

**i-Proclaim 3rd Annual Research Conference
on
Business, Humanity and Law
[ARCBHL-2017]**

Date: December 31, 2017

Venue: Mini Auditorium, IIUM, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Time: 8:30 am – 5.30 pm

Organized By:



TMN Bukit Angkasa, Off Pantai Dalam, 59200 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Email: support@i-proclaim.my

Program Scheduled For:

Annual Research Award	ARCBHL 2017
 <p>i-Proclaim ARA a prestigious research award</p>	 <p>i-Proclaim ARC annual research conference</p>

Sponsored By:



Day Program (8:30 am – 5:30 pm)

Registration of ARA Meet and ARC [08:30 am – 09:10 am]
Guests and Participants to take seats [09:10 am – 09:15 am]
Inauguration Ceremony [09:15 am – 10:00 am]
Refreshment Break [10:00 am – 10:20 am]
ARA Presentation Session [10:20 am – 11:00 am]
ARA Photo Session [11:00 am – 11:20 am]
ARC Technical Session - Business [11:20 am- 1:00 pm]
Prayer and Lunch Break (1:00 pm to 2:30 pm)
ARC Technical Session - Humanity [2:30 pm- 4:00 pm]
ARC Technical Session - Policy and Legal Issues [4:00 pm- 5:00 pm]
Valedictory Session [5:00 pm – 5:10 pm]
Tea Refreshment [5:10 pm – 5:30 pm]

Preface

i-Proclaim is organizing the 3rd Annual Research Conference on Business, Humanity and Law (ARCBHL-2017) on 30-31 December 2017 in IIUM. The main purpose of the conference is to provide a multidisciplinary forum for researchers, practitioners and educators to present and discuss their most recent innovative work with colleagues and students.

It will bring great opportunities for academicians, researchers and practitioners to share their research outcomes. Researchers from Malaysia, Singapore, China, Australia, Japan, Bangladesh, India, Nigeria and Iraq will attend the event day at ARA session and different ARC technical sessions in this conference.

Eminent researcher from various countries will deliver their valuable keynote speeches in this conference. This will make a bridge among the researcher, academicians and experts, which is essential to meet the challenge of 21st century. This conference will provide a common platform for the participants throughout the world to exchange their views and share their recent ideas in the broad field of Business, Humanity and Law.

I express my gratitude to the research students of IIUM for their full support to organize the IIUM Graduate Research Meet on 30 December and ARA meet and ARC on 31 December. I also appreciate the decision of the organizing committee for arranging the conference. I also give thanks to the authors for their contribution in the conference. It is my pleasure to congratulate the outstanding, distinguished and young scientists for their nomination in the i-Proclaim ARA-2017.

Dr. Ataur Rahman
President and Life member
ABC Malaysia

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Dr. Alim Al Ayub Ahmed

PC Co-Chair, ARCBHL-2017, IIUM

Vice President and Life member, ABC Malaysia

Welcome Address

Ladies and Gentleman, as the Conference Chair I welcome you here today on the occasion of this International Conference on Business, Humanity and Law. It is a true pleasure to me see so many distinguished Professors, Researchers, Practitioners and Participants here in 3rd i-Proclaim ARCBHL-2017, IIUM, Kuala Lumpur.

I believe that your presence here today clearly demonstrate a joint effort towards the attainment of prosperity of humanity which is the dire need of the hour and an increasingly important policy area. I would also like to congratulate you for your participation, contribution and interest in the most important features of Business Management for the affluence of humanity. It is really revivifying to share with all of you that the quantum and the quality of the research papers submitted for this initial venture were outstanding. The fertility of the scholarly brains can well be gauged by the fruitful deliberations that took place in the conference and which can be termed as a remarkable experience.

The i-Proclaim Annual Research Awards (ARA) session will arrange for deliver the prestigious Research Awards for the both Awards for Publication Excellence and Awards for Publication Citation. It seeks to recognize and reward the outstanding performance, talent and effort of the best research contributors, PhD holders and agencies dealt with research and publication in the Asia and global context. The main purpose of the ARA meet is to provide a multidisciplinary forum for researchers, practitioners and educators to present their innovative work to the global audience.

The technical sessions will provide the participants the opportunity to listen to the presentations made by diverse speakers from home and abroad. They will speak on the current and future challenges, new concepts, case studies and future opportunities with respect to capacity building for sustainable development. The i-Proclaim conference will no doubt encompass the success of our experiences. All the issues and problems of the modern day management can be addressed through this platform. This conference is both an opportunity and a launching pad to grasp the vision of the development across the globe.

