2016 IPN CONFERENCES
SEOUL, KOREA

SEOUL, KOREA
22-23 JULY 2016

Welcome to IPN Conferences 2016

Dear Professor, Dr and distinguished delegates,

Welcome to the IPN Conferences 2016 in Seoul, Korea. On behalf of ***IPN Education Group***, 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 Seoul, Korea.

We believe that by this excellent conference, you can get more opportunity for further communication with researchers and practitioners. For the conferences **ICPRC, ICOHS, ICSM and ICBAS** more than 55 submitted papers have been received and 40 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.

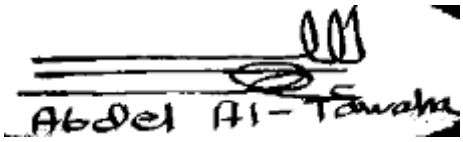
Yours Sincerely,

Datin MZ Zainab
Director – Conference Management IPN Education Group
Chairman, IPN Conferences 2016 Seoul, Korea

Message from IPN Honorary Advisor

On behalf the IPN Education Group, it is my privilege to welcome you to the IPN Conference Korea 2016. IPN 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 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 IPN 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
Honorary Advisor IPN Education Group
IPN Conference 2016 Seoul, Korea

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.

IPN.org
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www.ipneducationgroup.org
www.ipnconference.org

ANNOUNCEMENT

All accepted papers will be published in:

- Advanced Science Letters (Isi/Thomson Reuters, Scopus) (Online Special Issue) (Issn: 1936-6612)
- Advances in Environmental Biology (AEB) (ISSN 1995-0756) (Indexed by ISI/Thomson Reuter, Scopus)
- Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Science (ISI/Thomson Reuters Web of Science/ERA)(online special issue) (ISSN: 1991-8178)
- American-Eurasian Journal of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences (ISSN: 1818-6769) Special Issue (Online). (Indexed In Isi/Thomson Reuters)
- Journal of Scientific Research and Development (ISI/Thomson Reuters Web of Science) (online issue) (ISSN: 1115-7569).

One Best Presenter Award will be selected from each oral session. The Certificate for Best Presenter award will be awarded after presentation session.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER:

DR NOR 'ADHA AB HAMID

Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor (KUIS)

DR NOR 'ADHA AB HAMID is originally from Kelantan, part of Malaysia. She obtained her Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) (Hons) from International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) in 1993; Certificate In Corporate Secretarial Practice from Kolej Yayasan Pelajaran MARA (KYPM) IN 1999; Master of Laws (LL.M) from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) in 2000 and subsequently her Ph.D on 'Consumer Trade Disputes: Alternative Dispute Resolution in Malaysia' from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) in 2007.

Presently, she serves as a law senior lecturer at the Department of Business Management, Faculty of Management and Muamalah, Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor (KUIS). She has served many subjects inclusive of Ethical Issues in Business Management, Business Law, Commercial Law, Company Law, Company Law and Secretarial Practices, Legal Aspects in Banking Practices, Legal Privacy and Security Issues in E-Commerce, Takaful System, Industrial Relations and Labour Law, Medical Law and Ethics and Fiqh of Muamalah for Diploma, Bachelor and Master students. She also involved in many research grants in her areas of expertise such as in laws, ethics and governance. Among her major research is in halal legal spectrums, whereby she studied the areas of halal in 5 countries namely Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei and Singapore. She joined KUIS since July 1999 and prior to that, she has served as an Advocate & Solicitor from 1994 – June 1999.

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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
Participation Certificate (collected from Session Chair after the session)
Conference Bag

IPN Conferences 2016 Seoul, Korea
Conference Program

July 22, 2016	Venue: **Lobby (1F)**	0900 - 1200	Registration	
July 23, 2016	Venue: **Doraji Room (4F)**	0830 – 0845	Opening Remarks	**IPN.org**
		0845 - 1000	Plenary Speech 1	**Keynote Speaker – Dr. Nur 'Adha Abdul Hamid, KUIS, Malaysia**
		1000 – 1030	Group Photo and Coffee Break	
	Venue: **Doraji Room (4F)**	1030 – 1230	Session 1	
	Venue: **Doraji Room (4F)**	1230 – 1400	Lunch	
	Venue: **Doraji Room (4F)**	1400 – 1600	Session 2	
	Venue: **Doraji Room (4F)**	1600 – 1630	Coffee Break	
	Venue: **Doraji Room (4F)**	1630 – 1800	Session 3	

