



2016 IPN – IWNEST BANDUNG CONFERENCES

BANDUNG, INDONESIA
18 – 19 March 2016



IPN.org
IPN Education Group



International Association of Science, Engineering and Technology

IPN Network



Welcome to IPN-IWNEST 2016

Dear Professor, Dr and distinguished delegates,

Welcome to the IPN - IWNEST 2016 Conferences in Bandung, Indonesia. On behalf of **IPN Education Group 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 conferences of **ICCST, ICMCE, ICABE, ICAME and ICGGE** more than 50 submitted papers have been received and 35 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,



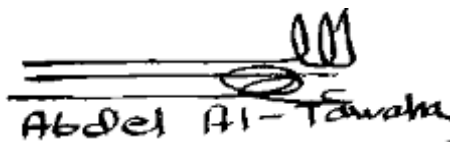
Datin MZ Zainab
Director – Conference Management IPN.org
Chairman, IPN – IWNEST 2016 Bandung



Message from IWNEST President

On behalf the IWNEST publications team, it is my privilege to welcome you to the IPN - IWNEST 2016 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 2016 Bandung





ABOUT IPN Education Group

The IPN Education Group 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 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 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 supports that such international cooperation can help countries learn from each other and promotes the dissemination of scientific and engineering activities. IPN 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
www.ipnconference.org



ANNOUNCEMENT

All accepted papers will be published in:

- Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Science (ISI/THOMSON REUTERS/ERA) (online issue ISSN 1991-8178) (Indexed by ISI/Thomson Reuters, Ulrich periodicals, Ebscohost, Cabi International and DOAJ)
- Journal of Scientific Research and Development (ISSN: 1115-7569) (Indexed by ISI/Thomson Reuters, Ulrich periodicals, Ebscohost, Cabi International and DOAJ)
- MIDDLE-EAST JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (MEJSR) ISSN 1990-9233 special issue (online). (Indexed in ISI/Thomson Reuters, Eur-asia Database, Intl Agric Database)
- Journal of Current Research in Science (JCRS) EISSN: 2322-5009 (online issue)(Indexed by ISI/Thomson Reuters Emerging Sources Citation Index, Ulrich periodicals, Ebscohost, Cabi International and DOAJ)
- International Journal of Applied Chemistry (Indexed by Elsevier: SCOPUS) ISSN of 0973-1792
- Advances in Natural and Applied Sciences (online issue ISSN 1995-0772) (Indexed by Google Scholar, Ulrich Periodicals, EBSCO HOST, CSA, CAB Abstract, U.K., DOAJ and ISC.
- Advances in Environmental Biology (AEB) (online issue ISSN 1995-0756)(Indexed by ISI/Thomson Reuters, Ulrich periodicals, Ebscohost, Cabi International and DOAJ)
- Journal of Applied Sciences Research (online issue ISSN 1819-544X) (Indexed by EBSCO HOST, CSA, AGRICOLA, Journal Seek, IndexCopernicus, Open J-gate)
- International Journal of Applied Engineering Research (IJAER) ISSN of 0973-4562
- Research Journal of Social Sciences (online issue ISSN 1815-9125) (Indexed by Google Scholar, Ulrich, EBSCO HOST, DOAJ)
- International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues (IJEFI) (ISSN of 2164-4138)

One Best Presenter Award will be selected from each oral session. The Certificate for Best Paper award will be after presentation session on Mac 19, 2016





KEYNOTE SPEAKER:



Prof. Balasundram Maniam, Ph.D.
Sam Houston State University

Biography:

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 four 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.



Abstract:

THE STATE OF THE GLOBAL PETROLEUM MARKET AND ITS IMPACT ON THE MARKET PLACE

Balasundram Maniam, Ph.D.

**Texas State University System Regents' Professor
Distinguished Professor of Finance**

Minnie Stevens Piper Professor

Sam Houston State University, U.S.A

The global oil and gas industry produces approximately \$4.3 trillion a year. The four largest producers consist of 40% of the market share. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is the largest oil and gas cartel in the world. OPEC accounts for 40% of the total revenue in the market and controls 60% of the global export market. The largest contributors to growth in the oil and gas market are the emerging markets of the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, China) countries. The oil and gas industry is not only influenced by the effects of supply and demand, but is also impacted by OPEC, government and political interaction, and technology. Prices reached a 10 year high at \$110 a barrel due to growing demand and inconsistent supply. However, as Fracking and Shale gas drilling reached its peak in 2015 the price of oil dropped dramatically. The three primary factors include: sluggish global demand, over supply from North American Shale drillers, and continued production maximization from OPEC members. The low price of oil has stimulated countries who are primarily net oil importers. This is because of the additional discretionary income to consumers. However, countries that are net oil exporters, specifically Venezuela and Russia, are experiencing dramatic down turns in their national GDP and in their local economies. The drop in the price of oil has slowed down and finally have started to inch up very slowly.



