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# 2015 IPN – IWNEST BANDUNG CONFERENCES

BANDUNG, INDONESIA  
4 – 5 December, 2015



**ipn**malaysia



International Association of Science, Engineering and Technology

# Welcome to IPN-IWNEST 2015 BANDUNG CONFERENCES

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

Welcome to the IPN - IWNEST 2015 Conferences in Bandung, Indonesia. On behalf of **International Postgraduate Network (IPN.org) and IWNEST**, I would like to thank all the Conference Chair, Program Chairs and the Technical Committees. Their high competence and professional advice enable us to prepare the high-quality program. For the participants, we hope all of you have a wonderful time at the conference and also in Bandung, Indonesia.

We believe that by this excellent conference, you can get more opportunity for further communication with researchers and practitioners. For the conference **ICACB, ICAMSSS, ICEIM, ICSSTB, ICFMT, ICALF, ICREEE, ICAST, ICMHS, ICREGT, ICRAMS, ICMS** and **ICCMS** more than 70 submitted papers have been received and 55 papers have been accepted and published finally.

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

**Best Regards,  
Thank you.**

Yours Sincerely,



Datin MZ Zainab  
Director – Conference Management IPN.org  
Chairman, IPN – IWNEST 2015 Bandung

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# Message from IWNEST President

On behalf the IWNEST publications team, it is my privilege to welcome you to the IPN - IWNEST 2015 Conferences Bandung. IWNEST is an independent, non-political, non-governmental organization of distinguished scientists dedicated to advancing science around the world. We aim to help scientists and researchers to publish their findings in our scientific journals and to promote and help to organize worldwide conferences. We believe that has no boundaries, regardless of the great distances between countries and continents. Thus, IWNEST welcomes contributions from researchers from all concern irrespective to the race, colour, religion and nationality.

Best Regards



**Prof. Dr. Abdel Rahman Mohammad Said Al Tawaha**  
**Founder President**  
**Honorary Advisor**  
***IPN – IWNEST 2015 Bandung***



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# ABOUT INTERNATIONAL POSTGRADUATE NETWORK (IPN.ORG)

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

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

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

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



[www.internationalpostgraduatenetwork.org](http://www.internationalpostgraduatenetwork.org)

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

[www.ipnmalaysia.org](http://www.ipnmalaysia.org)

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# ANNOUNCEMENT

All accepted papers will be published in:

- International Journal of Applied Engineering Research (IJAER) (SCOPUS Journal (ISSN of 0973-4562) (online issue )or
- Advances in Environmental Biology (AEB) (ISI/THOMAS REUTERS)(online issue ISSN 1995-0756)(abstract and indexing by ISI/Thomson Reuters, Ulrich periodicals, Ebscohost, Cabi International and DOAJ)
- Journal of Industrial Engineering Research (JIER)(online issue ISSN: 2077-4559) or
- Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Science (ISI/THOMSON REUTERS) (online issue ISSN 1991-8178) (abstract and indexing by ISI/Thomson Reuters, Ulrich periodicals, Ebscohost, Cabi International and DOAJ) or
- International Journal of Administration and Governance (IJAG) (online issue ISSN 2077-4486) (abstract and indexing by Google Scholar, Directory of Research Journal Indexing (DRJI), Directory of Open Access Journals, Open Academic Journals Index (OAJI), and Directory of Journal Quality Factor) or
- AMERICAN-EURASIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES (ISSN: 1818-6769) special issue (online). (Indexed in ISI/Thomson Reuters, EI, CABI, DOAJ, EBSCO Inc., e-journals Database) or
- MIDDLE-EAST JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (MEJSR) ISSN 1990-9233 special issue (online). (Indexed in ISI/Thomson Reuters, Eur-asia Database, Intl Agric Database) or
- Journal of Applied Sciences Research (online issue ISSN 1819-544X) (abstract and indexing by EBSCO HOST, CSA, AGRICOLA , Journal Seek, Index Copernicus, Open J-gate Directory of Open ACCESS Journal , Ulrich's Periodicals, CABI (CAB abstracts), Ulrich, Islamic World Science , Citation Center (ISC) ) or
- Research Journal of Social Sciences (online issue ISSN 1815-9125) (abstract and indexing by Google Scholar, Ulrich, EBSCO HOST, DOAJ) or
- Global journal of medicinal plant research (online issue ISSN 2074-0883) (abstract and indexing by Google Scholar, Ulrich Periodicals, EBSCO HOST, CSA, CAB Abstract, DOAJ) or
- Research Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences (online issue ISSN 1816-272X) (Indexed by Google Scholar, Ulrich Periodicals., EBSCO HOST, DOAJ) or
- Advances in Natural and Applied Sciences (online issue ISSN 1995-0772) (abstract and indexing by Google Scholar, Ulrich Periodicals, EBSCO HOST, CSA, CAB Abstract, U.K., DOAJ and ISC . or
- Advances in Architecture, City and Environment (AACE) (ISSN:2077-4370) (Indexed by: Google Scholar, Electronic Journals Library(EZB), Directory of Research Journal Indexing (DRJI), Directory of Open Access Journals, Open

Academic Journals Index (OAJI), Directory of Science, Directory of Journal Quality Factor or

- Research Journal of Fisheries and Hidrobiology (ISI/THOMSON REUTERS) (online issue ISSN 1816-9112) (abstract and indexing by ISI/Thomson Reuters, Ulrich periodicals, Ebscohost, Cabi (CAB International), DOAJ, Agricola, Open J-Gate, Index Copernicus and Electronic Journals Library) or
- Mathematics and statistics journal
- (online issue ISSN: 2077-4591) (abstract and indexing by Google Scholar, Electronic Journals Library (EZB),
- Directory of Research Journal Indexing (DRJI), Directory of Open Access Journals, Open Academic Journals Index (OAJI), Directory of Science, Directory of Journal Quality Factor or
- Global journal of medicinal plant research (online issue ISSN 2074-0883) (abstract and indexing by Google Scholar, Ulrich Periodicals, EBSCO HOST, CSA, CAB Abstract, DOAJ) or
- Research Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences (online issue ISSN 1816-272X) (Indexed by Google Scholar, Ulrich Periodicals., EBSCO HOST, DOAJ)

One excellent presentation will be selected from each session and the author of excellent presentation will be awarded the certificate.



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## KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

### Keynote Speaker 1:



### **Prof. Dr. Bala Maniam** **Sam Houston State University**

Dr. Maniam received his Ph.D. in Finance from The University of Mississippi, USA and his MBA from Arkansas State University, USA. He worked at Standard Chartered Bank prior to obtaining his Bachelor of Science in Computer Science, also from Arkansas State University. He started his teaching career in 1991 at Texas A&M International University as an assistant professor of Finance. He joined Sam Houston State University in 1997 where he moved through the ranks to eventually become full professor in 2006. He also served as the chair of Finance in the College of Business at Sam Houston State University from 2008-2011. Along the way, Dr. Bala Maniam received numerous awards and honors.

Dr. Maniam has received numerous awards and designated in his twenty fours of teaching career. He was designated as the Texas State University System Regents' Professor in 2013, and as Distinguished Professor of Finance in 2015. He also received the Sam Houston State University's Excellence in Teaching award in 2008, and the Excellence in Research award in 2003 and numerous other awards for teaching, research and service.

He has been very active in various capacities within professional organizations. He serves as the Editor of the Journal of International Business Research, the Associate Editor for the SMART Journal of Business Management Studies, and is on the Editorial Boards of several journals including the Journal of Business and Behavioral Sciences, The Journal of American Business Review, Cambridge, The Business Review, Cambridge, and The Journal of American Academy of Business, Cambridge. Dr. Maniam has published over one hundred and seventy articles in various peer-reviewed journals and has presented over three hundred articles in various international and national conferences.

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## **Abstract:**

### **DO SOME BUSINESS MAJORS AFFECT STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS REGARDING BUSINESS ETHICS MORE THAN OTHERS: A U.S. STUDENT POPULATION STUDY?**

**Dr. Bala Maniam, Texas State University System Regents' Professor  
Distinguished Professor of Finance**

**Sam Houston State University**

**maniam@shsu.edu**

In corporate America, the number of scandals involving CEOs and/or CFOs were simply unprecedented in with the start of the new millennium. Many had misused the position either maximize their personal wealth or misled the stakeholders in terms of misrepresenting corporate data to hide shortfalls. Hence the question in the minds of many, is why such a decline in ethical behavior. Are we becoming less ethical than before? More importantly, what are we teaching the younger generation with this sort of unethical behavior? Hence the main objective of this study is to compare undergraduate and post-graduate students' perceptions about business ethics between the different majors within the business college and the sub-objectives are: (1) to define business ethics, (2) to analyze undergraduate and post-graduate students' perceptions of ethics in business and teaching business ethics, and (3) to analyze undergraduate and post-graduate students' personal experiences with ethics education in business courses at an institution of higher learning the United States.

The purpose of this study is to determine whether or not the different majors affect students' perceptions about business ethics. The study will then examine undergraduate and post-graduate students' perceptions regarding ethical issues in society and business. Primary data came from a survey of undergraduate students, graduate students, and alumni of that institution.



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## Keynote Speaker 2:



### **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Subadrah Mahawa Nair**

Universiti Utara Malaysia

She started her career as a teacher after undergoing teachers training at the Day Training College in Penang. She obtained her BA Hons and Masters in Education from University Malaya in 1979 and 1988, respectively. She was awarded the Excellent Teacher's Award at the Penang State Level in 1991. She was also given the Excellence in Service Award by the Ministry of Education Malaysia in 1992. From 1994 onwards, she started working as a lecturer at the School of Educational Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia. In 2001, she obtained her PhD from Universiti Sains Malaysia and in 2007 she was promoted as an Associate Professor. From 2014 onwards, she had been affiliated with the School of Education and Modern Languages, Universiti Utara Malaysia. She has published 24 research articles in refereed journals, Scopus and ISI. She has also published 11 chapters in books, 13 research monographs and three books. She has also presented more than 35 papers at national and international conferences. She has completed 12 research grants, and is currently collecting data for two FRGS ongoing grants. Eight PhD students and 38 master students had graduated under her supervision. Her area of expertise are applied linguistics, pedagogy and thinking skills.