Session 1
Time: 1030 - 1230
Venue: **Doraji Room (4F)**
Session Chair: Dr. Nor 'Adha Abdul Hamid

No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	**009-kor**	**Malaysian Halal Laws: Issues and Challenges** **Nor 'Adha Abdul Hamid**, Norazla Abdul Wahab, Farah Mohd Shahwahid, Surianom Miskam *Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor, Malaysia*
2	**003-kor**	**Information Technology Capabilitiesfor Mathematics Education in High School: Conceptual Framework** Sivapoorani Krishnasamy, **Lew Sook Ling**, Tan Choo Kim *Multimedia University, Malaysia*
3	**004-kor**	**Assessing Instructor Perception of Skill Assessment at Technical Training Institutes in Malaysia** **Kahirol Mohd Salleh**, Nur Liyana Khalid Khan, Nor Lisa Sulaiman, Mimi Mohaffyza Mohamad, & Lai Chee Sern *Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia*
4	**015-kor**	**Nurturing Entrepreneurshipin Education Strategy** **Norziah Othman**, Nor' Adha Ab Hamid, Rahmahtunnisah Sailin, Nurkaliza KhalidNor, Abdul Hadi Awang, MohdFarok Mat Nor *Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor , Malaysia*
5	**016-kor**	**THE EDUCATIONAL APPROACH FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE** **Suparman Abdullah**, Dwia A.Tina Pulubuhu, Arsyad Genda, Syaiful Cangara, Muh.Irfan Said, Ria Renita Abbas, Seniwati *Hasanuddin University, Indonesia*
6	**001-kor**	**Ethno-medicinal Study on Garlic for Women and Occupational Health Using Herbs That Mentioned in al-Quran and Hadith.** **Nurul Wahidah Fauzi**, Khadher Ahmad, Zulkilfi Yakob,Monika @ Munirah Abd Razzak, Khalijah Awang, Mohd Asmadi Yakob,Rozana Othman,Mohd Farhan Md Ariffin *Islamic Science University of Malaysia*
7	**024-kor**	**MODEL OF THE RELETIONSHIP OF COOPERATION BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE SEAWEED EXPORTS** **Muhammad Yunus**, Sangkala, Hamsinah *Hasanuddin University, Indonesia*

Session 2
Time: 1400 - 1600
Venue: **Doraji Room (4F)**
Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Hamidi Abdul Aziz

No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	**025-kor**	**Potential Use of Zirconium (IV) Chloride as Coagulant to Treat Semi-Aerobic Landfill Leachate** **Hamidi Abdul Aziz***, Nurhidayah Sahhari, Salem S. Abu Amr, Sabir Hussain, Siti Fatihah Ramli, John Van Leeuwen *Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia*
2	**028-kor**	**Morphological Description of *Actaeodes sp.* in the Intertidal shore of Initao, Misamis Oriental, Philippines** **Michelle M. Barbon** and Cesar G. Demayo *MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines*
3	**032-kor**	**GEOMETRIC MORPHOMETRIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY SHAPES OF THE "PORANG" FISH, *Rasbora sp.*, AN ENDEMIC FISH SPECIES IN LAKE WOOD, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR, MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES** **Mary Ann M. Ganzon** and Cesar G. Demayo *MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines*
4	**023-kor**	**MACRO-MODEL AND MICRO-MODEL OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF INTERMITTENT ULTRASONIC WAVES ON SURFACTANT-POLYMER ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY** **Nor Asyikin Noruddin** , Wan Rosli Wan Sulaiman *Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, UTM Skudai, Johor, Malaysia*
5	**031-kor**	**Quantitative Description of the Hindwings of the different populations of the Rice Black Bug *Scotinophara coarctata* using Landmark-based Geometric Morphometrics** **Melbert C. Sepe** and Cesar G. Demayo *Mindanao State University – Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines*
6	**027-kor**	**Comparison of horizontal and vertical cantilever tests for the characterization of bending behavior in woven fabric prepregs** **Hassan Alshahrani** and Mehdi Hojjati *Concordia University, Canada*

Session 3
Time: 1630 - 1800
Venue: **Doraji Room (4F)**
Session Chair: Dr. Nurul Wahidah Fauzi

