1st International Conference on Excellence, Creativity, Innovation and Originality in Research & Education

Tokyo, Japan
January 22-23, 2018
CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

BOOK OF PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

1st International Conference on: Excellence, Creativity, Innovation and Originality in Research and Education

January 22-23, 2018

TKP Tokyo EKIMAE Conference Center, Japan

ICOR-2018
Disclaimer

These abstracts are provided to all the honourable participants who have submitted their papers and are registered in our conference. Committee has made all the possible efforts to ensure precise/accurate replication of abstracts however if any inaccuracies found in the studies, event organisers will not be liable. Thank You.

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Preface

“Experts of Academic Excellence Research Centre” is one of the most distinguished professional and academic societies for scholars from various scientific fields. Our members constitute an international homogeneous group of distinguished scientists, mentors, students and practitioners who have precious knowledge of creation and innovation. Our mission and vision serve as the framework for our Roadmap to excellence. The road starts with our mission, which is represented in exploration of new research insights and an interactive platform for enhancing creativity and innovation. Alongside, it continues with our vision, which is to promote innovation and enhance excellence through research and development. Our core values are to ensure long term improvement in knowledge and inspiring creative thinking. Our strategic objective is to contribute brilliance in scientific research and innovation.
Organising Committee

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Chairman of the Conference

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Conference Executive

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Conference Executive
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Chair’s Welcome

Experts of Academic Excellence Research Centre serves as a platform that aims to help the scholarly community across nations to explore the critical role of multidisciplinary innovations for sustainability and growth of human societies. This conference provides a good opportunity for the academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from across various disciplines to discuss avenues for interdisciplinary innovations and identify effective ways to address the challenges faced by our societies globally. The research ideas and studies that we received for this conference are very promising, unique, and impactful. I believe these studies have the potential to address key challenges in various sub-domains of social sciences and applied sciences.

I am really thankful to our honourable scientific review committee for spending much of their time in reviewing the papers for this event. I am also thankful to all the participants for being here with us to create an environment of knowledge sharing and learning. We the scholars of this world belong to the elite educated class of this society and we owe a lot to return back to this society. Let’s break all the discriminating barriers and get free from all minor affiliations. Let’s contribute even a little or single step for betterment of society and welfare of humanity to bring prosperity, peace, and harmony in this world. Stay blessed.

Thank you

Prof. Dr. Mohammad

Conference Chair Person
Program at a Glance

DAY 1st Monday (January 22, 2018)

Welcome Reception & Registration

09:00 - 09:10 am

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| 09:20 am - 09:30 am | Welcome Remarks
|                | Dr. Mohammad
|                | Conference Chair                              |
| 09:30 am - 09:40 am | Introduction of Participants                   |
| 09:40 am - 09:50 am | Group Photo Session                            |

Tea Grand Networking Session and Tea Break (09:50 am 10:00 am)
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<td>BMSS-JAN-104</td>
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**12:30 pm - 01:30 pm Lunch Break**
DAY 01 Monday (January 23, 2018) - Theme: Business, Economics, Social Sciences & Humanities

Session 2 (01:30 pm 03:30 pm)

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<td>Kanokwan Srikhwan</td>
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03:30 pm - 03:45 pm
DAY 01 Monday (January 22, 2018) - Theme: Engineering & Applied Sciences
Session 3 (03:45 Pm 05:00 Pm)

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<th>Shoaib Mansoor</th>
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**Theme: Medical, Medicine and Health Studies**

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**Closing Ceremony**
List of Conference Attendees

The following scholars/practitioners/educationists who don't have any paper presentation, however they will attend the conference as delegates & observers.