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## **Abstract:**

### **Constructivism: The process of constructing knowledge and its implication on pedagogy and cultural diversity**

Since the time of Socrates up to the 21st century, many efforts had been undertaken by numerous scholars, academic researchers and educators to improve the process of learning and teaching methods so that learners can acquire knowledge effectively. In mid 20th century, there were ongoing debates between scholars from the behaviourist and mentalist school of thoughts on how human learn and construct knowledge. Parallel to the development of these schools of thought, there were emergence of various approaches in teaching and learning which had crucial impact on pedagogy. This paper focuses on how human learn and construct knowledge in their cognitive structures based on schema theory and the theory of constructivism. Pioneers of the constructivist theory and its current development will also be discussed. This paper will also described the way information is stored in the neurons and reused when needed; how blocks of knowledge are built within the cognitive framework of a learner and the differences between a skilled and unskilled learner. This paper also discusses several approaches based on constructivist approach of learning such as meaningful learning by Ausubel (1963, 1968), Needham's Five Phase Constructivist Model (1987), concept map (Novak, 1984), co-operative learning approach (Slavin, 1990), mastery learning, problem solving approach and multi model approach. Constructivist theory has major contribution to the learning process as it stresses on student centred learning, and how to relate new knowledge to student's prior knowledge and how to translate information to suit the student's state of learning. Constructivist instruction theory also addresses student's learning needs from diverse cultures and transforming the global educational system to be more efficient, effective, constructive and meaningful.

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# LIST OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

## IPN – IWNEST 2015 Conferences Bandung, Honorary Advisor

Prof. Dr. Abdel Rahman Mohammad Said Al-Tawaha (Ph.D McGill University)  
Founder President of Islamic World Network for Environmental Science and  
Technology

Editor in Chief, Journal of Applied Science and Agriculture Editor  
in Chief, Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences Al Talal  
Bin Hussein University, Jordan

## IPN – IWNEST 2015 Conferences Bandung, Chairman

Datin MZ Zainab

## IPN – IWNEST 2015 Conferences Bandung, Academic Committee

### *Conference Chair*

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

### *Technical Committee*

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Dr. D.J. BAGYARAJ INSA , India.  
Dr. Shyam Singh Yadav, Yemen.  
Dr. Gamal M. Fahmy, Egypt.  
Dr. Sarwoko Mangkoedihardjo, Indonesia.  
Dr. Bob Redden Curator, Australia  
Dr. Mohammad Wedyan, Jordan.  
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Dr. S.S. Dudeja, India.  
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Dr. Fa Yuan Wang. China.  
Dr. Nishi Mathur, India.  
Dr. Rahul M Shrivastava. India  
Dr. Sunder Lal Pal .India  
Dr. Bharat kumar K. Modhera .India  
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Dr. C. Sasikumar. India  
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Dr. Shyam Yadav, Afghanistan  
Dr. Ratnakar Josyula, USA

**IPN – IWNREST 2015 Bandung, Organising Committee**

YKY  
Nurul

Rafie  
Farah  
Syafieqa

## INSTRUCTION FOR ORAL PRESENTATION

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

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

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

- PowerPoint or PDF files

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

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

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

***During registration:***

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



**IPN – IWNEST 2015 Conferences Bandung  
Conference Program**

<b>December 4, 2015</b>	Venue: <b>Lobby</b>	1400 - 1700	Registration	
<b>December 5, 2015</b>	Venue: <b>SAFIR (1<sup>st</sup> Floor)</b>	0830 - 0845	Opening Remarks	<b>IPN.org</b>
		0845 - 0915	Plenary Speech 1	<b>Prof. Dr. Bala Maniam</b>
		0915 - 0945	Plenary Speech 2	<b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Subadrah Mahawa Nair</b>
		1000 - 1030	Group Photo and Coffee Break	
	Venue: <b>SAFIR (1<sup>st</sup> Floor)</b>	1030 - 1300	Session 1	
	Venue: <b>RUBY (8<sup>th</sup> Floor)</b>	1030 - 1230	Session 2	
	Venue: <b>KEBUN BAMBU RESTAURANT.</b>	1230 -1400	Lunch	
	Venue: <b>SAFIR (1<sup>st</sup> Floor)</b>	1400 - 1600	Session 3	
	Venue: <b>RUBY (8<sup>th</sup> Floor)</b>	1400 - 1600	Session 4	
	Venue: TBA	1600 - 1600	Coffee Break	
	Venue: <b>SAFIR (1<sup>st</sup> Floor)</b>	1630 - 1800	Session 5	
	Venue: <b>RUBY (8<sup>th</sup> Floor)</b>	1630 - 1800	Session 6	
Venue: <b>KEBUN BAMBU RESTAURANT.</b>	1900-2100	Best Presenter Awards And Dinner		

Session 1  
Time: 1030 – 1230  
Venue: SAFIR  
(1<sup>st</sup> Floor)  
Session Chair: **Dr. Jati Kasuma**



No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	001-icamsss	<b>A Study of CSR Activities among Malaysian Banks: Comparison between Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks</b> <b>Mohamad Yazis Ali Basah</b> , Safwan Hamdy, Mazlynda Md Yusuf, Khairil Faizal Khairi , Hisham Sabri <i>Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia</i>
2	026-icamsss	<b>The Analytical Hierarchy Process to Prioritization Production Factors</b> <b>Abdul Talib Bon</b> , Silvia Firda Utami, Sukono <i>Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia</i>
3	006-icamsss	<b>Integrating Knowledge of Science in the Teaching of Children's Nursery Rhymes</b> <b>Subadrah Madhawa Nair</b> <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok,</i>
4	009-icamsss	<b>Funding Policy, Investment Policy And The Implication To Company's Value</b> <b>Mathius Tandiontong</b> , Rusdin <i>Maranatha Christian University,</i>
5	008-icamsss	<b>An Exploratory Study of Green Supply Chain Management Practices and Supply Chain Integration among Malaysia Manufacturing Firms</b> <b>Rohani Abdullah</b> , Marini Nurbanum Mohamad and Ramayah Thurasamy <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia</i>
6	011-icsstb	<b>Muslim Community Perception towards Tourism Development in Sabang, Aceh, Indonesia</b> <b>Myna Agustina Yusuf</b> , Mansor Ibrahim <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>
7	010-icsstb	<b>Infringement of Intellectual Property in Social Media in Malaysia</b> <b>Azwina Wati Abdull Manaf</b> , Jalilah Binti Mohd Ali, Siti Marshita Binti Mahyut <i>Multimedia University</i>

Session 2

Time: 1030 – 1230

Venue: RUBY

(8<sup>th</sup> Floor)

Session Chair: **Dr. Christia Meidiana**

No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	003-icrams	<b>A Hybrid Transfer Function and Dynamic Recurrent Neural Network Model for Time Series Forecasting</b> Fahmi <sup>1</sup> , Brodjol Sutijo S.U <sup>2</sup> , Suhartono <sup>3</sup> <i>Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember</i>
2	004-icacb	<b>Kinetic Study of Palm Oil Adsorption onto Acetylation Treated Oil Palm Mesocarp Fiber</b> Ros Azlinani As'ari, <b>Mazidah Mamat</b> , Mohd Aidil Adhha Abdullah, Hafiza Mohamed Zuki <i>Universiti Malaysia Terengganu</i>
3	001-icrams	<b>AGE Iterative Method Applied To 2D Fuzzy Poisson Equation</b> A. A. Dahalan, J. Sulaiman, N. S. A. Aziz <i>National Defence University of Malaysia</i>
4	005-icast	<b>Effect of Curing Systems on Mechanical Properties and N-Pentane Resistance of Carbon Black Filled Natural Rubber Vulcanizates</b> Norma Arisanti Kinasih, Mohamad Irfan Fathurrohman <i>Indonesian Rubber Research Institute</i>
5	002-icrams	<b>QSAGE Iterative Method For The Numerical Solution of Two-Point Fuzzy Boundary Value Problem</b> A.A. Dahalan, N. S. A. Aziz, J. Sulaiman <i>National Defence University of Malaysia</i>
6	002-icacb	<b>LIFE DEVELOPMENTAL CYCLE AND FATTY ACID PROFILES OF SCHIZOCHYTRIUMSTRAINS(HETEROKONTA:THRAUSTOCHYTRIALES) FROM ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR, WESTERN MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES</b> Mary Jocelyn V. Battung , Ephrime B. Metillo <i>Cerilles State College</i>
7	003-icregt	<b>Characterization Of Organic Matter Solubilisation For Domestic Sewage Sludge Before And After Thermal Pretreatment At 70°C</b> Roslinda Seswoya, Ahmad Tarmizi Abdul Karim <i>Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia</i>

Session 3

Time: 1400 – 1600

Venue: SAFIR

(1<sup>st</sup> Floor)

Session Chair: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Subadrah a/p Madhawa Nair**



No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	020-icamsss	<p><b>Relationship between Personality Types and Job Satisfaction among Employees in Malaysian Manufacturing</b></p> <p>Muhammed Shabir Bashir Mohamed, <b>Muhammad Hasmi Abu Hassan Asaari</b>, Nasina Mat Desa <i>Universiti Sains Malaysia</i></p>
2	013-icamsss	<p><b>Exploring Reading Kiosk Concept: Creating Reading Habit among the Citizen</b></p> <p><b>Mansor Bin Ibrahim</b>, Mirahida Binti Murad, <i>Khairusy Syakirin Has Yun Hasyim, Ismail Jasmani, Nurhayati Abdul Malek</i> <i>Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia</i></p>
3	007-icsstb	<p><b>Student's Perception towards Rural Eco-Tourism Destination Implementation: A Case of Sebuyau, Sarawak</b></p> <p>Abang Zainoren Abang Abdurahman, <b>Jati Kasuma</b>, Lenny Yusrina Bujang Khedif Zubaidah Bohari, Johana Adlin, Silverina Annabelle Kibat, <i>Universiti Teknologi Mara</i></p>
4	016-icamsss	<p><b>Clarifying the Misconceptions about Islamic Restrictions on Entertainment and Performing Arts in Malaysia</b></p> <p><b>Mohd Sharizam Hamzah</b> <i>Akademi Seni Budaya Warisan &amp; Kebangsaan (ASWARA)</i></p>
5	004-icamsss	<p><b>Coordinating of Waqf, Wasiyyah and Faraid in Islamic Wealth Distribution</b></p> <p><b>Muhammad Ridhwan Ab. Aziz</b>, Nurul Izzati Nordin <i>Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia</i></p>
6	002-icsstb	<p><b>The Study of Local Community's Perception on The Impact of Tourism towards The Physical Environment of Perhentian Island, Malaysia</b></p> <p><b>Nik Nadia Izyan Binti Jamil</b>, Mariana Bt Mohamed Osman , Mansor Ibrahim <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i></p>
7	014-icamsss	<p><b>The Effectiveness of Using Mobile Phone in Enhancing Writing Skills: Teacher's and Students' Reflections</b></p> <p><b>Muhammad Siddique</b> and Subadrah Madhawa Nair <i>University Utara Malaysia</i></p>



Session 4  
Time: 1400 – 1600  
Venue: RUBY  
(8<sup>th</sup> Floor)  
Session Chair: **Dr. Khairiyah Mat**