No	Paper ID	Presenter
1	**022-kor**	**Sustainability of Ecotourism in Endau-Rompin National Park: The Awareness of Nature and Aboriginal Culture Conservation among Tourists** **Chee Sern Lai***,Kahirol Mohd Salleh, Mimi Mohaffyza Mohamad, Nor Lisa Sulaiman, Abdul Rasid Abdul Razzaq, & Jailani Md Yunos *Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, Malaysia*
2	**018-kor**	**INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS RULES TO THE BEHAVIOUR OF ISOLATED COMMUNITY IN MANAGING THEIR ENVIRONMENT(Case Study of To Pembuni Tribe in Mamuju, West Sulawesi Province, Indonesia)** **Muhammad Basir** *Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia*
3	**033-kor**	**Water Quality Assessment Using Macroinvertebrates along the Small Scale Gold Mining Area of Brgy. Gango, Libona, Bukidnon, Philippines** **Queenilyn B. Albutra ***, Cordulo P. Ascaño II and Cesar G. Demayo *Mindanao State University – Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines*
4	**017-kor**	**THE ROOT CAUSES OF TERRORISM (SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE)** **Rahmat,** Seniwati *Hasanuddin University, Indonesia*
5	**036-kor**	**Velocity Distribution Description in a Sand Bed Branching Channel with Different Angles and Bed Widths** Nashwan K. Alomari**, Badronnisa Yusuf***, Thamer Ahmed Mohammed, Abdul Halim Ghazali *Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia.*

Conference Venue

Grand Ambassador Seoul Associated with Pullman

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Note

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List of Abstract

No	Paper	Abstract
1	001-kor	**Ethno-medicinal Study on Garlic for Women and Occupational Health Using Herbs That Mentioned in al-Quran and Hadith.** **Nurulwahidah Fauzi**[1], Khadher Ahmad[2], Zulkilfi Yakob[3],Monika @ Munirah Abd Razzak[4], Khalijah Awang[5], Mohd Asmadi Yakob,[6]Rozana Othman,[7]Mohd Farhan Md Ariffin[8] *[1]Senior Lecturer in Centre of Core Studies/Faculty of Quranic Studies, Islamic Science University of Malaysia, 71800, Nilai, Malaysia.* *[2]Senior Lecturer in Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.* *[3]Professor in Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.* *[4]Senior Lecturer Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.* *[5]Professor in the Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya.* *[6]Lecturer, Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor.* *[7]Senior Lecturer in the Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.* *[8] Post Graduate student, Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.* **Abstract:** In many developing countries, a large proportion of the population relies on traditional practitioners and their armamentarium of medicinal plants in order to meet healthcare needs. This situation implies that the local culture is very fond of practicing a healthy lifestyle through the consumption of plants as a source of food and the use of herbs as food ingredients and medicinal treatment. In-depth analysis of the Quran and Hadith have founded a large number of herbs mentioned in both texts have existed and grown in Southeast Asia, including Malaysia. To determine the relationship between the benefits and the procedures used in accordance with the religion of Islam and Malay culture in treating women and occupational health, the main aim of this study is to document the knowledge of ethno botanical importance of herbs in the light of Islam. This study will also investigate the herbs in the Holy Quran and Hadith that was mentioned in the Malay manuscript texts name *KitabTibb written by Haji Ismail bin Haji Mustafa Pontianak*. This study will also list the benefits cited by the Malay manuscripts on herbs in the Holy Quran and the hadith and medicinal uses of them to women and occupational health cure using traditional treatment according to the Malay culture perspectives.