This is an intricate yet thriving time for management, in an age of sound bites, spin and simplification. Therefore, the i-Proclaim has been realizing its mission of promoting and supporting research in the multi-disciplinary field. This gathering of myriad academic, industrial and professional sectors of the world to share, perceive, develop and transform thoughts into something tangible is a concrete step for human prosperity. I am also optimistic that we will be hosting such conferences in the future as well. I resolutely hope that this conference will also contribute to the endeavors of ABC Malaysia to foster a research culture in Malaysia and world.

I make a clean breast that the research culture in this part of the world has not been promoted as it should have been. The funds, expertise, and the wastage of the material resources have widened the gap between the rich north and the poor south. However things are getting better day by day. The involvement, active participation and the financial contribution of the private sector is a helping hand in changing the bleak scenario. The success of this event will open new vistas for the researchers, policy makers and the practitioners.

I like to express my gratitude Dr. Ataur Rahman, President and Dr. Alim Al Ayub Ahmed, Executive Vice President of Asian Business Consortium (ABC Malaysia) to inspire me to attend the conference. Their restless effort and hard work will bring enjoyable and fulfilled our desire of learning.

In the end, I am thankful to the International Islamic University Malaysia authority for allowing us to use this venue, as without their support it would have not been possible to organize this conference in a befitting manner. I would like to thank all the Scientific Committee members for their active support and particularly ABC Malaysia management for their continuous encouragement and guidance and support in conducting the 3rd i-Proclaim Annual Research Conference on Business, Humanity and Law (ARCBHL-2017) in an effective manner. My heartiest gratitude to all those, who have toiled hard for making this conference a big success.

Thank you very much.

Professor Iqbal Ahmad
Conference Chair and Life member, ABC Malaysia
Advisor, Bangladesh University, Dhaka, Bangladesh
(Former Director, IBA, Dhaka University)

-----i-Proclaim Annual Research Award-2017Winners-----

Awards for Publication Citation

Lifetime Achievement

Dr. Saidur Rahman

Sunway University, Malaysia

Distinguished Scientist

Dr. Md Mustafizur Rahman

Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), Bangladesh

Dr. Md Shohel Sayeed

Multimedia University, Malaysia

Dr. Junaid M. Shaikh

Curtin University, Malaysia

Dr. Mohamed Abdelkader Elgelany Ismail

Curtin University, Malaysia

Outstanding Scientist

Dr. Md Hasanuzzaman

University of Malaya (UM), Malaysia

Dr. Intan Salwani Binti Mohamed

Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

Dr. Anton Dolzhenko

Monash University Malaysia, Malaysia

Dr. Mubarak Mujawar

Curtin University, Malaysia

Young Scientist

Dr. Ng Poh Kiat

Multimedia University, Malaysia

Dr. Lau Woei Jye

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia

Dr. Sabuj Kanti Mazumder

Sylhet Agricultural University, Bangladesh



Awards for Publication Excellence

Lifetime Achievement

Dr. Asma Ahmad Shariff

University of Malaya, Malaysia

Distinguished Scientist

Dr. Mohamed Abdelkader Elgelany Ismail

Curtin University Malaysia, Malaysia

Dr. Luu Trong Tuan

Swinburne University of Technology, Australia

Dr. Md Mostafizur Rahman

University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh

Dr. Md Shohel Sayeed

Multimedia University, Malaysia

Dr. Junaid M. Shaikh

Curtin University, Malaysia

Dr. Sunil Kumar Ghosh

BCKV (Agrilculture University), India

Outstanding Scientist

Mubarak Mujawar

Curtin University, Malaysia

Prasanna Mohan Viswanathan

Curtin University, Malaysia

Leong Wai Yie

The Institution of Engineers Malaysia, Malaysia

Anton Dolzhenko

Monash University Malaysia, Malaysia

Tan Chee Fai

Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Malaysia

Md. Saidul Islam

Nanyang Technological University Singapore, Singapore

Mohd Shahril Bin Ahmad Razimi

Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), Malaysia

Muhammad Ashad Kabir

Charles Sturt University, Australia

Young Scientist

Dr. Sabuj Kanti Mazumder
Sylhet Agricultural University, Bangladesh

Dr. Rudrarup Gupta
Multifarious Projects Group, India

Dr. Ng Poh Kiat
Multimedia University, Malaysia

Dr. Abdul Halim Bin Abdullah
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), Malaysia

Dr. Ganeshsree Selvachandran
UCSI University, Malaysia

Md Shafiullah Parvej
Osaka City University, Japan

Md Shamsuddoha
BRAC University, Bangladesh

Felicia Lim Phei Lin
Monash University Malaysia, Malaysia



-----Abstract of the Conference Research Paper -----

Inference of external and internal shareholding on corporate performance among Top Listed Companies in Malaysia

Zuraina Sal Salbila Mohamed
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Siti Munirah Rahmat
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia
Nurbaiti Shafee
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Abstract