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<thead>
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<th>No</th>
<th>Official ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>AMPE-JAN18-106A</td>
<td>Hyun-Soo Kang</td>
<td>Chungbuk National University, South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BMSS-JAN-116A</td>
<td>Md. Abdul Motaleb</td>
<td>Executive Director, Sedad, Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>BMSS-JAN-117A</td>
<td>Md Sarowar Hossen</td>
<td>Executive Director, Sedad, Bangladesh</td>
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<td>Ripon</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>TKM-418-101A</td>
<td>Nirdesh Chokhal</td>
<td>Health Coordinator of Special Olympics Nepal</td>
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</table>
DAY 02 Tuesday (January 23, 2018)

All respective guests are free to conduct their own sightseeing and tour. The second day of the event is reserved for this memorable purpose.
THEME 01: BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES
Effects of Concept Mapping on Korean EFL College Students Reading Comprehension and Recall

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The purpose of the study is to investigate the effects of a reading model using concept mapping on Korean EFL college students reading comprehension and recall. A total of 201 college junior students in Busan, South Korea participated in this study and the students were divided into three groups (high, middle, low). The participants were randomly assigned to one of two groups and the experiment group (n=99) has undergone concept mapping training while the control group (n=102) has not. The results indicated that the reading model was effective on students reading comprehension and recall of the texts of more complex structure than the texts of simple structure. In addition, the interaction effect between English language proficiency and concept mapping treatment was significantly effective. In conclusion, concept mapping could be used for helping students with low and middle level English proficiency when they learn the texts of more complex structure.

Keywords: Reading Comprehension, Recall, Concept Mapping.
Feminism: Role in Literature

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Feminism play an important role in literature. Many feminist contribute their help for women’s rights like voting, working, use of social media. First, the phase of imitation is prolonged and the dominant tradition and the international roles have affected the social roles. Secondly, the phase of protest was established against the standards values of life which also includes demand for autonomy. Lastly, Self-discovery is a phase, where search for identity was the main aim of the writers to project in their writings, as they experienced freedom from self-dependency. Thus the critic supplanted the traditional definition of feminism especially in literature by a new paradigm for manifesting the evolutionary aspect of woman’s consciousness as reflected in literature specifically in the British novel through three stages of progression- the feminine, the feminist and the female.

Keywords: Feminism, Women, Education, Equality.
Exploring the Influence of ETF Performance on International Capital Flows
- A Case Study of China

*Tzu-Yi Yang, **Yu-Tai Yang, ***Ping Zhang

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In respect of the proportions of investment by the global emerging market funds, as of end of 2015, China ranked first in the ratio of investment in Asian emerging markets (EPFR, 2016). The above suggests that today in Asia, China is the primary investment subject for emerging market funds. Among the international capital flowing into China funds, particularly ETF, the ratio of ETF from 2006 to 2015 accounted for almost two thirds of all China funds (66.61%; data courtesy of EPFR and Bloomberg), suggesting that ETF is demanded to a certain degree in Chinese stock market and highly valued by international investors. Therefore, this study has the objective of focusing on the performance of investment in China ETF.

Keywords: ETF, China, Mutual Funds.
A Strategic Perspective to Explore Online Poker Gambling Phenomenon

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Online poker is increasingly a mass-market-driven gambling. The modern online poker gambling offer is characterized by three main aspects: large-scale commercial operations across the globe and capable of reaching any user connected to the internet; huge investments made by multinational gambling companies; presence of a transnational network among the multinational gambling companies. The main objective of the study is to present a system dynamics based qualitative model about the online poker phenomenon that allows to grasp the complexity of this new form of gambling, often intercepted by sectorial and specialist approaches only partially able to understand its main determinants and effects. A causal loop diagram (CLD) that describes the main causal relationships among the key-variables of the proposed model has been outlined. These key-variables refer to seven distinct stakeholder categories: gambling companies; gamblers; gamblers families; companies in which gamblers work; public and private organizations responsible for preventing, care and monitoring of bonus; organizations deputed to repress anti-social behaviors; public organizations aimed at managing and certifying the government national budget. The role of the virtual environment where the gambler plays in encouraging high social interaction between players has been discussed. The direct and indirect financial and social costs of online poker phenomenon have been analyzed. The main feedback loops and the causal link polarities have been also defined to fully describe the structure underling the online poker phenomenon. The relevance of a strategic approach to explore the online poker phenomenon and manage its main harmful effects has been argued and new research and intervention initiatives have been suggested.

