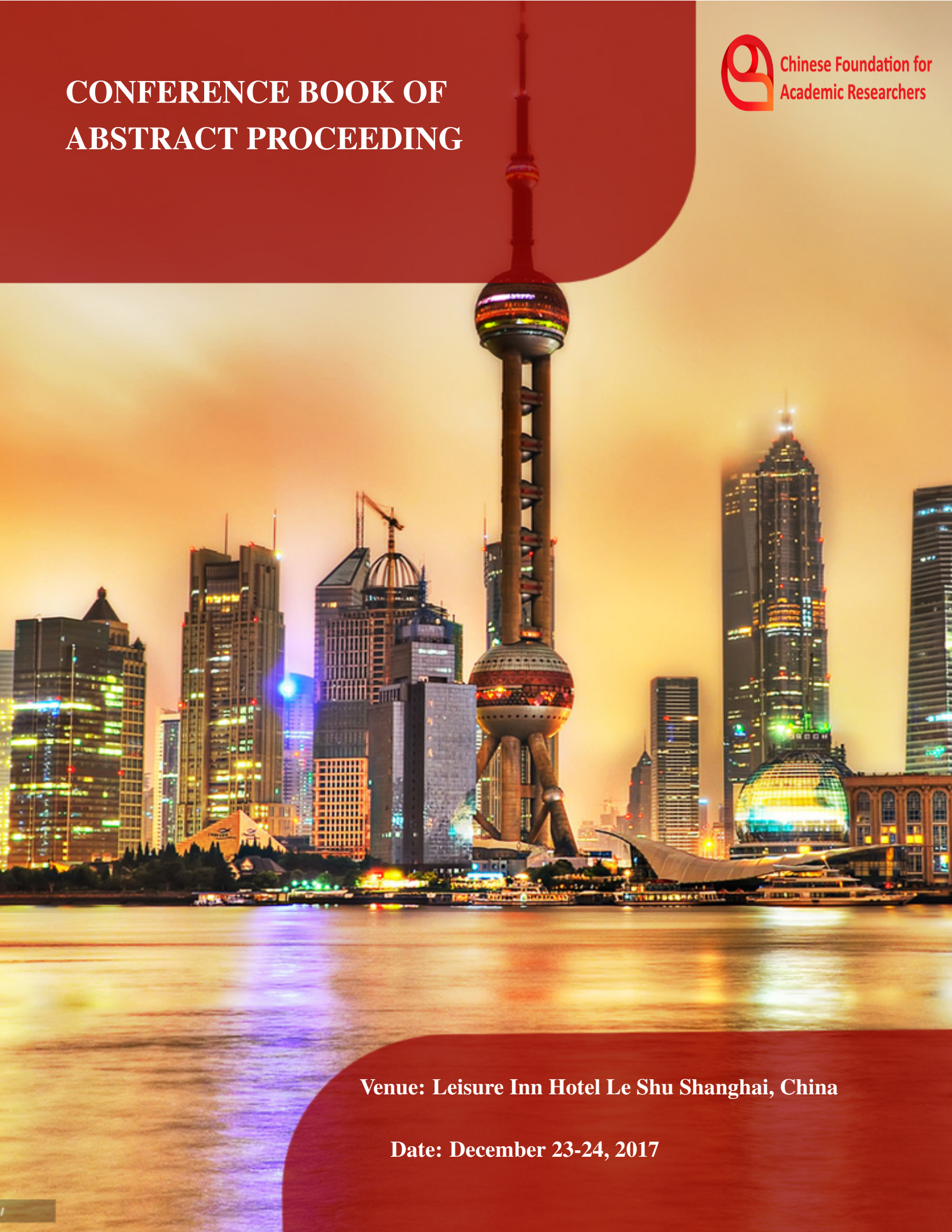


CONFERENCE BOOK OF ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

 Chinese Foundation for
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Venue: Leisure Inn Hotel Le Shu Shanghai, China

Date: December 23-24, 2017

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Book of Abstracts Proceedings

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CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

Wei Wang

“International Conference of Akademia Nusa Internasional” is a platform that thrives to support the worldwide scholarly community to analyze the role played by the multidisciplinary innovations for the betterment of human societies. It also encourages academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from various disciplines to come together and share their ideas about how they can make all the disciplines interact in an innovative way and to sort out the way to minimize the effect of challenges faced by the society. All the research work presented in this conference is truly exceptional, promising, and effective. These researches are designed to target the challenges that are faced by various sub-domains of the social sciences, business and economics, applied sciences, engineering and technology, health and medical sciences.