The objective of this paper is to examine the relationship of external and internal shareholdings and corporate performance among Top-Listed Companies in Malaysia. Based on previous empirical and theoretical on Agency Theory, there are three hypotheses posit on three types of shareholding such as insider shareholding, institutional shareholding and foreign shareholding. Performance is proxy by return on assets (ROA). This study using a sample of 50 Top-Listed Companies which ranked according to top corporate governance and performance as listed by Minority Shareholders Watchdog Group (MSWG) and two - year's observation. To examine the relationship between dependent and independent variables, the result of Multiple Linear Regression concludes that, among the well governed and well-performed companies, external shareholding which are institutional shareholding and foreign shareholding significantly and positively influence the corporate performance. Meanwhile, managerial shareholding is found negatively significant influence the corporate performance. This study supports the previous literature on the function of external shareholdings as a monitoring mechanism for companies in Malaysia. Furthermore, future research may investigate, what are the other kind of internal shareholdings are significant as effective internal monitoring on corporate performance in Malaysia. Internal shareholdings such as family shareholding and founder shareholding are believed will have monitoring function as important as external shareholding.

Keywords

Insider shareholding, institutional shareholding, foreign shareholding, return on assets, corporate governance, Minority Shareholders Watchdog Group

Does Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) Influence Job Performance of Academic Staff in Higher Educational Institution?

Malliga Marimuthu
Charles Darwin University, Australia
Noor Hazlina Ahmad
Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia
Thomas Diefenbach
Charles Darwin University, Australia

Abstract

The academic staff of higher learning institutions play important roles in sustaining the goals and reputation of their institutions. Particularly at public research universities, expectation on performance of faculty academic members are evolving due to the increasing demand to meet the key performance indicators of the faculties and to position the university desirably. Consequently, it is vital to understand the factors that contribute to better performance of academic staff at research based universities. One of the contributing factors to job performance of employees is organizational citizenship behavior (OCB). Organizational citizenship view that employee extent their behaviors beyond the normal duties of their position, eye out companies best interest all time and focus on long-term outcomes. OCB represent a positive involvement and active engagement of the employees for supporting macro-level interest align with the policies and governance of their organization. Based on the insight from social exchange theory, this paper examines the influence of four dimensions of OCB (individual, organizational, team, and community) on job performance. Survey data from 438 academic staff of a prominent public research university in Malaysia were analyzed by Partial Least Square approach. This study tested four hypotheses, which concern the relationships between four dimensions of OCB and job performance. A structural model estimated to assess the direct effect of independent variables on job performance. The findings highlight the importance of OCB directed at individuals, organization and team to job performance of academic staff. This study provides insights on relevance of the organizational citizenship behavior as employee responsible behavior in supporting organization visions and responsibilities towards their performance, and contribute to our knowledge on the importance of understanding the individual responsible behavior classification underlying this relationship in the context of higher educational institution.

Keywords

Citizenship behavior, responsible behavior, job performance, academic staff, social exchange theory, higher educational institution

Marketing & Management do equally emerge the Organizational Leadership

Rudrarup Gupta

Multifarious Projects Group, India

Abstract

Though both "Marketing & Management" are different in application but both the words do have the monumental significance from the perspective of an organization. Because marketing means to sale the concepts/products/services and so on. On the other hand it is an astounding activity, which reforms the high-end commercial bonding in between buyer and seller not only in terms of financial transactions but through their unbreakable mutual understanding in deed. In other words management means an administrative paradigm, which largely depends upon the need, desire, initiative, strategy, planning, decision making, risk, rule, regulation and most notably available resources and man power respectively. So both marketing and management are already interrelated, which enhances the occupational standing of an organization. In the same platform it is really needless to focus that, organizational leadership is absolutely crucial for both marketing and management. The ideal perception is that, sound marketing strategy helps to ensure the optimum production at all. But for the rapid production leaders do play the sheet anchor role for the organization. Because they do frame a compact plan to manufacture the product in a best possible manner then they do opt for the target group, whom they are intending to sale the product. Moreover "Marketing Leaders" are the key to expand the organizational charisma and they do disseminate the best message of "Organizational Brand" in a befitting manner. In this incredible path leaders do assemble all the sales people, technical personalities and marketing managers to ask for their superlative inputs for sketching out the concrete plans and track, which are to be explored in a competitive occupational field of marketing with the thought provoking moral support of management, where leaders are the real path finder, motivator and the ultimate model of eye-catching organizational advancement shortly.