**Keywords:** Addiction; Gambling; System Dynamics; Online Poker; Causal Loop Diagram
Study of Factors Affecting Strength of Sealing in the Product Packing Process By Utilizing Central Composite Design

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This research is to study the appropriate factors to increase the strength of the sealed packets containing seasoning sauce to experiments. This study began with the introduction of cause and effect diagram to analyze the factors that affect the strength of seals. From the evaluation of several factors involved and found that the 3 factors may affect the strength of seals which are sealing temperature, speed in film feeding, and degree of shut-off valves. Therefore, an experimental design has been conducted by Central Composite Design to analyze the optimal conditions of the packaging, and using Response Surface Methodology to find the best value and it was found that the temperature sealing at 126 °C, film feeding 18 rpm and degree of shut-off valves at 115 degrees, given the maximum strength of the top and bottom seals. After the application of the experimental result, the strength of the sealing on top increased from 34 N to 56 N or 64.71% more, the standard deviation decreased from 3.14 to 2.92, or a decrease of 7.01% and the strength of seals at the bottom increased from the original 34 N to 55 N, or 61.77% more, the standard deviation decreased from 3.21 to 2.98, or decreased 7.17%. The result of improvement has determined to decrease the waste caused by sealing down from 81.5% to 3.68%, causing the waste of the packaging process reduce from 7.84% to 2.47% or down by 5.37% but the quality of seasoning sauce remain the same. This project has achieved the objective of the study.

Keywords: The Strength of Seals, Central Composite Design, Response Surface Methodology.
Good Customer, Good Services: Using Emperience Sampling Methodology in Employee affect and Performance

*Wan-Jung Hsiao
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This study attempted to observe the affective events theory and emotional regulation process. Using experience sampling methodology, we tested these relationships in frontline services workers. The study was conducted among 200 frontline services workers, who filled in a questionnaire after contact a customer for five working days, fourth a day. Empirical data was collected from 200 workers, for a total of 3,719 records. Results indicated that customer interactional justice had a main effect on frontline services positive/negative emotion, and in sequence on their customer orientation behaviour.

**Keywords:** Customer Interactional Justice, Positive/Negative Emotion, Customer Orientation Behaviors.
Measurement of Tourism Internship Attributes in the 21st Century

*Srisuda Kaewamrat
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This research aims to investigate attribute requirement of tourism industry toward student trainees in the southern part of Thailand as well as requirement measurement and the importance of each variable. This study will be based on mixed methods research with both qualitative and quantitative data. Attribute Requirement variables are extracted from previous research papers, criteria of quality assurance of the higher education commission in Thailand as well as in-depth interview of human resources departments managers focusing on hotel advertisement of tour business. The research tools will be self-rated questionnaire via online, Index of Item-Objective Congruence (IOC) with five experts and a pilot test with 30 samples will be applied to increase reliability of the research instrument. The research samples will be 400 human resources managers or relating positions of hotel and tour business in Thailand. Descriptive analysis such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation will be conducted. Structural Equation Model (SEM) will be applied to find out a suitable requirement measurement and the importance of each variable. The results will make contributions to tourism stakeholders, as a guideline to tourism educational institutes for preparing student internship, academics as well as tourism industry.

Keywords: Internship, Tourism, Industry Requirement.
Enhancing Tourism Destination Standard focusing on Waterfalls

*Siyathorn Nakphin

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siyathorn.khu@gmail.com

This research aims to measure the tourism destination standard of a waterfall in Wiengsa district, Surattani province, Thailand, namely the Tantip waterfall leading to enhance the waterfall standard, further. The study is qualitative research applying 5 expert panels to assess the waterfall tourism destination standard and to suggest for its improvement. Content analysis was applied to analysis the data. The study founded the Tantip waterfalls overall standard was high. The standard of all components consisting of 1) Tourism value and destroyed risk 2) Tourism Potential and Development and 3) Management were also high level. The study suggested that systematic management including setting a community tourism organization, developing local interpreters, developing eco-tourism homestays, as well as boosting tourism networks both public, community and private should be addressed in order to enhance the waterfall standard in the future.