LIST OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

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YKY
Nurul
Syafieqa

Sh. Intan
Emilia

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 2016 Conferences Bandung
Conference Program**

March 18, 2016	Venue: Lobby Hotel	1430 - 1630	Registration	
March 19, 2016	Venue: KINANTI 1 (G Floor)	0845 - 1000	Opening Remark & Plenary Speech 1	KEYNOTE SPEAKER Prof. Balasundram Manian Ph.D
		1000 – 1015	Group Photo and Coffee Break	
	Venue: KINANTI 1 (G Floor)	1015 – 1230	Session 1	
	Venue: ibis Kitchen Restaurant (G Floor)	1230 – 1400	Lunch	
	Venue: KINANTI 1 (G Floor)	1430 - 1600	Session 2	
	Venue: KINANTI 1 (G Floor)	1600 – 1630	Coffee Break	



Session 1

Time: 1015 – 1230

Venue: KINANTI 1

Session Chair: Dr. Mohammad Nizam



No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	013-icabe	FAMILY FRIENDLY WORK PRACTICES IN THE U.S. REVISED Stephanie Pustejovsky, Balasundram Maniam , Hadley Leavell <i>Sam Houston State University, USA</i>
2	001-icmce	Performance Enhancement of Single Stage Air Source Heat Pump Utilizing Vapor Injection Design Win-Jet Luo, Bo-Yuan Hsieh, Jin-Chang Lai, Faridah Dini , Chia-Ming Lin <i>National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Taiwan</i>
3	005-icame	Chitosan-Based Polymer Electrolyte Films as Media to Culture Fractals and the Simulation of Their Multiple Cluster Fractal Patterns Shahizat Amir* , Nor Sabirin Mohamed, Nurul Liyana Syahirah Shahar, Shahrul Amir, Siti Aishah Hashim Ali <i>University of Malaya, Malaysia</i>
4	002-icgge	An Investigation of the Food Sources and Roosting Sites as Potential Factors of Hendra Virus Dispersion in South East Queensland, Australia Jahnavi Burnham & Albert Chong <i>University of Southern Queensland, Australia</i>
5	001-icame	GRAIN-REFINEMENT OF SiC-ZrO₂ CERAMIC MATRIX: CHARACTERIZATIONS AND ITS EFFECT ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES Lydia Anggraini and Kei Ameyama <i>President University, Indonesia</i>
6	002-icmce	Drill String Dynamic Improving the drilling performance by optimizing the speed limit and study the resonance of the experimental drill string system Suriani bt Che Kar , Ibrahim Esat, Muhammad Effendy b. Mohd Farid Woo, Guillermo Schkzajian, Ali Al khamees, <i>Brunel University, UK</i>
7	003-icame	Evaluation of Resistance to Freezing and Thawing and Chloride Attack of High-Performance Concrete Applicable to Nuclear Power Plants E.A. Seo , D.G. Kim*, H.J. Lee, N.W. Yang <i>Korea Institute of Civil engineering and Building technology, Korea</i>
8	006-icmce	A Passive Forward Scattering Radar for Detecting Humans and Characterizing Human Behaviours Noor Hafizah Abdul Aziz * , Raja Syamsul Azmir Raja Abdullah <i>Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia</i>
9	005-icmce	Modeling And Control of Doubly Fed Induction Motor (DfIM) Using DTC And DFOC techniques, A Comparative Study ZEMMIT Abderrahim* , MESSALTI Sabir <i>M'sila University</i>



10	001-iccst	Physicochemical Properties and Morphological Characteristics of Composite Flour Added with Cornlettes (Zea Mays) for Functional Food Ingredient Wan Rosli W.I. and Nurul Aliim Z. A. <i>Universiti Sains Malaysia Health Campus, Malaysia</i>
11	001-icgge	LANDFILL SITE SELECTION USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS SOHAIB K. M. ABUJAYYAB* , MOHD SANUSI S. AHAMAD, NAJAT QADER OMAR, AHMAD SHUKRI YAHYA, HAMIDI ABDUL AZIZ. <i>Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia</i>