Keywords

Marketing Need, Management Support, Leaders Role, Organizational Elegance

Competitive Advantage through Innovation: A Study on Selected Banks of Bangladesh

Md. Nur-E-Alam Siddique

ASA University Bangladesh, Bangladesh

Abstract

Innovation is apparent and critical for banks functioning in a vibrant, ever changing, risky and competitive environment, predominantly if they try to sustain and be successful in the competitive market. Furthermore, banks have to be creative and adaptive through developing a regular flow of innovations to achieve competitive advantage. The researcher aimed at exploring the effect of innovation on the competitive advantage of the banks under study. The effect of innovation on competitive advantage's elements is assessed by descriptive statistics. The study revealed that banks have been able to offer differential and superior services in the competitive market by adopting service, process and market innovation strategies. From the findings, the researcher concluded that banks should maintain innovation in all domains of business and operations.

Keywords

Competitive Advantage, Innovation, Sustainability, Banks, Bangladesh

Scenario of Cost and Management Accounting Practices: Case of Bangladesh

Md Rubel Satu

ASA University Bangladesh, Bangladesh

Abstract

Bangladesh is a developing country and manufacturing sectors plays a vital role in the economic development of a country. Actually cost accounting furnishes management with the necessary accounting tool for planning and controlling activities. Specifically, the collection, presentation, and analysis of cost accounting data should help management accomplish the budgeting, controlling costs, pricing, determining profits and choosing among alternatives. Application of cost accounting is growing popularity all over the world and it is also seen in Bangladesh. Most of the companies especially manufacturing companies in our country use cost accounting information for the cost accumulation and accounting procedures. Because, to manage an enterprise systematic and comparative cost information as well as analytical cost and profit data are needed.

The study not only focuses on the overall performance of the organizations but also highlights the all cost & management accounting techniques-a study on the in manufacturing industry in Bangladesh. The findings and analysis show that how many companies are using cost and management accounting techniques properly and overall performance of them.

Keywords

Cost & Management Accounting, Manufacturing sectors, Accounting Tool for Planning and Controlling, MIS, Bangladesh

Theoretical Model Development and Financial Analysis of Solar PV Systems for Irrigation and Water Transportation

A.B.M. Abdul Malek

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Aminul Islam

University of Malaya, Malaysia

Abstract

Irrigation and water transportation are two important sectors in Bangladesh which can be powered by renewable energy rather than grid electricity or electricity generated by diesel engines. In this research, two conceptual models have been developed for a solar irrigation system and a solar water transportation system. Thereafter, economic analysis and emission analysis has been performed using 'RETScreen' software. An irrigation pump station with a 3 horsepower electric motor and two 25 W light bulbs requires 13.27 kWh produced from 14 solar PV panels for irrigating more than 5.5 acre farmland. A running time of the irrigation pump is considered to be 5.5 hours daily. The development cost of the proposed solar system for this irrigation pump station is about BDT 327800. The simple payback and equity payback period for the solar irrigation system is estimated to be about 7.4 years and 7.2 years, respectively which indicate its acceptability as a feasible project. Furthermore, the project will save 5.4 tons of CO₂ emission in a year. On the other hand, a solar boat system requires two 3-horsepower motors and two 25 W light bulbs consuming about 30.41 kWh daily in a period of 7 hours. The development cost of the solar boat system is found to be about BDT 699200. The simple payback and equity payback period for the solar boat system is calculated to be about 6.5 years and 6.3 years, respectively which indicate its acceptability as well. The project will reduce 12.4 tons of CO₂ emission per year. However, the solar boat system seems risky compared with a solar pump system because there is a possibility of sinking of the boat due to natural calamities. Life time for both projects is considered to be 25 years and as a whole, both projects are found to be profitable and feasible.

Keywords

Solar PV, Irrigation, Transportation, Economic analysis, Emission reduction

Entrepreneurial Perception as a Viable Tool for Creation New Venture

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Saadatu Abubakar

Hussaini Adamu Federal Polytechnic, Kazaure, Jigawa, Nigeria

Abstract

Entrepreneurial perception is one of the crucial areas of entrepreneurship that received conceptual and empirical attention from different authors. The relationship between entrepreneurial perception and new venture creation has attracted researchers' attention and resulted to the wide gap of this field. The paper examines the relationships between entrepreneurial perception and new venture creation among the students. A quantitative survey method was used to evaluate the responses from 273 international students in the University Utara Malaysia. Results confirm that entrepreneurial perception had significant positive influence on new venture creation. Suggestions for future researchers are offered to use longitudinal method to study new venture creation. The paper found a positive significance relationship between entrepreneurial perception and new venture creation. Therefore, the paper contributes new evidence to the expectations of creation new ventures among students.

