

APCAR- MAR 2017

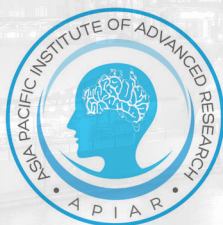
# 4<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Conference on Advanced Research

## ABSTRACTS

V E N U E :

Hotel Grand Chancellor,  
Melbourne, Australia

4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>  
of March 2017



ASIA PACIFIC INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED RESEARCH  
Nurturing knowledge without boundaries



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Nurturing knowledge without boundaries

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# Conference Chair



**Prof. Leslie Holmes**

Professor Emeritus  
Leslie Holmes  
University of Melbourne



*We strongly  
encourage the  
exchange of ideas  
and practical  
experience  
between pure  
researchers,  
applied  
researchers and  
practitioners.*



## *Preface*

Welcome to the 4<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Conference on Advanced Research (APCAR- 2017), organised by the Asia Pacific Institute of Advanced Research (APIAR). APIAR's motto – 'Nurturing knowledge without boundaries' - encapsulates well the principal aims of our organisation.

First, it highlights the multi-disciplinary approach we adopt. While there is a focus on four key areas – business, education, information technology and social sciences – these are broadly interpreted, so that major contemporary issues that should not be neatly pigeon-holed into one discipline or another can be examined from as many angles as seems appropriate.

Second, we encourage as much interaction and networking between academia and the business community as possible. It has become increasingly obvious over recent years that business and academia have a great deal to offer each other, and both benefit enormously from much closer collaboration than was typical in the past. We strongly encourage the exchange of ideas and practical experience between pure researchers, applied researchers and practitioners.

Finally, while being an Australia-based organisation, our outreach is global: our Executive Committee includes leading scholars from three continents, while the participants at previous APCARs have hailed from all parts of the world.

Though young – it was established in 2011 - APIAR is already making a significant impact in terms of advancing and publishing cutting edge research, both through conferences such as this and through its two journals (*Asia Pacific Journal of Advanced Business and Social Studies* and *Asia Pacific Journal of Contemporary Education and Communication Technology*). Your contribution at this conference will add to this, and we look forward to getting to know you and sharing with you the latest findings of experts in our four principal fields or research.

**Professor Emeritus Leslie Holmes**  
**University of Melbourne**



*Business*



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A B S T R A C T S  
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# THE APPLICATIONS OF INTEGRATED PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS TO IDENTIFY THE COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE AGAINST INTERNAL TARGETS AND COMPETITIVE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT:

## A Case Study in PT. Len Railway System

Fachry Hasan <sup>a</sup>, Prof. DermawanWibisono <sup>b</sup>

<sup>ab</sup> Institute Technology of Bandung, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia.

Corresponding email: [fachry.hasan@sbm-itb.ac.id](mailto:fachry.hasan@sbm-itb.ac.id)

### Abstract

This paper focuses on how the contractor and integrator companies of railway systems could measure their corporate performance and, in the future, the contractor and integrator companies of railway systems could develop their own integrated performance measurement system to improve their company performance and their project service. The best practice from the performance measurement literature is to be compared with practices in the railway industry. Most of the indicators used to control and improve company internal process management today are lagging indicators that measure results. It is, therefore, a need to develop more leading indicators that measure the processes that influence company performance. The measurement system should be extended to measure effects of company's performance and to measure management processes that increase the focus on quality of service and product reliability.

**Keywords:** Integrated Performance Management Systems, IPMS, Integrator Companies in Railways Systems Industries.



# BOOSTING APPROACH TO EARLY BANKRUPTCY PREDICTION FROM MULTIPLE-YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Yuta Takata <sup>a</sup>, Tadaaki Hosaka <sup>b</sup>, Hiroshi Ohnuma <sup>c</sup>

<sup>abc</sup> Tokyo University of Science, Tokyo, Japan

Corresponding email: [8615604@ed.tus.ac.jp](mailto:8615604@ed.tus.ac.jp)