No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	004-icregt	<p><b>Optimization of Vertical Axis Wind Turbine</b></p> <p><b>Walid Moukrim</b>, Bonnie Naccache, Clémence Andreu Sabater , Carl Key-Aberg</p> <p><i>ECE Paris</i></p>
2	002-icregt	<p><b>Compatibility of fuel delivery materials with palm biodiesel fuel under diesel engineoperation</b></p> <p><b>Davannendran Chandran</b>, Ng Hoon Kiat, Harrison Lau Lik Nang, Gan Suyin, Choo Yuen May</p> <p><i>University of Nottingham, Malaysia</i></p>
3	005-icregt	<p><b>Increasing Farmers' Affordability for AnaerobicDigester Construction in Rural Area Using Spatial Cluster Analysis</b></p> <p><b>Christia Meidianaa</b>, Anshori Rafsanjani</p> <p><i>Brawijaya University Malang,</i></p>
4	006-icregt	<p><b>Analysis of Gases Emissions from Biodiesel Combustion in A Fire Tube Boiler by Using Cfd Modeling</b></p> <p><b>Novia Novia</b>, Tri Kurnia Dewi, Winny Andalia</p> <p><i>University of Sriwijaya</i></p>
5	001-icreee	<p><b>A preliminary investigation of e-waste arising in Surabaya-East Java, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Dino Rimantho</b></p> <p><i>Pancasila University</i></p>
6	007-icregt	<p><b>Treatment of Wastewater Containing Heavy Metal Cr(VI) by Adsorption in a Column Using Sargassum Mixed with Clay as Ceramic Adsorbent</b></p> <p><b>Tine Aprianti</b>, Prahady Susmanto</p> <p><i>Sriwijaya University</i></p>

Session 5  
Time: 1630 – 1800  
Venue: SAFIR  
(1<sup>st</sup> Floor)  
Session Chair: TBA



No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	010-icamsss	<b>Does Internal Control Effectiveness Affect Financial Reporting Quality? Evidence from Local Government of Bandung, West Java Province-Indonesia</b> <b>Ita Salsalina</b> <i>Maranatha Christian University,</i>
2	007-icamsss	<b>An Analysis of Descriptive Essay Writing Among Nigerian Undergraduates: An Analysis of Variance in English Writing Skills</b> <b>Anas Sa'idu Muhammad, Subadrah Madhawa Nair,</b> <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia</i>
3	017-icamsss	<b>Using a Metacognitive Strategy and Skill Reading Courseware to Develop Critical Reading Skills: A Literature Study</b> <b>Norbaiyah Abd Kadir</b> <i>University Technology MARA</i>
4	003-icamsss	<b>Restructuring of 'Ain Waqf in Corporate Waqf Model for Boosting The Nation's Economic Prosperity</b> <b>Khairil Faizal Khairi, Nurhidayah Laili, Hisham Sabri , Mohd Yazis Ali Basah</b> <i>Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia</i>
5	022-icamsss	<b>Exploring Malaysian public primary school students' perception of school homework, time spent on homework and how they do their homework</b> <b>Subadrah Madhawa Nair,</b> <i>University Utara Malaysia</i>
6	015-icamsss	<b>Present but Sick at Workplace influence Work Productivity of Academics in Public Universities</b> <b>Siti Maon , Mumtaz Ahmad, Mohamad Naquiuddin Md Mansor , Rohana Mat Som</b> <i>Universiti Teknologi MARA,</i>

Session 6  
Time: 1630 – 1800  
Venue: RUBY  
(8<sup>th</sup> Floor)  
Session Chair: TBA



No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	003-icacb	<b>Preliminary Study of Antibacterial Activity from Indonesian Marine-Derived Endophytic Fungi</b> <b>Yoice Srikandace</b> , Desak Sri Gede Andayani <i>Indonesian Institute of Sciences</i>
2	005-icalf	<b>Preliminary Study on Influence of Parity and Body Condition Score (BCS) on Estrus Response and Conception Rate of Saanen-Cross by Estrus Synchronization with CIDR.</b> <b>Khairiyah B. Mat</b> , Mira B. Panadi , Nor D. Rusli and Che H. Hasnita <i>Universiti Malaysia Kelantan</i>
3	005-icacb	<b>Synthesis and Characterization of Thermally Stable Organo-Montmorillonite for Polymer Composite</b> <b>Mohd Aidil Adhha Abdullah</b> , Mazidah Mamat, Siti Aisyah Rusli, Afifah Abu Kasim and Nor Hidayati Sudin <i>Universiti Malaysia Terengganu</i>
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5	007-icalf	<b>The Effectiveness of Farmer Field School in Dissemination of Innovation: The Case of Orchids Farmers in Tangerang Banten and The Onion Farmers in Brebes Central Java</b> <b>Ujang Maman</b> , Eka Nurhandayanti, and Hendrik Hexa Yoga <i>Jakarta State Islamic University</i>
6	001-icacb	<b>Development of high resolution melting (HRM) methods to detect dopamine transporter (DAT) gene (SLC6A3) (rs 27072) polymorphisms</b> <b>Sophia Khariem Muhamed</b> , Imran Ahmad and Ruzilawati Abu Bakar <i>Universiti Sains Malaysia</i>

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# Note



**List of Abstract**

No	Paper	Abstract
1	001-icacb	<p><b>Development of high resolution melting (HRM) methods to detect dopamine transporter(DAT) gene (SLC6A3) (rs 27072) polymorphisms</b></p> <p><b>Sophia Khariem Muhamed<sup>1</sup>, Imran Ahmad<sup>2</sup> and Ruzilawati Abu Bakar<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup> Department of Pharmacology and <sup>2</sup>Department of Family Medicine, School of Medical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150, Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia.]</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Background: Polymorphism of dopamine transporter (DAT)gene (SLC6A3) was raised from variability occurs in variable number of tandem repeat (VNTR). PCR-based and PCR-RFLP analysis are a common method for genotyping the dopamine transporter gene (SLC6A3) polymorphisms in human. Although these methods are available but it still do not consider as cost-effective and time-consuming. Previously, polymorphisms of dopamine transporter (SLC6A3) (rs 27072) were investigated using PCR-RFLP methods (Ling et al., 2003). In the presented study, we have developed an alternative high resolution melting-based technology without any post PCR to provide rapid and efficient investigation on dopamine transporter gene (SLC6A3) (rs 27072) polymorphism. However, we still in pre-HRM assay development that is optimization. Using the HRM analysis, optimization was done by first varying the annealing temperature. We found non-specific amplification was presented in melting behaviour of the target amplicon since the optimal annealing temperature still not yet been identified. For future plan, other parameters that known to influence the optimization of HRM analysis such as DNA concentration, primer size, GC content, primer concentration, number of cycle and annealing/extension time will be tested and examined until a good high resolution melting analysis achieved.</p>
2	002-icacb	<p><b>LIFE DEVELOPMENTAL CYCLE AND FATTY ACID PROFILES OF SCHIZOCHYTRIUMSTRAINS(HETEROKONTA:THRAUSTOCHYTRIAL ES) FROM ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR, WESTERN MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES</b></p> <p><b>Mary Jocelyn V. Battung<sup>*1</sup> Ephrime B. Metillo<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>School of Agriculture, Forestry and Environmental Sciences, JH Cerilles State College, Mati, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur, Philippines. Telefax: 062 945 70025</i></p>



		<p>Cell# :09217593032/09172068477, E-mail: <a href="mailto:jojie.battung@gmail.com">jojie.battung@gmail.com</a>  <sup>2</sup>Department of Biological Sciences, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City, Philippines. Cell# :09189183610, E-mail: <a href="mailto:matunggaobp@yahoo.com">matunggaobp@yahoo.com</a></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Thraustochytrids samples were collected from submerged senescent mangrove leaves from Zamboanga del Sur particularly from the intertidal zone of Dimataling, San Pablo, Tukuran and Pagadian City. Four strains were cultivated (D1, D2, T and M) in yeast extract peptone at varying salinity, pH and carbon source. Basing on morphological characters the four isolates were assigned to genus Schizochytrium. Life history of the dominant strain revealed two types of development, type I and type II. Type I development is characterized by a mature thallus that directly develop into zoospores while type II development is characterized by a mature thallus that initially transforms into amoeboid-like cells, then develop into zoospores. Responses to physical and chemical conditions were studied by subjecting the test organisms to varying pH, salinity, high and low concentrations of different carbon sources (glucose, fructose and sucrose). Results of the univariate analysis of variance revealed that there is no significant difference in biomass production in relation to salinity with <math>P &gt; 0.05</math> among species (<math>F = 1.598</math>, <math>df = 3</math>, <math>P &gt; 0.21</math>), among salinities (<math>F = 1.122</math>, <math>df = 2</math>, <math>P &gt; 0.34</math>) as well as between species and salinity (<math>F = 1.692</math>, <math>df = 6</math>, <math>P &gt; 0.16</math>). Post hoc test showed a highly significant difference <math>P &lt; 0.01</math> among species D1, D2 and T in relation to biomass production as affected by varying pH. However, no significant difference was found between species T and M (<math>P &gt; 0.01</math>). In terms of carbon source, all strains grew best in glucose and poorest on fructose with the lowest biomass value of 1g/L produce by species D1. For high carbon concentration, the highest value was produced by species D2 with a total biomass of 13.9 g/L followed by species T with 9.9 g/L, species D1 8.7 g/l and the lowest total biomass of 6.3g/L produced by species M. Generally there was an increasing trend of average biomass with the doubling concentration of carbon sources. Gas chromatographic determination and identification of relative amount of fatty acids showed that species D2 had the highest fatty acid content and the highest number of fatty acids detected. However, polyunsaturated fatty acids were also detected in the four strains. Among the unsaturated fatty acids present are linoleic acid (C18:2n6), arachidonic acid (C20:4n6), and docosaheptaenoic acid. Polyunsaturated fatty acids are produced in smaller amounts as compared to saturated fatty acids that includes lauric acid (C12:0) and margaric acid (C17:0) being the highest saturated fatty acid produced.</p>
3	003-icacb	<p><b>Preliminary Study of Antibacterial Activity from Indonesian Marine-Derived Endophytic Fungi</b></p> <p><b>Yoice Srikandace</b> <sup>*1</sup>, Desak Sri Gede Andayani <sup>1</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup> Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Research Center for Chemistry, Cisitu-Sangkuriang, Bandung 40135, Indonesia)</p>