Keywords

Entrepreneurial Perception, New Venture Creation, Universiti Utara Malaysia

The Development of the transnational reception of Japanese television dramas in East Asia

Leei Wong

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Abstract

Brief Statement of Research Question: The export of Japanese television programs outside Japan started in the 1970s and the 80s. The rapid growth spread globally, especially in East Asia. Subsequently, during the 90s, the period was hailed the 'golden era of Japanese television dramas' (Ng, 2001) in Asia. However, in the twenty-first century, the glory of Japanese dramas seems to have faded, and the Japanese popular culture has gradually been replaced by the Korean wave cultural phenomenon.

Objective of the Study: This study examines the past consumption of the Japanese television culture in East Asia and seeks to explore the reasons for its past glory, such as high production standards and Cultural and geographical proximity. This paper also highlights the significance of the effects of Japanese television culture on East Asian modernity and the emerged concepts of Cool Japan and Japanization will also be explained.

Brief Statement of Findings: This study argues that the main reason for the decline of Japanese television since the late 1980s is due to Japan's Galapagos Syndrome, which is the resistance to capture global value. The examples that illustrate include the resistance to loosen its copyright laws over the decades; the mentality of residing in its past glory in its international economic success and the psychology of the need to only attract local customers in the home market is evident and this 'collective myopic transcultural approach' (Chikudate, 2015).

Conclusion: The study seeks to urge the need for Japan to consider changes in the attitude to 'thread on safe waters' and the Galapagos Syndrome attitude. With minimal efforts emerging such as the launch of Netflix in Japan in 2015, the prospect of the Japanese television drama markets may not be invigorated in East Asia in the near future.

Keywords

Japanization, J-dramas, Galapagos Syndrome, K-dramas

Socio-demographic Factors Associated with Fertility Differentials in Relation to the Status of Women in Bangladesh: Evidence from a Micro Survey Study

Md. Mostafizur Rahman

University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh

Asma Ahmad Shariff

University of Malaya, Malaysia

Abstract

One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA) and Ordinary Least-Squares Method (OLS) were used to study the interrelationship among status of women, socio-demographic factors and fertility using data from ward no. 26 (refers to a particular area) in Boalia Thana of the Rajshahi district of Bangladesh. The level of women's status was measured by developing an index with three categories: low (L), medium (M) and high (H). Using the Brass method (1964), the study revealed that the Total Fertility Rates (TFR) were 3.61, 3.07 and 2.08 for the L, M and H status groups, respectively. It was found that the mean number of children born (CEB) per woman in the low status group was higher than in the other groups in terms of socio-demographic factors. We performed Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and the results showed that there was a significant difference in the average number of CEB and mean difference between the M and H status groups of 0.55 and 0.58, respectively, by controlling for the lower status group. Both of the differences were positive and significant ($P=0.001$). The degree of association between status of women and selected socio-demographic factors was also examined to justify their effect on CEB in this study. The results revealed that the proportion of variance (Multiple R²) as shown by MCA was 0.54 in the L status group but relatively higher in the M (R²=0.69) and H (R²=0.57) status groups. We also found that mother's age group, age at first marriage, educational level of respondent (mother), child death and contraceptive use were important factors that reduced fertility rate as observed by the OLS method.

Keywords

Status of women, socio-demographic factors, children ever born (CEB), Bangladesh

Population growth and reproductive potential of five important fishes from the freshwater bodies of Bangladesh

Sabuj Kanti Mazumder

Sylhet Agricultural University, Bangladesh

Md. Tariqul Alam

Sylhet Agricultural University, Bangladesh

Abstract

Length-weight relationship, fecundity and sex-ratio of five important fish species ('mola': *Amblypharyngodon mola*, 'puti': *Puntius sophore*, 'tengra': *Mystus vittatus*, 'shing': *Heteropneustes fossilis* and 'taki': *Channa punctatus*) collected from two important fresh water bodies (namely Hilna beel and Beel Kumari beel) Rajshahi, Bangladesh, were studied. Population growth pattern by length-weight relationship ($W=aL^b$) for the species differed, and exhibited positive allometric growth (*P. sophore* in Hilna beel), isometric growth (*A. mola* and *C. punctatus* in Hilna beel) and negative allometric growth (*M. vittatus* & *H. fossilis* in Hilna beel and *A. mola*, *P. sophore*, *M. vittatus*, *C. punctatus* & *H. fossilis* in Beel Kumari beel). The results denoted that the fecundity of mature females followed non-linear relationship ($F=aL^b$) with total length and exhibited positive allometric growth ($b>3$) with some exception (*A. mola* in Hilna beel and *M. vittatus* in Beel Kumari beel). The fecundity of mature females also increased with total body weight and ovary weight following the linear relationship ($F=a+bW$). Differences in values of sex-ratios with some months for all species in this study may have resulted from different environmental factors as well as breeding seasons. The findings of this study would be useful in imposing adequate regulations for the conservation of these fascinating fishes in the fresh water bodies of Bangladesh.