I would like to thank our honorable scientific and review committee for giving their precious time to the review process covering the papers presented in this conference. I am also highly obliged to the participants for being a part of our efforts to promote knowledge sharing and learning. We as scholars make an integral part of the leading educated class of the society that is responsible for benefitting the society with their knowledge. Let’s get over all sorts of discrimination and take a look at the wider picture. Let’s work together for the welfare of humanity for making the world a harmonious place to live and making it flourish in every aspect. Stay blessed.

Thank you.

Wei Wang

Conference Supervisor

Email: wei@chinasymposiums.com

CONFERENCE SECHDULE

CFAR-2017

Venue:Leisure Inn Hotel Le Shu Shanghai, China

Time: Registration & Kit Distribution (09:00 - 09:30 am)

Day: Saturday

Date: December 23, 2017

Venue: Room 1

09:30 am - 09:40 am	Introduction of Participants
09:40 am - 09:50 am	Inauguration and Opening address
09:50 am - 10:00 am	Grand Networking Session

Tea/Coffee Break (10:00 - 10:30 am)

DAY 01 Saturday (December 23, 2017)

First Presentation Session (10:30 am - 12:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chair: Wei Wang

Track A: Medical, Medicine & Health Sciences

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Watcharaporn Wongsakoonkan	Prevalence of Musculoskeletal Symptoms Among Roof Tile Workers	SHM-3127-101
Xi-Ming Yuan	Sex Differences and Revisited Iron Hypothesis In Atherosclerosis	SHM-3127-102
Wei Li	Atheroma-Relevant 7-Oxysterols And Macrophage Death In Atherosclerosis	SHM-3127-103

Track B: Business, Economics, Social Sciences and Humanities

Halit Turgay Unalan	Use of Traditional Paper in Artistic Practices (Sample of Marble Art)	IEHSBM-DEC-SC122
Saki Tomita	Policing the Perceived Threat: Securitization of the Muslim Population in France 2004-2005	IEHSBM-DEC-SC127
Satoshi Watarai	Conflict Within the Boundary of Nature Reserve: The Case of Crocker Range Park in Sabah, Malaysia	IEHSBM-DEC-SC129
Sayed Kifayat Shah	Does Weather has Same Effect on Different Countries Stock Market Return?	IEHSBM-DEC-SC132

Lunch Break: (12:00 pm - 01:00 pm)

DAY 01 Saturday (December 23, 2017)

Second Presentation Session (01:00 am - 02:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1
Session Chair: Wei Wang

Track B: Business, Economics, Social Sciences and Humanities

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Cathy Weng	A Comparison of Virtual and Physical Tangrams on Pre-School Students Learning Achievement	IEHSBM-DEC-SC104
Zahra Ghorbani Ravand	A mathematical SSCM model for minimizing the carbon emission with considering economic goals and social benefits	IEHSBM-DEC-SC110
Wei Song	Differentiate marketing research problems (the root causes) from marketing management issues (the symptoms): A case of experiential learning	IEHSBM-DEC-SC115
Samuel Jung	Financial Development and Income Inequality: Evidence from a Chinese Dataset between 1998 and 2014	IEHSBM-DEC-SC116

Closing Ceremony: (02:00 pm - 02:30 pm)

Conference Day 02 (Decemebr 24, 2017)

Second day of conference will be specified for touristy. Relevant expenses are borne by Individual him/herself.

TRACK A
MEDICAL, MEDICINE & HEALTH SCIENCES

Prevalence of musculoskeletal symptoms among roof tile workers

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^{1,2} Valaya Alongkorn Rajabhat University, Thailand

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Keywords: Musculoskeletal symptoms, Exposure, Risk factors, Workers

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of musculoskeletal symptoms among workers in the roof tile industry, and to test the relationship with work by using the duration of employment as a measure of exposure. A total of 120 workers answered a questionnaire. Production workers, who were more exposed to physically demanding work, showed a greater incidence of musculoskeletal symptoms than did office workers. Among production workers, the duration of employment was significantly correlated with musculoskeletal symptoms in nine out of ten areas of the body, when adjusted by multiple regression analyses for age, gender, height, weight, smoking and physical activity.