Session 2

Time: 1430 - 1600

Venue: KINANTI 1

Session Chair: Dr. Wan Rosli Wan Ishak



No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	008-icabe	Impact of Interdependence, Conflict Management and Partner Fit on Alliance Performance Dicky Hida Syahchari , Prof.Ruswiati Suryasaputra, <i>University of Tama Jagakarsa, Indonesia</i>
2	002-icabe	AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF TRADE OFF THEORY ON HYBRID SECURITIES: EVIDENCE FROM MALAYSIA ISLAMIC CAPITAL MARKET Dr. Mohamad Nizam Jaafar , Dr. Ismail Ahmad, Dr. Rosalan Ali, Dr. Hairulnizam Hashim <i>Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia</i>
3	004-icabe	Core Competence on Real Estate Industry on Globalization Phenomenon: A Contemporary Approach Hastjarjo , Dwi Kartini Yahya, Faisal Afiff, and Popy Rufaidah <i>Padjadjaran University, Indonesia</i>
4	006-icabe	SHARIAH SUPERVISORY BOARD'S CONCEPTION OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPETENCY - AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF BANK MUAMALAT MALAYSIA BERHAD Mohd Hadli Shah Mohamad Yunus , Hasri Mustafa <i>Kolej Universiti Poly-Tech MARA, Malaysia</i>
5	009-icabe	The Significance of Relational Capital on Alliance Performance in Indonesia Construction Companies Dicky Hida Syahchari , Dr.Mohd.Azlan B.Yahya, <i>University of Tama Jagakarsa, Indonesia</i>
6	005-icabe	Creating Young Talented Takaful Operators with Talent Management Framework Roshidi Hassan , Dewi Tajuddin, Syed Abdul Jamal Nasir Syed Mohamad and Rosalan Ali <i>Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia</i>
7	012-icabe	Towards A Model of Community Economic Empowerment Through Tourism Activities in Bogor Regency, West Java, Indonesia Pradono Pradono , Budi Faisal, A.Yani, Rike R, R. Fajriasanti <i>Institute of Technology Bandung, Indonesia</i>
8	011-icabe	Analysing Multidimensional Poverty: Experience From Malaysian Zakat Institutions Mohamed Saladin Abdul Rasool , Abd Halim Mohd Noor <i>Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM)</i>



Conference Venue



Hotel Ibis Bandung Pasteur

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Note

**List of Abstract**

No	Paper	Abstract
1	002-icabe	<p>AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF TRADE OFF THEORY ON HYBRID SECURITIES: EVIDENCE FROM MALAYSIA ISLAMIC CAPITAL MARKET</p> <p>Dr. Mohamad Nizam Jaafar, Dr. Ismail Ahmad, Dr. Rosalan Ali, Dr. Hairulnizam Hashim</p> <p><i>Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Shah Alam, Malaysia. E-mail: mnizam7520@salam.uitm.edu.my</i></p> <p>Abstract : Capital structure choice is essentially significant in corporate financial management due to their influence in mutually on return and risk to stakeholders. Trade off Theory (Modigliani and Miller, 1958) explicate the capital structure from the perspective of the cost-benefit of debt. Since interest payments can be considered as expenses and deducted from corporate profit as costs but the expenses for equity which is divided is not allow to be deducted as a cost. Therefore, by adding debt to its capital structure, can increase the firm's after tax cash flow or profit as the firm can lower the expected tax liability. The objectives of this study are to verify the existence of the most basic theory of capital stucture namely Trade off (Modigliani and Miller, 1958) and to examine the determinants of hybrid securities issuance among the shariah compliant firms in Malaysia Islamic capital market. Notwithstanding Malaysia's position as one of the major players of Islamic Financial Market industries, there are still lack of studies has been carried out to investigate the impact of capital market theory specifically on the hybrid securities. As such, this study is to expand the literature review by providing comprehensive analysis of the determinants of hybrid capital structure and to test the existence of the Trade off theory (Modigliani and Miller, 1958) on shariah compliant firms in Malaysia. We use panel data of 50 companies that have been issuing the hybrid securities from the year of 2004- 2012. The outcomes of the studies are based on the dynamic model GMM estimation for the determinants of hybrid securities.</p>
2	004-icabe	<p>Core Competence on Real Estate Industry on Globalization Phenomenon: A Contemporary Approach</p> <p>Hastjarjo, Dwi Kartini Yahya, Faisal Afiff, and Popy Rufaidah</p> <p><i>Faculty of Economics and Business, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia. E-mail: hastjarjo21@gmail.com</i></p> <p>Abstract : Purpose – This article aims to review and integrate the</p>