## Abstract

Predicting business failure is primarily composed of two processes: selecting financial indicators and constructing a prediction model. Many traditional studies separate these two tasks and do not guarantee the entire process optimization. We have thus far used the AdaBoost algorithm to integrate a selection of indicators and a construction of a prediction model within a single coherent framework. However, this model is only valid for one-year of future predictions. The study in this article attempts to extend our method to predict business failures earlier by using time-series financial data. We define several types of financial ratios which are generated from two arbitrary items in the time-series balance sheets, profit-and-loss statements and cash flow statements as candidates of indicators. Further, our boosting-based method selects an effective combination of financial ratios and derives a discrimination function, which can predict companies' bankruptcy within a few years. Evaluation experiments indicate that our method can produce predictions one year ahead of bankruptcy with an identification rate of 82.9%. Moreover, the following three ratios are demonstrated as the most powerful indicators: 1) Retained earnings (present value)/ Current assets (present value); 2) Valuation, translation adjustments, and others (the difference between the most recent two years) / Capital stock (present value); and 3) Loss on disposal, valuation of other assets (sum over the most recent two years) / Capital stock (sum over the most recent two years).

**Keywords:** Business Failure, AdaBoost, Time-series Financial Data.

# MAIN PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR A CONSTRUCTION COMPANY IN INDONESIA

*Ima Fatima<sup>a</sup>, Dermawan Wibisono<sup>b</sup>*

*<sup>ab</sup> School of Business and Management, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia*

*Corresponding email: ima.fatima@sbm-itb.ac.id*

## **Abstract**

The era of free market and world economy globalization further encourages the opening of cooperation in various fields, as well as an opportunity for foreign investors to develop its business in Indonesia, not least in the sector of construction industry. This condition has certainly improved the climate of increasingly fierce competition in this sector.

To face this global competition, it is necessary to take some anticipatory steps to perform various improvements to the construction company to improve the quality of the company's performance. Efforts to improve the company's construction services can be done through a system of control over the factors that affect the company's performance that ultimately determine the success of company in achieving its goals.

This paper aims to identify and define main indicators that determine the performance of construction companies in Indonesia, as a first step in an effort to design a suitable Performance Management System (PMS) for construction industry. With specific reference to Knowledge-based Performance Management System (KBPMS), appropriate performance variables were chosen from various literatures. Questionnaires were addressed to the Executives of selected construction SOEs (state-owned enterprises). The Delphi method was conducted to analyze variables interrelation.

Findings of this case study research provide a set of main indicators that are useful as an initial step to design a PMS at corporate level for measuring performance of construction services companies in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** Construction Company, Corporate Level PMS, KBPMS, Performance Indicators.

# SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES USED IN THE PHILIPPINES: AN APPLICATION OF THE UNIFIED THEORY OF ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF TECHNOLOGY (UTAUT)

Duvince Zhalimar J. Dumpit <sup>a</sup>, Cheryl Joy J.

Fernandez <sup>b</sup>, Rowena Paz L. Gelvezon <sup>c</sup>

<sup>abc</sup> University of the Philippines Visayas, Iloilo City, Philippines

Corresponding email: [djdumpit@up.edu.ph](mailto:djdumpit@up.edu.ph)

## Abstract

New technologies, such as social networking sites, have changed the 'face and pace' of businesses. For instance, retailers need to (constantly and accurately) market their products and to adopt a portfolio of online tools to increase sales and market size. It is not clear, however, whether consumers' intention to use online tools translate to actual behaviour. Given these challenges, the aim of the paper is to examine the social networking sites adoption of Filipino consumers, using a comprehensive adoption framework, the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT). Consumer data from 500 Filipinos were collected and analysed using structural equations model. Findings show that consumers' intention predicts actual use of social networking sites. Subsequently, performance expectancy, effort expectancy, subjective influence and Internet reliability affect behavioural intention of Filipinos. Age has a positive and significant correlation with performance expectancy; however, gender has no effect on all behavioural constructs. The results partially adhere to the applicability of the UTAUT, in the context of social networking sites use in the Philippines. The empirical findings also provide several significant propositions for the research and practice of social networking site development and implementation.