2	**003-kor**	**Information Technology Capabilities for Mathematics Education in High School: Conceptual Framework** Sivapoorani Krishnasamy[1], **Lew Sook Ling[1]**, Tan Choo Kim[1] *[1]Faculty of Information Science and Technology, Multimedia University, 75450 Melaka, Malaysia* *Email Address: sllew@mmu.edu.my* **Abstract:** Mathematics is considered as prerequisite knowledge in all areas. It is an essential subject for all levels of institutions. In spite of mathematics plays an important part in all aspects of our everyday life, degradation of mathematics performance has been reported among Malaysian students. The use of information technology (IT) tools is omnipresent for the reason of its capability. Undoubtedly, IT capabilities (ITCs) facilitate teaching and learning mathematics. However, there were lacking of ITCs such as IT skills, IT resources and confidence to apply IT tools to integrate teaching and learning mathematics. Difficulties were faced by teachers and students to obtain ITCs. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to design an appropriate ITC framework for improving the performance of Mathematics. From the findings, IT tools enable ITCs; ITCs contribute better learning experiences; better learning experiences lead to improved mathematics performance. The following sections of this paper will initially discuss the status of mathematics performance among Malaysian students internationally. Subsequently, we present a summary of existing IT tools and finally propose an ITC framework for improving teaching and learning Mathematics.
3	**004-kor**	**Assessing Instructor Perception of Skill Assessment at Technical Training Institutes in Malaysia** **Kahirol Mohd Salleh[1]**, Nur Liyana Khalid Khan[2], Nor Lisa Sulaiman[1], Mimi Mohaffyza Mohamad[1], & Lai Chee Sern[1] *[1]Faculty of Technical and Vocational Education, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, 86400 Parit Raja, Malaysia* *[2]Department of Polytechnic Education, Ministry of Higher Education, 62200 Putrajaya, Malaysia* **Abstract:** Technical and Vocational Education (TVE) is an educational sector that emphasizes on skills and producing work force who are capable and highly-skilled. To fulfill the demand for such work force, competent instructor who are skillful in assessing skill are very much needed to train students at technical training institutes. This research was conducted to identify the level of understanding among instructor on the skill assessment aspect at Technical Training Institute in Malaysia. The level of understanding was evaluated from the cognitive aspects that include knowledge, understanding, application, analysis, synthesis and assessment that fulfill the criteria stipulated by the Qualification Agency (MQA). A total of 123 instructors were selected as the research samples. They were chosen by using the purposive

		sampling method. Data obtained were analyzed descriptively using mean and standard deviation. The findings show that the level of understanding among the instructor at the technical training institutes is high. In addition, the instructors are also capable of mastering all six sub-domains in the cognitive domain.
4	**009-kor**	**Malaysian Halal Laws: Issues and Challenges** **Nor 'Adha Abdul Hamid**[1,2,3,4],Norazla Abdul Wahab[1,2,3,4] Farah Mohd Shahwahid[1,2,3,4] Surianom Miskam[1,2,3,4] [1,2,3,4]*Faculty of Business and Management, KUIS, Bandar Seri Putra 43000, Selangor, Malaysia* **Abstract:** The rapid growth of the halal industry in Malaysia has led to the development of halal law here. The Trade Descriptions Act 2011, the Trade Descriptions Order (Certification and Halal Labelling's) 2011, the Trade Descriptions (Definition of Halal) Regulations 2011 and Trade Descriptions (Certification and Halal Labelling fees) 2011 were streamline to the laws relating to halal in Malaysia. In addition, there are a number of laws that indirectly contain provisions relating to halal including the Food Act 1983, Food Regulations 1985, the Animal Act 1953 (Revised 2006), Animals Regulations 1962, the Local Government Act 1976 and the By-Laws of the Local Authorities Act, Consumer Protection 1999, the Customs Act 1967, as well as the Syariah Criminal Offences Act. This article aims to identify some of the issues and legal challenges in the halal scenario in Malaysia. To conduct this study, the analysis is made on the provisions of Malaysia legislation in several acts related to the halal industry. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were also conducted on the two bodies involved in the halal industry, the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) and the Halal Industry Development Corporation (HDC). The study found that although laws relating to food and halal products in Malaysia are under different acts, but that provision is seen as sufficient. In addition there are some legal halal issues in Malaysia are noteworthy like the overlapping of jurisdiction among government agencies, the misuse of the halal logo as a Syariah criminal offense, law enforcement and drafting of the halal Malaysian Halal Act. The results of this study are significant in suggesting improvements to the existing legislation on the food and halal products in Malaysia.
5	**015-kor**	**Nurturing Entrepreneurshipin Education Strategy** **Norziah Othman**[1],Nor'Adha Ab Hamid[2], Rahmahtunnisah Sailin[3], Nurkaliza Khalid Nor[4], Abdul Hadi Awang[5], Mohd Farok Mat Nor[6] [1,2,3,4] *Faculties of Business and Management/Science and Information Technology, KUIS, Bandar Seri Putra 43000, Selangor, Malaysia* [5,6]*Centre of Foundation/Academy of Islam, KUIS, Bandar Seri Putra 43000, Selangor, Malaysia* **Abstract:** A review of related literature shows that inculcating values and developing good character has been a great concern in the school