		<p><b>Abstract:</b> Background: Indonesian marine microorganisms have high biodiversity and can produce bioactive compounds. The antibacterial metabolites offer against pathogen bacteria that caused infectious diseases. The potential of marine endophytic as sources novel drugs need to be studied. The research aimed to isolate marine endophytic fungi from seaweeds, sponges, sea-worms and corals and to investigate their antibacterial activities. The fungi were fermented in Potato Dextrose Broth for 14 days at room temperature. Fungal biomass was separated from culture filtrate, dried and extracted with ethanol (Bio.EtOH). Filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate (EA) and ethanol (EtOH). All crude extracts were tested as antibacterial agents for pathogen bacteria using the disc diffusion method and performed in three days observation. Agar dilution method was used to determine the Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) of antimicrobial substances. The results showed that all endophytic fungi produced antibacterial metabolites containing alkaloid, terpenoids, tannin, flavonoid, saponin, phenolic compounds and steroids. The strongest antibacterial activities were obtained from six endophytic fungi (SF1, SF3, SwF5, SweF9, SweF10 and SweF11) with an average inhibitory zone diameter of 18 – 25 mm. The MIC of fungi extracts were ranged from 20-0.078 mg/mL. Based on molecular identification, fungi SF1 and SweF10 were <i>Collectotrichum</i> spp, and other fungi were close to <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. The results indicated that marine fungi from Indonesia could be promising sources of drug candidates.</p>
4	004-icacb	<p><b>Kinetic Study of Palm Oil Adsorption onto Acetylation Treated Oil Palm Mesocarp Fiber</b></p> <p>Ros Azlinani As'ari<sup>1</sup>, <b>Mazidah Mamat</b><sup>1,*</sup>, Mohd Aidil Adhha Abdullah<sup>1</sup>, Hafiza Mohamed Zuki<sup>2</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup><i>School of Fundamental Science, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, 21030 Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia</i>  <sup>2</sup><i>School of Marine and Environmental Sciences, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, 21030 Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> The ability of oil palm mesocarp fiber (OPMF) to adsorb cooking oil waste from synthetic oily wastewater was investigated. The OPMF was subjected to acetylation treatment and characterized by scanning electron microscope (SEM), Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometer (FTIR) and accelerated surface area and porosity analyzer (ASAP). Both acetylated and untreated OPMFs were then used as adsorbent for the removal of cooking oil waste in aqueous solution at different OPMFs dosages and contact times. The experimental data were analyzed by kinetic models and were found to conform the pseudo-second order model.</p>
5	005-icacb	<p><b>Synthesis and Characterization of Thermally Stable Organo-Montmorillonite for Polymer Composite</b></p> <p><b>Mohd Aidil Adhha Abdullah*</b>, Mazidah Mamat, Siti Aisyah Rusli, Afifah Abu Kasim and Nor Hidayati Sudin</p> <p><i>School of Fundamental Science, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, 21030 Kuala</i></p>





		<p><i>Terengganu, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Two types of thermally stable organo-montmorillonite (OMMT) were prepared via ion exchange reaction. The interlayer sodium ion (Na<sup>+</sup>) in the repeating units of silicate layers of montmorillonite (MMT) were replaced by alkylphosphonium ions which are tetrabutylphosphonium (TBP) and tributyl(methyl)phosphonium (TBMP) ion, respectively. The insertion of alkylphosphonium ions into montmorillonite (MMT) interlayer was meant to change the hydrophilic nature of Na<sup>+</sup>-MMT to organophilic. The OMMTs were then characterized by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), elemental analysis, thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) and X-ray diffraction (XRD). The insertion of alkylphosphonium ions into the interlayer of Na<sup>+</sup>-MMT had shifted the 001 diffraction plane of XRD diffractogram to lower angles corresponding to the increased of MMT interlayer distance. Tremendous increase of carbon content due to the presence of alkylphosphonium ions in the OMMTs was confirmed by elemental analysis and supporting by the appearance of methyl group FTIR. OMMTs were found to degrade at higher temperature in comparison to commercial modified MMT (Cloisite 93A).</p>
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No	Paper	Abstract
1	001-icamsss	<p><b>A Study of CSR Activities among Malaysian Banks: Comparison between Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks</b></p> <p><b>Mohamad Yazis Ali Basah</b> <sup>*1</sup>, Safwan Hamdy <sup>2</sup>, Mazlynda Md Yusuf <sup>3</sup>, Khairil Faizal Khairi <sup>4</sup>, Hisham Sabri <sup>5</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup> Faculty of Economics and Muamalat, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, 71800 Bandar Baru Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia (<a href="mailto:yazis@usim.edu.my">yazis@usim.edu.my</a>)</p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> Corporate social responsibility (CSR) has had a long and varied history since its beginnings in the early 1930s (Berle and Means, 1932; Carroll, 1999). It has become part of the corporate agenda for business development and survival, and is considered important in explaining business relationships and business management in order to achieve business goals. CSR acts by providing a framework for strategic management and business relationship among various stakeholders. In general, CSR can be divided into four main dimensions: the environmental, the human resource, the philanthropic, and human rights. The study tries to investigate on how the Malaysian Banking Institutions react towards these four dimensions of CSR. As Malaysian banking system is unique by implementing dual banking system (Conventional bank as well as Islamic Bank. The study tries to explore on how Islamic bank differ with conventional counterpart. For that purpose, this paper employed content analysis of five years periods of annual report of Malaysian Banking Institutions. It comprises of total 39 banks which include 17 conventional banks and 12 Islamic Banks. The study found,</p>



		<p>Conventional banks have better implementation of CSR dimensions compare to Islamic Banks. The finding is interesting to be explored further on why least performance of Islamic Bank compare to Conventional Bank.</p>
2	003-icamsss	<p><b>Restructuring of 'Ain Waqf in Corporate Waqf Model for Boosting The Nation's Economic Prosperity</b></p> <p><b>Khairil Faizal Khairi</b> *<sup>1</sup>, Nurhidayah Laili <sup>2</sup>, Hisham Sabri <sup>3</sup>, Mohd Yazis Ali Basah <sup>4</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup> <i>Fakulti Ekonomi dan Muamalat, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, 71800 Bandar Baru Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia</i>  <sup>2</sup> <i>Fakulti Ekonomi dan Muamalat, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, 71800 Bandar Baru Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia</i>  <sup>3</sup> <i>Fakulti Ekonomi dan Muamalat, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, 71800 Bandar Baru Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia</i>  <sup>4</sup> <i>Fakulti Ekonomi dan Muamalat, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, 71800 Bandar Baru Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Background: Practitioners in the Islamic finance industry have been overlooked the potential of corporate waqf as a source of funding. Waqf is one of financial instruments which has been applied since the early islamic period in Madinah in addressing issues related to economic development in the community. This is because waqf has been successful in encouraging economic development through various aspects of welfare. Objective: Purpose of this article is to determine the uniqueness of corporate endowments featured by Maybank Islamic Berhad and to view its contribution to the economic development and community's economic prosperity. Results: The general findings of this study indicate that systematic implementation of corporate endowments is very useful in developing the nation's economic prosperity. Conclusion: The innovation of 'ain corporate endowments that been introduced by Maybank Islamic Berhad is very suitable to be practiced as it was in line with the modernization of the today's financial system.</p>
3	004-icamsss	<p><b>Coordinating of Waqf, Wasiyyah and Faraid in Islamic Wealth Distribution</b></p> <p><b>Muhammad Ridhwan Ab. Aziz</b>*<sup>1</sup>, Nurul Izzati Nordin<sup>2</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup> <i>Faculty of Economics and Muamalat, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), Bandar Baru Nilai, 71800, Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia.</i>  <sup>2</sup> <i>Faculty of Economics and Muamalat, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), Bandar Baru Nilai, 71800, Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia.</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Lack of efficiency in administration as well as attitude of the legal heirs are the factors that cause frozen assets. It is estimated that RM 66.6 billion of the property could not be distributed to the legal heirs due to several reasons. The majority owner of those assets are</p>



		<p>Muslims. Even though estate management planning in Islam is divided into two, during the lifetime and after the death of owner property, still there is occurrence of the problem. In order to solve this issue, people should be exposed to the way of distribution of property including before and after the death. Thus, the objective of this paper is to investigate on coordinating of waqf, wasiyyah and faraid in Islamic wealth distribution among Malaysian Muslims. The methodology of research in this paper is through quantitative research based on 127 selected respondents in Malaysia. As a results of this study, basically the respondents agreed that by coordinating of waqf, wasiyyah and faraid could ease burden of the owner and heirs as well as could reduce issues of frozen assets to the lowest level.</p>
4	006-icamsss	<p><b>Integrating Knowledge of Science in the Teaching of Children's Nursery Rhymes</b></p> <p><b><sup>1</sup> Subadrah Madhawa Nair</b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup> Affiliation of first author, Language Department, School of Education and Modern Languages, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok, 06010, Kedah, Darul Aman, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract :</b> Background: Science subject is difficult to understand especially for children at preschool level. Integrating the knowledge of science in the teaching of nursery rhymes facilitate the process of learning and children are able to make connections between nursery rhymes and science. This paper is based on an action research carried out on six year old children in a preschool. It uses qualitative research in which the headmistress, the teacher and the researcher reflected on the various actions carried out in the classroom. Objective: The objective of the research is to integrate the knowledge of science in the teaching of children's nursery rhymes. Results: The findings indicate that the teacher showed enthusiasm and creativity in integrating knowledge of science in teaching nursery rhymes. Various activities carried out by the teacher in this study had influenced the practice of the teacher and students' learning. Besides learning the nursery rhymes students were able to broaden their scientific knowledge of spiders. Conclusion: This study affirms that knowledge of science can be integrated in the teaching of nursery rhymes. In addition this study has strong pedagogical implication on teaching and learning of science through nursery rhymes.</p>
5	007-icamsss	<p><b>An Analysis of Descriptive Essay Writing Among Nigerian Undergraduates: An Analysis of Variance in English Writing Skills</b></p> <p><b>Anas Sa'idu Muhammad<sup>*1</sup>, Subadrah Madhawa Nair<sup>2</sup>,</b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup> Affiliation of first author, Awang Had Salleh College of Arts and Sciences (CAS), School of Education and Modern Languages (SEML), Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), Sintok, 06010, Kedah, Darul Aman, Malaysia</i></p> <p><i><sup>2</sup> Affiliation of second author, Language Department, School of Education and Modern Languages (SEML), Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), Sintok, 06010, Kedah, Darul Aman, Malaysia</i></p>