**Keywords:** Philippines, Social Networking Sites, Structural Equations Model, Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT)

# GENDER GAPS IN SOCIAL MEDIA: EXAMINING FILIPINO iGEN CONSUMERS' ACCEPTANCE OF USER-GENERATED CONTENT (UGC) PLATFORMS

Duvince Zhalimar J. Dumpit<sup>a</sup>, Rowena Paz L.

Gelvezon<sup>b</sup>, Cheryl Joy J. Fernandez<sup>c</sup>

<sup>abc</sup> University of the Philippines Visayas, Iloilo City, Philippines

Corresponding email: rowenagelvezon@gmail.com

## Abstract

The cumulative growth of participation in user-generated content (UGC) platforms has fundamentally changed the business environment as consumers exert greater stimulus over goods and services. Along with the growth of consumer studies, however, there is an increasing apprehension over one-dimensional marketing strategies that relate to UGC and other social media platforms. This paper uses the extended Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) (subjective norm and perceived playfulness as additional constructs) to understand factors that motivate consumers to use UGC platforms, as well as to examine the extent to which gender serves as a factor for their behavioural intention. Data from 220 Filipino iGen ('the newest net generation consumers') were collected and analysed using a series of structural equation models. Results show that behavioural intention is a robust predictor of actual usage of UGC platforms. Both men and women consumers' intentions are strongly influenced by subjective norm, perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness. The ranking of the factors, however, differ with subjective norm and perceived ease of use as the top two most significant predictors for women; while the reverse is observed for men. The results contribute to the TAM by confirming the links between behavioural intention-actual system use, perceived usefulness-behavioural intention, and perceived ease of use-behavioural intention. Findings suggest that UGC brand campaigns in the Philippines consider gender differences.

**Keywords:** Gender Marketing, iGen, Structural Equation Modelling, Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), User-generated Content (UGC)



# *Education*



## ..... A B S T R A C T S .....

## A STUDY OF A FEW RECOGNIZED EDUCATIONAL ISSUES FACED BY SRI LANKA AT PRESENT

*Rev Minuwangoda Gnanawasa*  
*Bhiksu University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka*  
*Email: gnanawasam@busl.ac.lk*

### **Abstract**

Many critics emphasize that the tertiary education in Sri Lanka is in a state of crisis. Therefore, the aim of this study is to make a deep probe into such selected educational issues related to the tertiary education in Sri Lanka. The major issues can be listed as follows:

- Disparities in access to quality education,
- Lack of an effective linkage between secondary and tertiary education and general education,
- Inadequate management capabilities that constrain decentralization,
- Inadequate teacher development and management,
- Declining government expenditure on education,
- Limited public private partnership,
- Inability of the university education of Sri Lanka to meet demand and failure to supply a quality education,
- Lack of responsiveness of the education system to labour market requirements,
- Lack of technical education and vocational training, etc.

Many examples can be found in the field to prove that the above listed issues are visible in the education system of Sri Lanka.: Our graduates, especially those graduating with Arts degrees are mostly unemployable and have lack of marketable skills and of low quality; universities are overwhelmed with radical politics and unnecessary disputes; the curriculums in the tertiary education institutions are outdated; etc.

Many standards prescriptions also have been planned and implemented to manage these issues: strengthening university-industry relations, updating curricula into a certain level to meet the needs of the labour market, public private partnerships, internationalization of the education, promoting more marketable study programmes, encouraging universities to offer financially sustainable and self-financed study programmes, introducing ICT, soft skills, English programmes in an accepted level, expanding science and technology studies while limiting the expansion of the art and science subjects in the secondary level introducing a new subject stream to the schools. These are some of the major prescriptions that have been introduced and often implemented. Even after the implementing of such innumerable programmes the authorities and the responsible institutions still struggle to find solutions for these issues, as none of above listed programmes weren't able to bring remedies to those issues.

### **Research objective**

The attempt of this study is to recognize and marginalize three of above major educational issues faced by Sri Lanka especially regarding the tertiary level with the intention of making suggestions for the remedial measures as follows.

- (i) Lack of responsiveness of the education system to labour market requirements,
- (ii) Disparities in access to quality education.
- (ix) Lack of technical education and vocational trainings.