Sex differences and revisited iron hypothesis in atherosclerosis

* Xi-Ming Yuan, MD

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Keywords: Cardiovascular Disease, Epidemiological Studies, Middle-Aged Women

Manifestation of cardiovascular disease occurs with clear sex differences. The recent trends show reduction of incidence and mortality for cardiovascular disease at all age groups, except for middle-aged women. During the working years risk for men to suffer or die from acute myocardial infarction or stroke approximately doubles that for middle-aged women. On the other hand, the women often have atypical symptoms of cardiovascular disease. As an alternative explanation for the sex difference, Dr. Sullivan proposes in 1981 that the greater incidence of heart diseases in men and postmenopausal women compared with the incidence in premenopausal women is due to higher levels of stored iron. In view of many conclusive experimental studies and conflicting epidemiological studies on the hypothesis, he further suggests that the development of atherosclerosis may associate with accumulated iron in arterial plaque as a modifiable risk factor, rather than only within the circulation (Biochim Biophys Acta. 2009;1790:718-723). This in turn may lead to iron-driven oxidative stress and activation of signalling in atherosclerotic vessel walls (Curr Med Chem. 2008;15:2157-2172), where we have further revised the hypothesis. However, cellular and molecular mechanisms of sex differences in atherosclerosis are still lacking and have been largely neglected in previous studies of cells involved in atherosclerosis, although increasing evidence suggest that these cells do have distinct sex differences in immune response, cellular oxidative stress, and cell death mechanism. Recently we demonstrated sex differences in ferritin light chain and transthyretin in proteomic analysis of different atherosclerotic plaque regions, which further suggest functional implications of sex differences in plaque progression of atherosclerosis. In Linkping Carotid Study we find that male patients, compared to females, had larger necrotic cores and more plaque rupture, which are associated with higher levels of hemoglobin (Hb). Atheroma of male patients have significantly higher levels of Hb in circulation, and CD68 macrophages and TfR1 in lesions, as determined by multivariable analysis. Plaques from male patients comparatively possesses higher levels of inflammatory macrophage subsets, CD86 (M1) and CD163 (M2), but lower levels of serotransferrin and hemopexin. We conclude that male patients with carotid atheroma have more advanced and ruptured lesions associated with significantly higher levels of inflammatory macrophage infiltration, and high iron stores in the blood and in their plaques. These findings help to understand sex differences and iron metabolism in atherosclerosis and atheroma progression.

Atheroma-relevant 7-oxysterols and macrophage death in atherosclerosis

* Wei Li

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Keywords: Mild Cognitive Impairment, Musical Therapy, Usability Engineering Lifecycle

The oxysterols 7-hydroxycholesterol and 7-ketocholesterol are cholesterol autooxidation products. They are formed as a result of low density lipoprotein oxidation and have been suggested as biomarkers for oxidative stress and a strong predictor of progression in patients with atherosclerosis. We recently report that atheroma-relevant 7-oxysterol mixtures induce a mixed type of cell death in macrophages, and trigger cellular oxidative stress responses, which mimic oxidative exposures observed in atherosclerotic lesions. Exposure to 7-oxysterols induced autophagic vacuole synthesis and accumulation of p62. Moreover, autophagy induction significantly reduced 7-oxysterol-mediated cell death by diminishing lysosomal membrane permeabilization (LMP) and oxidative stress. The findings highlight the importance of autophagy in combating cellular stress, LMP, and cell death in atherosclerosis. Autophagy dysfunction in mouse atherosclerosis models has been associated with increased lipid accumulation, apoptosis and inflammation. Expression of cystatin C (CysC) is decreased in human atheroma, and CysC deficiency enhances atherosclerosis in mice. We show recently that autophagy proteins Atg5 and LC3 in advanced human carotid atherosclerotic lesions are decreased, while markers of dysfunctional autophagy p62/SQSTM1 and ubiquitin are increased together with elevated levels of lipid accumulation and apoptosis. CysC deficiency (CysC^{-/-}) results in reduction of Atg5 and LC3 levels and induction of apoptosis. Macrophages isolated from CysC^{-/-} mice display increased levels of p62/SQSTM1 and higher sensitivity to 7-oxysterol-mediated LMP and apoptosis. The results indicate that CysC plays an important regulatory role in combating cell death via the autophagic pathway in atherosclerosis. In a recent study we determine specific effects of an atheroma-relevant 7-oxysterol mixture on human macrophage proteome. By means of two-dimensional gel electrophoresis and mass spectrometry techniques 19 proteins have been identified with significant differential expression upon oxysterol loading. Identified proteins in the cell model have been associated with i) signalling imbalance in cell death and cellular longevity; ii) lipid uptake and metabolism in foam cells; and iii) inflammatory proteins. The presented findings highlight a new proteomic platform for further studies into the functional roles of macrophages in atherosclerosis.

