

2016 IEDRC FINLAND CONFERENCES ABSTRACT

Turku, Finland

Aug 24-26, 2016

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Conference Venue

Turku University of Applied Sciences

Add: TUAS, Finnish Turun ammattikorkeakoulu



Turku University of Applied Sciences (abbr. TUAS, Finnish Turun ammattikorkeakoulu) is a multidisciplinary higher education institution, located in the city of Turku in the Southwest Finland. The institute began operations as a temporary polytechnic in autumn 1992. At the moment, the establishment has approximately 9,300 students and 700 members of staff, making it one of the largest universities of applied sciences in Finland.

Before 2006-01-10, the institution carried the English name of Turku Polytechnic.

Introductions for Publications

All accepted papers for the Finland conferences will be published in those journals below.

2016 3rd International Conference on Education and Training Technologies (ICETT2016)



International Journal of Information and Education Technology (IJIET)

ISSN: 2010-3689

DOI: 10.18178/IJIET

Indexed by: EI (INSPEC, IET), Cabell's Directories, DOAJ, Electronic Journals Library, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Google Scholar, Crossref and ProQuest etc.



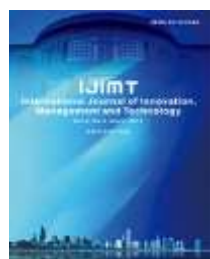
International Journal of Learning and Teaching (IJLT)

ISSN: 2377-2891

DOI: 10.18178/ijlt

Indexed by: Google Scholar, Engineering & Technology Digital Library; etc

2016 7th International Conference on Construction and Project Management (ICCPM2016)



International Journal of Innovation, Management and Technology (IJIMT)

ISSN: 2010-0248

DOI: 10.18178/IJIMT

Indexed by: Google Scholar, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref and ProQuest, Electronic Journals Library

2016 5th International Conference on Knowledge, Culture and Society (ICKCS2016)



International Journal of Culture and History (IJCH)

ISSN: 2382-6177

DOI: 10.18178/ijch

Indexed by: Google Scholar, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref, ProQuest.



International Journal of Knowledge Engineering (IJKE)

ISSN: 2382-6185

DOI: 10.18178/IJKE

Indexed by: Google Scholar, DOAJ, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref, ProQuest

Instructions for Oral Presentations

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:

Laptops (with MS-Office & Adobe Reader)

Projectors & Screens

Laser Sticks

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

Power Point or PDF Files (Files should be copied to the conference laptop at the beginning of each session)

Duration of each Presentation (Tentatively):

Regular Oral Presentation: about 15 Minutes of Presentation and Q&A

Keynote Speech: 40 Minutes of Presentation, 5 Minutes of Q&A

Instructions for Poster Presentation

Materials Provided by the Conference Organizer:

The place to put poster

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

Home-made Posters

Maximum poster size is A1

Load Capacity: Holds up to 0.5 kg

Best Presentation Award

One Best Oral Presentation will be selected from each presentation session, and the Certificate for Best Oral Presentation will be awarded at the end of each session on Aug. 25, 2016

Dress Code

Please wear formal clothes or national representative clothing.

Time Schedule

Day 1:

Lobby	August 24 10:00-16:00	Registration & Conference materials collection
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Day 2:

Room Omega	August 25 08:30-12:00	08:30-08:40	Opening Remarks Prof. Juha Kettunen Adjunct Professor of the University of Jyväskylä Finland
		08:40-09:25	Keynote Speech 1 Prof. Juha Kettunen Adjunct Professor of the University of Jyväskylä Finland Title: Strategic Management in Higher Education
		09:25-10:10	Keynote Speech 2 Dr. Vesa Taatila Rector and president of Turku University of Applied Sciences in Turku, Finland Title: Paradigm Shifts in Higher Education”, if that would sound appropriate?
		10:10-10:30	Coffee Break & Group Photo
		10:30-11:15	Keynote Speech 3 Dr. Harri Jalonen Principal lecturer and Research group leader (Intangible Value Creation, Digitalization and Innovation Management) at Turku University of Applied Sciences Title: Tackling knowledge challenges around innovation through social media
		11:15-12:00	Keynote Speech 4 Prof. Yulin Wang Wuhan University, China Title: Leakage Prevention of Copyrighted Digital Multimedia
Restaurant	August 25 12:00-13:00	Lunch	
Room Omega	August 25 13:00-19:05	13:00-15:15	Session 1 (9 papers) Theme: Management
		15:30-15:50	Coffee Break
		15:50-19:05	Session 3 (13 papers) Theme: Education & Applied Mathematics
Room Myy	August 25 13:00-19:05	13:00-15:30	Session 2 (10 Papers) Theme: Management

		15:30-15:50	Coffee Break
		15:50-19:05	Session 4 (13 papers) Theme: Culture, Society & Environment
Restaurant	August 25 19:30-21:00	Dinner Banquet	

Introductions for Keynote Speakers



Prof. Juha Kettunen

Adjunct Professor of the University of Jyväskylä Finland

Dr. Juha Kettunen is the Chancellor of the Turku University of Applied Sciences, after serving 14 years as University Rector. He is also an Adjunct Professor of the University of Jyväskylä in Finland. He was previously the Director of the Vantaa Institute for Continuing Education of the University of Helsinki and Director of the Advanced Management Education Centre of the University of Jyväskylä. He holds a PhD (Econometrics) from the University of Bristol in the UK, a DSc (Economics and Business Administration) from the University of Jyväskylä in Finland and a DSc (Technology) from the University of Oulu in Finland.



Dr. Vesa Taatila

Rector and president of Turku University of Applied Sciences in Turku, Finland

Dr. Vesa Taatila works as the rector and president of Turku University of Applied Sciences in Turku, Finland. He is also an adjunct professor of innovation pedagogy in the University of Turku. Previously he has worked both in industry and academia, latest positions being the vice-rector of Metropolia University of Applied Sciences and the principal lecturer of innovation management in Laurea University of Applied Sciences. In industry he has held executive positions in project management, HR and competence management in multinational corporations Metso Oyj and Sonera Oyj. In addition he has worked as a member of the board, investor and a mentor in several start-up companies. His main area of interest is creation of world-class practical excellence and putting new innovations into action, either through changes in existing organizations or by establishing start-up companies.



Dr. Harri Jalonen

Principal lecturer and Research group leader (Intangible Value Creation, Digitalization and Innovation Management) at Turku University of Applied Sciences

Dr. Harri Jalonen works as Principal lecturer and Research group leader (Intangible Value Creation, Digitalization and Innovation Management) at Turku University of Applied Sciences. Jalonen also holds a position of Adjunct professor at University of Vaasa. Jalonen has a long-term research experience dealing with knowledge and innovation management and digitalization issues in different organizational contexts, including tens of publications in these fields. He has managed or been involved in many international and national research projects. Jalonen is a reviewer for many scientific academic journals and committee member of international conferences.



Prof. Yulin Wang
Wuhan University, China

Prof. Yulin Wang is a full professor and PhD supervisor in International School of Software, Wuhan University, China. He got PhD degree in 2005 in University of London, UK. Before that, he has worked in high-tech industry for more than ten years. He has involved many key projects, and hold 8 patents. He got his master and bachelor degree in 1990 and 1987 respectively from Xi-Dian University, and Huazhong University of Science and Technology (HUST), both in China.

His research interests include digital rights management, digital watermarking, multimedia and network security, and signal processing. In recently 10 years, Prof. Wang has published as first author, 3 books, 40 conference papers and 45 journal papers, including in IEEE Transactions and IEE proceedings and Elsevier Journals.

Prof. Wang served as editor-in-chief for International Journal of Advances in Multimedia in 2010. He served as reviewer for many journals, including IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, IEEE Signal Processing Letters, Elsevier Journal of Information Sciences. He served as reviewer for many research funds, including National High Technology Research and Development Program of China (‘863’ project).

Prof. Wang was the external PhD adviser of Dublin City University, Ireland during 2008-2010. He was the keynote speakers in many international conferences. He has been listed in Marcus ‘who’s who in the world’ since 2008.

Full Schedule



Day 1: Registration Only: August 24, 2016 (Wednesday)

10:00 – 16:00	Arrival and Registration (Venue: Lobby)
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- (1) Please print your registration form before you come to the conference.
- (2) You can also register at any time during the conference.
- (3) Certificate of Participation can be collected at the registration counter.
- (4) Your paper ID will be required for the registration.
- (5) The organizer won't provide accommodation, and we suggest you make an early reservation.
- (6) One best oral presentation will be selected from each oral session. The Certificate for the best one will be awarded at the end of each session on August 25, 2016.