### **Research methodology**

It is expected to collect data referring to the library and E- library. The data from the primary and secondary sources related to the field collect through the libraries from Sri Lankan universities.

### **Research Problem**

What are the Issues related to the Tertiary Education in Sri Lanka at present?

**Keywords:** Education, Tertiary, Issues, Crisis

# A STUDY ON LEARNERS' AFFINITY TOWARDS THEIR CAREER- RELATED VOCABULARY (PRIOR TO THEIR ENTRY INTO SPECIFIC JOB-ORIENTED EDUCATION)

Gladwin George

Middle East College, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman

Email: [gladwin@mec.edu.om](mailto:gladwin@mec.edu.om)

## Abstract

Vocabulary acquisition is an integral part of learning; a learner cannot profess his/her knowledge if there is no adequate bank of words. The study, at hand, is related to vocabulary acquisition by learners of English as a foreign language. On a rather different plane; here, the research explores the possibility of learners having an affinity towards words which have a bearing on their career domains, prior to their specialization education. This affinity can arise from their social, familial or academic environments. As the study focused on students' liking towards vocabulary related to their future aspirations, the participants were chosen from the Foundation Level of the college; 66 participants from 3 sessions of Foundation Programme constituted the study. Four occupations were chosen for the task, based upon the relevant scenario existing in the country and a study conducted on the careers of alumni students of the college. There were two stages to test whether an affinity towards career related vocabulary exists; words in isolation were given to the participants in Stage 1 and the same words were given in sentences in Stage 2. Results of the skeletal study indicate that learners have affinity towards career related words, when both the treatment stages are taken into consideration and this can be further extrapolated with expanded experimental groups.

**Keywords:** Vocabulary Acquisition, Affinity, Career, Incidental Learning, Intentional Learning



# BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS TO INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN THE OECS

Carel E. Hodge

University of New England, Armidale, Australia

Email: [chodge4@myune.edu.au](mailto:chodge4@myune.edu.au)

## Abstract

This study sets out to investigate the barriers and facilitators to the inclusion of learners with special education needs (LSEN) in the education systems of three member states of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

The provision of equitable and quality education to LSEN has been unequal between, and within the islands of the OECS, which directly impacts the future quality of life of this vulnerable group. Conducted using constructivist ground theory for collection and analysis of data, the research engaged five groups of participants with in-depth interviews; teachers, students, parents, Ministries of Education (MoE) policy actors and staff members of disabled people organisations (DPOs).

Research findings highlighted eight major themes in which both positive and negative outcomes can manifest, based on the levels of absence and presence. These themes were identified as legislation and policy; teacher training and professional development; adaptations and accommodations; resources and support; attitudes and perceptions; building awareness and advocacy; parental involvement, and collaborating and networking.

Hence, a level of purpose must guide OECS education stakeholders in to order strengthen supportive structures and engage in the transformation of barriers to inclusion into facilitators. Successful inclusion demands that governments make the commitment to support the creation of inclusive environments focused on problem solving that took into consideration local conditions, families, community initiatives, and individual needs.

**Keywords:** Inclusive Education, Special Education Needs, Education Policy.

# INNOVATION IN DOCTORAL PEDAGOGIES: REPERTOIRE, LIMINALITY, AND DECENTREDNESS

*Dr David Hyatt*

*University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK*

*Email: [d.hyatt@sheffield.ac.uk](mailto:d.hyatt@sheffield.ac.uk)*

## **Abstract**

This paper reports on research in progress on the notion of the development of doctoral pedagogies. Drawing on a range of disciplines, including cultural sociology, anthropology, organizational studies and education, this paper challenges the traditional relationship between a doctoral student and 'supervisor' in terms of the power differential, often characterised as an expert/novice relationship. This thinking can trap supervisory relationships in a 'transmission' or 'training' style, with students on the receiving end of instruction and lectures from experts. The paper considers how we can rethink our practice and build a more collaborative, collegial approach to developing our students by cultivating a 'decentred' approach to supervision relationships. I argue that the role of doctoral development is an enculturation process, through which students learn about the community they are joining, its history, its key debates, as well as its culture and discourses.