TRACK B

BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Use of Traditional Paper in Artistic Practices (Sample of Marble Art)

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Keywords:Traditional Paper,Societies, Agreements

Tsai Lun found the paper in MS.105, the paper spread from China to all Asia and Europe. Humankind all trade laws, agreements, social events, such as wars, literary and scientific works received and recorded. The paper has been used in many art areas within the character of societies reached. The paper, which is a cultural material, is also used today to produce two and three dimensional artistic works beyond writing material. With the application of Ebru on traditional paper, original works created with different effects from the artistic point of view have been produced. The introduction of a new artistic product by combining two different cultural materials reveals another important aspect of this work.

Policing Perceived Threat: Securitization of the Muslim Population in France 2004-2005

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Keywords: Security, Securitization, Immigration, Ethnic Profiling, France

The subject of this research is the policing activities in France between 2004-2005 towards its Muslim population and related public discourses. It will compare the statistics of judiciary police and administrative police provided by the French authority in order to study the relation between surveillance activities and criminality of the given population. It will point out that the excessive measures of prevention taken towards the Muslims in France exemplifies a case of ethnic profiling in which the French police was prone to minorities bias in their arrests and charges. Using the notion of securitization as an analytical tool, the paper will explain that the cohabitation with the Muslim population had been represented as an existential threat in France justifying severe measures disproportionate to the objective threat (Barry Buzan et al. 1998). It concludes that the acute vigilance surrounding the Muslims derives significantly from the raised securityness the French authority itself attributed to its Muslim population. The argument presented in this study adds an important perspective to the study of immigration. It shows how an escalation of securitization leads to heightened tension between the immigrants and the host society, actualizing the perceived threat by its own acts.

Conflict within the Boundary of Nature Reserve: The Case of Crocker Range Park in Sabah, Malaysia

^{1*} SATOSHI WATARAI

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Keywords: Information asymmetry, Negotiation, Nature Conservation, Malaysia

Space-wise protection of species, such as zoning through nature reserve, is a popular method for biodiversity conservation. Since the formation of nature reserve can directly affect the livelihood of indigenous people living in the area, negotiation between the authority and the community is crucial to the management of the nature reserve. The Crocker Range Park is the largest state park in Sabah state, Malaysia. Since there is a village community living within the boundary of the nature reserve, the state government and the villagers have had a conflict over the land rights and the use of natural resources. Until the government and the village delegation reached an agreement on the parks management plan in 2015, three actors tried to intervene in the negotiation to resolve the conflict: PACOS Trust, local NGO; Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japanese governmental body; and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), Japanese volunteers for international development. In this study, these interventions by different actors were analyzed with the Tripartite Conflict Management Model (TCM model). According to the result of the analysis, which focuses on the information asymmetry between conflicting actors in a negotiation process, JOCV was the sole actor that was able to communicate with both the state government and villagers and break the information asymmetry. To support the result, a preliminary research was conducted, and the villagers perception was investigated through a questionnaire survey. This paper concludes that JOCV was perceived as an actor that can be trusted more than JICA and the state government. This conclusion supports the result of the analysis of TCM model. The perception of state government has to be also explored for further support of the result.