		<p>strategic management and empirical literature on core competence, contemporary approach and real estate industry practices in order to pave the road for dissertation research. Design/methodology/approach – The article integrates the insights from strategic management perspective. Strategic management literatures and empirical studies are collected and reviewed. Findings – The findings from these studies are phenomenon and research problem, theoretical foundations, literature map, state of the arts, the model and hypotheses to build core competence on real estate industry theory. Originality/value – The paper provides the new model for building core competence on real estate industry in globalization phenomenon based on contemporary approach. It generates insights that may help firms to establish a strategic real estate development process and it may help to develop a more mature body of core competence in business strategy plan. Paper type – Conceptual paper.</p>
3	005-icabe	<p>Creating Young Talented Takaful Operators with Talent Management Framework</p> <p>Roshidi Hassan, Dewi Tajuddin, Syed Abdul Jamal Nasir Syed Mohamad and Rosalan Ali^a</p> <p><i>^aFaculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi Mara, 40450 Shah Alam, Malaysia.</i></p> <p>Abstract: Talent strategy is seen as a systematic business strategy aim to identify, recruit, develop and retain talented employees in organizations. Despite the importance of managing talent, many organizations, however, seem to spend a bigger portion of their time on selecting and developing their talented employees but less focus on retaining them, notably the banking institutions, including takaful sector in Malaysia. Takaful is insurance sector that offers products and services based on the Islamic laws and guided by Islamic economy that appoint its authorized agents, referred as takaful operators. Even though the government has formed Syarikat Takaful as the first Islamic insurance firm since 1984, it still having problem of developing and maintaining talented takaful operators for sustainable growth and profitability due to acute shortage of takaful talents. Therefore, this paper aims to propose talent management framework that can assist the enterprising takaful operators to identify, recruit, develop and retain talented personnel and help them compete successfully with the conventional insurance operators. The study discusses on Talent Management Program (TMP), Employee Value Proposition (EVP) and Talent Brand Strategy (TBS) as its three underlying variables with 12 indicators of Malaysian takaful' talents management dimensions by testifying their direct and indirect relationships. The findings of the study reveal that there are significant positive relationships between TMP, EVP and TBS for the Malaysian takaful. The study also verify that EVP with reference to intention to leave for Malaysian takaful operators partially mediates the relationship between TMP and TBS for Malaysian takaful sector, signify its significant presence between talent development and talent retention. With these significant relationships, the findings of this study suggest that it is timely for Malaysian takaful industry to develop their own integrated talent management program and framework for successful young</p>



		takaful operators by adopting and aligning talent strategy with the organization business strategy.
4	006-icabe	<p>SHARIAH SUPERVISORY BOARD'S CONCEPTION OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPETENCY - AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF BANK MUAMALAT MALAYSIA BERHAD</p> <p>Mohd Hadli Shah Mohamad Yunus¹, Hasri Mustafa²</p> <p>¹<i>Accounting Department, Kolej Universiti Poly-Tech MARA, 56100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</i> ²<i>Department of Accounting & Finance, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia</i></p> <p>Abstract : Background: This study describes the rationales for the study and the importance of proper recognition of the accountability conception and competence among Shariah Supervisory Boards (SSBs) in the Islamic Financial Institution (IFI). Objective: This research examines the relationship between the level of accountability conception and competency of the members of Shariah Supervisory Boards (SSBs) of Islamic Financial Institution (IFI) on their main duties and responsibilities. It also examines the IFI interpretation and evaluate whether in accordance with Shariah principles; and the epistemological conception of accountability amongst SSB members in the IFI and examine the association between the level of competency and accountability of SSB. Methodology: In this study, the qualitative research method was applied and ethnographic research approach was employed so as to understand the social context on the accountability and level of competency amongst SSB. Results: The findings of this study primarily revealed that the SSB members dealing precisely with regards to the Shariah compliance comprehension in association with IFI interpretation and accountability conception. Moreover, this study also found that the epistemological conception of accountability emphasizes on the subjection, transparency, independence, confidentiality, faith and justice shows the relationship between self and statutory regulations positively influenced by Islamic business ethic. Hence, the association level of competency and accountability has a significant influenced in supporting SSB supervising the IFI accordingly. Conclusion: This research can make a significant contribution to the IFI in providing full range of knowledge and skills to determine the problems or issues pertaining to the concept of accountability among SSB. Results of the study could be used to improve existing services and formulate strategic decisions in order to achieve competitive advantage, designing and implementing suitable remedial measures and adopted as guidelines for future references and evaluation and useful for Malaysian educational institutions especially in Islamic accounting field.</p>
5	008-icabe	<p>Impact of Interdependence, Conflict Management and Partner Fit on Alliance Performance</p> <p>¹Dicky Hida Syahchari, ²Prof. Ruswiati Suryasaputra,</p> <p>¹<i>PhD Candidate, University of Tama Jagakarsa, Faculty of Economic, 12530</i></p>