		<p><b>Abstract:</b> Background: English writing among Nigerian students prove to be difficult at various academic levels; including pre-university and university levels. Precisely, poor command in English writing among Nigerian students hinders proper academic achievement of most undergraduates. Objective: The objective of the present article is to ascertain the level of variation in English writing among Nigerian undergraduate students' in terms of gender and in terms of major ethnic groups. Results: The findings indicated that the mean scores for the overall scores of the students' descriptive essay are at an average score. Conclusion: This study affirms that there is crucial need for intervention concerning Nigerian undergraduates' English writing. As such, the results of the findings are hopeful to contribute and provide insights to Nigerian education administrative personals, the national education boards, as well as the international education planners concerning ways of enhancing students' English writing.</p>
6	008-icamsss	<p><b>An Exploratory Study of Green Supply Chain Management Practices and Supply Chain Integration among Malaysia Manufacturing Firms</b></p> <p><b>Rohani Abdullah<sup>1</sup></b>, Marini Nurbanum Mohamad<sup>2</sup> and Ramayah Thurasamy<sup>3</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>School of Technology Management and Logistics, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia</i>  <i><sup>2,3</sup>School of Management, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Background: Organizations are increasingly finding it challenging to balance economic and environmental performance particularly those that face competitive, regulatory and community pressure. With the increasing pressures for environmental sustainability, this calls for the new formulation of strategies by the manufacturers in order to minimize their products and services negative impact on the environment. Hence, Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) continues to be an important research agenda among the researchers. In Malaysia, green issues are new and still developing. Constant study is needed to fully understand and update information regarding this area. Objective: The aim of this paper is to explore the views and level of acceptance of GSCM practices and Supply Chain Integration (SCI) among manufacturing firms in Malaysia. Results: Through the use of mail survey, 152 responses were obtained to generate the results of the study. The result showed GSCM practices have been practiced to somewhat to a greater extent among manufacturing firms in Malaysia and the result of SCI showed evidence of some highly progressive integration among supply chain members of these firms. Conclusion: In sum, the findings can be extended to study on the issues in further. Academicians and practioners can apply this result to their</p>



		research and business strategies on how to improve sustainable performance and to effectively implement GSCM practices and SCI.
7	009-icamsss	<p><b>Funding Policy, Investment Policy And The Implication To Company's Value</b></p> <p><b>Mathius Tandiontong*<sup>1</sup>, Rusdin <sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><sup>1</sup> <i>Maranatha Christian University, Accounting Department, Economics Faculty, Bandung, Indonesia</i>  <sup>2</sup> <i>Economics and Business Faculty, University of Padjadjaran Bandung, Indonesia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Background: The goal of the company is to improve the shareholders' welfare. The successful indicator to reach the company's goal is reached by noticing improving company's value. The improvement of company's value is reached by doing continuing investment supported by the availability of money source for the investment. Objective: The purpose of this research is to know the impact of investment and funding policies to the company value. Results: The research's result proved that the fund policy and investment policy, partially or together, have impact to the company's value.. Conclusion: Financing policy has a positive influence on company's value for the issuer that listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange from year 2010-2014. Investment policy has a positive influence on company's value for the manufacturing issuers listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange from year 2010-2014. Investment and financing policy simultaneously have a positive influence on company's value for the manufacturing issuers listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange from year 2010-2014.</p>
8	010-icamsss	<p><b>Does Internal Control Effectiveness Affect Financial Reporting Quality? Evidence from Local Government of Bandung, West Java Province-Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Ita Salsalina</b></p> <p><i>Lecturer of Accounting Department, Faculty of Economics, Maranatha Christian University, Bandung,</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Background: Based on phenomenon of poor quality of financial reporting and lack of accountability at most of all central and local government in Indonesia, the Government of Indonesia needs to improve the effectiveness of internal control as noted by the audit board of the Republic of Indonesia in order to achieve reliability of financial reporting. Objective: This research aims to examine the effect of internal control effectiveness on financial reporting quality and its impact on performance accountability. Results: The results revealed that internal control effectiveness significantly affects financial reporting quality, and thus gives an implication on performance accountability of the local government. Conclusion: Based on research findings it can be concluded that internal control effectiveness will provide reasonable assurance on the reliability of financial reporting,</p>



		and thus enhance performance accountability.
9	013-icamsss	<p><b>Exploring Reading Kiosk Concept: Creating Reading Habit among the Citizen</b></p> <p>Mansor Bin Ibrahim <sup>*1</sup>, <b>Mirahida Binti Murad</b><sup>* 2</sup>, <i>Khairusy Syakirin Has Yun Hasyim</i><sup>3</sup>, <i>Ismail Jasmani</i><sup>4</sup>, <i>Nurhayati Abdul Malek</i><sup>5</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup> Professor, <sup>2</sup> Postgraduate Student, <sup>3</sup> Lecturer, <sup>4</sup> Lecturer, <sup>5</sup>Assoc.Proffesor</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The main aim of this exploratory research is to formulate design concept of a Reading Kiosk as a prototype for community usage specifically in suburban area of Kuala Lumpur. In order to formulate the concept and suggest this prototype, three study objectives must be fulfilled as well: investigating the reading habits and pattern among the Malay community in suburban of Kuala Lumpur (case study of Perkampungan Tradisi, Jalan Gombak); studying the patron of public library in suburban area particularly in terms of visiting numbers, facilities requirement, borrowing pattern and other related issues; and lastly suggesting means and methods on how to nurture the reading habit among the Malay community in suburban area. A sample of 404 respondents was taken for data collection. Self-completed questionnaires were distributed to the respondents in the case study. Based on the analyses, it was found that a majority of the respondents indicated a positive attitude towards reading and the library. However, the majority spent almost of their leisure time doing activities other than reading. Two-thirds of the respondents highly agreed that reading would be more attractive with the existence of various facilities that supported an informal environment for reading, such as facilities that allowed people to talk, eat and listen to music while reading. Based on inferential and factor analyses, two physical factors could be extracted; i) facilities and services, ii) internal and external environment of reading places. These analyses confirmed that these two physical factors influence reading habit. The research then proposing some reading kiosk concept which using container as the main structure with various theme; i) Malay Traditional Design (Tunduk Padi Library) ii) Culture Enrichment and Interactive Learning iii) Modern Japanese and Traditional Malay Design. This approach aimed to attract people to come and cultivating the reading habit. The knowledge acquired through this research should contribute to a better understanding of the phenomena of the reading habit and attitude in Malaysia specifically, and in contributing to future research in similar areas generally.</p>
10	014-icamsss	<p><b>The Effectiveness of Using Mobile Phone in Enhancing Writing Skills: Teacher's and Students' Reflections</b></p> <p><sup>1</sup><b>Muhammad Siddique</b> and <sup>2</sup> Subadrah Madhawa Nair</p> <p><sup>1</sup>PhD Applied Linguistics (Student) Language Department, School of Educational Studies and Modern Languages, University Utara Malaysia, 06010, Sintok, Kedah, Darul Aman.</p> <p><sup>2</sup>, Language Department, School of Educational Studies and Modern Languages,</p>



		<p><i>University Utara Malaysia, 06010, Sintok, Kedah, Darul Aman.</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Background: Mobile phone with its capacity to compute, download and deliver multimedia content offers exciting new frontiers in pedagogy for teaching writing which is the most neglected and difficult skill. It offers autonomy to students and a new teaching tool and pedagogy immensely helpful for teachers enabling them to enter the digital era of technology for teaching and learning writing skills by relinquishing the conventional pedagogy. Objective: The objectives of this qualitative paper are to investigate whether the utilization of mobile phone in the classroom enhances the descriptive writing skills of the Pakistani intermediate students. It also investigates whether students' engagement was enhanced after using the mobile phone. It also investigates teacher's and students' reflections on the usage of mobile phone on writing skills. Results: The findings indicated that other than being effective in teaching writing skills the use of mobile phone made the students more engaged and motivated towards writing skills. The findings also revealed students' and teacher's positive reflections about its usage. Conclusion: The study provided evidence that the usage of mobile phone in writing skills offers cooperation, collaboration, face to face interaction, fun learning and creates conducive learning environment in the classroom. In addition, it has some pedagogical implications on the usage of mobile phone as a tool to enhance students' writing</p>
<p><b>11</b></p>	<p><b>015-icamsss</b></p>	<p><b>Present but Sick at Workplace influence Work Productivity of Academics in Public Universities</b></p> <p>Siti Maon <sup>1</sup>, <b>Mumtaz Ahmad</b>*<sup>1</sup>, Mohamad Naquiuddin Md Mansor <sup>1</sup>, Rohana Mat Som<sup>1</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup> Universiti Teknologi MARA, Centre for Management and Administration Studies, Faculty of Business and Management, Bandar Puncak Alam. Selangor. Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Background: When people present but sick at workplace, this can be considered as presenteeism. Presenteeism is highly prevalent in organizations, including in higher academic institutions. Even the employees are physically present at work, nonetheless their concentration is absent. Objective: In the present study, the researchers investigated the relationship between presenteeism and productivity among academicians of public universities in Malaysia. Methodology: The respondents consisted of 194 of academicians from three selected public universities. The obtained data were gathered through the distribution of questionnaires to respondents. Results: Descriptive statistics showed that majority respondent were female (61.3%) academicians with aged range of 30 – 39 years (33.5%). More than half of them were permanent staff (64.9%) of the public universities. However, the highest percentage of the respondents in job tenure was three years (35.1%). Most of the academics (78%) have the intention to attend work while ill around two to five times per year (39%). However, the finding justify that the academics with good health have less tendency to do presenteeism. The correlation analysis</p>



		<p>of the study found that there was a significant positive relationship between work-related contributing factors and the frequency of presenteeism in public universities. The study found that job demand and job security has influence with the level of work productivity. However, academicians with high level of job demand were found to have high tendency and were more prone towards attending at work while ill which consequently influence the work-productivity. Conclusion: In conclusion, it is evident that work-related factors contribute to presenteeism including job demand, job security, replaceability and time pressure.</p>
<p>12</p>	<p>016-icamsss</p>	<p><b>Clarifying the Misconceptions about Islamic Restrictions on Entertainment and Performing Arts in Malaysia</b></p> <p><b>Mohd Sharizam Hamzah</b></p> <p><i>Lecturer, Akademi Seni Budaya Warisan &amp; Kebangsaan (ASWARA), Faculty of Arts &amp; Cultural Management, 464, Jalan Tun Ismail, 50480 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Background: Muslims as a community have had issues and debates whether entertainment and Performing Arts are permissible in Islam. While some orthodox Muslims today totally ban any type of Performing Arts, claiming it's haram (forbidden) and shun themselves, others have argued that Muslims are allowed to have some entertainment with some guideline from the Holy Quran and Hadith (words from Prophet Muhammad passed down). This paper was part of a project/research to see how the Muslim community misunderstood this issue with arguments from the Quran and Hadith. It is hoped that this research will contribute to the political debate and confusion on the subject in Malaysia and the country's arts and culture policy. Whilst the study is focused on Malaysia, the study also hopes to foster a better understanding between non-Muslim and Muslim communities globally. Objective: The main objective of this research is to look at how Muslims misinterpreted passages from the Quran, while debating whether entertainment and Performing Arts is allowed in Islam or not. The second objective is to show examples how a moderate Muslim should assimilate with non-Muslim to foster more understanding and respect towards different religions. Results: In Malaysia, orthodox Muslims through the political Islamic party has managed to influence moderate Muslims to follow "their Muslim way" of practice. However, in recent years, Muslims in Malaysia through their scholars known as Ulama opened up on the discussion and debate towards this issue. In return, most of these scholars believed that Islam allows entertainment and Performing Arts as long as the guidelines in the Quran are followed. Conclusion: Islam allows entertainment with several historical incident were recorded in Hadith. However in Malaysia, Muslims scholars were divided into 2 different school of taught thus making them express this issue in different views. Muslim Sunnis which consist of more than 80% of the population Muslim</p>