A Comparison of Virtual and Physical Tangrams on Pre-School Students Learning Achievement

^{1*} Cathy Weng, ² Apollo Weng

³ Nicholas O. Awuor, ⁴ Otanga Sarah Atenya

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Keywords: Learning Achievement, Interactive e-storybook, Tangram, Virtual Manipulatives

Since mathematical concepts are usually abstract and difficult to learn or understand, many teachers find using manipulatives to be helpful aids on explaining or teaching the concepts. Manipulatives can be grouped as either virtual or physical. Physical manipulatives are physical objects that can be picked up, turned, rearranged, and collected while virtual manipulatives are interactive, mostly web-based visual representation of dynamic objects that present opportunities for constructing mathematical knowledge. Both physical and virtual manipulatives have unique features to benefit learning situations; however, arguments could be found that pre-school children considerably learn better using physical materials than virtual manipulatives because their cognition development is not yet allowing them for the abstraction of virtual manipulatives. Therefore, the purpose of this research was to compare the effectiveness of physical and virtual tangrams on pre-school students learning achievement. The study involved two groups of pre-school children; the experimental group has a total of 31 students, and the control group has a total of 30 students. Each child worked individually on a specially developed e-storybook titled the Little Red Riding Hood. Both groups listened to the narration of the story and solved puzzles. Experimental group students completed puzzles embedded in the e-storybook using virtual tangrams while control group students completed the same puzzles using physical tangrams on outlines drawn on paper. A learning achievement test was administered to the children after the experiment, and the data was collected and analyzed using quantitative method. Results of an independent samples t-test indicated that no significant differences were obtained for the overall learning achievement between the groups. Based on the findings, conclusions were made and some suggestions were provided for the instructional designers of interactive e-storybooks for young readers, the teachers, and future researchers.

A mathematical SSCM model for minimizing the carbon emission with considering economic goals and social benefits

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Keywords: SSCM, Mathematical Model, EFP, EUFP, Social benefit, Carbon Emission

Nowadays the main problem in the world is environmental pollution. One of the main sources which impact on the environment is Industrial factories. In this regards, we define a mathematical model for finding a solution for minimizing CO₂ emission. According to SSCM model, we define three objective functions: minimize CO₂ emission which are coming from SCM Process, 2- maximizing profit 3- Maximizing social benefits. For details, first, we define decision variables in the SCM process, second, we normalize the variables with using fuzzy logic algorithm, third we set the objective functions accordingly, and finally we define constraints with considering Carbon Credit, Demands, Production rates, Investment, numbers of Jobs and value added. For implementation and case study, considering two factories, four kind of products in the variety of EFP-UEFP range, gathering their data and implement the model accordingly. After solving, we do sensitive analysis for finding other solutions, then we define a degree for EFPEUFP range that we can measure EFP degree for products by Likert Scale. We found that in addition to government limitations, demand quantities should be changed by customers.

Differentiate marketing research problems (the root causes) from marketing management issues (the symptoms): A case of experiential learning

* Wei Song

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Keywords: Effectively, Management, Semi-Structured

Experiential learning method integrates the experience and academic learning to promote increased an understanding of course content while helping students with the learned knowledge to enhance their skills, and cognitive capacities to deal effectively with the complex management issues and problems (Berdrow & Evers, 2011; Manring, 2012; Rubin & Dierdorff, 2013, Feng, Schein, Song & Collins, 2016). Especially, the outcome of experiential learning in the management classes are very well received as it provides numerous benefits to the students, community and the university (Rubin & Dierdorff, 2013; Schelbe, Petracchi, & Weaver, 2014; Miller & Maellaro, 2016). This study addresses one of the key pedagogical issues: how can students differentiate a root problem from the symptoms in an experiential learning project. This exploratory study uses a qualitative research paradigm. Two methods have been utilized: Semi-structured in-depth interviews with students and faculty members; and the classroom observations from two upper level marketing classes. The laddering technique has been also employed (Reynolds, Dethloff, & Westberg, 2001).

Financial Development and Income Inequality: Evidence from a Chinese Dataset between 1998 and 2014

* SAMUEL JUNG

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Keywords: Financial development, income disparities, GMM system estimator; JEL classification.

A variety of notable theoretical frameworks explain the relationship between finance development and inequality. However, there is little empirical examination on their theoretical associations due to a lack of data to measure financial development. This paper examines how income disparities are associated with financial development with a Chinese provincial dataset between 1998 and 2014. Based on a Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) estimator, the empirical findings support the notion that betterdeveloped financial markets increase income inequality in China. After adding a year dummy for 2001 to investigate the impact of Chinas entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO), which caused the financial system to deepen due to a surge in banking competition in China, the positive impacts of financial development on income inequality increased.

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