Through the theoretical resources and metaphors of 'the doctoral journey' and 'rites of passage', the liminal spaces students pass through offer opportunities for productive decentred pedagogies in which supervisors construct ways of valuing their students' expertise and their academic contributions, facilitate their critical inclusion/induction into the academic community. Critical inclusion is based on collaborative relationships, and moves beyond a transactional 'tips and techniques' approach to one whereby students are invited into a discourse fraternity. Doctoral pedagogy is then conceived as the development of research literacies, helping students to develop the repertoire of successful members of the academic discourse community - one that mirrors established

professional norms, ways of being, and ways of doing research work. Each repertoire will differ in different contexts/disciplines and is more than just a measurable list of competences. Doctoral students, in current super-diverse times, engage with a broad variety of networks, communities and resources and learn through many different trajectories, tactics and technologies to form a distributed patchwork of competencies, skills, dispositions, values, etc. A student's doctoral repertoire will be biographical, reflecting who they are, where they come from, and what they bring to their research.

The paper will explore useful activities for cultivating a decentred approach to doctoral development and consider the ways in which such collegial, practices can be embedded as a way of developing researchers at departmental/institutional level

**Keywords:** Doctoral Pedagogy, Repertoire, Limiality, Power.

# INTO THE UNKNOWN – RISK TAKING IN INTERCULTURAL EXPERIENCES TO DEVELOP RESILIENCE WITH SOCIALLY AND CULTURALLY INCLUSIVE TEACHERS

*Associate Professor Maxine Cooper<sup>a</sup>, Dr Carolyn Johnstone<sup>b</sup>*

*<sup>ab</sup> Federation University Australia, Australia*

*Corresponding email: m.cooper@federation.edu.au*

## **Abstract**

Practising and pre-service teachers studying education programs at open access regional universities in Australia often have limited opportunities to develop global mindedness, so completing a professional experience placement in a culturally unfamiliar setting is perceived as a risk-laden activity. Drawing on Bourdieu's work on cultural capital, habitus and reflexivity, Biesta's idea of 'the beautiful risk of education' and Beck's writing on risk and globalisation, this qualitative research explores the role of risk in a pre-service teachers' journeys towards becoming resilient, socially and culturally inclusive teachers.

This paper reports on the experiences of students who have travelled from Federation University Australia and taken the risk of completing professional experience placements in Asia-Pacific countries, specifically Nepal, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste. Risks – both real and perceived – are important in developing a 'reflexive habitus' as part of the identity of the beginning teacher. The risk involved in moving between habitus, organizational approaches to assessing, managing and taking risk in pre-service teachers' intercultural experiences and the pedagogy around risk are considered.

Initial findings suggest that the level of risk of the activity is central to the ways the teachers develop, not only their professional identity, but also their cultural empathy, resilience and confidence to teach in a global context.

**Keywords:** Intercultural Experience; Pre-service Teacher; Risk; Teacher Education.



*ICT*



# ABSTRACTS

# AN APPROACH TO VALUE AGGREGATION IN OPEN GOVERNMENTAL DATA IN BRAZIL

*João Pedro Albino*

*UNESP, Bauru-SP, Brazil*

*Email: [jpalbino@fc.unesp.br](mailto:jpalbino@fc.unesp.br)*

## **Abstract**

The issue of open data can be defined as the paradigm wherein data are available for all services and dissemination. However, the open data debate is just beginning. Open government data are just a point on the way on the road to improve a government's management. However, only data availability is not enough to *add value*. To do so, governments could make a set of tools available, developed on open platform, for a better data treatment and visualization by their users. Thus, the objective of this paper is to discourse a proposal of an "*open*" project (open source), which seeks to foster a debate about open data, big data and display of relevant information by users, providing a repository with coding in an open platform, to assist in the data analysis available in the Brazilian Open Data Portal, thus adding value to such open data. The project proposal uses R language and its *ecosystem* of statistical resources.