Keywords: Tourism Destination Standard, Waterfall.
Behavior on Selecting Accommodation in Thailand of Suratthani Rajabhat University Students

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The purpose of this research was to study behavior on selecting accommodation in Thailand of Suratthani Rajabhat University students. The population was 17,454 students from Suratthani Rajabhat University. The sample for this research was 391 students in Semester II, Academic Year 2015 collected by stratified sampling technique. Questionnaires were used for data collection. Frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and Pearsons product moment correlation were used to analyze the data. The study results showed that most of the sample had the aim to travel for relaxing. They received travel information from the internet, television, and friends telling, respectively. The study revealed that the students traveled with family, girlfriend/boyfriend, and alone, respectively. They preferred to stay in hotel or resort, the time of spending was 2 nights. Most of them reserved an accommodation by telephone booking. The influencing factors on product were condition and size of the room or accommodation. For price, the factor was several levels of room price to choose. For place, the factor was convenient for traveling. And for promotion, the factors were giving of discount for using of service next time and subscribing as members to receive privilege. The factors that affected students behavior on accommodation selection were personal preference and expectation in choosing the type of accommodation. According to the hypothesis testing, the results showed that marketing mix on place and promotion had the significant correlation with students behavior on accommodation selection (p<0.01).

Keywords: Behavior, Selecting, Accommodation, Thailand.
Travelling Behavior of Revisit European and Non-European Tourists in Samui Island

1* Thaniwit Buafai, 2Siyathorn Nakphin
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siyathorn.khu@gmail.com

This research aims to study behavior of revisit foreign tourists in Samui Island, Suratthani, Thailand and to compare the differences between nationalities; European/Non-European and revisit behavior. The research population is revisit foreign tourists in Samui Island, the sample is 100 respondents. Accidental sampling is bought to collect data. The research tool is self-rated questionnaire. Frequency, percentage and Pearson Chi-square are applied to analyze the data. The result found that the highest number of revisit tourists were European, male, age between 30-39 years, married status and graduated Bachelor degree. Most of their occupation was an employee in a private company with income during 2,001-3,000 USD. The comparing result found that European and Non-European behavior were significantly different. The travelling objective, accessibility, transportation, stay duration, activities and Thai food are different between European and Non-European tourists.

Keywords: Revisit, Foreign Tourist, Behavior, Travel.
Guidelines for the Tourism Safety Management: A Case Study of Samui Island, Surat Thani Province

1*Kanokwan Srikwan, 2Suyaporn Sortrakul
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Tourist Arrivals to Thailand increase consistently every year. Issues arising from tourism are immeasurable such as environmental issues, waste and sewage problems, drug and crime issues, and the safety of tourists. Therefore, this paper discusses prospective research that aims to explore tourists safety issues on Samui Island, Surat Thani province, in order to determine the safety management of tourism on Samui Island. The study will focus on the five A’s of tourism, which represent the essential requirements for successful tourism; namely Accessibility, Amenities, Attraction, Accommodation, and Awareness. This research is designed as a mix methodological research, using both a qualitative research and quantitative research. The primary data will be completed by four hundred Thai and foreign tourists. This research will also employ the sample size of four government personnel, twenty tourism entrepreneurs, and five local community leaders. A five-point Likert scale questionnaire, semi-structure interview, focus group discussion, Appreciation-Influence-Control (AIC), and Target Group Analysis (TGA) will be used to collect data. The frequency, mean, percentage, standard deviation, and Content Analysis will be used to analyze the data. The result of this paper will be information and guidelines for participation in security issues and tourism safety management on Samui Island that can be an impact on policy management, security, and tourism applications.

Keywords: Guidelines, Tourism, Safety Management, Tourism Safety.
Alternative Dispute Resolution of Intellectual Property as Part of Investment in the Creative Industry Sector

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The development of investment in Indonesia is very fast forward. The amount of investment in Indonesia both foreign and domestic increases in number each year. Indonesia is still one of the favorites to invest. One of the growing investment in Indonesia is the creative industry. In this creative industry develop various types of business that is the result of creative thinking so as to generate income. Creativity from this creative industry produces a variety of works protected by intellectual property. The development of intellectual property law advanced rapidly. Intellectual property is no longer a right, but a thing that can be traded. In development in Indonesia, intellectual property is a right whereby the creator or maker of this intellectual property derives its right after registering its rights. One form of intellectual property is copyright. In its development copyright may eventually be traded by granting permission to others to use it without prejudice to the right of economic and moral rights embodied in an intellectual property. In addition, copyright can also be used as collateral to obtain capital in expanding investment. The many interests in the implementation of this copyright cause some problems and disputes. Disputes can be settled through courts but can also be done out of court. Indonesia itself recognizes some non-court settlement disputes namely arbitration and mediation so that intellectual property may remain protected.