		<p><i>South Jakarta, Indonesia</i> ²<i>Professor, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Othman Yoep Graduate School of Business, 06010 Sintok, Kedah Malaysia</i></p> <p>Abstract : Strategic alliances have been grown rapidly so many researches has the objective to improve the knowledge about the consequences of its use. Some previous research suggests that the alliances have more failures than success. The well-known reasons for alliance failure cause from wrong strategies, incompatible partners, interdependence among companies, and conflict arising In this article, the authors explore the impact of interdependence, Conflict Management and Partner Fit on the performance of alliances. A conceptual framework model is derived from the Relational Exchange Theory in explaining the predicting impact of these variables toward alliance performance. The study is conceptual in draws upon the literature of strategy and theories to present a number of hypothesis.</p>
6	009-icabe	<p>The Significance of Relational Capital on Alliance Performance in Indonesia Construction Companies</p> <p>¹Dicky Hida Syahchari, ² Dr.Mohd.Azlan B.Yahya,</p> <p>¹<i>PhD Candidate, University of Tama Jagakarsa, Faculty of Economic, 12530 South Jakarta, Indonesia</i> ²<i>Senior Lecturer, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Othman Yoep Graduate School of Business, 06010 Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia</i></p> <p>Abstract : Relational Capital has become play an important role in effectively relationship between companies in an alliance. This paper reviews and integrates previous studies to point to the significance of relational capital towards alliance performance specifically in Indonesia construction companies. Futhermore, this study investigates the conceptualization of relational capital within alliance performance as well as examining the relational capital and alliance performance by previous researchers. Finally, this paper proposes a research framework to investigate the relationship of relational capital with alliance performance in Indonesia construction companies.</p>
8	011-icabe	<p>Analysing Multidimensional Poverty: Experience From Malaysian Zakat Institutions</p> <p>Mohamed Saladin Abdul Rasool, Abd Halim Mohd Noor <i>Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Melaka Branch, Malaysia</i></p> <p>Abstract: In practice, most Islamic institutions in Malaysia use the monetary approach in measuring poverty through the conventional Poverty Line Income (PLI) method. From an Islamic perspective, scholars outline the self-sufficiency for an individual as the availability of basic food and drinks, shelter and other basic needs as defined by the society in which he or she belongs to. This broad definition gives room to researchers to examine and deliberate various components of basic needs of an individual or household to attain certain standard of living. The objective of the paper is to present a non-monetary poverty measurement, an Islamic Poverty Index (IPI), calculated using the</p>



		<p>weighted index method which is expected to exemplify poverty from a multidimensional perspective. A comparison between the incidence of poverty identified by each of the method would be highlighted. In addition, the paper would identify factors that determine poverty according to both of these methods. The present study employed a dataset derived from a survey consisting of 258 head of households of low income group in the state of Selangor, the most populated state in Malaysia. The study revealed that the factors that influenced poverty according to each of the method were different. Thus, different strategies are essential to address the poor identified by each method.</p>
7	012-icabe	<p>Towards A Model of Community Economic Empowerment Through Tourism Activities in Bogor Regency, West Java, Indonesia</p> <p>Pradono Pradono, Budi Faisal, A.Yani, Rike R, R. Fajriasanti</p> <p><i>School of Architecture, Planning and Policy Development, Institute of Technology Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia</i> <i>ITB Center for Tourism Studies, Institute of Technology Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia</i></p> <p>Abstract: The root of the problems in Puncak area is the least tourism products developed in accordance with the sustainable principles. Local tourism actors and entrepreneurs engaged in tourism tend to offer other forms of artificial nature and build a wide range of accommodation facilities and restaurants. The limited choices of economic activities also have an impact on social and cultural issues related to economic hardship. This research has important value in an attempt to find patterns or models of economic empowerment through tourism. Through a series of discussion at the level of decision maker and the village communities in 3 sub districts, we explore, analyze and propose the most acceptable arrangement for economic empowerment in the 3 selected villages. The proposed model is agreed and will be implemented for the next year government budget for a pilot project with various stakeholders' supports. It is expected the model is able to accelerate rural economic development, and the expansion of tourism businesses are managed in a sustainable society.</p>
8	013-icabe	<p>FAMILY FRIENDLY WORK PRACTICES IN THE U.S. REVISED</p> <p>Stephanie Pustejovsky¹, Balasundram Maniam², Hadley Leavell³</p> <p><i>^{1, 2, 3} Sam Houston State University, Department of Finance, Sam Houston State University, Texas, USA</i></p> <p>ABSTRACT: The dynamic of the American family is changing at a rapid pace. Households are comprised of dual income families, single mother families, or unmarried couples. These changes call for new approaches to business and how they view family friendly policies. This study looks at the change in family dynamic and how it has led to more family friendly work practices (FFWP).The first part of the study will focus on the four most researched FFWP which are on-site child care, telecommuting, flexible scheduling, and paid family leave. The study will</p>