Day 2: Conference: August 25, 2016 (Thursday)

Venue: Room Omega

08:30-08:40	<p>Opening Remarks</p>  <p>Prof. Juha Kettunen Adjunct Professor of the University of Jyväskylä Finland</p>
08:40-09:25	<p>Keynote Speech 1</p>  <p>Prof. Juha Kettunen Adjunct Professor of the University of Jyväskylä Finland</p> <p>Title: Strategic Management in Higher Education</p> <p>Abstract: Education policy is the driver for higher education management. Strategic management is based on education policy and the local demand for labour and development needs. This keynote speech analyses how various management approaches can be integrated in higher education institutions to improve institutional performance. Strategic management is the basis on which quality assurance is built. The purpose of the quality assurance system is to ensure that the strategic and other objectives of the institution can be achieved. Quality management refers to the</p>

	<p>processes that the institution uses to maintain and develop the quality of its activities. Higher education institutions need integrated management which includes strategic management, quality assurance, pedagogical management and process management at the core of management approaches. The internal validity presumes that one of these management approaches leads to another approach that forms a consistent management system. The speech argues that structural changes are not sufficient to improve institutional performance, because they are independent of processes. Process management with other management approaches is essential to improve the institutional performance.</p>
09:25-10:10	<p style="text-align: center;">Keynote Speech 2</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Vesa Taatila Rector and president of Turku University of Applied Sciences in Turku, Finland</p> <p>Title: Paradigm Shifts in Higher Education”, if that would sound appropriate?</p> <p>Abstract: Higher education and research are at a global turning point. Financial restraints leading to shorter accountability periods, mass education and research as well as increased competition through e-enhanced globalization have forced the basic paradigms of our field to change. We have simultaneously requirements to produce a higher level of competence, shorten the implementation periods and to offer this to an increasing number of participants with fewer resources. In order to solve these complex dilemmas we'll need to return to basics: for what purpose do we exist, how do we see our mission, and how should we act under the current paradigm?</p>
10:10-10:30	Coffee Break & Group Photo
10:30-11:15	<p style="text-align: center;">Keynote Speech 3</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Harri Jalonen Principal lecturer and Research group leader (Intangible Value Creation, Digitalization and Innovation Management) at Turku University of Applied Sciences</p> <p>Title: Tackling knowledge challenges around innovation through social media</p> <p>Abstract: The advent of social media has revolutionised our media landscape in a very short period of time. From the organisational perspective, social media offers tempting opportunities but</p>

	<p>also poses new threats. Despite of a growing interest among academics, there is a lack of understanding the possibilities of social media in the specific context of innovation. This presentation argues that the value of social media in innovation can be evaluated on the basis of how social media helps to overcome four generic knowledge challenges, i.e. uncertainty, complexity, ambiguity and equivocality. Drawing upon the relevant innovation and social media literature, this presentation discusses the four knowledge challenges around innovation and presents a framework for overcoming them through social media. It is shown how different knowledge challenges can be approached through social media: i) uncertainty can be reduced by decent problem formulation and effective information acquisition, ii) complexity can be reduced by increasing knowledge process capacity and decomposing problems, iii) ambiguity can be dissipated by sensemaking, iv) equivocality can be encountered by creating trust and allowing a polyphony of perceptions.</p>
11:15-12:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Keynote Speech 4</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Prof. Yulin Wang Wuhan University, China</p> <p>Title: Leakage Prevention of Copyrighted Digital Multimedia</p> <p>Abstract: With the development of computer science and communication technology, people pay more attention to the enterprise's information security. The enterprises often resist the attacks not only from the outsides, but also from the enterprise inside. It's difficult to prevent information from leaking only depend on improving management mechanism. Therefore, we must protect the important information inside technically.</p> <p>File non-proliferation system emerges as the times require. It can ensure the security of electronic file inside the enterprise effectively. This talk puts forward the design and implement of the file nonproliferation system under Windows platform. The system includes a controller and under-control terminals. Using the controller platform, managers could keep all the under-control computers inside the company at the wheel. In the environment equipped with the system, internal staff members could transfer files freely without any interference. All the files which are needed to be protected are encrypted transparently, so anyone who will steal this file can not get the plain text outside the company.</p>

Authors' Oral Presentations

Session 1


13:00-15:15



Venue: Room Omega

Theme: Management



Session Chair: to be added

*The time slots assigned here are only tentative. Presenters are recommended to stay for the whole session in case of any absence.

ID	Title+ Author's Name
MP0002  13:00-13:15	Validating the Integration among Project Management Knowledge Areas in Lebanon Hadi Abou Chakra, Akram Tannir, and Amina T. Ashi Beirut Arab University, Lebanon Abstract: There is no best way to successfully manage a project; however, extensive effort is being made by the Project Management Institute (PMI) to establish best practices to manage projects. The output of all the eight project management knowledge areas established by the (PMI) is used as an input to make the project management plan, which is a key to a successful project. Therefore, the aim of this study is to investigate whether all the eight project management knowledge areas of time, cost, quality, scope, human resources, communication, procurement and risk are cross-linked in practice. Moreover, to discover whether all these areas are actually integrated by project managers when developing the project management plan for construction projects executed in Lebanon.
MP0006 13:15-13:30	Access to Financial Services and Project Success in the Construction Sector, Rwanda Habimana Theogene and Nshimiyimana Yves Claude Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology/Kigali Campus, Rwanda Abstract: Projects remain the instruments of choice for policy makers in international development. Yet, paradoxically, the poor performance of projects seems to have become the rule and not the exception in contemporary reality. The general objective of this study was to assess the role of access to financial services to project success in the construction sector in Rwanda. This study adopted a descriptive design, target population of this study included 169 permanent employees of Horizon construction limited. Using Yamane formula, the sample size was 66 people, this study applied the purposive sampling technique .The data collection instruments in this research were questionnaires. Descriptive and correlational statistics were used to analyze responses made to each research question. The frequency and percentage were used for respondent' s profile and other general information, SPSS software was used to analyze data. The correlation of 0.607 were found, this leads to confirm that there is significant relationship between access to financial services and project success in the construction sector. The study recommended that In order to attain sustainable success, the project should continue to use financial services as the main driver that should affect their success. Horizon should also continue to assess the drivers and mechanisms that should affect the success of the project; this study focuses on the drivers and policies that influence financial services and success of the project.

<p>MP0007</p>  <p>13:30-13:45</p>	<p>Contractors' Bidding Behavior in First-Price Sealed Auctions for Construction Projects</p> <p>Khaled Hyari Hashemite University, Jordan</p> <p>Abstract: Procurement of public construction projects generally adopts first-price sealed auctions to promote competition between bidders and reduce owner's cost. This paper presents an analysis for bidding behavior of contractors in public construction markets. The analysis utilizes real data representing the bid results of 1396 projects submitted for public construction projects in Jordan. Bidding data were classified depending on the type of project into: building construction, transportation, infrastructure, water, and electro-mechanical projects. The data includes also engineering design and/or engineering supervision projects. The analyzed behavior attributes are: (1) competition between bidders measured by number of bidders and the bid spread between the lowest two bidders; and (2) bidding variability measured by the coefficient of variation. The analysis revealed that number of bidders and bid spread depend on type of project advertised and market conditions. The variability of bidding results also is correlated with type of project. The performed analysis provide owners with an assessment of the efficiency of the competitive bidding process and can be used to identify weaknesses that need to be addressed in bidding regulations. Contractors can utilize the results to develop their bidding strategies to win profitable jobs.</p>
<p>MP0009</p>  <p>13:45-14:00</p>	<p>A preliminary approach towards Integrating Knowledge Management with Building Information Modeling (K.B.I.M.) for the Construction Industry</p> <p>Vinita P. Bhatija, Nithin Thomas, and Nashwan Dawood Habtoor Leighton Group, U.A.E</p> <p>Abstract: Construction industry is becoming highly volatile and competitive due to increasing progression in information and communication technologies. These are often considered to be company' s superior assets in providing profitability and competitive edge in the market. However, the most valuable resource is "knowledge", which is a refined form of information. The conservative, fragmented and adversarial conventional aspects of the industry are seen in the negative light for making implementation of these technologies difficult in the beginning due to various factors discussed in this paper. This paper presents a literature review of, standalone approaches, Building Information Modeling (B.I.M.) and Knowledge Management (K.M.) to understand its role in increasing project efficiency in terms of time, cost and quality. Finding of a questionnaire survey conducted suggests that only 70% of the focus group were aware of KM approach in the construction Industry. However, a positive trend towards knowledge sharing is perceived as over 90% of the respondents felt that there is a need for sharing of knowledge among project participants. The paper concludes with a theoretical model over lay of KM & BIM features over RIBA plan of works to demonstrate potential contribution of the two approaches via integration. The paper also provides recommendations for future research direction by integrating to shift the paradigm from information exchange to knowledge sharing, in other words, knowledge based BIM – Building Knowledge Management (K.B.I.M.).</p>
<p>MP0011</p>	<p>A Study on the Decision Making of a New Construction Technology information Services Development Project using Real Option Model</p> <p>Seong-Yun Jeong Korea Institute of Civil and Building Construction Technology, South Korea</p>