Keywords: Investment, Copyright, Alternative Dispute Resolution
Sustainability in Japan and Korea: A Comparative Cross-National Text Mining Study with News Data

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The purpose of this study is to compare the interest in sustainability of Japan and Korea by text mining their news data. Through this study, we propose future directions of research and industry sustainability strategies for academia and industry in each country. We used Leximancer as a computer-based content analysis tool and extracted sustainability-related news from the two countries over the past five years from the LexisNexis News database. We identified various data related markets and technologies for sustainability. In both countries, the main themes for sustainability-related industries and technologies were growth, global and energy. In Japan, nuclear-related topics were strongly expressed, and growth and market subjects were found as central themes. On the other hand, in Korea, ”design”, ”climate, and company” were the main themes for sustainability. We measured concepts that are likely to emerge together with conditional probability. In the case of Japan, policy and government concepts are likely to be combined with nuclear, solar, and energy technologies. In Korea, climate and change are most likely to occur at the same time, followed by energy and solar and global and climate. In conclusion, both countries are emphasizing the role of the government in implementing sustainability, and interest in technology is focused on energy. Japan is particularly focused on government and policy aspects of nuclear and solar technologies, while Korea is focusing on business and economy with the themes technology, green, and change. Although this study analyzed only news data, it is necessary to expand the scope of comparison to patents and academic papers from each country.

**Keywords:** Sustainability, Content Analysis, Text Mining, News Data, Japan, Korea.
Retail Store Image: A Study of the Matahari Department Store (At Bandung Indonesia)

*Thomas Budhyawan Yudha*
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Now, at Indonesia, currently less profitable for the retail industry. However, there is still a retail store in the department store format that is Matahari that survives. This is certainly not independent of purchases made by consumers, thus that the department store Matahari can survive. The purpose of this study was to identify attributes of stores and evaluate their strengths and the importance of influence of each attribute on consumer purchasing decisions. This is particularly important for retailers in today’s volatile market and is concerned with retailers’ need to take into account the impact of retail store image and its relation to customer loyalty. The method used in this research is causal research methods. Methods of data analysis used in this research are descriptive analysis method and multiple linear regression analysis. The data processing is using computer software SPSS 18 for Windows.

**Keywords:** Retail, Store Image, Store Attributes.
A Study on Social Welfare Countermeasures for Disaster risk in Community  
- Focusing on Elderly as a Disaster Victim-

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In recent years, 'disaster' has become a major issue in Korean society. The massive human and social disasters such as the Seowall disaster (2014) have been occurring continuously since the 2000s. The earthquake in Gyeongju and Pohang, which occurred continuously in 2016 and 2017, is making people feel uneasy. For this reason, active research and discussions on disaster management are underway. In particular, there is a strong interest in the social underprivileged of the community in this process. This is because Korea’s disaster management system does not yet sufficiently cover the response to disaster vulnerability in the community at all stages of disaster management (prevention, preparation, response, recovery). Indeed, advanced nations such as the United States and Japan are highly exposed to disasters, but have been highly praised for their ability to respond to socioeconomic vulnerabilities and the national system to help the elderly. In Korea, however, the level of disaster risk is low, but vulnerability and response capacity are low, and the elderly in Korea are exposed to disaster risk (HelpAge International, 2016). The purpose of this study is to explore and propose measures to improve the disaster response capacity of the elderly in Korea. This study examines the disaster management system of the Korean society and examines the present vulnerability of the elderly in Korea through a questionnaire survey of the elderly in Busan. The main items of measurement are demographic characteristics, disaster perception of the elderly, knowledge of coping with disaster, and disaster coping attitude. The results of this study showed that information accessibility of elderly people, awareness of disaster, and knowledge of coping have an influence on improvement of disaster response capacity of elderly people. Based on the results, I suggested the improvement plan of the disaster management system needed to strengthen the disaster response capacity of the elderly.