		review the advantages and disadvantages associated with FFWP for the company, its employees and its shareholders. Finally the study will conclude with possible solutions to improve and extend FFWP to more firms in America.
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No	Paper	Abstract
1	001-icame	<p>GRAIN-REFINEMENT OF SiC-ZrO₂ CERAMIC MATRIX: CHARACTERIZATIONS AND ITS EFFECT ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES</p> <p>Lydia Anggraini^{1*} and Kei Ameyama²</p> <p>¹<i>Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, President University, Jalan Ki Hajar Dewantara, Jababeka Education Park, Cikarang Baru, Bekasi 17550, Indonesia. E-Mail: lydia.anggra@president.ac.id</i></p> <p>²<i>Department of Mechanical Engineering, College of Science and Engineering, Ritsumeikan University, 1-1-1 Noji-higashi, Kusatsu, Shiga 525-8577, Japan</i></p> <p>Abstract : Silicon carbide with 50 mass% zirconia ceramic matrix composites were processed by mechanical milling (MM) followed by spark plasma sintering (SPS). By controlling the parameters of MM and SPS, an ultra-fine ZrO₂ grain was homogeneously dispersed and refined on the surface of a fine SiC powder, forming a harmonic microstructure. The mechanical properties and the densification behavior of the SiC-ZrO₂ composites were investigated. The effects of the milling time on the microstructure and on the mechanical properties of the composite are discussed. The results indicate that the composite mechanically milled for 144ks and sintered at 1773 K had the highest relative density of 98 %, along with a bending strength of 1128 MPa and a fracture toughness of 10.7 MPa·m^{1/2}. These superior mechanical properties were influenced by the microstructure characteristics such as the homogeneous grain dispersion. Thus, the grain refinement forming harmonic microstructure can be considered a remarkable design tool for improving the mechanical properties of SiC-ZrO₂, as well as other ceramic composite materials.</p>
2	003-icame	<p>Evaluation of Resistance to Freezing and Thawing and Chloride Attack of High-Performance Concrete Applicable to Nuclear Power Plants</p> <p>E.A. Seo¹, D.G. Kim^{1*}, H.J. Lee¹, N.W. Yang¹</p> <p>¹<i>Structural Engineering Research Institute, Korea Institute of Civil engineering and Building technology, Goyang, South Korea</i> E-Mail: dgkim@kict.re.kr</p> <p>Abstract— This study evaluated the durability of concrete substituted with 20% fly ash (FA20) and concrete substituted with 50% ground granulated blast furnace slag (BS50) for use in nuclear power plants. The experimental variables were admixture type and water-binder ratio. The measured durability characteristics were compressive strength, chloride-attack resistance, and resistance to freezing and thawing. BS50 had lower initial strength but better compressive strength as a function of aging than FA20. The results of resistance against chloride attack and</p>



		freezing and thawing showed that as the water–binder ratio decreased the resistance was improved, regardless of admixture type. In particular, resistance against chloride attack and the mass loss rate due to freezing and thawing in the BS50 mix were approximately 1.3 times and 2.2 times higher, respectively, as compared to the FA20 mix. Conclusively, the BS50 mix was better than the FA20 mix in terms of chloride attack and freezing–thawing durability.
3	005-icame	<p>Chitosan-Based Polymer Electrolyte Films as Media to Culture Fractals and the Simulation of Their Multiple Cluster Fractal Patterns</p> <p>Shahizat Amir^{1*}, Nor Sabirin Mohamed¹, Nurul Liyana Syahirah Shahar², Shahrul Amir³, Siti Aishah Hashim Ali⁴</p> <p>¹. Centre for Foundation Studies in Science, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. ². Institute of Graduate Studies, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. ³. Center for Foundation Studies, International Islamic University, Jalan Universiti, 46350 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia ⁴. Faculty of Science and Technology, Open University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>ABSTRACT: Besides various applications in electrochemical devices, polymer electrolyte films such as Chitosan have the potential of being media to culture fractals. In the authors' laboratory, dendritic growth has been observed in these films. Similar findings have proven that these types of dendritic growth may be of fractal-like growth patterns. There have been many simulation works of fractal growth patterns of single cluster fractal patterns. Yet, attempts to simulate multiple cluster fractal patterns such as found in these films are very few and may have not been done. For the first time, a simulation of multiple cluster fractal growth patterns in polymer electrolyte films is done by adopting the fractal theory and Diffusion limited aggregation (DLA) model incorporating fractal growth parameters that includes sticking coefficient, number of particles and different lattice sites. The fractal dimensions, D of the fractal patterns obtained from experimental and simulation work were calculated using the box-counting method. Variations of simulation parameters of fractal clusters and fractal dimensions are investigated. Fractal dimension analyses of the original fractals observed in the polymer electrolyte films and the simulated fractal patterns provide better understanding of the formation of these fractal growth patterns.</p>

No	Paper	Abstract
1		<p>LANDFILL SITE SELECTION USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS</p> <p>SOHAIB K. M. ABUJAYYAB^{*1}, MOHD SANUSI S. AHAMAD¹, NAJAT QADER OMAR², AHMAD SHUKRI YAHYA¹, HAMIDI ABDUL AZIZ^{1&3}.</p> <p>¹School of Civil Engineering, Engineering Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia,</p>