 <p>14:00-14:15</p>	<p>Abstract: We are operating the Construction Technology Digital Library Service (CODIL) system, as part of the project to build the construction technology information distribution system aimed at improving the technology competitiveness of the construction industry. With the recent migration of the database that had so far been serviced by the CODIL system to other systems, the overall usage of the system is expected to fall. We are planning a new construction technology information services development to raise the usage of the system with a limited budget. This study evaluated the economic feasibility of this project using the real option model (ROM) method to enhance the implied payoff of the system. The results of this study are expected to provide the necessary information to decision makers, which is required for the strategic decision making on the new services development project by considering the uncertainty of the future.</p>
<p>MP0013-A</p>  <p>14:15-14:30</p>	<p>Cost Analysis a Masonry Construction M. Sami DONDUREN Selcuk University Eng. & Arch. Faculty Dept. of Civil Engineering, KONYA Abstract: It' s necessary to construct them strengthful against earthquakes, to know their behaviours in earthquakes and to increase their strengths against earthquakes. If a good project is designed in accordance with the regulations and a good construction is carried out by using appropriate materials in accordance with the standarts, the damages resulting from any earthquakes will be minimized. In this study, the behaviours and types of damages of masonry constructions under the effect of earthquake are described. Moreover, the stresses in masonry construction elements were calculated by considering the reactions of masonry constructions in response to the effect of earthquakes. The construction was modelled according to the selected earthquake region. The building weight was determined according to the specified slab, hatil (vertical or horizontal RC tie members) and wall thicknesses and the earthquake loads were calculated in terms of equivalent earthquake load method. The stresses occurred in the walls against the loads were calculated and compared with allowable stress. Tthe selected model structure was solved with FEDRA computer program. Stress distribution patterns were on the walls.</p>
<p>MP0014</p>  <p>14:30-14:45</p>	<p>Assessment of Risks Associated with Saudi Aviation Construction Projects and of the Risks' Importance A. Baghdadi and M. Kishk Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, UK Abstract: This study assesses the significance of risks inherent to Saudi Arabian aviation construction projects in terms of their probability of occurrence and their impact on these projects. Data were collected from a questionnaire distributed to fifty- four respondents. The analysis revealed that labour issues, design changes by the client, corruption, the designers' project relevant knowledge and skills, incomplete designs, changes of law, poor quality design, design errors and the obtaining or issuing of the required approvals are the most significant risks to aviation projects in Saudi Arabia. The authors developed a structure for risks associated with aviation projects in Saudi Arabia. This contained three levels of risk and a number of categories; it was found that designer related, client related, and consultant related risks were the three major categories. The authors made use of a one-way ANOVA test to calculate the differences between the groups of respondents. This established the validity of the results of the study.</p>

MP0022  14:45-15:00	<p>Construction Projects Cost overrun: What Does the Literature Tell Us?</p> <p>Abdulrahman Aljohani, Dominic Ahiaga-Dagbui, and David Moore</p> <p>Robert Gordon University, United Kingdom</p> <p>Abstract: Construction industries have a poor reputation in terms of finishing projects on budget. Nine out of ten projects normally experience cost overrun. Different causes for cost overrun have been identified. This paper critically reviews the literature concerning cost overrun in construction projects in different countries to identify the main potential causes. 173 causes of cost overrun have been found in seventeen contexts with the main potential causes being: frequent design change, contractors' financing, payment delay for completed work, lack of contractor experience, poor cost estimation, poor tendering documentation, and poor material management.</p>
MP1008  15:00-15:15	<p>Automated Fuzzy Set-based System for Monitoring the Effects of Productivity Variation on Earthmoving Projects</p> <p>A. Salah, A. Salem, and O. Moselhi</p> <p>Concordia University, Canada</p> <p>Abstract: Productivity monitoring is a crucial process that considerably contributes in the success of earthmoving projects. Over decades, researchers have been focused on identification and assessment of the factors that lead to loss-in-productivity in earthmoving operations. However, considerably less work was focused on the effects of productivity variation on cost and schedule of earthmoving projects. This paper introduces an automated data collection that acquires data from various technological sources. The collected data facilitates the assessment of productivity ratio that assists in continuous monitoring of productivity variation in earthmoving projects. Also, this paper introduces a new fuzzy set-based monitoring system that investigates the effects of productivity variation on cost, schedule and depletion of resources in earthmoving projects based on set of qualitative and quantitative factors. The proposed monitoring system generates an early warning that allows for proactive decision making to avoid delays, overruns, and unnecessary depletion of resources. A case example is used to demonstrate the applicability of proposed method and its features in monitoring and evaluating the effects of productivity variation on cost, schedule and utilization of resources in earthmoving projects. Finally, results are discussed and conclusions are drawn highlighting the features of proposed method and recommendations for future work.</p>

Session 2

13:00-15:30




Venue: Room Myy




Theme: Management

Session Chair: to be added



*The time slots assigned here are only tentative. Presenters are recommended to stay for the whole session in case of any absence.

ID	Title+ Author's Name
MP1009	<p>Study of Factors Influencing Productivity of Hauling Equipment in Earthmoving Projects using Fuzzy Set Theory</p> <p>A. Salem, A. Salah, M. Ibrahim, and O. Moselhi</p>

 <p>13:00-13:15</p>	<p>Concordia University, Canada</p> <p>Abstract: Earthmoving operations and highway construction commonly entails extensive utilization of heavy construction equipment. Various factors affect directly and indirectly the efficient utilization of equipment and subsequently can lead to productivity decline in earthmoving operations. Efficient utilization of equipment is considered a crucial element towards the success of earthmoving project. This paper utilizes questionnaire-based method to investigate the factors that affect efficient utilization of hauling equipment including; fuel consumption, hauling and access roads conditions, labor, and soil properties. The paper presents a fuzzy-set based evaluation framework that is used for assessment and prioritization of the factors being considered. Output of the proposed framework provides early warning that highlights the underlying issues related to the efficient utilization of hauling equipment in earthmoving operations. This early warning is expected to assist owners and contractors to take proactive decisions instead of reactive ones in a manner that maximizes the efficient utilization of equipment. Finally, conclusions are drawn highlighting best practice recommendations that may assist owners and contractors not only in avoiding productivity losses, but also in efficient delivery of earthmoving projects.</p>
<p>MP1010</p>  <p>13:15-13:30</p>	<p>Configuration of Hybrid Modular Construction for Residential Buildings</p> <p>Tarek Salama, Ahmad Salah and Osama Moselhi</p> <p>Concordia University, Canada</p> <p>Abstract: Offsite and modular construction continue to gain momentum as an efficient approach for housing construction. Hybrid modular construction combines two or more offsite construction types (e.g. panelized) to minimize on-site construction activities. Researchers have presented case studies that overview the configuration system of hybrid construction however; these studies did not identify the constraints that affect sizes and dimensions of modules. This paper identifies the main factors affecting the configuration of modules in hybrid construction projects. The paper utilizes these factors to introduce a new configuration framework that is expected to assist hybrid construction stakeholders in identifying the most suitable configuration for each type of modules (i.e. panels) in their projects. A case study of a hybrid construction is selected to demonstrate the applicability of proposed framework and to highlight its capabilities in selecting the most suitable configuration of panelized projects. The results are discussed and conclusions are drawn to highlight the features of proposed framework.</p>
<p>MP0003</p>  <p>13:30-13:45</p>	<p>A Quantitative Risk Analysis of the Health Effects of Construction Dust on Patients and Workers</p> <p>Krupal Bhatt and John M. Nichols</p> <p>Texas A&M University, USA</p> <p>Abstract: Aging of the world's population, coupled with improvements in health care management and medical techniques continues to drive the increasing cost of medical treatment for the United States. A secondary and related cost is the Hospital Acquired Infections (HAI) that strike approximately 2 million patients in the USA each year. 100,000 patients will die each year from these secondary infections. A problem that has developed since the 1970s is a rise in secondary fungal infections for immune compromised patients, who are surviving longer. Fungal infections are nasty and very hard to treat, with a high mortality rate. There are several vectors or systems that move fungi into buildings, these include dust from construction sites and the outside space to the hospital. Careful control of dust is needed to minimize the risk to patients and workers during</p>