		community around the world including Malaysia are the most tolerance with many of them became scholars in various areas including entertainment business and Performing Arts.
13	017-icamsss	<p><b>Using a Metacognitive Strategy and Skill Reading Courseware to Develop Critical Reading Skills: A Literature Study</b></p> <p><b>Norbaiyah Abd Kadir <sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup> Academy of Language Studies, University Technology MARA (UiTM) Pahang, Kuantan, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Background: Metacognitive skills and strategies are important and should be emphasized when teaching reading. However, it is evident that the teaching of these skills and strategies are at times not taught in Malaysian reading classes, thus making it difficult to develop critical reading skills among Malaysian students. In order to help teachers to teach these critical reading skills we propose to build a metacognitive strategies and skills reading courseware. This paper is a literature study on the importance of teaching metacognitive strategies and skills, and implementing them by using a reading courseware to develop critical reading skills among students. It is hoped that with the newly designed reading courseware we can help language teachers to teach critical reading skills more effectively and interestingly in schools. Thus, it will also be beneficial for students to develop their critical reading skills.</p>
14	020-icamsss	<p><b>Relationship between Personality Types and Job Satisfaction among Employees in Malaysian Manufacturing</b></p> <p>Muhamed Shabir Bashir Mohamed<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Hasmi Abu Hassan Asaari*<sup>2</sup>, Nasina Mat Desa<sup>3</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1,2,3</sup> School of Distance Education, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Employee job satisfaction is one of the important measurement aspects of an employee work life. Over the years, rich and mass knowledge in terms of academic research and management practice has been collected to understand further employee job satisfaction, especially for a firm, which work design is highly dependent on human workforce. Manufacturing industry is categorized under this group. Employee job satisfaction could be explained in terms of employee personality. As such, this research is design to understand the relationship between personality type and job satisfaction level of employees. For this paper, blue collar employees from manufacturing industry ware chosen. It is hoped that this paper could contribute to the body of knowledge on this field and further help manufacturing firms to explore options in increasing their workers' job satisfaction level so that in the long term the firm can achieve its mission and vision.</p>
15	022-icamsss	<p><b>Exploring Malaysian public primary school students' perception of school homework, time spent on homework and how they do their homework</b></p>



		<p><b><sup>1</sup> Subadrah Madhawa Nair,</b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup> Language Department, School of Educational Studies and Modern Languages, University Utara Malaysia, 06010, Sintok, Kedah, Darul Aman, Malaysia.</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Background: Several researchers had stressed the importance of homework in enhancing students' academic achievement and improving their self-regulatory learning (Cooper, 2007; Bembenutty, 2011). The debate about the importance of homework in enhancing students' academic achievement is ongoing among researchers, parents and teachers. This paper is based on a descriptive study carried out on 876 Year Five (11 years old) primary students in Malaysia. The data was collected using questionnaires. Objective: The objective of the study is to explore students' perception of homework, investigates the time spent on homework and how students do their homework. Results: The findings revealed that majority of Year Five students have positive perception towards homework. The study reveals that there is a significant difference in students' perception towards homework according to school type and gender. The findings also indicate that 61% of Year Five students spent between one to two hours daily in doing homework. The results also show that most of the students do homework on their own (81.2%), 72.5% seek help from teachers, and 68.9% seek help from parents or family members. Conclusion: It is hoped that this study can shed some light and provide guidelines for teachers and Malaysian Education Ministry in planning homework for primary school children as a tool in assisting student learning</p>
<p>16</p>	<p>026-icamsss</p>	<p><b>The Analytical Hierarchy Process to Prioritization Production Factors</b></p> <p><b>Abdul Talib Bon <sup>*1</sup>, Silvia Firda Utami <sup>2</sup>, Sukono <sup>3</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup> Faculty of Technology Management and Business, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, 86400, Parit Raja Batu Pahat, Johor, Malaysia</i></p> <p><i><sup>2</sup> Faculty of Technology Management and Business, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, 86400, Parit Raja Batu Pahat, Johor, Malaysia</i></p> <p><i><sup>3</sup> Faculty of Mathematic, Padjajaran University 45363, Bandung, Jawa Barat, Indonesia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Background: This paper discusses the factors of production that affected the production quantity. These factors have many problems and effect for production planning, so that must be solved immediately. Because to keep the production stable or more increase, companies have to rank the production factor problems to know which one more importance and should be resolved first. However, to choose the priority should not be based on intuition but need through understanding of the decision problem and the process to prioritize the factor. Therefore, This problem can be viewed as a multi criteria decision making problem. Because of that, this study proposes Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method for solving this problem. AHP is method for multi criteria decision making which is using</p>



		<p>quantitative and qualitative approach. Objective: This study aims is to facilitate the manager of production for analysis the problems and making the right decision with prioritization the problem (production factors). The results: the priority factor that influences the production quantity is the internal factor. The ranking factor are capital, labour, raw materials and technology and machinery. Conclusion: The result of this study gives more clear information about factor production, which is so problematic that the company easier to make a decision and the AHP method is suitable for resolving the production problem.</p>
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No	Paper	Abstract
1	002-icsstb	<p><b>The Study of Local Community's Perception on The Impact of Tourism towards The Physical Environment of Perhentian Island, Malaysia</b></p> <p><b>Nik Nadia Izyan Binti Jamil</b><sup>*1</sup>, Mariana Bt Mohamed Osman <sup>2</sup>, Mansor Ibrahim <sup>3</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup> Postgraduate Student, Institute of Halal Research and Training (INHART), International Islamic University Malaysia, 53100, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.  <sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, Urban and Regional Planning Department, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, 53100, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.  <sup>3</sup> Professor, Urban and Regional Planning Department, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This paper discusses the local community's perception on the impact of tourism towards the physical environment of Pulau Perhentian, Malaysia. It aims to identify the villagers' perception and their opinions on the impacts of tourism on the island. As one of the well-known tourist spots and destinations in Malaysia as well as in the world, Pulau Perhentian receives large numbers of tourists per year which has resulted in many changes to its physical environment and influenced the community's culture and lifestyles as well as the island's economy. As a small resort island, it has very limited flat lands and very fragile environment, and thus the increase in capacity of its occupants and populations may cause much impact on its natural resources and environment. Concerned with this issue, this study focuses on the impact of tourism on the physical environment of Pulau Perhentian, both natural and man-made environment. In conducting the survey, questionnaires consisting six sections were distributed to 130 villagers or local people of Pulau Perhentian. The information gained from the questionnaires was analyzed and the factors that gave high impact on the villagers and environment had been identified. The results of the study together with solutions and recommendations for a better tourism management which includes sustainable tourism planning strategies, appropriate IT applications with active and effective public participation are covered in this dissertation.</p>



2	007-icsstb	<p><b>Student's Perception towards Rural Eco-Tourism Destination Implementation: A Case of Sebuyau, Sarawak</b></p> <p>Abang Zainoren Abang Abdurahman,<sup>1</sup> <b>Jati Kasuma</b>,<sup>2</sup> Lenny Yusrina Bujang Khedif<sup>3</sup> Zubaidah Bohari,<sup>4</sup> Johana Adlin,<sup>5</sup> Silverina Annabelle Kibat,<sup>6</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup> Senior Lecturer, Universiti Teknologi Mara Sarawak, Faculty of Business Management, Jalan Meranek, 94300, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, MALAYSIA</i></p> <p><i><sup>2</sup> Senior Lecturer, Universiti Teknologi Mara Sarawak, Faculty of Business Management, Jalan Meranek, 94300, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, MALAYSIA</i></p> <p><i><sup>3</sup> Lecturer, Universiti Teknologi Mara Sarawak, Faculty of Computer Science and Mathematics, Jalan Meranek, 94300, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, MALAYSIA</i></p> <p><i><sup>4</sup> Lecturer, Universiti Teknologi Mara Sarawak, Faculty of Computer Science and Mathematics, Jalan Meranek, 94300, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, MALAYSIA</i></p> <p><i><sup>5</sup> Lecturer, Universiti Teknologi Mara Penang, Faculty of Hotel Management and Tourism, Jalan Permatang Pauh, 13500 Permatang Pauh, Pulau Pinang, MALAYSIA</i></p> <p><i><sup>6</sup> Lecturer, Universiti Teknologi Mara Sabah Branch , Faculty of Hotel Management and Tourism, Beg Berkunci 71,88997 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The purpose of this research is to explore higher institution student as a tourist perception towards eco-tourism at Kampong Sebuyau. This research tries to gain insight about student's perception upon Sebuyau being an eco-tourism destination. This research involves three main dimensions (word of mouth, external communication &amp; destination image) that relate student perception about Sebuyau. Results show that there is a relationship involving students' tourist level of perception on Word of Mouth, External communication and Destination image has a positive relationship with student's patronage behavior towards Sebuyau being an eco-tourism destination. Findings of this research could provide a better understanding about student's perception on Sebuyau and to use this information as a milestone in promoting especially in the aspect of encouraging the development of Sebuyau as an eco-tourism destination.</p>
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<p>3</p>	<p>009-icsstb</p>	<p><b>Currency Trading in Modern Islamic Banks in Malaysia</b></p> <p><b>Azwina Wati Abdull Manaf *<sup>1</sup></b>, Jalilah Binti Mohd Ali <sup>2</sup>, Siti Marshita Binti Mahyut <sup>3</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup> Faculty of Law, Multimedia University, Jalan Ayer Keroh Lama, 75450 Bukit Beruang, Malacca, Malaysia</i></p> <p><i><sup>2</sup> Faculty of Law, Multimedia University, Jalan Ayer Keroh Lama, 75450 Bukit Beruang, Malacca, Malaysia</i></p> <p><i><sup>3</sup> Faculty of Law, Multimedia University, Jalan Ayer Keroh Lama, 75450 Bukit Beruang, Malacca, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Forex trading is one of the many issues that is dealt with under Islamic Banking law. Foreign exchange trading or forex at a point was known to be something that people did when they were travelling overseas. They would trade their home countries currency for another and experience the present currency exchange rate. Nowadays, traders could speculate on the varying values of currencies involving two countries. It is carried out for profit and sport. This paper is going to discuss the current practice of Malaysian Islamic Bank of the currency exchange which is in line with the principle of Shariah Law.</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>011-icsstb</p>	<p><b>Muslim Community Perception towards Tourism Development in Sabang, Aceh, Indonesia</b></p> <p>Myna Agustina Yusuf *<sup>1</sup>, <b>Mansor Ibrahim</b> <sup>2</sup></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup>Postgraduate Student, Master of Urban and Regional Planning, International Islamic University Malaysia, Jalan Gombak, Kuala Lumpur, 53100, Malaysia</i></p> <p><i><sup>2</sup> Professor, Urban and Regional Planning Department, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, Jalan Gombak, Kuala Lumpur, 53100, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This study examines the perceptions of the Muslim community regarding tourism development in Sabang, Aceh, Indonesia. Sabang is a tourist destination and is predominantly inhabited by Muslims, hence it applies the <i>Syariah</i> law from the higher level (Aceh Province). Since there has been a gradual increase in the number of tourists from 2009, it brings into question the Muslim community's perceptions and desires of tourism, where there is a clear divide in Muslims, some considering it an unlawful and useless activity, while others encouraging it. This study adopted both the quantitative and qualitative approaches to assess the perception of the Sabang community in the tourism industry. The probability method of simple random sampling techniques was used to decide the respondents of questionnaire survey. 157 respondents were picked and four stakeholders were interviewed, and the outcomes were analyzed accordingly. Based on frequency analysis and transcript, the results revealed that both community and stakeholders perceive tourism development in Sabang are not being in line with the community expectations and Aceh identity/law, however they did agree with the established tourism policies. The community considered tourism as an entertainment that must be in compliance with Islam. In particular, the</p>