Keywords: Disaster Management, Community, Disaster Risk, Disaster Vulnerability, Elderly.
THEME 02: MEDICAL, MEDICINE & HEALTH SCIENCES
Effects Assessment of Auricular Acupuncture and Group Counseling for Smoking Cessation in Senior High School Student

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Smoking is a serious public health problem since it harms not only the smokers but also other people in touch with the smokers. Many obstinate illness such as cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cardiovascular disease are now be proven to be related to smoking itself. To help young smokers, particularly adolescent, quit smoking can prevent more tobacco use. Some studies showed auricular acupuncture (AA) is increasingly used to treat chemical dependency and withdrawal symptoms based as its safe and effective. Moreover, group counseling can motivate young adults to set a quit date and strengthen their belief in quitting smoking via peer effects. The present study evaluate the effects of a 8-week smoking cessation courses consisting of AA and group counseling once per week on senior high school students aged from 15 to 18. The AA treatment was administrated at both side of ears on a weekly basis for 6 weeks. Clinicians gave an intensive counseling session assessing the readiness to quit, exploring smoking habits and identifying barriers to smoking cessation and relapsing factors. Before each intervention, the 23 participants completed questionnaires and offered levels of carbon monoxide exhalation. The participants showed significant differences in levels of carbon monoxide exhalation, daily tobacco consumptions, reduction in the taste of tobacco and intensity of the desire to smoke after 6-week consecutive sessions. However, the smoking cessation success was only 2 cases (8.7%). Given limited and uncertain efficacy of AA for smoking cessation, though its non-invasive and safe, its better to combine AA with other methods not only for synergistic effects but also better smoking cessation success rate.

Keywords: Auricular Acupuncture, Smoking Cessation, Complementary Therapy.
Improvement of Cognitive Function in Early Stage of Vascular Cognitive Impairment (VCI) after Treatment with the Acetylcholine Precursor Choline Alfoscerate

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Several studies have reported cholinergic deficits in brain and cerebrospinal fluid of patients with vascular dementia (VaD). In view of this, cholinergic agents were proposed for relieving symptoms of VaD Preclinical studies, have documented that choline alfoscerate increases the release of acetylcholine in rat hippocampus, facilitates learning and memory, counters cognitive deficit in experimental models of aging brain. This study therefore evaluated whether treatment with the acetylcholine precursor choline alfoscerate improved the cognitive abilities in patients with early stage of VCI. Totally, 60 participants (early stage of VCI) participated in this study. To test the effectiveness of treatment with the acetylcholine precursor choline alfoscerate to cognition, all patients were randomly allocated to either an intervention group (n=30) or a control group (n=30). Two matched groups were compared: intervention group treated with donepezil (10mg/day) plus choline alfoscerate (1200mg/day), and control group treated with donepezil (10mg/day). The intervention group were treated with choline alfoscerate (400-mg capsules), 3 times daily, for 180 days. Efficacy outcome measures that were assessed at the beginning of the investigation and after 180 days of treatment included scores the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), the Global Deterioration Scale (GDS), the Korean-Boston Naming Test (K-BNT), the Rey Complex Figure test (RCFT), the Controlled Oral Word Association Test (COWAT), the Korean-Color Word Stroop Test (K-CWST). After 6 months, the intervention group showed a significant change in language of K-MMSE, compared with the baseline cognitive examinations. Also, there was greater improvement in language, attention, calculation, verbal memory, and frontal function for the intervention group, as compared with controls. The results of this study suggest the clinical usefulness and beneficial effects on the general cognitive functions of acetylcholine precursor choline alfoscerate in the treatment of the cognitive symptoms of early stage of VCI.

Keywords: Acetylcholine Precursor Choline Alfoscerate, Cognition.
Health Condition of Intellectual and Developmental Disability

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In Nepal, People with intellectual and developmental disability (IDD) have often been neglected by the Health profession, because of a variety of barriers, like insufficient professional knowledge and experience to treat this population, lack of cooperation by the person with IDD, lack of awareness inadequate facilities, lack of financial condition and lack of family care and support and inadequate compensation for treating this population, who takes longer time to approach, assess, and treat. In general, this population has poor health as well as oral hygiene. Data were collected using in-depth interviews with parents and professionals, site visits, observations, document reviews, and direct interaction with people with ID. As per the systemic review of field visit report of 2015/2016 of Special Olympic Nepa, showed this population has poorer health and oral hygiene, higher prevalence and severity periodontal disease and lack of dental health awareness. People with intellectual disabilities disproportionately have more health problems than the general population. Further complicating the matter is that people with more severe disabilities often cannot verbalize health complications they are experiencing, which leads to health problems being undiagnosed and untreated. Data indicate in oral health, that people with IDD have more untreated caries, higher prevalence of gingivitis, and other periodontal diseases affecting their ability to chew, speak, and look unattractive. With increasing age and life expectancy this population is in need of good dental care on a regular basis to prevent disease and improve quality of life. And also Evidence supports the need to develop strategies to increase patient acceptance for routine care, additional training for healthcare personal and dentists to provide this care, and the development of more effective preventive strategies to minimize the need for this care.