		curriculum in many countries including Malaysia. There are various intrinsic and extrinsic values embedded in the curriculum and entrepreneurship is a part of it. Entrepreneurship in education is about inspiring entrepreneurial potential. Wealth and a high majority of jobs are created by small businesses started by entrepreneurially minded individuals and many of whom go on to create big businesses. People exposed to entrepreneurship frequently express that they have more opportunity to exercise creative freedoms, higher self-esteem, and an overall greater sense of control over their own lives. As a result, many experienced business, people political leaders, economists, and educators believe that fostering a robust entrepreneurial culture will maximize individual and collective economic and social success on a local, national, and global scale. Youth and adults to succeed in an entrepreneurial economy is the aim. This paper discusses the concept of entrepreneurship and its nurturing benefit to education and future generation. The very important outcome is entrepreneurship is also being developed as a way of developing skills such as risk-taking and problem solvingthat facilitate achievement of life goals and in education. Student who gets involved in business has a potential to inculcate those good values to be a better person. The education sphere is called to nurture the entrepreneurial skills by incorporating in the education modules with the religious and high moral values teachings in order to re-engineer the better world.
6	**016-kor**	**THE EDUCATIONAL APPROACH FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE** **Suparman Abdullah[1]**, Dwia A.Tina Pulubuhu[1], Arsyad Genda[1], Syaiful Cangara[1], Muh.Irfan Said[2], Ria Renita Abbas[1], Seniwati[3] *[1] Sociology Department, Social and Political Sciences Faculty, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia* *[2] Animal Department, Animal Faculty, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia* *[3]International Relations Department, Social and Political Sciences Faculty, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia* **Abstract:** This paper focuses on the educational approaches for sustainable agriculture through the development, application and research of teaching and learning practices. These approaches serve and connect educators such as lecturers, students; decision makers such as regent, mayor or village head; and local people who focus on the teaching and learning of sustainable agriculture. This research conducted in Turatea District, Jeneponto Region, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. People of the district in general plant paddy, onion and corn. The aim or research is giving sustainable agriculture educational programmes to local people. The result of this paper shows that needed to work together in making formation of communities. Men and women can create complex economic lives through pre-farming, food gatherers and first to plant or harvest crops. These approaches teach local community in offering protection for defense, centers for trading, different skills/talents live together to increase food production. For the conclusion, sustainable agriculture educational programmes develop

		activities that believe in collaborating educators, decision makers and local community can build sustainable agriculture for now and into the future.
7	**017-kor**	**THE ROOT CAUSES OF TERRORISM (SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE)** **Rahmat[1],** Seniwati[2] *[1]Sociology Department, Social and Political Sciences Faculty, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia* *[2]International Relations Department, Social and Political Sciences Faculty, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia* **Abstract:** This paper focuses on the root causes of terrorism from the sociological perspective. The series of bomb in Indonesia since after the 9/11 2001 in New York until the Sarinah Mall 2016 in Jakarta show Indonesia needs to know the root causes of people in supporting the terrorist acts. For the aim of research is to describe and identify the process of individual to become a terrorist. The research method being used in this paper is qualitative method namely library research. The sociology theory has perspectives to look why and how individuals become a terrorist from the social construction of fear or panic. This paper focuses on the moral disengagement hypothesis. As the result from acts of anarchy and terror that has been perpetrated by several groups of muslims, there is a development of negative stigma about jihad and terror.
8	**018-kor**	**INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS RULES TO THE BEHAVIOUR OF ISOLATED COMMUNITY IN MANAGING THEIR ENVIRONMENT(Case Study of To Pembuni Tribe in Mamuju, West Sulawesi Province, Indonesia)** **Muhammad Basir [1]** *[1]Sociology Department, Social and Political Sciences Faculty, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia* **Abstract:** This paper focuses on isolated communities, especially the tribal forest like To Pembuni can be viewed not only as the economic resources, but also as a cosmos in which there is an interaction among the natural dimensions of the profane, the supernatural and the religion. The inability of planning identifies the characteristics of socio-culture and dimension of socio-religious of the isolated community. It is one weakness of resettlement programme which has implemented in some regions. Cultural and religious dimension as a reference to see To Pembuni's activities is their system of knowledge and belief in relation to resettlement pattern and natural resources management. To Pembuni is closely related to nature, so their experience and cultural background that they use as the adaptive strategy to manage their environment.
9	**022-kor**	**Sustainability of Ecotourism in Endau-Rompin National Park: The Awareness of Nature and Aboriginal Culture Conservation among Tourists**