		community agreed with the covering of <i>aurah</i> and prohibition of co-habitation of unmarried Muslim tourists. From correlation analysis, it showed that there were no significant relationships between education, religiosity and some perception variables, such as tourism for seeking fun, tourists' attire, and so forth. This might be due to data distribution and acquisition. This study recommended that Sabang authority to establish regulation pertaining to dress code, accommodation for unmarried couples, <i>halal</i> food, and appropriate signage, in addition conduct regular awareness campaigns among tourism business operators and community regarding tourism activities in Sabang.
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No	Paper	Abstract
1	005-icalf	<p><b>Preliminary Study on Influence of Parity and Body Condition Score (BCS) on Estrus Response and Conception Rate of Saanen-Cross by Estrus Synchronization with CIDR.</b></p> <p><b>Khairiyah B. Mat</b>*, Mira B. Panadi, Nor D. Rusli and Che H. Hasnita</p> <p><i>Faculty Agro Based Industry, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan Jeli Campus, Locked Bag 100, 17600 Jeli, Kelantan, Malaysia.</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Fourteen Saanen cross with parity and BCS record were allocated and subjected to 14-days CIDR treatment containing 0.3 g progesterone followed by subcutaneous injection of 5ml catosal and 5ml ferriade. After 23 h of CIDR withdrawal, buck was introduced from 9 am to 6 pm for 3 days duration to allow natural mating and the response observed visually. The result showed estrus response were not differ (<math>p&gt;0.05</math>) between nulliparous (40%), primiparous (66.67%) and multiparous (40%) and only does within BCS 2.5–4.0 were response (77.78%). Additionally, interval from CIDR withdrawal to onset of estrus were not differ (<math>p&gt;0.05</math>) between nulliparous (<math>24.78\pm 15.84h</math>), primiparous (<math>19.86\pm 9.99h</math>) and multiparous (<math>24.85\pm 13.13h</math>) does and not differ (<math>p&gt;0.05</math>) between BCS, where only does within BCS 2.5-4.0 were response with <math>36.95\pm 9.47h</math> interval and <math>8.12 \pm 3.96h</math> onset of estrus. The most reliable sign were swollen/red vulva, restlessness and doe rub face/body to fixed object/ buck. There were no significant different between parity and BCS with conception rate (<math>p&gt;0.05</math>) where nulliparous (60%), primiparous (33.33%) and multiparous (50%) and BCS&lt;2.5 (33.33%) and BCS=2.5-4.0 (66.67%). As conclusion, CIDR program 100% successful in synchronizing estrus in does. Parity and BCS of does not influence estrus response, onset of estrus, estrus duration and conception rate but influenced on certain estrus sign.</p>
2	006-icalf	<p><b>Constraint Analysis In The Farming Of Giant Freshwater Prawn (<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>) In Peninsular Malaysia</b></p> <p><b>Hasnita Che Harun</b>*, Muhammad Danial Arif Nor Azli, Yusrina Andu, Nor Dini Rusli, Khairiyah Mat, Hazreen Nita Mohd Khalid and Shazani Sarijan</p> <p><i>Animal husbandry Programme, Faculty of Agro Based Industry, Universiti</i></p>



		<p><i>Malaysia Kelantan, Jeli Campus, Locked Bag No. 100, 17600 Jeli, Kelantan, Malaysia.</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> This study encompasses the area of identifying the constraint that is faced by giant freshwater prawn <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> farmers which causes this aquaculture industry to be non-sustainable in the Peninsular Malaysia. The objectives are to explore and identify the major constraints faced by farmers in the production of <i>M. rosenbergii</i> in Malaysia that leads to the non-sustainable of the industry and to investigate the effect of different demographical values to different degree of freshwater prawn farming sustainability between the east and west coast of Peninsular Malaysia. Questionnaires pertaining demographical information and farming practices were given to 15 farmers in 8 different states and the results from the questionnaire showed that there were four major constraints faced by the farmers which were financial, geographical, environmental pollution and legal constraints. Though none of the constraints were unique to any region of the peninsular, some of them were more prominently severe compared to the other in one region. Taking into account the different weight of each constraint, it was found that the farmer on the east coast that faces a significant amount of constraints regarding financial and geographical suffers from a higher possibility of non-sustainability in their business.</p>
3	007-icalf	<p><b>The Effectiveness of Farmer Field School in Dissemination of Innovation: The Case of Orchids Farmers in Tangerang Banten and The Onion Farmers in Brebes Central Java</b></p> <p><b>Ujang Maman, Eka Nurhandayanti, and Hendrik Hexa Yoga</b></p> <p><i>Agribusiness Program Study, Faculty of Science and Technology, Jakarta State Islamic University</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> One of the problems of dissemination of innovation is knowledge and adoption gaps among audiences. Farmers have never acquired knowledge as a whole. Likewise, the implementation of an innovation is often incomplete. Dissemination of innovation through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) - which is a blend of dialogue, learning through experience and practice - hypothetically be able to reduce the knowledge and innovation gap. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of FFS in dissemination of knowledge and adoption of innovations to farmers participating in FFS cultivation of orchids in Tangerang district and farmers participating in FFS of onion integrated pest management in District Brebes. The X2 test shows that age, education, and farming experience have not had a significant effect on the knowledge and of innovation, which means that knowledge and adoption of innovation in the two groups of farmers are relatively equal. But in general, the FFS has not succeeded in driving innovation perfectly, because 39% of onion farmers are still unsure and 43% are very skeptical to obtain a good production results. Therefore, FFS should not only teach an innovation but rather to convince farmers about the obtained production results, as well as raises awareness</p>



		about the importance of innovation as a problem solution faced by farmers.
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No	Paper	Abstract
1	001-icreee	<p><b>A preliminary investigation of e-waste arising in Surabaya-East Java, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Dino Rimantho</b></p> <p><i>Departement of Industrial Engineering, Pancasila University, Jakarta, Indonesia.</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Background: The global market of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) continues to grow exponentially over the last period. As a result, causing the life electrical and electronic equipment is becoming shorter. Objective: The main objective of this study is as a preliminary study that will provide information related to the quantity and types of electronic products in the people of Surabaya. This paper utilized a questionnaire adopted and modified from UNEP as a tool to collect data and information are distributed randomly in five residential regions in Surabaya, with 480 respondents interviewed. Results: The results also showed that the total e-waste generation approximately 6209.218 kg/year, which everyone will generate e-waste around 3,234 kg/year. In addition, the estimated generation of e-waste in the city of Surabaya in 2025 is roughly 19,748,171.98 kg. Generally, the respondents do not dispose of used electronic equipment, however, given or sold to collectors of used goods. Thus, it is very difficult to find the e-waste at the end of the shelter. Conclusion: The amount of e-waste in Surabaya will increase due to the average life of products is one of the factors that influence the growth. In order to increase public awareness of electronic waste, need to enhance collaboration among stakeholders facilitated by the government.</p>

No	Paper	Abstract
1	005-icast	<p><b>EFFECT OF CURING SYSTEMS ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES AND N-PENTANE RESISTANCE OF CARBON BLACK FILLED NATURAL RUBBER VULCANIZATES</b></p> <p><b>Norma Arisanti Kinasih*<sup>1</sup>, Mohamad Irfan Fathurrohman<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup> Indonesian Rubber Research Institute, Box. 16151, Bogor, Indonesia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The mechanical properties and n-pentane resistant of carbon black filled natural rubber (NR) vulcanizate with semi efficient (SEV), efficient (EV) and the donor sulfur curing system was studied through experimental approach. Previous work about swelling behavior of NR in n-pentane has minimum information. The investigation about the swelling of NR in n-pentane is very important to inform the possibility utilization of NR in LPG rubber seal. Vulcanization kinetics of NR vulcanizates were defined using autocatalytic model, whereas the</p>





		<p>experimental cure data obtained from a moving die rheometer. The NR with SEV curing system shown the highest activation energy. In addition, NR with SEV curing system shown the highest crosslink density, which dominated with di- and polysulfidic crosslink, affect the mechanical properties and n-pentane resistance. The higher crosslink density will increase hardness and tensile strength, decrease slightly of elongation at break and compression set, and increase the n-pentane resistance.</p>
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No	Paper	Abstract
1	002-icregt	<p><b>Compatibility of fuel delivery materials with palm biodiesel fuel under diesel engineoperation</b></p> <p><b>Davannendran Chandran<sup>a,b</sup>, Ng Hoon Kiat<sup>a</sup>, Harrison Lau Lik Nang<sup>b</sup>, Gan Suyin<sup>a</sup>, Choo Yuen May<sup>b</sup></b></p> <p><sup>a</sup> <i>The University of Nottingham Malaysia Campus, Jalan Broga, 43500 Semenyih, Selangor, Malaysia.</i>  <sup>b</sup> <i>Malaysian Palm Oil Board, No. 6, Persiaran Institusi, Bandar Baru Bangi, 43000 Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia.</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The existing studies on the compatibility of fuel delivery materials (FDM) with biodiesel fuel so far were found insufficient to comprehensively appraise the compatibility present between FDM and biodiesel under physical diesel engine operation. Therefore, a two-stage investigation was carried out here aimed to determine the compatibility of FDM with palm biodiesel under common rail diesel engine (CRDE) operation. Firstly, the presence/formation of FDM degradation acceleration factors such as oxidized biodiesel, total acid number and water content were ascertained by analysing the deteriorated fuel samples collected under engine operation. Secondly, the compatibility of FDM with biodiesel under engine operating conditions were determined through modified immersion investigations. From the results obtained, the FDM degradation acceleration factors were eliminated since these factors were not formed/affected under engine operation. Instead, the biodiesel's dissolved oxygen and conductivity were found changed. These two properties were also found to adversely affect FDM degradation. For the compatibility of FDM with biodiesel under engine operating conditions, lower FDM degradation of up to 90 % was determined when compared between under modified and typical immersion condition. This study therefore demonstrated that good compatibility is present between FDM and biodiesel under physical CRDE operation.</p>
2	003-icregt	<p><b>Characterization Of Organic Matter Solubilisation For Domestic Sewage Sludge Before And After Thermal Pretreatment At 70°C</b></p> <p><b>Roslinda Seswoya, Ahmad Tarmizi Abdul Karim</b></p> <p><i>Faculty of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia Batu Pahat, Johor, Malaysia</i></p>