Keywords

Beel, fecundity, sex-ratio, length-weight relationship

A study of the provisions for the needs of the Children with Disabilities (CwDs) in Mainstream Primary Schools in Bangladesh

Md Zaman Hossain

International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia

Asiah Abdul Rahim

International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia

Abstract

The objective of this paper is to explore the provision for the needs of the Children with Disabilities (CwDs) and study the level of perception of the teacher in the mainstream primary schools in Bangladesh. There exists little awareness among the school teachers on the proper facilities provided for CwDs in the school. However, the school environment is still not CwDs-friendly. The methodology used is based on secondary information from the existing sources. This is supplemented by the primary information gathered from the mainstream primary schools. The analytical method adopted to ensure the enforcement of relaxed regulations for the benefit of CwDs. This study sought teacher's perception on the application of the provision for the CwDs in the mainstream primary school environment. In conclusion, this study comes out with the rules and the enforcement of the regulations for the CwDs in the mainstream primary schools in Bangladesh.

Keywords

Children with Disabilities (CwDs), Mainstream Primary School, Disability provisions

Surveillance, epidemiological, and virological detection of highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza viruses in duck and poultry from Bangladesh

Md. Shafiullah Parvej

Osaka City University, Japan

Wahedul Karim Ansari

Bangladesh Agricultural University, Bangladesh

Md. Bahanur Rahman

Bangladesh Agricultural University, Bangladesh

Abstract

Avian influenza viruses (AIVs) continue to pose a global threat. Waterfowl are the main reservoir and are responsible for the spillover of AIVs to other hosts. This study was conducted as part of routine surveillance Activities in Bangladesh and it reports on the serological and molecular detection of H5N1 AIV subtype. A total of 2169 cloacal and 2191 oropharyngeal swabs, as well as 1725 sera samples, were collected from live birds including duck and chicken in different locations in Bangladesh between the years of 2013 and 2014. Samples were tested using virus isolation, serological tests and molecular methods of RT-PCR. Influenza A viruses were detected using reverse transcription PCR targeting the virus matrix (M) gene in 41/4360 (0.94%). Samples including both cloacal and oropharyngeal swab samples, 31 of which were subtyped as H5N1 using subtype-specific primers. Twenty-one live H5N1 virus isolates were recovered from those 31 samples. Screening of 1,868 blood samples collected from the same birds using H5-specific ELISA identified 545/1603 (34%) positive samples. Disconcertingly, an analysis of 221 serum samples collected from vaccinated layer chicken in four districts revealed that only 18 samples (8.1%) were seropositive for anti H5 antibodies, compared to unvaccinated birds (n =105), where 8 samples (7.6%) were seropositive. Our result indicates that the vaccination program as currently implemented should be reviewed and updated. In addition, surveillance programs are crucial for monitoring the efficacy of the current poultry vaccinations programs, and to monitor the circulating AIV strains and the emergence of AIV subtypes in Bangladesh.

Keywords

Avian Influenza, H5N1, Surveillance, Bangladesh, Duck, Poultry, Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction

Ecological Imbalance and Socio-economic Changes in the Life of Bede (River Gypsy) community in Bangladesh: A Study Based on Savar Region

Md. Shamsuddoha
BRAC University, Bangladesh
Afroza Akhtar
Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh

Abstract

Bede or River Gypsy community in Bangladesh has been experiencing wide-ranging socio-economic changes over the years. Ecological imbalance is the most responsible factor for this change as these communities usually settle in the bank of river, move and sell different products in the local areas near riverside. And some of them entertain local people through different techniques of magic or Snake-circus. In past, even a few decades back, this was their typical lifestyle where they had an extensive usage of boat as means of their floating life. But now many of them are coming out from that traditional lifestyle because of the lack of access to the riverian areas where ecological changes and illegal acquisition and grabbing of river bank are highly responsible. Hence, they may lose their distinct social and cultural identity in future. In Bangladesh, the socio-economic condition of Bede community has been worsened to such extent because of huge changes in the ecology of riverian areas that many among the Bede consider migration to the mainstream society as the only hope for the better life. These changes are familiar to the community themselves and to those working with them. However, these changes and their impacts on society have been overlooked for years. The aim of this research is to address the socio-cultural and ecological changes and its consequences in the life of Bede community in Savar area in a more extensive way.