		<p>14300 Nibong Tebal, P. Pinang, Malaysia. E-Mail: s.jayyab@hotmail.com ²Civil Engineering Unit, College of Engineering, Kirkuk University. ³Solid Waste Management Cluster, Engineering Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract : Landfill site selection are implemented using Artificial Neural Networks ANNs. The elements of ANN are behave similar to the biological neuron functions. Once ANN train the pattern never forget it. The main supposition in executing ANNs in landfill site selection is that the existing characteristics of current sites are telling the degree of suitability of new site based on the similar characteristics. Different topologies of the landfill criteria are assigned with a binary code, which is used as input data set to ANN modelling, and the location of landfill sites taken by satellite images is used as target to train the ANN. Using Matlab software the network trained ANN to produce the suitability index map. The result shown high capability with high validation accuracy, which emphasise the applicability of using ANN in landfill site selection.</p>
2	002-icgge	<p>An Investigation of the Food Sources and Roosting Sites as Potential Factors of Hendra Virus Dispersion in South East Queensland, Australia</p> <p>Jahnavi Burnham & Albert Chong</p> <p><i>Department of Engineering and Surveying, University of Southern Queensland, Toowoomba, Queensland 4350, Australia</i></p> <p>Abstract— Hendra virus (HeV) was first described in 1994 following the outbreak of a new disease fatally affecting horses and humans in south-east Queensland. Since the outbreak, there are subsequent incidents reported in eastern Australia mainly in south-east Queensland. Fruits Bats (<i>Pteropus</i> spp.) commonly known as flying-foxes have been identified as the natural host of the virus. In this paper, an in-depth analysis is carried out to determine the correlation between food source vegetation and the flying-foxes roosting sites. This investigation may determine whether clustered or dispersed vegetation has more impact on the incidence. Using spatial analyst tools, the major vegetation subgroups (MVS) present within 20 kilometers buffer range of grey headed flying-foxes and black flying-foxes roosting sites are identified. The identification of abundance of food sources for individual species within their minimum foraging range indicated a strong correlation between their site locations and vegetation subgroups present. A 10 kilometer range vegetation study on the incident locations identified the presence of ‘food sources’ of both species. The clustering of the food resource vegetation present near the incidence was studied using Getis-Ord General G Statistic method, which indicated statistically high clustering with 99% confidence level at 3 kilometer distance threshold. The findings suggest that the presence of potential ‘food resource’ of the flying-foxes within certain proximity increases the risk of Hendra virus disease transmission to horses.</p>
No	Paper	Abstract



1	001-icmce	<p>Performance Enhancement of Single Stage Air Source Heat Pump Utilizing Vapor Injection Design</p> <p>Win-Jet Luo¹, Bo-Yuan Hsieh², Jin-Chang Lai¹, Faridah Dini², Chia-Ming Lin²</p> <p>¹Graduate Institute of Precision Manufacturing, National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Taichung, 41170, Taiwan ²Department of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning and Energy Engineering, National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Taichung, 41170, Taiwan</p> <p>Abstract : This study investigated the performance of a single stage scroll compressed air-source heat pump coupled with a flash tank vapor injection. In the refrigerant circulating piping of the heat pump, a vapor injection piping connecting a flash tank at the refrigerant outlet of a condenser and the suction of a scroll compressor was designed. By the refrigerant vapor injection from the flash tank into the compressor, the saturation pressure and temperature of the refrigerant (R134a) in the evaporator can be raised and the sub-cooling of the refrigerant at the inlet of expansion valve can be enlarged as well. Thus, energy consumption of the compressor can be reduced and cooling capacity of the evaporator can be boosted. By adjusting the volume of the vapor injection into the compressor, the performance of the heat pump was enhanced. In this study, a suitable vapor injection volume was found and 5~15% performance increments can be obtained while the heat pump operated under ambient temperatures in a range from 5°C to 35°C.</p>
2	002-icmce	<p>Drill String Dynamic Improving the drilling performance by optimizing the speed limit and study the resonance of the experimental drill string system</p> <p>Suriani bt Che Kar, Ibrahim Esat, Muhammad Effendy b. Mohd Farid Woo, Guillermo Schkzamian, Ali Al khamees,</p> <p><i>Brunel University, Department of Mechanical, Aerospace and Civil Engineering Mechanical Engineering. E-mail : suriani.CheKar@brunel.ac.uk</i> <i>Brunel University, Department of Mechanical, Aerospace and Civil Engineering Mechanical Engineering. E-mail : Ibrahim.Esat@brunel.ac.uk</i> <i>Brunel University, Department of Mechanical, Aerospace and Civil Engineering Mechanical Engineering. E-mail : Fendywoo90@gmail.com</i> <i>Brunel University, Department of Mechanical, Aerospace and Civil Engineering Mechanical Engineering. E-mail : Guillermo.Schkzamian@brunel.ac.uk</i> <i>Brunel University, Department of Mechanical, Aerospace and Civil Engineering Mechanical Engineering. E-mail : aa.alkhamees@hotmail.com</i></p> <p>Abstract : Drill string failures have increased tremendously over the past 10 years and have become a serious problem resulting in significant financial losses. Existence of vibrations in drill string is known as a complex and unpredictable. Hence, solving and minimizing the vibration are substantial and cost effective to the oil and gas organisation. Previous research conducted has led to breakthrough in exploration of oil and gas either sea or land. Narrowing to most common problem in rotary drilling system, vibration in aspect of axial, lateral and torsional is widely studied.</p>