		Chee Sern Lai*,Kahirol Mohd Salleh, Mimi Mohaffyza Mohamad, Nor Lisa Sulaiman, Abdul Rasid Abdul Razzaq, &Jailani Md Yunos *[1]Faculty of Technical and Vocational Education, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, Batu Pahat 86400, Johor, Malaysia* **Abstract:** The awareness of nature and aboriginal culture conservation among tourist is important in order to sustain ecotourism in Endau-Rompin National Park. This research was conducted to measure the awareness levels of tourists in terms of nature conservation, aboriginal culture conservation, and social development. A set of questionnaire was developed for data collection. A total of 50 tourist were voluntarily participated in this research. The findings revealed that high levels of awareness in nature conservation, aboriginal culture conservation, and social development among tourists in Endau-Rompin National Park have been observed. This result reflects that the ecotourism in Endau-Rompin National Park is sustainable because the tourists are aware of the importance of protecting and conserving the nature, environment, and culture that lead to social development for themselves.
10	**023-kor**	**MACRO-MODEL AND MICRO-MODEL OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF INTERMITTENT ULTRASONIC WAVES ON SURFACTANT-POLYMER ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY** **Nor Asyikin Noruddin *[1]**, Wan Rosli Wan Sulaiman [2] *[1] Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Petroleum Engineering, Faculty of Petroleum and Renewable Energy Engineering, 81310, UTM Skudai, Johor, Malaysia* *[2] Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Petroleum Engineering, Faculty of Petroleum and Renewable Energy Engineering, 81310, UTM Skudai, Johor, Malaysia* **Abstract:** In the early 50's, vibration has been noticed to have effects on improvement of oil recovery. Since then, vibration has been studied in this field. Application of high frequency sound waves to enhance the oil recovery has been point of interest for some decades. Many theoretical and experimental works have been done to describe use of continuous ultrasonic stimulation as a potential method for enhancement of oil recovery. The main focus of this research is to initiate the use of intermittent ultrasonic radiation in assisting Surfactant-Polymer (SP) flooding process under and also the influence of ultrasonic energy to enhance oil recovery through the reduction of residual oil saturation. Uses of intermittent energy can save the cost in term of energy generation, etc. instead of using continuous vibration. This work has been designed to understand the mechanics of intermittent ultrasonic vibration in influencing additional recovery of SP flooding. To achieve this, series of experimental programs consisting of visualization and displacement experiments were conducted by using micro-model and macro-model respectively. In each series of experiments, various parameters (ultrasonic frequency and oil viscosity) were changed to monitor their influence on the process. Snapshots of oil displacement of glass micro-model were taken for a fixed period of times for

		visualization purposes. While, reduction of residual oil saturation for displacement process by using macro-model porous media were recorded. The outcomes justified that intermittent vibrations can produce and enhance more additional oil recovery of SP flooding compared to the continuous vibration.
11	**024-kor**	**MODEL OF THE RELETIONSHIP OF COOPERATION BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE SEAWEED EXPORTS** **Muhammad Yunus[1]**, Sangkala[1], Hamsinah[1] *[1]Administration Department, Social and Political Sciences Faculty, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia* **Abstract:** The purpose of the research was to design a model for cooperation between local governments in order to improve the competitiveness of the export of seaweed in the Province of South Sulawesi. This research was conducted in the Province of South Sulawesi by taking a sample in two districts with consideration of the areas as producers of seaweed and they were categorized high, medium and low. Taking a sample of two local seaweed-producing districts is expected to produce a formula of cooperation between the regions. The policy of cooperation between the governments would be able to make seaweed commodities compete with other countries. The competitiveness can be sustained because of the support of all parties, especially from several levels of local governments jointly collaborating to design policies and strategic steps to boost the competitiveness of seaweed exports.
12	**025-kor**	**Potential Use of Zirconium (IV) Chloride as Coagulant to Treat Semi- Aerobic Landfill Leachate** **Hamidi Abdul Aziz*[1,2],** Nurhidayah Sahhari[2] Salem S. Abu Amr[2], Sabir Hussain[3], Siti Fatihah Ramli[2], John Van Leeuwen[3] *[1]Solid Waste Management Cluster, Engineering Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 14300 Penang, Malaysia* *[2]School of Civil Engineering, Engineering Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 14300 Nibong Tebal, Penang, Malaysia* *[3]Natural & Built Environments Research Centre, School of Natural and Built Environments, University of South Australia, South Australia 5095, Australia* **Abstract:** Coagulation–flocculation is the most common chemical treatment method for wastewater treatment. Its application in leachate treatment is still being investigated. Coagulant acts as neutralizing agents for the electrical charges of particles in leachate. $ZrCl_4$, which has never been applied for leachate treatment before, was tested in this research. Standard jar test was conducted to determine the optimal pH and dosage in removing color, suspended solids (SSs), ammonia, and organic content [ultraviolet absorbance at 254 nm wavelengths (UV_{254})] from semi-aerobic landfill leachate. The optimal $ZrCl_4$ dosage and pH were 1500 mg/L and 4, respectively. These values correspond to 93.41%, 94.27%, and 97% removals for SS, color, and UV_{254},