Keywords

Bede Community, River, Ecology, Socio-economic Change, Bangladesh

Antidiabetic Effects of the Aqueous Seed Extract of Water Melon (*Citrullus Lanatus*) "Kankana" in Rats

Haruna Danyaya Abubakar
Hussaini Adamu Federal Polytechnic Kazaure, Nigeria

Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is currently one of the most common causes of death, afflicting people of different races across the continents of the world. Its rate of occurrence is threatening and commonly associated with individual's lifestyle and genetic factors. Based on the defect causing the disease, cost effective anti-diabetic or hypoglycemic drug are rightly available for its remedy. However, such drugs are often costly and unaffordable due to poverty and usually present undesirable side effects. It is therefore imperative to undertake scientific investigations to find an alternative and safe effective herbal medication which will be readily available, easily accessible and affordable for the management of the disease. The LD50 test carried out shows no sign of toxicity and the animals were found healthy and active in phase, one but two of the experimental animals died in phase two when administered with 3750 and 5000 mg/Kg body weight of the extract as presented in table 1 and 2 of page 6. The test of Blood glucose level conducted after the animals were treated with 50, 100 and 200 mg/kg of aqueous seed extract of *Citrullus lanatus*, for the period of 3, 6, 9 and 12 days indicated that, the seed of the plant has anti diabetic properties.

Keywords

Anti Diabetes, Phytochemical analysis, Toxicity, *Citrullus lanatus*

The Role of Institutions of Higher Learning towards Entrepreneurial Mindset

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Abstract

Globally, entrepreneurship is addressing the economic needs through injecting entrepreneurial mindset that have a significant influence on the world economic growth. Government at various levels addressing the problem of unemployment among the youths. Recently, empirical and conceptual research on the field of entrepreneurship development has been made by many scholars. The entrepreneurial spirit among the students in tertiary institutions is very low. Entrepreneurship development does not happen suddenly, it is influence by entrepreneurial mindset to start up. Inclining entrepreneurial programs in the institutions of higher learning has been regarded as a secondary task. The dynamism perspectives have changed the situation, especially among the students. Contemporarily, a positive attempt that improves entrepreneurial activities among the students of higher learning has also addressed. This paper aims to examine the entrepreneurial mindset among the students of higher education in Nigeria. The paper adopts conceptual and exploratory techniques in connecting specific role of higher institutions toward inclining entrepreneurial mindset among the students. The findings of the study find distinct support of institutional roles as the element that influences entrepreneurial mindset among the students. Suggestions for future researches have been made to make comparative studies on entrepreneurial mindset among the students of higher learning through empirical study.

Keywords

Entrepreneurial Mindset, Institutions of Higher Learning, Nigeria

The Impact of National Culture and Political Instability on Sustainability Reporting: A Comparative Study

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the extent to which national culture and political instability are explanatory variables for corporate sustainability reporting (CSR) in developed and developing countries, especially corporates' disclosure choices influence significantly by the surrounding environment (e.g. cultural and political impact). Using a comparative approach, this study seeks to empirically explore the impact of national cultural values and political instability on the level of corporate sustainability reporting. Firstly, we examine the correlation between Sustainability reporting scores of the sample companies and Hofstede's individualism, masculinity, power distance, uncertainty avoidance, long term-orientation, and indulgence dimensions. The second part of this study examines the impact of political instability and armed conflict on corporate sustainability reporting by comparing the level of CSR in Iraq with those in developed countries (Australia and Germany). A sample of 96 companies from three countries (Australia (38), Germany (37) and Iraq (21)) were collected and analyzed for the financial year ending in 2015. The empirical results indicate that CSR increased in societies with high individualism, low masculinity, low power distance, low uncertainty avoidance, and high indulgence characteristics. The results also indicate that there is a vast gap in the CSR between Iraqi companies and other companies in Australia and Germany, as a consequence of cultural, political and security differences.

Keywords

Sustainability Reporting, National culture, Political conflict, Political Instability

Socio-Economic and Legal Status of Malaysian Chinese Muslims - A Preliminary Study

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Abstract

Malaysian is known as a multi-cultural and multi-religious society with three major ethnic groups; Malay, Chinese and Indian, are living together with respect and tolerance to each other. The Federal Constitution of Malaysia states that Islam is the religion of the Federation which can be practiced in peace and harmony in any place of this country, at the same time, people who believe in other religion instead of Islam, also enjoy the freedom of religion to practice their own religion. Nonetheless, following the historical and political reason, the religion became bonded with ethnicity. For example, by the definition from Federal Constitution, Malays are Muslims. Additionally, the public generally, has a concept that Chinese believe in Chinese transitional religion or ancestor worshipping, Indians are mostly Hindus. At the same time, there are also Chinese and Indian who believe in Islam and practice Islamic teachings in their daily life as all the other Muslims do. Previous studies have shown that there are some misunderstandings and stereotypes existed towards these minority groups. Therefore, this study is conducted with the objectives: To explore the socio-economic status of the Malaysian Chinese Muslims; to identify the legal status of Malaysian Chinese Muslims under the Federal Constitution; and to identify the respondents' level of awareness on the legal status of Malaysian Chinese Muslim. With the assistance from two organizations to locate the Chinese Muslim, MACMA and PERKIM, 113 questionnaires were returned from the target respondents from the survey conducted manually and through online from June to August 2016. However, only 98 questionnaires are usable. Due to this small sample largely consists of categorical data, the non-parametric approach is utilized. The main findings of this study indicates that the knowledge of the respondents on their rights and level of awareness on the legal status i.e. knowledge about Article 11, are still at a very low level. As a minority group in the Malaysian society, large number of the respondents are also facing with some form of difficulties in different aspects including economic, legal and religious aspects. It is recommended that the government agencies to share more of the related legal information in order to increase the public awareness on such important issues and to pay more attention to the minority community group so as to better understanding of their needs and wants.