Keywords: Disability, VaD, VCI.
THEME 03: ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY & APPLIED SCIENCES
Software-in-the-Loop Simulation For Hybrid Aircraft Control

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In this paper, we present the design of the software-in-the-loop simulation framework for a quad-copter that is incorporated in our hybrid aircraft. The hybrid aircraft comprises of a quad-copter and a fixed wing with one forward thrust rotor. We need to develop a split control system that utilizes a typical quad-copter controller to control four motors/propellers and a supervisor controller to control a forward thrust rotor. The supervisor controller shall take feedback signals from the quad copter and will command the fifth rotor for stabilizing the hybrid aircraft and resolves problems like thrust saturation. The simulation simulates the control algorithm and verifies the quad copter behavior using MATLAB and Simulink together. Achieving these results we come to know that how our hybrid controller will be implemented, what results to expect once the forward thrust rotor is attached to the quad copter. The software-in-the-loop simulation of a quad copter is one of the most effective methods for verifying overall control performance and safety of the hybrid aircraft before actual hardware implementation and flight test.

**Keywords:** Hybrid Aircraft, Thrust Saturation, Simulink, Split Control, Simulation.
The Optimal Average Information Ratio for the Access Structures Based on Cyclic Cohesion Graphs

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A secret-sharing scheme is a way the dealer distribute a key among a set of participants such that only authorized sets can recover the key and any unauthorized set cannot get any information of the key. All the authorized sets form the access structure of the secret-sharing scheme. In this paper, we discuss the case when the minimal authorized set is of size two. Such access structure can be represented by a simple graph in which the vertex set is the set of participants and each edge is a minimal authorized set. The average information ratio of a secret-sharing scheme is the ratio of the average length of the shares given to the participants to the length of the key. For efficiency of the scheme, this ratio is expected to be as low as possible. The infimum of the average information ratio of all possible secret-sharing schemes for the access structure based on a graph G is referred to as the optimal average information ratio of G. Finding the exact values of the optimal information ratio is a very difficult task. A large number of results give bounds on them. Only very few present the exact values. In this paper, a graph operation on a group of simple graphs is defined and the resulting graph is called a cyclic cohesion graph of those ingredient graphs. We investigate the average information of such graphs. A bound on the optimal average information ratio of cyclic cohesion graphs is presented. On some conditions, the exact value of the optimal average information ratio of them can be determined. As a consequence, the exact values of this ratio for some specified infinite classes of graphs are found. In seeking the value of the optimal average information ratio of graphs, investigating graph operation helps us obtain the ratio of large graphs from small graphs. By viewing a large graph as the resulting graph through graph operations, one can gain more knowledge on the ratio for large graphs and sometimes the exact value of them can be found.

Keywords: Secret-sharing Scheme, Average Information Ratio, Star Covering, Graph Operation.
Classifying Texture Images Based On Wavelet Packet Transform and Rough Set Theory Method

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This paper propose a new hybrid methods, discrete wavelet packet transform with rough sets (DWPT-RS) for invariant pixel region texture image classification. The proposed methods combine wavelet packet decomposition with rough set theory to perform feature extraction and classification processing. Experiments are performed on the Brodatz image databases to verify the performances of the proposed methods. Sixty 32x32 image regions are randomly selected (overlapping or non-overlapping) from each 512x512 texture image obtained from the databases. Of these image regions, half of them are used for training and the remainder for testing in the experiments. The experiment results show that the proposed method outperforms listing methods in classification accuracy.

Keywords: Texture Classification, Wavelet Packet Transform, Rough Sets.
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VISION

Our Vision is to Promote Innovation and Enhance Excellence through Research and Development