**Keywords:** Data Analysis, Open Data, Language R, Big Data, Brazilian Open Data Portal

# ROBUST DATAMINING

*Uwe Aickelin*

*The University of Nottingham Ningbo China, Zhejiang Sheng, China*

*Corresponding email: [uwe.aickelin@nottingham.edu.cn](mailto:uwe.aickelin@nottingham.edu.cn)*

## **Abstract**

Our long-term research goal is to develop datamining methodologies that are robust to changes in data and uncertainty. By robust, we mean solutions remain ‘optimal’ when things change or are easily repaired. Broadly, this robustness can be achieved in two ways: One, by having ‘slack’ in the solution or two, by constructing the solution such that is easily repairable, e.g. failures are isolated.

Uncertainty in datamining can be introduced in many ways. Some of it can be due to unreliable data collecting, noisy data or simply continuous real-time and changing data streams. However, the part of uncertainty which is of most of interest to us is that introduced by the human angle. For instance, we know from past research that the same experts make different decision based on the same data when approached a month later (Miller et al 2016). We also hypothesise that under certain conditions people change their behaviour or strategies, e.g. from co-operating to competing (Fatah et al 2016).

In the field of optimisation, robustness has previously been explored extensively and there are some mature approaches such as stochastic programming (Bertsimas and Sim, 2004). In the field of datamining, this is a newer concept and only some basic approaches exist, like robust Principal Component Analysis (Xanthopoulos et al 2012). A completely novel approach could be a semi-supervised ‘uncertainty coefficient’ algorithm.

Part of the new methodology to solve this problem is to arrive at some new definitions. What do we mean by robust in a datamining context, e.g. what is the equivalent to ‘slack’ and ‘reparability’ in optimisation.

Moreover, we could introduce an ‘uncertainty coefficient’ for input attributes. Could these coefficients work akin to ‘privileged information’ in Support Vector Machine approaches (Feyereisl and Aickelin, 2012)? In other words, they are neither input parameters nor labels, but semi-labels or rules that describe (some) of the data, but help the datamining in a semi-supervised way.

Therefore, a good research project would be four work packages: First to establish that changing behaviour exists in classification data sets, second to obtain suitable definitions of ‘robustness’ (or ‘slack’ etc.), third to implement some established Operational Research or optimisation methods (such as stochastic programming or suitable metaheuristics) and try to use these to address the problem, fourth compare these to some novel but basic robust datamining methods (such as ‘robust support vector machines’) and then fifth implement a new advanced method and see how it rates. This paper will present the first two steps based on data collected from public good games.

**Keywords:** Datamining Methodologies, Human Angle, Robustness





# *Social Sciences*



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A B S T R A C T S  
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## RELIGIOUS DIMENSIONS OF MALAYSIA'S WELLBEING INDEXES

Azila Ahmad Sarkawi<sup>a</sup>, Alias Abdullah<sup>b</sup> and Norimah Md. Dali<sup>c</sup>

<sup>abc</sup> International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia

Corresponding email: azila@iium.edu.my

### **Abstract**

Amongst the 57 members of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference's (OIC) countries, Malaysia is at number one rating in the Islamicity Index, Islamic Index of Wellbeing and Global Muslim Travel Index studies. The rating gave the impression of the liveability or wellbeing in Malaysia within the Islamic sphere. This recognition prompts the study on the indicators of wellbeing that Malaysia has focused on Islamic dimensions. Consequently, content analysis was done on six selected government documents namely the Malaysian Wellbeing Index, the Malaysian Family Wellbeing Index, the Malaysian Urban-Rural National Indicators Network for Sustainable Development, the Malaysian Shariah Index, the Malaysian Ummah Development Index and the Muslim Religiosity and Personality Indexing. The study found that the first three documents embodied indirect religious dimensions in their wellbeing indexing while the latter three have direct religious dimensions. This incorporation of the religious dimensions into the Malaysia's wellbeing indexing either directly or indirectly shows the relevancy of the religious factor to human wellbeing. Noticeably, the indicators promulgated under each study are organizationally-driven aiming at attaining their specific objectives that invariably led to variations amongst the agencies. Nonetheless, religion has been found to command a significant factor in the wellbeing of Malaysian though different indicators have been used by the six organizations to arrive at this fact.