Keywords

Chinese, Muslims, Legal, Status, Awareness

Integration of Mobile Smartphones into Selected Tertiary Institutions in Jigawa State as a Viable Tool for Research and Development

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Abstract

The greatness of any nation depends largely on the system of education that is used to nurture its talent from within. Information technologies help in promoting opportunities of knowledge sharing, communication and exploration to strengthen the teaching and learning process throughout the world. The study investigated how mobile phones have been used for teaching and learning purposes in some selected higher institutions of learning in Jigawa State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study assessed how mobile phones facilitated the teaching and learning process, identified the mobile phone applications used for teaching and learning, determined the types of learning activities facilitated through mobile phones and. The study employed a survey where teaching staff and students from faculties and institutes hosting academic programs were involved. In-depth interviews, observations and questionnaire were used for data collection. It was found that majority of the respondents used their mobile phones for teaching and learning process. It was also founded that most respondents reported to use traditional mobile learning applications including text messages and calls. Few respondents had smart phones and they were able to create upload, download and share academic resources through their smart phones while others recorded and stored files in their phones. It was also found that among teaching staff many were not aware of the capacity of their mobile phones such that they underutilized them. Costs associated with downloading multimedia content was another constraint which limited some respondents especially students from using phones for learning purposes.

Keywords

Information Technologies, Smartphones, Knowledge Explosion

Influence of Bengali Nationalism and the Emergence of Independent Bangladesh in 1971

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Abstract

The second half of 20th century is full of nationalist movements. These movements mainly shaped the world after the 2nd World War. It was equally true in the case of Africa and Asia. Because of the extreme wave of nationalist movement, decolonization started in the late 1940s and continued until 1960s. This decolonization was not led by an automated process rather that was highly influenced by nationalist ideas and movements. As a result of the nationalist movement, India and Pakistan got rid of the British domination in 1947. Having a Muslim majority and being influenced by Muslim nationalism, the then east Bengali people joined with Pakistan to fulfill their dreams of prosperity in a separate country for Muslims. Even though there was a distance of 1500 kilometers between two wings of Pakistan, but still bonding was expected based on Muslim nationalism. But very soon, this bonding was broken down by an attempt of making Urdu as the only state language of Pakistan denying Bengali, the language of the majority. This mainly opened another chapter in Pakistan experience and led to a populist movement which ultimately created a separate nationalism for East Pakistani people. This Bengali nationalism played a very important role in the mass movements in Pakistan period and thus influenced the emergence of independent Bangladesh in 1971. The present study tries to explore that influence of Bengali nationalism in different Anti-Pakistani movements and Liberation War of Bangladesh. At this juncture, the background of Language movement will also be explained. It is a study based on historical sources which shows that Language Movement of 1952 and the Bengali Nationalism were the precursors of the Independent Bangladesh.

Keywords

Bengali nationalism, language movement, struggle for independence, Bangladesh

Algorithm Plagiarism Detection using Structural, Block and Sentence Similarities of Control Flow Graphs

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Abstract

Plagiarism has been in existence for decades. But the concept of algorithm plagiarism has not been extensively deliberated. The study proposed three methods for detecting similarity in algorithms. The main objective of the research was to detect which method among the three proposed provide best performance in detecting similarity. To achieve this goal, several comparison methods were carried out across different plagiarism aspects. The algorithm is first implemented and then converted into a control flow graph where it subsequently employ structural, block and sentence methods to check similarity. The structural similarity explains the general structures of the program based on the concept of causality graph. The block similarity describes the similarity between two or more block of programs separated by two braces that are syntactically similar. The sentence similarity explains similarity that exists between the characters in the sentences. Of all the above mentioned approaches, structural similarity appears to provide best result, detecting similarity up to 100%, while the other methods were able to provide a significant result.

Keywords

Plagiarism, Control Flow Graphs, Causality graph

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