	<p>construction at hospitals. This paper represents part of a long running study at our university into dust movement into buildings. The goal is to develop a computational air, dust and fungi movement model for the problem to assist the statistical analysis of fungi movement rates into buildings. The objective of this paper's research is to measure the flow of air through closed doors in a typical institutional building. The long term goal is to provide a mathematical model for air and dust movement through a closed door, to be part of the global model.</p>
<p>CS0004</p>  <p>13:45-14:00</p>	<p>The Benefits of Using a Shared Text with ESL Freshmen at the Tertiary Level</p> <p>Rachel Ewing Tokyo International University, Japan</p> <p>Abstract: Extensive Reading (ER) has been gaining traction in many ESL programs as a means to improve student's vocabulary, reading fluency, and motivation to read. The foundation of Extensive Reading depends on students to read, a lot, in class and on their own. Additionally, the material that they choose to read must be within a specific difficulty level; otherwise many of the benefits are lost. Looking at lower-level freshmen English students at a Japanese university, establishing an Extensive Reading regime proved a bit more problematic than with higher-level students. Because many students' language abilities were low, they had a difficult time comprehending the material, which lessened their overall motivation to read. As a result, this created issues with accountability, which threatened the advantages that an Extensive Reading program may offer. However, by starting the course with a shared reading text, students were able to first develop some of the reading skills, strategies, and reading stamina that could then be transferred to independent Extensive Reading.</p>
<p>CS0015</p>  <p>14:00-14:15</p>	<p>Quality Perception of Public Taxi Services towards Satisfaction in Using among Foreign Tourists: The Case Study of Taxis in Bangkok</p> <p>Sasitorn Chetanont Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract: This research for study Quality Perception of Public Taxi Services Towards Satisfaction in Using Among Foreign Tourists: the case study of taxis in Bangkok. This mainly aimed is study the satisfaction and perception of taxi services. This research was a quantitative research. The instrument of research is questionnaire with 400 foreign tourists in Bangkok. The researcher analyse of descriptive statistics by frequency, percentage table and standard deviation and means and the Inferential Statistics analysis used T-test, F-test and One-Way Anova. The results found that quality perception of public taxi services towards satisfaction in using among foreign tourists in term of Reaching Services and Flexibility at the high level with a mean of 3.72, Professionalism and Service Skills at the high level with a mean of 3.64, Attitudes and Behaviors at the high level with a mean of 3.60 and term of Compensation at Moderate level with a mean of 3.40.</p>
<p>CS0017</p>  <p>14:15-14:30</p>	<p>The Innovation Process Management Community Case Study: Community Justice Center in the Province of SuratThani</p> <p>Pattaravis Yoowattana, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract: The research on the innovation process management community with Community Justice Center in the province of SuratThani as a case study is the study which is performed to find the model and perfect community justice guideline with the objective to study on the context,</p>

	<p>political culture, social structure, and cultural of local community under a multicultural society which has an effect on the process management community in SuratThani Province. In addition, it is to study on the management innovation on the process management community in SuratThani Province as well as to study the impact towards the result of successfulness or the failure of the development of innovation management on the process management community in SuratThani Province. The result of the conducted research is concluded as follows:</p> <p>The activities implementation procedure of the community to perform mission of justice, including the crime and control prevention, conflict management, reduction and remedy to the damage caused by crime or violence as well as the empowering and receiving offenders back to the community. These will rely on the social solidarity and law as tools to support process management community formed by the brainstorming, participating, monitoring, and benefits receiving of people in the community. The people in the community can conduct by themselves, or they can cooperate with government sectors as it allows the access to the justice to prevent and solve crime problems as well as any regulation disorders in the community in order to build sustainable immunity and security, fairness, peace, and quality of life of the community.</p> <p>From the study, it can be presented to the government and other communities in order to acknowledge and understand the context, political culture, social structure, and cultural of local community which affect the process management community in SuratThani Province, obtain innovative management knowledge to apply on the process management community within multicultural society, and realize factors affecting successfulness or failure of knowledge on the development of innovative management related to the process management community in this province.</p>
<p>CS0019</p>  <p>14:30-14:45</p>	<p>The Relationship Between the Quality of Working Life and Organizational Commitment of Bangsue District Employees, Bangkok</p> <p>Wasana Suridechakul Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract: This study is aimed to study the relationship between the quality of working life and organizational commitment of Bangsue District employees, Bangkok by collecting the data from questionnaires of Bangsue District employees, 100 people. The statistic used to analyze the data is percentage, average, standard deviation and hypothesis testing by statistical correlation coefficients of Pearson (Pearson Correlation). It was found that Bangsue District employees, Bangkok have the quality of working life and most function in high level. The average order descending are relationships with employees, environmental safety in the workplace, pride of the organization, developing the potential of employees, income, the progress, work-life balance, fair compensation and Job security of equality and justice in the organization. Bangsue District employees, Bangkok have the high level organizational commitment in all case. The average order descending are demand is determined to be a member of this organizations, willing to devote to work hard for the organisation ; confidence and acceptance of the target and values of the organization. It was investigated that the quality of working life of Bangsue District employees, Bangkok are impacted with the engagement overall in the similar way, which was relatively moderate level of correlation.</p>
ET0015	The Contribution of Women Entrepreneurship in Family Socio-Economic Development in Rural Areas, Rwanda

 <p>14:45-15:00</p>	<p>Habimana Theogene, Nshimiyimana Yves Claude, Deo Mutambuka and Frank Kalisa Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology/ Kigali Campus, Rwanda Mount Kenya University, Rwanda</p> <p>Abstract: The study on women entrepreneurs and family social economic development aimed at assessing whether there was a positive correlation between women in entrepreneurship and their family socioeconomic development. This research targeted women members of a handcraft making cooperative in Muhanga District and Women's Opportunity Center in Eastern province (Rwanda) with a connection to Gahaya Links Company. The study used stratified and simple random sampling techniques. The data entry and management was undertaken using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, 16 version), where both descriptive and correlational statistics were used in the study. The study revealed that women entrepreneurs affect social economic development at the rate of 78.3%. This research concluded that there was a positive and strong relationship between women entrepreneurship and family socio-economic development. The research recommends that women entrepreneurs must minimize all loss caused by lack of training and low level of education that leads to lack of managerial skills in order to achieve high level of performance in their routine activities of business.</p>
<p>ET0034</p>  <p>15:00-15:15</p>	<p>Robustness of Memory-Type Charts to Skew Processes Saowanit Sukparungsee King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract: This paper aims to study the robustness of Double Exponentially Weighted Moving Average (DEWMA) in order to detect a change in parameter when process are underlying skew distributions. In general, an Average Run Length (ARL) is used as a common measurement to compare the performance of control chart in term of quick detection. The performance of GWMA chart are compared with Exponentially Weighted Moving Average (EWMA) and Generally Weighted Moving Average Control Chart (GWMA) charts which the former outperforms and give a minimal ARL1 for all magnitudes of shift.</p>
<p>ET0041</p> <p>15:15-15:30</p>	<p>Integrating translational design ideology for consumer-targeted, informative eHealth Marjo Rissanen Aalto University School of Science, Finland</p> <p>Abstract: Translational design is relevant to educational and informative eHealth because production in this field is constantly growing. The goal in translational health design is to produce applications which add real value for customers. This study considers several frame areas which support design. Target setting, quality policies, strategy management, tasks of care intensity, and overall evaluation of the projects have been selected as frame areas. In each frame area, key issues relevant to translational design targets are highlighted. Practical evaluation can improve the likelihood of meeting the goals of translational science in educational eHealth design.</p>

15:30 – 15:50

Coffee Break

Session 3



15:50-19:05

Venue: Room Omega


Theme: Education & Applied Mathematics

Session Chair: Prof. Yulin Wang

*The time slots assigned here are only tentative. Presenters are recommended to stay for the whole session in case of any absence.