		respectively. However, ammonia could not be removed by the coagulant, with only 2.2% of removal at pH 4 and 1500 mg/L $ZrCl_4$ dosage.
13	**027-kor**	**Comparison of horizontal and vertical cantilever tests for the characterization of bending behavior in woven fabric prepregs** **Hassan Alshahrani** and Mehdi Hojjati *Concordia Center for Composites, Concordia University, 1455 De Maisonneuve W,Montreal, Quebec, H3G1M8, Canada* **Abstract:** The success or failure of composite formation is determined by the properties of a material that predominate deformation during the process. Wrinkling is caused by out-of-plane deformation due to compressive loading in the plane of the material during the forming process. Consequently, capturing the out-of-plane properties using a suitable experimental method is required, with the ultimate aim of predicting and optimizing forming processes. A comparison between two test methods to characterize the bending behavior of woven fabric prepreg was presented. Results show that the vertical cantilever test offers a good control of the deflection shape and reproducible results. On the contrary, the sample twisting was observed during the horizontal test as the sample is bent under its own weight.
14	**028-kor**	**Morphological Description of *Actaeodes sp.* in the Intertidal shore of Initao, Misamis Oriental, Philippines** **Michelle M. Barbon** and Cesar G. Demayo *Department of Biological Science, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, College of Science and Mathematics, Iligan City 9200 Philippines* **Abstract:** *Actaeodes sp.* has reports of toxicity in Initao, Misamis Oriental, Philippines but there is difficulty in identifying the organism because no comprehensive description has done yet. Thus, this study presents a detailed morphological description of *Actaeodes sp.* which served as baseline information on the identification and characterization of this species found in the Philippines. Sexual size dimorphism in size is evident of this species. There is also visible distinct pattern of coloration between male and female sexes. Taxonomic account and detailed morphological description is one avenue in public dissemination to avoid further poisoning events.
15	**031-kor**	**Quantitative Description of the Hindwings of the different populations of the Rice Black Bug *Scotinophara coarctata* using Landmark-based Geometric Morphometrics** **Melbert C. Sepe**[1] and Cesar G. Demayo[2] [1]*Graduate Student, Department of Biological Sciences, Mindanao State University – Iligan Institute of Technology, 9200 Iligan City, Philippines (E-mail: melbertsepe@gmail.com)* [2]*Professor in Genetics and Entomology, DBS, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology,*

		9200 Iligan City, Philippines (E-mail: cgdemayo@gmail.com) **Abstract:** Due to pest outbreaks, rice production has been decreasing all these years. The rice black bug (RBB), *Scotinophara coarctata* has recently been considered to be a major problem of rice producing regions in the Philippines especially in Mindanao. Since there were observations that the patterns of infestations of rice plants vary between ricefields in different geographical areas, it was hypothesized that populations of the pest vary. To be able to understand these differences observed, morphological shape variations of hindwings in RBB were quantified and determined using landmark-based geometric morphometrics. Results revealed within population variations due to sexual dimorphism. Significant differences between non-outbreak and outbreak populations and between geographically different populations were also observed although the differences were not based on distances between populations. The results indicate that the differences could be attributed to the distinctness of each of the populations examined and could be due to selection of selected genotypes that are able to survive on the rice genotypes planted on the different rice fields. The study also shows that quantitative analysis of populations through geometric morphometric analysis of shape variations is helpful in understanding the nature of variability among populations.
16	**032-kor**	**GEOMETRIC MORPHOMETRIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY SHAPES OF THE "PORANG" FISH, *Rasbora sp*., AN ENDEMIC FISH SPECIES IN LAKE WOOD, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR, MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES** **Mary Ann M. Ganzon**[1] and Cesar G. Demayo[2] [1] *Department of Biological Sciences, College of Science and Mathematics, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City, Philippines* *(E-mail: maryannganzon@gmail.com)* [2] *Department of Biological Sciences, College of Science and Mathematics, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City, Philippines* *(E-mail:cgdemayo@gmail.com)* **Abstract:** Biological descriptions of body shapes in fishes were commonly based on qualitative methods. However, with advances in imaging, geometry and statistics, descriptions of biological shapes have become more quantitative. Landmark-based geometric analysis is a new approach that has become more popular in analysing biological shapes thus was used in this study of an endemic fish species that can be found in a lake in Mindanao, Philippines. A total of 47 females and 104 male fishes were collected and digitized using 20 anatomical landmarks of the fish body. The digitized landmarks were Procrustes-fitted and were subjected to relative warp analysis (RWA). Relative warp scores were also subjected to Canonical Variate Analysis (CVA). RWA revealed within and between sex variations in body shapes. Male fish head is shorter and broader resulting to shorter length of the mouth from the snout tip to the posterior extremity of the premaxillar. Deeper body depth has