**Keywords:** Index, Malaysia, Religion, Quality of Life, Wellbeing.

# “I AM YOUR PERFECT ONLINE PARTNER” ANALYSIS OF DATING PROFILES USED IN CYBERCRIME

Christian Kopp<sup>a</sup>, James Sillitoe<sup>b</sup>, Iqbal Gondal<sup>c</sup>

<sup>abc</sup> Federation University Australia, Australia

Corresponding email: [ckopp@students.federation.edu.au](mailto:ckopp@students.federation.edu.au)

## Abstract

Internet Online Dating has become an influential mainstream social practice facilitating the finding of a partner. Unscrupulous operators have identified its potential and started to use this platform for identity theft in the form of so called Online Romance Scams. Quickly, this cybercrime has become very successful and thus, an increasing threat in the social networking environment. So far, very little is known about its structure and the reason for its success and this needs to be known in order to be able to fight it efficiently. This research tries to contribute to this knowledge, and argues that scammers use so-called ‘Love Stories’, which represent personal affinities related to romantic relationships, to their benefit when tailoring common narratives as part of fraudulent online profiles to attract their victims. We look at these different types of ‘Personal Love Stories’ and discuss how they can be used in this type of scam, followed by a qualitative analysis of fraudulent profiles from three different international websites to examine this assumption.

**Keywords:** Internet Crime, Online Dating, Love Stories.

## SHARE THE VISION ON BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

*Ven. Mediyawe Piyaarathana Thero*

*Bhiksu University of Sri Lanka, Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka*

*Email: [revpiyarathana@busl.ac.lk](mailto:revpiyarathana@busl.ac.lk)*

### **Abstract**

The objective of this research paper is to share the vision on Buddhist Philosophy of Education. At the time of the Buddha, the education system was considered mainly as a religious one, although the education concept was a pre-Buddhist one. The main objective of the Buddha was not to introduce an education system to the world. The Buddha was really a religious teacher who introduced a practical and a living philosophy to the entire human community. Since Buddha was a person who understood reality fully as an Enlightened One, he introduced a living philosophy targeting the entire human beings through various teaching methods. It is possible to explore the Buddhist Philosophy of Education by exploring the teachings of the Buddha.

Educability is accepted in Buddhism at a great level as a principle. The Buddhism emphasizes in the Eight-Fold Path that volition and try, enthusiasm and courage are necessary factors. The way a person should act to end demerit and for the improvement of merit is given under Four Great Efforts. Educability is not a possibility to receive from a religion, not accepting the potentiality of person. The Buddhism has emphasised through many discourses that a person has to achieve objectives without resorting to any external elements. From the teachings of the Buddha, educability and potential energy of person have been included as essential components in Buddhist Philosophy on Education. According to Buddhism, personality can be presented as the only strength that a person possesses to act with volition and self-confidence. Buddhism first teaches person to create good conduct by disciplining the organs like body, speech etc. then, advises for his spiritual development. The personality of the one who has become an Arahant is more than all those persons. The whole purpose of the Buddhist education is to develop

the personality of person. When it is compared with the objectives of modern education, Buddhist education objective seems to be a wide and deep one. If the features of personality are seen with students, it can be considered great. The society with them is peaceful. Buddhism has presented the facts like liquor, gambling and misconduct that cause personality into decay and destroy. It is clear that all the necessary advice for a student to develop personality is given by Buddhism.

Buddhist education is a way to end all the mental ills like lust, faults and ignorance through the entire physical and mental discipline and can be a way of gaining spiritual purity. Discipline, an important education objective, is the controlling body and speech. The knowledge that a person gains on crafts without any discipline is not for the good of society but the Buddhist view is that it should be with ethics. The intelligence of the person, who is without virtue and discipline, is fruitless. It is clear from one of the main activities of an education process is training members to live honouring the other members of the society, The object of Buddhist education is to teach person keeping him as the centre and subordinates in various social status by keeping close relationship with them from childhood and how to live a fruitful life

An important thing that Buddhism expects is to create a person with high self-confidence. According to Buddhism, the greatest self-confident person is not to worry even facing with Eight Worldly Conditions. Teaching how to face eight worldly conditions is trained with the objectives of Buddhist education.