ID	Title+ Author's Name
ET0003  15:50-16:05	Adapting the Accreditation Procedures to a New Educational Technology Dorian Cojocaru and Anna Friesel and Razvan Tudor Tanasie University Of Craiova, Romania Technical University of Denmark, Denmark Abstract: The FP7 PELARS (Practice - based Experiential Learning Analytics Research and Support) project deals with the problem of developing a new educational technology for practical activities. As it is stated into the project proposal, the project produces and evaluates technology designs for analytic data generation for constructivist learning scenarios in Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) topics, including: technology solutions, infrastructure, activities, assessment, curricula, and classroom furniture and environment designs. The project addresses three different learning contexts (post-secondary design studios, post-secondary engineering sciences classrooms, and secondary-level high school STEM learning environments) across four national settings in the EU. In the upper defined context, this paper deals with the problem of adapting the accreditation of the engineering programs to the new educational technologies.
ET0004-A  16:05-16:20	Problem Based Learning for Teaching Economics Guo Ji Beijing Normal University, China Abstract: This paper illustrates the use of PBL method for teaching economics that I have recently introduced as a substitute for traditional lecture-based teaching. I present some examples, then discuss the pros and cons of this approach. Through practice I found that PBL promotes students' confidence in their problem solving skills and strives to make them self-directed learners. It is also found that these skills can put PBL students at an advantage in future courses and in their careers. With this method I provided a good learning community in the classroom, with positive teacher-student and student-student relationships, gave students a sense of ownership over their learning, developed relevant and meaningful problems and learning methods, and empowered students with valuable skills that will enhance students' motivation to learn and ability to achieve
ET0005-A 16:20-16:35	How Individuals with Collectivistic Cultural Background Activate Independent Self-construal and Curriculum Design Hongye Sun Harbin Institute of Technology, China Abstract: In this essay, what is individualism, collectivism and self-construal will be discussed in the first part. Moreover, students' cultural backgrounds and meets, as well as how these factors shape the cultural learning will be explored. Then, the knowledge about self-concepts and communication behaviours will be demonstrated. Also, the reasons for the selection and sequencing of activities and outcomes will be instructed. In the final part, the outlines of lessons will be

	established with logical flow. On the whole, this essay mainly focuses on how the independent self-construal functions within individuals with a collectivistic background by means of field research. In addition, the process of language learning is also a process of culture learning, which imposes conscious and subconscious impact on the formation of individual's self-construal.
ET0009  16:35-16:50	Does Platform Matter? A Case study of Learning Management System Gali Naveh and Amit Shelef Shamoon College of Engineering, Israel Abstract: In this research, the effect of the replacement of Learning Management System on students' satisfaction in a university and a college was examined. In the unique setting of the research, the only change made was of the platform, with no technological, pedagogical, organizational or other changes accompanying the process. A user satisfaction survey revealed that the platform change explains seven percents of the shift in students' satisfaction, and found no difference between the two institutes. Possible explanations and implications are suggested in the concluding section of the paper.
ET0012-A  16:50-17:05	Study of Flipped Classroom in English Teaching Wei Li Harbin Institute of Technology, China Abstract: For a while now, the paradigm of "flipping" the classroom and reversing the way teachers and lecturers traditionally approach developing students' knowledge has been gaining quite a lot of credence in educational circles. Compared with some traditional teaching models, Flipped Classroom stresses the idea of "learner-centeredness" more. There's a lot to be said for this approach, especially in the traditional lecture based classroom. By introducing some important information about Flipped Classroom and analyzing some practical activities in English class, the author not only explores the possibility of this new teaching model, but also puts forward some feasible suggestions of applying it in class
ET0019  17:05-17:20	Remarks on Assessment in Cadets Common Technology Courses in NDU Antti J. Rissanen and Kalle O. Saastamoinen National Defence University, Finland Abstract: The National Defence University (NDU) trains officers for the Finnish Defence Forces (FDF) and the Border Guard. This paper presents NDU's practices for assessment in the common part of technology education in cadet training. The starting level of education at NDU involves earning a Bachelor's degree in military science. Methods for collecting data on knowledge and skills are reviewed to understand learning measurement. The evaluation of skills is an integral part of assessment. For the evaluation of knowledge, different cases are selected to consider practical aspects of assessment.
ET0037-A 17:20-17:35	Distant Mutual Learning Projects Centering on Traditional Music Akemi Sakamoto Shitennoji University, Japan Abstract: Although the importance of studying traditional Japanese music, as opposed to European music tradition, has recently been emphasized in music education in Japan, due to the central role of European music education for more than 100 years in Japanese school curriculum, increasing the knowledge and appreciation of traditional Japanese music has not been successful. This

	<p>presentation reports on five intercultural exchange projects between students in Hawaii and Japan and discusses the learning benefits of such distant mutual learning projects centering on traditional music. The projects, the first one conducted in 1998 and two of them have been continuing for more than five years, involved various combinations of student groups, from elementary school to college. Although the primary learning objective for each group has not always been music, all projects have been centered on traditional music and each successful in at least raising students' awareness on the importance of traditional music. In order to clarify the factors affecting their success, the design of the projects will be analyzed in terms of role of participants (e.g. information provider/receiver), role of online sessions (e.g. information exchange/final presentation), overt learning objectives (e.g. learning music/language/culture), and nature and degree of expected collaboration. The analysis has revealed that 'assumed asymmetric authoritativeness' has been one of the most important contributing factors. After reviewing the strengths and weaknesses of each project design, future possibilities of implementing such projects will be discussed.</p>
ET0046 17:35-17:50	<p>HES-SO MOOC «distributed flip » model:a pilot experiment Anne-Dominique Salamin Switzerland HES-SO, Switzerland Abstract: This paper presents a pilot experiment conducted by the University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland (HES-SO) to embed one of its own MOOC into face-to-face course in the Business Information Technology Bachelor curriculum. The proposed model is that of a distributed flipped MOOC. Various statistics drawn from the MOOC and the students' evaluations are presented here to assess the validity and the impact of such a model to evaluate its potential for a global diffusion across the whole establishment.</p>
ET2001  17:50-18:05	<p>Citizenship Education for Sustainable Development: Theoretical and Practical approaches for Project ESICS Kazuya Taniguchi and Eriko Nakano Graduate School of Education, Tohoku University, Japan Abstract: this research is a part of the project, Education for Sustainable and Inclusive Civil Society (ESICS), which aims to establish and support educational programs in developing countries, such as Mongolia, Rwanda, and Cambodia. These countries are now undergoing high economic growth and rapid changes in their culture and society. However, these countries also face many social issues, such as economic inequality, destruction of their cultures and community bonds, and economic bubbles leading to rampant property investments. They need to find alternative ways of development that differ from Western methods as well as the recent Chinese ways. We plan to develop educational programs so that the younger generations can find more effective ways of handling their respective country's development and can act as responsible citizens.</p> <p>Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) was promoted worldwide during the UN Decade of ESD from 2005 to 2014. This kind of education has been successful in the areas of environmental education and development education. But many ESD programs had three main issues: 1) environmental issues were viewed mainly from the perspective of the natural sciences. But many social issues should be discussed from the perspective of social sciences as well. 2) Some programs were completed with just the students' determination for action such as protecting the environment.</p>

	<p>But many real social issues include the dilemma faced by citizens and educational programs which treat these kinds of social issues should lead students to facing them as well. 3) They also emphasized students taking individual action. But citizens have formal ways of social decision-making by voting or exercising other political rights. They are more powerful and effective for resolving social problems. We should develop students' political literacy for effective problem-solving of social issues we face. Citizenship education has many good answers for political literacy.</p> <p>This paper also proposes "Sustainability" in another context. Citizenship education has many good learning materials to develop students' political literacy. But this type of education also faces another difficulty. Making social decisions in citizenship education is, of course, based on students' dialogue with democratic attitudes, such as Openness, Tolerance, Respect, and Freedom from Prejudice. However, as Arthur (2008) pointed out, these values are based on Christianity [1]. Thus citizenship education is not as powerful now even in the UK, especially after the 2005 London bombings, which accentuated social discord. How can we attain social agreements between Christians and Muslims, and schools of thought between the East and the West? How can we judge the orientation or effectiveness of decision-making? One of the answers is "Sustainability."</p> <p>This paper discusses new possibilities of ESD based on citizenship education. We start our project ESICS from here to advance the programs in developing countries. The project includes developing learning materials, creating teacher training seminar programs and education for young engineers.</p>
ET0029-A 18:05-18:20	<p>Classroom Interaction: An exploration of the Nature of Talk in Primary Science Classroom in Indonesia</p> <p>Munasprianto Ramli Institute of Education University of Manchester, UK</p> <p>Abstract: This study aims to explore the teachers and students' perspective on classroom dialogue and its purpose in primary science classrooms that implement the new integrated curriculum in Indonesia. Research on the process of teaching and learning through classroom talks has been carried out over the last forty or so years. In the field of science education, classroom talks have become a central issue in developed countries within last twenty years. Although research focused in this topic is growing rapidly in Western countries, this is not the case in Indonesia. Few studies have dealt with classroom talk in Indonesia. We gathered our data during a period of four months by video recording, targeting lessons of classroom discussions in two primary schools in the Greater Jakarta area in Indonesia. To support data generated from classroom observation, I interviewed teachers and a sample of students in each class. Data were analysed using sociocultural discourse analysis. This study suggests that providing a room for students to interact and share with each other has changed the approach of learning science in the classroom. Classroom talk both in small groups and involving the whole class altered to pedagogical dynamics from a teacher centered approach to student centered one. The study also reveals that classroom talks did not only encourage students to develop their zone proximal development but also help them to learn the values of democracy.</p>
ET0035	<p>Statistical Design of Double Moving Average Scheme for Zero Inflated Binomial process</p> <p>Yupaporn Areepong King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand</p>