		<p><b>Abstract :</b> Thermal pretreatment is a method for sludge disintegration in order to improve the hydrolysis process before it proceeds to the anaerobic digestion. This method improved the organic and solid solubilisation and increased the bioavailability subsequently. This study aims to investigate the impacts of low thermal pretreatment on domestic sewage sludge disintegration. The sewage sludge was taken from full scale domestic wastewater treatment plant. About 200 ml sludge (domestic mixed sludge and domestic waste activated sludge) were pretreated in a 500 ml Duran bottle covered with aluminium foil in the water bath at a temperature of 700C for various holding time. The solubilisation of COD, protein, carbohydrate and solid were determined for each treatment condition for both sample. The 700C pretreatment on domestic mixed sludge showed an initial organic matter and solid solubilisation effects even after heated at 20 min. The solubilisation of organic matter of domestic mixed sludge was higher at the longer treatment time.</p>
3	004-icregt	<p><b>Optimization of Vertical Axis Wind Turbine</b></p> <p><b>Walid Moukrim</b>*<sup>1</sup>, Bonnie Naccache<sup>2</sup>, Clémence Andreu Sabater <sup>3</sup>, Carl Key-Aberg<sup>4</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup> Affiliation of first author, ECE Paris, Energy and Environment, 37 quai de Grenelle, Paris, France.  <sup>2</sup> Affiliation of second author, ECE Paris, Energy and Environment, 37 quai de Grenelle, Paris, France.  <sup>3</sup> Affiliation of third author, ECE Paris, Energy and Environment, 37 quai de Grenelle, Paris, France.  <sup>4</sup> Affiliation of fourth author, ECE Paris, Embedded System, 37 quai de Grenelle, Paris, France.</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Present study concerns the optimization of a new vertical axiswind turbine system associated to a dynamoelectric motor. The system is composed by three Savonius wind turbines, arranged in an equilateral triangle. The idea is to propose a new concept of wind turbines through a technical approach allowing find a specific power never obtained before and therefore, a significant reduction of installation costs. In this work different wind flows across the system have been simulated, as well as precise definition of parameters and relations established between them. It will allow define the optimal rotor specific power for a given volume. Calculations have been developed with classical Savonius dimensions and give up to 15% increase of delivered specific power by proposed system.</p>
4	005-icregt	<p><b>Increasing Farmers' Affordability for AnaerobicDigester Construction in Rural Area Using Spatial Cluster Analysis</b></p> <p><b>Christia Meidianaa</b>, Anshori Rafsanjani</p> <p><i>Department of Regional and Urban Planning, Faculty of Engineering, Brawijaya University Malang, Indonesia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The increase of affordability due to the clustering of non-biogas farmers are assed in this study. The assessment aims to find out</p>



		<p>the most reliable manure biogas management in Peresak Village, Lombok Island which is located about 11 km east from Mataram, the capital city of West Nusa Tenggara Province. The village has 855 cows owned by 125 farmer households. However, only 5 households have been utilizing the manure waste as feedstock for anaerobic digester (AD) to generate energy for cooking. One of the hindrances in biogas management is the low affordability of the farmer to construct the AD. Therefore, the affordability of the farmer are measured under two different conditions, which are before and after clustering, to compare them. The potential biogas production is also calculated after clustering with 2 diverse assumptions of biogas management which are based on the AD size and the number of cows. The number and location of the clusters was determined through spatial cluster analysis. There were totally 5 clusters comprises 120 households. Each cluster consists a number of houses depending on the proximity. The calculation shows that most non-biogas farmers cannot afford to construct AD individually, while clustering increased their affordability. However, the affordability of member in each cluster is influenced by the number of the cows and the size of the AD. Clustering increases the affordability of all farmers if they used the 4m<sup>3</sup> and 6m<sup>3</sup> AD. Yet, not all of the manure waste can be used as feedstock enabling the pollution risk. On the contrary, if the size of the AD is determined by the number of the total cows they owned, only some farmers can afford the construction cost. Consequently, the biogas production potential is not optimum for the first assumption and maximum for the second assumption. Furthermore, the energy production from both assumptions come to the same result where the first condition produces more energy that the second condition which is 48.89 kW and 27.19 kW respectively.</p>
5	006-icregt	<p><b>ANALYSIS OF GASES EMISSIONS FROM BIODIESEL COMBUSTION IN A FIRE TUBE BOILER BY USING CFD MODELING</b></p> <p><b>Novia Novia</b>, Tri Kurnia Dewi, Winny Andalia</p> <p><i>Chemical Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, University of Sriwijaya, Indonesia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The utilization of biodiesel in boiler has a great benefit due to lower exhaust emissions. The combustion system tends to be simpler than compression ignition as performed in diesel engine. This study was carried out experimentally in a fire tube boiler, with heat input rate of 60.000 kCal/hr and 3 bars of pressure by using palm biodiesel as a fuel. The mixture was varied in 0, 10, 15 and 20% of biodiesel in blends with petroleum diesel (B0, B10, B15, and B20). The experimental research was validated with the CFD simulation by using ANSYS FLUENT CFD package. CFD analysis can provide a better understanding of the combustion process in boiler. The result shows that the use of biodiesel decreased the gases emission with the increasing value of biodiesel in blends. The lowest gases emissions are about 2,78 ppm (NO<sub>2</sub>); 14,00 ppm (SO<sub>2</sub>) and 7,65 % v/v (CO<sub>2</sub>) which is found in the 20% of biodiesel in fuel (B20).</p>
6	007-icregt	<p><b>Treatment of Wastewater Containing Heavy Metal Cr(VI) by Adsorption in a Column Using Sargassum Mixed with Clay as</b></p>



		<p><b>Ceramic Adsorbent</b></p> <p><b>Tine Aprianti<sup>1</sup>, Prahady Susmanto<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i><sup>1</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, Sriwijaya University, South Sumatera, Indonesia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Hexavalent chromium Cr(VI) is one of heavy metal considered hazardous especially when it contaminates human body. Chromium contained in wastewater usually in free ionic and complex forms which are very difficult to be naturally degraded. Therefore, it is necessary to create a new method to treat this contaminant. Particular focus is given to innovative physics removal processes which is by adsorption on new innovated adsorbent. This research uses an adsorbent made from brown seaweed (<i>Sargassum crassifolium</i>) as biosorption agent mixed with clay and heated into ceramic. It is aimed to measure the adsorption capacity and to determine the optimum contact period of adsorption process. This research is conducted by contacting Hexavalent chromium wastewater with adsorbent in a glass column 2 inches diameter and 50 cm height by flowing the wastewater from top of the column with 2 liters per minute flowrate. Analysis of wastewater output indicates reduction of Hexavalent chromium concentration until 96,188% at contact period 20 hours. This shown that the process of adsorption and ionic exchange between adsorbent and wastewater had greatly reduced the Cr(VI) concentration during contact period.</p>
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No	Paper	Abstract
1	001-icrams	<p><b>AGE Iterative Method Applied To 2D Fuzzy Poisson Equation</b></p> <p><b>A. A. Dahalan, J. Sulaiman, N. S. A. Aziz</b></p> <p><i>Department of Mathematics, Centre for Defence Foundation Studies, National Defence University of Malaysia, 57000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Faculty of Science and Natural Resources, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, 88400 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia Department of Mathematics, Centre for Defence Foundation Studies, National Defence University of Malaysia, 57000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> In this study, iterative method particularly the Alternating Group Explicit (AGE) iterative method is used to solve system of linear equations generated from the discretization of two-dimensional fuzzy Poisson problems (2DFP). The formulation and implementation of the AGE method are also presented. Then numerical experiments are carried out onto two example problems to verify the effectiveness of the methods. The results show that the AGE method is superior compared to GS method in the aspect of number of iterations, execution time and Hausdorff distance.</p>



<p>2</p>	<p>002-icrams</p>	<p><b>QSAGE Iterative Method For The Numerical Solution of Two-Point Fuzzy Boundary Value Problem</b></p> <p>A.A. Dahalan, <b>N. S. A. Aziz</b>, J. Sulaiman</p> <p><i>Department of Mathematics, Centre for Defence Foundation Studies, National Defence University of Malaysia, 57000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</i>  <i>Department of Mathematics, Centre for Defence Foundation Studies, National Defence University of Malaysia, 57000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</i>  <i>Faculty of Science and Natural Resources, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, 88400 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> In this paper, system of linear equation has been solved by using iterative method, which a family of Alternating Group Explicit (AGE) and generated from discretization of two point fuzzy boundary value problem (FBVPs). In addition to that, the fuzzy linear system will be solved iteratively by using Gauss-Seidel (GS), Full-Sweep AGE (FSAGE), Half-Sweep AGE (HSAGE) and Quarter-Sweep AGE (QSAGE). Then numerical experiments are carried out onto two example problems to verify the effectiveness of the method. From results show that the QSAGE method is superior than the other three methods in the aspect of execution time, number of iterations, and Hausdorff</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>003-icrams</p>	<p><b>A Hybrid Transfer Function and Dynamic Recurrent Neural Network Model for Time Series Forecasting</b></p> <p><b>Fahmi</b><sup>1</sup>, Brodjol Sutijo S.U<sup>2</sup>, Suhartono<sup>3</sup></p> <p><sup>1,2,3</sup> <i>Department of Statistics, Mathematics and Natural Sciences Faculty, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Surabaya-Indonesia</i></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> In finance and banking, the ability to accurately predict the future cash requirement is fundamental to many decision activities. In This research, we study time series forecasting of cash inflow requirement as the output series of Indonesian Central Bank (BI) at one of it representative offices in Aceh Province, Indonesia. We use a Consumer Price Index (CPI) as the leading indicator of the input series to predict the output series. In this study, we propose a hybrid approach to forecast the cash inflow by combining linear and non linear models. This methodology combines both Transfer Function and Non Linear Autoregressive - Dynamic Recurrent Neural Network models. The idea behind this model is the time series are rarely pure linear or nonlinear parts in practical situations. The Dynamic Recurrent Neural Network model is trained by Levenberg-Marquardt backpropagation algorithm. The main concept of the proposed hybrid model approach is to let the transfer function forms the linear component and let the neural network forms the nonlinear component, and then combine the results from both linear and nonlinear models. This combination model provide a better forecast accuracy in the out-sample data than the individual linear Transfer Function noise model.</p>