Discourse on Loving-kindness states which presents person to live a wealthy life, education, family life condition, living environment, the position of his parents and by thinking about them to live with what is available. Confirming a lifestyle of good conduct is the objective of Buddhist education. Another objective of Buddhist education is to train person to look at self and others with love and respect. Without being selfish and leading to act selflessly is done with this objective. The main code of ethics of Buddhism, Pancasila (Five Precepts), is the principle of protecting human right. The objective of Buddhist education is to create the well-being or benefit of person and society. It is very clear now that five precepts are necessary to create world peace and to end

the worldwide spread environment of unrest or intolerance and for the human right protection

Where Buddhist education aims and objectives are concerned, there are few important facts in the Discourse on Blessing 'Vast learning, perfect handicraft, a high trained discipline, and pleasant speech. This is the Highest Blessing. Vast learning means gaining a vast knowledge. In a religious sense, it is learning about nine-fold Dispensation and the ability to describe them in various ways. The objective of Buddhist education is not only to give this energy but it is necessary to put those theories into practice. Buddhist education philosophy is with the objective of creating complete lifestyles of the masses.

It is very clear that the initial and final objective of Buddhist education is purifying mind. Buddhist education system has been formed in a way that it shows life objectives and education objectives. By cultivating all the things of the character of the student who gets education, the objective of education is to create a good person to the society. So, there should be a service to the society and it is the main concept of the Buddhist education. If the society is formed with the above mentioned education objectives, there won't be any social problem, complexity or any corruption. In this manner for the benefit of social expertise, it is possible to understand how people get help and support from Buddhist doctrine. The researcher expects to share the vision on Buddhist Philosophy of Education for the benefit of society through this research.

**Keywords:** Buddhist Philosophy of Education, Educability, Education Philosophy, Buddhist Education, Discipline

# NEW TRENDS ON THE FUTURE OF SOCIAL SECURITY LAW IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

*Professor Dan Țop*

*Valahia University of Târgoviște, Romania*

*Email: [top.dan@gmail.com](mailto:top.dan@gmail.com)*

## **Abstract**

Creating of an European pillar of social rights was structured around three main themes, being identified as a range of policy areas, to which are attached different principles. All these guidelines are based on specific principles of guiding their applicability and concretely implemented in various documents. Once established, the pillar should become a frame of reference for verifying social performance and employment of the workforce participating Member States, to stimulate national reforms. We propose an analysis of the most relevant principles for European pillar of social rights, without claiming to exhaust the whole problem. This study leads to the conclusion that modern social policies should be based on investment in human capital, based on equality, prevention and protection against social risks, availability of safety devices and effective incentives to access market workforce.

**Keywords:** European Pillar of Social Rights; Social Policy; Specific Principles.

# FREIGHT FORECASTING ALONG NORTH SOUTH ECONOMIC CORRIDOR BASED ON FUZZY LINEAR REGRESSION

Yuanchun Xia<sup>a</sup>, Boonsub Panichakarn<sup>b</sup>, Sahas Bunditkul<sup>c</sup>

<sup>ab</sup> Naresuan University, Phitsanulok, Thailand

<sup>c</sup> Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand

Corresponding email: [303492135@qq.com](mailto:303492135@qq.com)

## Abstract

This paper aims to make a prediction of freight volume along NSEC (North South Economic Corridor) in a quantitative approach. To start, a brief introduction to NSEC is presented, in which the reason why the prediction is critical important in this field of research is explained and the basic three notions for this research are indicated. Afterwards, parameters of the freight volume is analyzed through GRA (Grey Analysis), then the model is to be set up for forecasting based on data in the past ten years (2005 to 2015). The following sections are the testing of the model for adjustment of the data and the mode as well. Thereafter, the forecasting of freight volume is concluded after the predication of parameters. Some limitations and recommendations are also presented for further study at the ending section.

**Keywords:** NSEC (North South Economic Corridor), GRA (Grey Analysis), FLR (Fuzzy Liner Regression), Freight Forecasting.



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Suite 1A Level 2, 802 Pacific Highway  
Gordon NSW 2072, Australia  
FAX: (+61) 02 9844 5445  
Tel: (+61) 0470361148

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