 18:20-18:35	<p>Abstract: The objective of this paper is to show an explicit formula for Double Moving Average chart of Zero Inflated Binomial process (DMAZIB). The ARL is a traditional measurement of control chart's performance, the expected number of observations taken from an in-control process until the control chart falsely signals out-of-control is denoted by. An will be regarded as acceptable if it is large enough to keep the level of false alarms at an acceptable level. A second common characteristic is the expected number of observations taken from an out-of-control process until the control chart signals that the process is out-of-control is denoted by. Especially, the explicit analytical formulas for evaluating and be able to get a set of optimal parameters which depend on width of double moving average() and width of control limit () for designing DMAZIB chart with minimum of</p>
ET0036  18:35-18:50	<p>Numerical Integration Method of Average Run Length for SARMA(P,Q)L Process Based on CUSUM Procedure</p> <p>Suvimol Phanyaem King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract: Statistical process control (SPC) is widely used to monitor and improve quality in industrial processes. Cumulative sum (CUSUM) chart is an effective tool in statistical process control for detecting change in a process mean. The main purpose of this paper is to present the numerical integration of Average Run Length (ARL) of CUSUM chart when observations are seasonal autoregressive and moving average of order (P,Q)L denoted by SARMA(P,Q)L process with exponential white noise. In addition, we compare the ARL between Cumulative Sum (CUSUM) and Exponentially Weighted Moving Average (EWMA) charts. The results show that the EWMA chart is superior to the CUSUM control chart in the case of process has small shifts in mean</p>
ET0039  18:50-19: 05	<p>Explicit formula of ARL for SMA(Q)L with Exponential White Noise on EWMA Chart</p> <p>Kanita Petcharat King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract: The paper propose the method for analyze the explicit formula of Average Run Length (ARL) of Exponentially Weighted Moving Average (EWMA) when the random observations are seasonal moving average order q; SMA(Q)L with exponential white noise. The numerical results from explicit formula and the Gauss-Legendre quadrature rule are presented. The results show that ARL from both methods are in good agreement and useful to detect change in process. In addition, this paper show comparison between explicit formulas of ARLs from EWMA and CUSUM charts to monitor the process.</p>

Session 4


15:50-19:05

Venue: Room Myy



Theme: Culture, Society & Environment



Session Chair: to be added

*The time slots assigned here are only tentative. Presenters are recommended to stay for the whole session in case of any absence.

ID	Title+ Author's Name
ET0016  15:50-16:05	<p>Exploring Business Communication Strategies Based on CEFR</p> <p>Yasuo NAKATANI Hosei University, Japan</p> <p>Abstract: This study explores how international businesspeople recognize the required levels of English for business purposes. First five well-experienced international business experts were interviewed to investigate the use of relevant skills and communication strategies (CSs) to enhance their business negotiation. The results indicate that they tend to use advanced strategies for maintaining and developing their interaction. Next, an open-ended questionnaire study for 200 subjects using English for their work was conducted. The results reveal that higher level people in the CEFR tend to use 62 CS items for their business. These items can be used to operate quantitative research in the future. .</p>
CS0021 16:05-16:20	<p>Application of the Hero's Journey Framework in Popular Fantasy Novels for Children: Increasing Reading Motivation and Self-Regulation in Elementary Schools</p> <p>Kristina Riman, Darko Lončarić Faculty of Teacher Education, University of Rijeka, Croatia</p> <p>Abstract: This presentation considers popular fantasy novels for children in the context of Campbell's hero's journey framework of a narrative. The specific purpose of this analysis is to discover and understand factors that contribute to the popularity and reading motivation of fantasy novels with children as targeted audience/recipients of such stories. In previous work we have considered the content of popular fantasy novels focusing on developmental fears, frustrations and their resolution through fantasies as most prominent content that drives reading motivation, popularity and consequently commercial success of children fantasy stories. In this analysis, we focus on the characters and the storyline framework. Campbell's hero's journey framework will be considered as storyline pattern that can be found in various popular fantasy novels for children. Its use will be demonstrated in the most popular and commercially successful Harry Potter novel as an exemplar of this publishing niche targeting children and young adults audience.</p> <p>The results of the content analysis indicate that characters and the storyline of the most popular fantasy novels for children follow closely stages, archetypical characters and their relations described in Campbell's hero's journey framework of narrative indicating important predictor of popularity of such stories. Children will be more motivated to read stories that follow such framework, and that can increase their self-regulation in gaining reading competence.</p>
CS0008	<p>European Cultural Integration: Theories and Practices</p> <p>Mehlika Özlem Ultan, Kocaeli University, Turkey</p>

 <p>16:20-16:35</p>	<p>Abstract: In the history of the European integration, there are many theories which have tried to explain the integration process. Each of them can focus on one or two important aspects of the integration. As usually known, the European Union is an organization which is based on an economic integration. Thus, most of the theories are related to this topic. Although some other theories are interested in political aspects of the integration, cultural integration is the least mentioned part of the process.</p> <p>Within the context of globalization, cultural aspects have become more important. European Union countries are much more interested in Europeanization theories and also the characteristics of national societies. The purpose of this study is to discuss the integration theories which are related to cultural perspectives. After a literature review, the integration theories and the rhetoric that are used for explaining the cultural perspectives will be analyzed.</p>
<p>CS0009</p>  <p>16:35-16:50</p>	<p>Imagination and Formation: Discourse Analysis of Multicultural Education Developments in Taiwan</p> <p>Shu-Ching Lee National Chengchi University, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract: The vague or association between ‘plural’ and ‘multicultural’ in Chinese seems to build up the bridge of discursive formulations of ‘multiculturalism’ in Taiwan. This research thus attempts to investigate the developments of multicultural education, the working and formation of competing discourses through discourse analysis. It finds that influenced by American academia as well as the local imagination of modernization and democratization in correspondence with equal opportunity in education, the terminology of ‘multicultural education’ appeared in the 1990s. However, ‘multicultural education’ in Taiwan develops from the framework of race/ethnicity, and then centres on the ‘disadvantaged students’, with its implications ranging from the issues of aborigines, ethnicity, and gender to the people with disabilities. For the past decade with the local contextualizations of multicultural education’, the implication seems to extend from the aborigines to the new immigrants, from sex/gender to LGBTQ education, from local languages to Southeast Asian languages of the new immigrants.</p>
<p>CS0020</p>  <p>16:50-17:05</p>	<p>The Identity of Cultural Arts: Thai Massage at Wat Pho to Communicate the English Materials for Tourism</p> <p>Kitda Praraththajariya Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract: The main study of this work was to communicate the identity of cultural arts: Thai massage at Wat Pho the to communicate English materials for tourism. There were two purposes the following items:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The identity of cultural arts: Thai massage at Wat Pho is located at Phra Nakhon district in Bangkok, Thailand. It is on Rattanakosin Island which is established directly south of the Palace. This temple is one of the six temples in Thailand as the highest level of the first-class royal temples. The temple was also the earliest center for public education in Thailand and originated a school of Thai medicine. It is known as the first traditional Thai massage. 2) The communication of the identity of cultural Arts: Thai massage at Wat Pho to communicate the English materials for tourism which the author found and designed to present in the English materials can be summed up Thai massage.

