also floating in the cosmic. Saiva agamas called them as "Bhuvanum's". (Means extreme inside)=(indirectly quoting periodical elements).

According to Saliva Siddhartha which was explained by Meighanda devar's Sivaġjnanabodham commentaries by Sivanġjna munivar; there are three things; One is God, second is life (Jeevan) and the other is megġ Maya (Illusion) These three things are equal, eternity, time less and integrity; even though they are different. According to this context the metġ galaxies are made by Elements, which is called mega Mġyas; total explanations are available in the following chapters.

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