3		<p>Modeling And Control of Doubly Fed Induction Motor (DfIM) Using DTC And DFOC techniques, A Comparative Study</p> <p>ZEMMIT Abderrahim^{1*}, MESSALTI Sabir²</p> <p>1. Department of Electrical Engineering, M'sila University. Corresponding Author email: zemmit.mi@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract: This paper examines two control strategies of doubly fed induction motor (DFIM) , the first strategy uses a Direct Torque Control (DTC); the second employs Direct Field-Oriented Control (DFOC) based on stator flux orientation. Modeling of DFIM and details of both control strategies have been presented, which an IP controller is used in speed control loop for both control methods. The performances in terms of torque tracking, accuracy and robustness of both control techniques under normal and various speed and load conditions have been shown and compared. Analysis and comparative study between Direct Torque Control (DTC) and the Direct Field-Oriented Control (DFOC) have been presented in this paper.</p>
4	006-icmce	<p>A Passive Forward Scattering Radar for Detecting Humans and Characterizing Human Behaviours</p> <p>Noor Hafizah Abdul Aziz ^{*1,3}, Raja Syamsul Azmir Raja Abdullah ²</p> <p>¹ Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Centre for Communication Engineering Studies (CeCES), Faculty of Electrical Engineering, 40450, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia ² Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Wireless and Photonic Networks Research Centre, Faculty of Engineering, 43400, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia ³ Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Department of Computer and Communication Systems Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, 43400, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract: Background: The capability to detect human and identify their movement is progressively important in military and security applications. Usually, most of the radar systems are active systems which it is easily to be detected by the opponent. In consequence, passive radar is set to become alternative to conventional active radar which it offers a decisive operational advantage, it could not be located. Passive radar does not emit any signals of its own which it could not be jammed. Therefore, passive radar use many different transmission sources that are sent out from various location to detect ground moving target especially human. Objective: The integrating of passive forward scattering radar that provide a lot of benefits and capable to detect human and characterize human behaviors which the radar system analysis and signal processing are using MATLAB software. Results: The radar system able to detect human and characterize the behaviors which divided into two movements, walking and running. Conclusion: This is the evolving area of research provide a more useful outcomes in detecting and characterizing the human movements specifically used the passive forward scattering radar concept of unseen by others.</p>

No	Paper	Abstract
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1	001-iccst	<p>Glycaemic Index of Commercially Available Brown Rice in East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia</p> <p><i>¹Wan Rosli Wan Ishak, ¹Wan Abdul Manan Wan Muda, ¹Nordiana Abu Bakar, ²Vasanti S Malik, ²Walter C Willett, ²Frank B Hu, ³Ong Mei Gee, ³Tengku Alina Tengku Ismail and ³Rohana Abdul Jalil</i></p> <p>¹School of Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kelantan, Malaysia ² Department of Nutrition, Harvard School of Public Health, 665 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115 USA ³School of Medical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kelantan, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract: Rice is a staple routine food of huge world population including Malaysian. Two brown rice varieties commercially available in East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia were investigated for its Glycemix Index values (GI). The total dietary fiber contents of Long grain specialty 1 (LGS1) and Long grain specialty 2 (LGS2) were 4.19g and 4.79g/100g and significantly higher than white rice which had low dietary fiber (0.15g/100g). Both LS1 and LS2 brown rice samples had 21 % amylose content. The LS1 brown rice had GI value of 64±6.3 while LS2 had GI value of 72±6.6. The difference between mean iAUC of LS1 and LS2 was statistically significant (p=0.6). The iAUC value of LS1 was 110 mmol.min/L while iAUC value of LS2 was 127 mmol.min/L. LS1 could be categorized as having Medium GI while the LS2 was found to have High GI values. The main factors which influence the GI value of rice are specifically the chemical properties such as amylose content and gelatinization process. LS1 could be categorized as having Medium GI while the LS2 was found to have high GI values.</p>
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