<p>CS0022</p>  <p>17:05-17:20</p>	<p>Indonesian Crafts: the Overlooked Potential of Geographical Indication</p> <p>Fadilah H. Arief Goldsmiths, University of London, UK</p> <p>Abstract: Geographical Indication (GI) is created to protect a product based on its geographical location that is prone to free-riding, and also to protect the culture and the customer. Indonesia has regulated GI since 1997, but the number of the registered craft products did not increase significantly until 2015. By examining the regulations from the cultural ownership perspective, this study founds the Indonesian crafts' potentials behind the implementation of GI regulation, which needs the collaboration from various actors to solve the challenges.</p>
<p>MP1011</p>  <p>17:20-17:35</p>	<p>"New Architecture School Using Human Crowd Farms To Solve Energy Problems"-Life Energy Architecture</p> <p>Ahmed Abdalla, Alaa EL'eshy, and Ahmed Eltantawy Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt</p> <p>Abstract: Energy problems today combine these issues: much of the world's population has too little energy to meet basic human needs; the monetary costs of energy are rising nearly everywhere; the environmental impacts of energy supply are growing. Confront with global energy problems will require greatly increased investment in improving the efficiency of energy end use and in reducing the environmental impacts of contemporary energy technologies. It'll require financing a transition over the next several decades to a set of more sustainable and renewable energy sources. Truth be told, we can see that everyone considers the human is the main reason for many problems especially which related to energy and environment. In the following paragraph, I'll point out the importance of Life Energy as a solution of energy problems. Start using the thermal and kinetic energy of people in a lot of buildings. To recapitulate, what we've here's an exposition of how we can deal with crowded farms in Egypt as a human power plant to generate life energy. The intriguing ideas expressed here open the door to questions about how we can use the population in solving our problems, can we consider life energy a new renewable source of energy.</p>
<p>CS0013</p>  <p>17:35-17:50</p>	<p>Photovoltaic Solar Cells – a Circular Economy Approach for a Sustainable Future</p> <p>Peter Douglas, Rhys G. Charles, Matthew L. Davies College of Medicine, Swansea University, UK</p> <p>Abstract: Dye-sensitised photovoltaic solar cells are promising low cost technologies for renewable energy generation. Although viewed as 'green', these technologies have environmental impacts associated with their production and disposal. Their widespread deployment will require a supply of critical materials and full lifecycle optimisation is necessary at this early stage in development to make these technologies truly sustainable. This includes: minimisation of environmental impacts associated with production; development of end-of-life strategies and processes; design for longevity/recycling; selection of low environmental impact materials and substitution of primary and critical resources with recycled and/or abundant alternatives; and optimisation of business models and logistics systems for a circular economy.</p> <p>In this presentation the technological background, structure, and mode of operation, of dye-sensitised solar cells is described, along with recent thoughts on: likely applications, architectures and manufacturing processes for future commercial dye sensitised solar cells; technologies which are conducive to circularity; materials selection; potential</p>

	recycling/remanufacturing processes strategies; barriers to circularity/sustainability; and priority research areas for the development of truly sustainable solar energy generation using these technologies.
<p>CS0014</p>  <p>17:50-18:05</p>	<p>The Removal of Cd(II) by Using Local Materials for the Improvement of Quality of Life</p> <p>Chinnawat Satsananan Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract: This work is aimed at the removal of Cd(II) by using local materials in community for make the quality of life of people get better. The result found that all types of local materials could be absorbed Cadmium (Cd) in all type of local materials that can found in the community. The highest capacity on the adsorption of Cd(II) was shell, egg peel, coconut and carbon, respectively. The results shown that this method could be reduced the amounts of Cd(II) in contaminated waste water before release to the community by using local materials in community. This method could be apply to eliminate heavy metals before release to the environment.</p>
<p>CS0016</p>  <p>18:05-18:20</p>	<p>A Study on the Cohabitation of Minor as Husband and Wife Affecting the Quality of Life</p> <p>Kamonwan Yoowattana Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract: According to the law of Thailand, a marriage can be a completed marriage when the man and woman have reached the age of seventeen years old. But, if there are any appropriate reasons, the court may allow a couple to marry before reaching such age. Therefore, minors who have their ages up to the criteria set by law, they can enter into marriage with the consent of parents, just father or mother, adopter, or guardian depending on each case. The marriage by law will allow minors to become sui juris. However, if minors enter into marriage without permission, the marriage is counted as voidable. In this case, if the court has seen that there is an appropriate reason, minors may be allowed to marry under the age of seventeen. If the applicant is a person under the age of eighteen who has had sexual intercourse on child over the thirteen years old, but not exceeds fifteen years old with assent, the offender will not be punished, and he will be exempted from being minor as per Civil Law. It can be said that the conditions of marriage related to age and consent of minors are not strict. If it is a voidable marriage, and the cancellation of the marriage has not been ordered by the court until man and woman attain the age of seventeen or twenty, or if the woman is pregnant, the marriage is counted as valid from the time it was made.</p>
<p>CS0018</p>  <p>18:20-18:35</p>	<p>The Pattern of Elderly Health Tourism in Bangkok</p> <p>Poonsup Setsri Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract: The research study on the pattern of elderly health tourism in Bangkok. The objective is to study the pattern of elderly health tourism in Bangkok. The comparison between the behavior of the elderly with a medical tourism for the elderly. The researcher collected data using a questionnaire. The samples used in this research is. Elderly people living in the Dusit area. Of 400 people found the majority were female than male. Accounted for 18 percent Aged between 50-55 years, mostly under graduate degree. And most seniors do not have underlying disease. The study Tourism activity patterns that fit elderly were divided into 5 categories, including massage, massage and herbal sauna. Practicing meditation and ascetic. The exercise was to And a selection of healthy eating. The results showed that the Select elderly tourist activities by choosing healthy eating is the</p>

	<p>first.</p> <p>The hypothesis testing period. Elderly with behavioral health care is different. To choose the form appropriate tourism activities with the elderly. Difference was statistically significant at the .05 level.</p>
<p>CS1009</p>   <p>18:35-18:50</p>	<p>Scientific culture, power and sustainability in environmental intervention schemes- International Journal of Knowledge Engineering</p> <p>Dom íñez-Gómez, J. Andrés, Relinque-Medina, F.</p> <p>University of Huelva, Spain</p> <p>Abstract: The lack of real integration between the different dimensions of sustainability is highlighted in the literature as one of the main hindrances to lessening the environmental risks and impacts of large-scale development projects. This paper discusses a hypothesis concerning the problems of integration between the different dimensions of sustainability in socio-environmental research into such projects. Differences in modes of knowledge production and the relationships of these with prevailing social positions constitute the crux of the argument. Endeavours to improve translational knowledge and mixed research methodologies (seeking the semi-standardization of research processes) are put forward as approaches to overcoming the above-mentioned obstacles.</p>
<p>CS0023</p>  <p>18:50-19:05</p>	<p>The Relationships between Nutrition Knowledge, Major Discipline and BMI in Taiwan</p> <p>Yen-Ling Huang</p> <p>National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract: There are many research about the correlations between nutrition knowledge and food consumption but without a definite conclusion. Some research about the correlation between nutrition education and dietary behavior. In Taiwanese people who studied at or graduated from college of agriculture or medical may have more chance to attend classes about nutrition. The purpose of this study was to evaluate relationships between nutrition knowledge status, major discipline and BMI of the population in Taiwan. This study use general nutrition knowledge including carbohydrate, protein, fat, vitamin, mineral and calorie to evaluate participants' nutrition knowledge scores. The sample size of this study was 364 participants. The data were collected by using paper questionnaire and analyzed by using descriptive statistics, Spearman's rho correlation. The participants were placed in one of three groups depending on their test scores and placed in one of two groups depending on their major discipline. The results showed that people whose BMI under 18.5 (underweight) had an averaged correct rate in 64.8%; people whose BMI within 18.5 to 24 (normal weight) had an averaged correct rate in 58.9%; people whose BMI over 24 (over weight & obesity) had an averaged correct rate in 57.3% (p=0.039). People studying at or graduated from college of agriculture and college of medical had an averaged correct rate in 71.2%; others had an averaged correct rate in 56.5% (p=0.000). There was significantly correlation between nutrition knowledge and BMI and also significantly correlation between nutrition knowledge and major discipline. Increasing nutrition knowledge may decrease the rate of obesity.</p>

Listeners' List

Listener 1	Haginoya Etsuko, Shobi University, Japan
Listener 2	Ven. Sangib Talukder, Siddhart temple trust (regd) Regd.no.m 2849/82 Budh viher behind c-5 market, Yamuna viher, New Delhi, Pin:110053, India
Listener 3	Stella Ghanyi Mbongbui, Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus

August 25, 2016 19:30 (Restaurant)	Closing Ceremony
	Dinner Banquet

One Day Tour (Aug. 26, 2016)

Please contact conference secretary or staff on site to know more information about one day tour in Turku.