		also been viewed resulting to shorter standard length and longer and narrower tail region, while females have broader and elongated head regions having lengthy eye margins, extensive length between posterior insertion of anal fin and ventral points of the maximum curvature of the peduncle and mouth part are observed to have elongated distance between the snout tip and the posterior extremity of the premaxilla. These variations in shapes were observed in the two sexes, statistical analysis also has demonstrated that the shape variance between sexes in both left and right orientation of the body were significant. This means that the variations observed within sexes are sufficient to explain that the variations are associated to sex. Other characters aside from body shapes maybe are associated with sexual differences and should be further explored.
17	**033-kor**	**Water Quality Assessment Using Macroinvertebrates along the Small Scale Gold Mining Area of Brgy. Gango, Libona, Bukidnon, Philippines** **Queenilyn B. Albutra *[1,2],** Cordulo P. Ascaño II[2] and Cesar G. Demayo[1] *[1,2]Mindanao State University – Iligan Institute of Technology, College of Science and Mathematics, Department of Biological Sciences, Iligan City, Philippines* *[1] Mindanao University of Science and Technology, Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines* **Background:** Small scale gold mining is globally responsible for approximately 37% of mercury emissions and is considered the largest source of water mercury pollution. Mercury-containing tailings, which are usually dumped in or beside bodies of water, could result in mercury contamination of soil, rivers, streams, ponds and lakes for a very long period of time Objective: Water quality assessment in the Bigaan River, Brgy. Gango, Libona, Bukidnon was conducted to determine the impact of small scale mining on the aquatic ecosystem using macroinvertebrates as bioindicators. Results: Analysis revealed that total suspended solid, total hardness and mercury content is higher in the downstream portion of the river. Species composition of macroinvertebrates differs between sites. Total abundance and species diversity is higher in the upstream portion of the river. The absence of pollution sensitive Ephemeroptera (Mayfly) and Tricoptera (Caddisfly) taxa in the downstream portion of the river indicates that the water quality is deteriorating. Conclusion: Although the level of mercury contamination in the downstream portion is low and within the standard limit, the outcome still indicates that long term exposure to mercury brought by small scale gold mining has detrimental effects on macroinvertebrate communities and on the quality and functionality of the river ecosystem.
18	**036-kor**	**Velocity Distribution Description in a Sand Bed Branching Channel with Different Angles and Bed Widths** Nashwan K. Alomari[1,2]**, Badronnisa Yusuf[1]*,** Thamer Ahmed Mohammed[1], Abdul Halim Ghazali[1]

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ABSTRACT: A branching flow is a hydraulic phenomenon presents in many rivers or manmade channels and has many practical hydraulic engineering applications such as in irrigation systems where water is diverted from a river to irrigation canals. A sand bed physical model was used in this study to investigate the velocity distribution at the branching channel junction. Different cases of the branch channel geometry represented by three branch channel angles (30˚, 60˚, and 90˚) and three branch channel width ratios (30%, 40%, and 50%) were examined to characterize the velocity distribution. Experimental work finding displays a low velocity region in the upstream side of the beginning of the branch channel occurred in all cases of the branch channel geometry. Branch channel with 60˚ angle recorded the maximum low velocity region length, then 90˚ branching angle, and the minimum length took place at 30˚ angle. Moreover, 30˚ branching angle recorded the lees different of the velocity values between upstream and downstream sides of the branch channel and the less flow impact on the downstream branch channel side wall.