About Turku: Turku is a city on the southwest coast of Finland at the mouth of the Aura River, in the region of Southwest Finland. Turku, as a town, was settled during the 13th century and founded most likely at the end of the 13th century, making it the oldest city in Finland. It quickly became the most important city in Finland, a status it retained for hundreds of years. After Finland became part of the Russian Empire (1809) and the capital of the Grand Duchy of Finland was moved to Helsinki (1812), Turku continued to be the most populous city in Finland until the end of the 1840s, and it remains a regional capital and an important business and cultural center.

One Day Tour	
9: 30	Gathering Turku University of Applied Sciences
10:45-12:45	Guided Walking Tour Start at the Turku Cathedral (Turun tuomiokirkko) and end at the Rudolfin ship.
13:00-15:00	Lunch Cruise Take a steamer ride to the archipelago of 20 000 islands. Enjoy a delicious cruise lunch and the beautiful archipelago vistas , experience the soft waves of the Airisto archipelago.
15:30-17:00	Free Shopping Time There are markets, department stores and shops near the hotel in the city center

Call For Paper



2016 5th International Conference on Sociality and Humanities (ICOSH 2016) is the main annual research conference aimed at presenting current research being carried out. ICOSH 2016 will be held in Sydney, Australia during November 24-26, 2016 by IEDRC. ICOSH 2016 aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of sociality and humanities, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

The conference will be held every year to make it an ideal platform for people to share views and experiences in Sociality and Humanities and related areas.

Publication

All accepted papers will be selected and published according to the paper theme in the following Journal:



International Journal of Social Science and Humanity (IJSSH)

ISSN: 2010-3646

DOI: 10.18178/IJSSH

Abstracting/ Indexing: Google Scholar, DOAJ, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref, Index Copernicus, and ProQuest

Important Dates

Submission Deadline	Before Aug. 30, 2016
Acceptance Notification	On Sept. 20, 2016
Registration Deadline	Before Oct. 10, 2016
Conference Date	Nov. 24-25, 2016
One-Day Tour	Nov. 26, 2016



Welcome to the official website of 2016 6th International Conference on History and Society Development (ICHSD 2016), will be held during December 29-31, 2016, in Tokyo, Japan by IEDRC. ICHSD 2016, aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of History and Society Development, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

The conference will be held every year to make it an ideal platform for people to share views and experiences in History and Society Development and related areas.

Publication

All accepted papers will be selected and published according to the paper theme in the following Journals:



International Journal of Culture and History (IJCH)

ISSN: 2382-6177

DOI: 10.18178/IJSSH

Abstracting/ Indexing: Google Scholar, DOAJ, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref, Index Copernicus, and ProQuest.

Important Dates

Submission Deadline	Before August 25, 2016
Acceptance Notification	On September 15, 2016
Registration Deadline	Before October 5, 2016
Conference Date	December 29-30, 2016
One-Day Tour	December 31, 2016



2017 4th International Conference on Culture, Knowledge and Society (ICCKS 2017) will be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia during January 5-7, 2017. ICCKS 2017 aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experience, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Culture, Knowledge and Society, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

All full paper submissions will be peer reviewed and evaluated based on originality, technical and/or research content/depth, relevance to conference, contributions, and readability.

Publication

All accepted papers will be selected and published according to the paper theme in the following Journals:



International Journal of Social Science and Humanity (IJSSH)

ISSN: 2010-3646

DOI: 10.18178/IJSSH

Abstracting/ Indexing: Google Scholar, DOAJ, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref, Index Copernicus, and ProQuest; etc.

Important Dates

Submission Deadline	Before September 10, 2016
Acceptance Notification	Before September 30, 2016
Registration Deadline	Before October 20, 2016
Conference Date	January 5-6, 2017
One day tour	January 7, 2017



2017 4th International Conference on Advances and Management Sciences (ICAMS 2017), will be held in Barcelona, Spain during February 12-14, 2017.

ICAMS aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Advances and Management Sciences, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

Publication

All accepted papers will be selected and published according to the paper theme in the following Journals:



Journal of Advanced Management Science (JOAMS)

ISSN: 2168-0787

DOI: 10.18178/joams

Abstracting/ Indexing: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Google Scholar, Crossref, Engineering & Technology Digital Library and Electronic Journals Digital Library.

Important Dates

Submission Deadline	Before October 5, 2016
Acceptance Notification	On October 25, 2016
Registration Deadline	Before November 15, 2016
Conference Date	February 12-13, 2017
One Day Tour	February 14, 2017



2017 6th International Conference on Education and Management Innovation (ICEMI 2017), will be held in Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam during February 22-24, 2017.

ICEMI aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Education and Management Innovation, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

Publication

All accepted papers will be selected and published according to the paper theme in the following Journals:



Option A: International Journal of Innovation, Management and Technology (IJIMT)

ISSN: 2010-0248

DOI: 10.18178/IJIMT

Abstracting/ Indexing: Google Scholar, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref and ProQuest, Electronic Journals Library.



Option B: International Journal of Information and Education Technology (IJIET)

ISSN: 2010-3689

DOI: 10.18178/IJIET

Abstracting/ Indexing: EI (INSPEC, IET), Cabell's Directories, DOAJ, Electronic Journals Library, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Google Scholar, Crossref and ProQuest.

Important Dates

Submission Deadline	Before October 15, 2016
Acceptance Notification	On November 5, 2016
Registration Deadline	Before November 25, 2016
Conference Date	February 22-24, 2017



Welcome to the official website of the 2017 6th International Conference on Humanity, History and Society (ICHHS 2017), which will be held during March 10-12, 2017, in Paris, France.

ICHHS 2017 aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Humanity, History and Society, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

Publication

All accepted papers will be selected and published according to the paper theme in the following Journals:



Option A: International Journal of Social Science and Humanity (IJSSH)

ISSN: 2010-3646

DOI: 10.18178/IJSSH

Abstracting/ Indexing: Google Scholar, DOAJ, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref, Index Copernicus, and ProQuest; etc.



International Journal of Culture and History (IJCH)

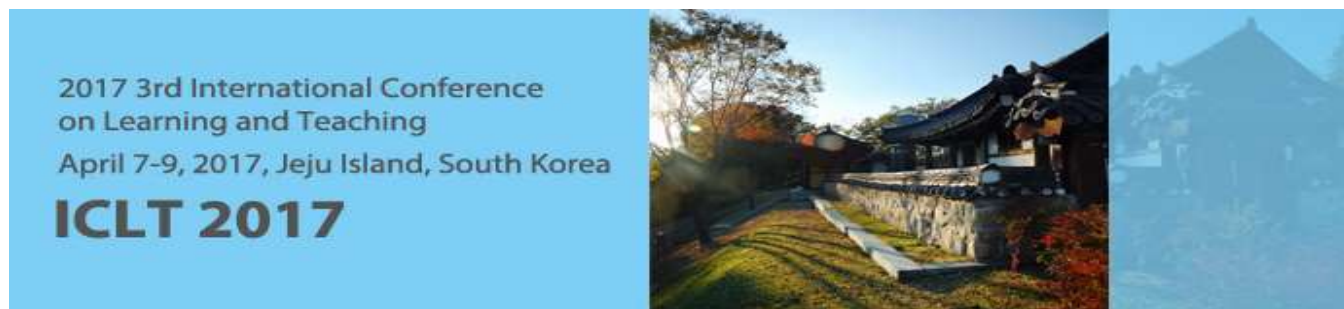
ISSN: 2382-6177

DOI: 10.18178/IJSSH

Abstracting/ Indexing: Google Scholar, DOAJ, Engineering & Technology Digital Library, Crossref, Index Copernicus, and ProQuest.

Important Dates

Submission Deadline	Before October 25, 2016
Acceptance Notification	On November 15, 2016
Registration Deadline	Before December 5, 2016
Conference Date	March 10-12, 2017



Welcome to the official website of 2017 3rd International Conference on Learning and Teaching—ICLT 2017, will be held during April 7-9, 2017, in Jeju Island, South Korea. ICLT 2017, organized by IEDRC, aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers, and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Learning and Teaching, and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted.

The conference will be held every year to make it an ideal platform for people to share views and experiences in Learning and Teaching and related areas. International Journal of Languages, Literature and Linguistics (IJLLL)

Publication

All accepted papers will be selected and published according to the paper theme in the following Journals:



International Journal of Learning and Teaching (IJLT)

ISSN: 2377-2891

DOI: 10.18178/ijlt

Abstracting/ Indexing: Google Scholar; Crossref; Engineering & Technology Digital Library; etc.

Important Dates

Submission Deadline	Before November 20, 2016
Acceptance Notification	On December 10, 2016
Registration Deadline	Before December 31, 2016
Conference Date	April 7-9, 2017

[illegible]

Note
