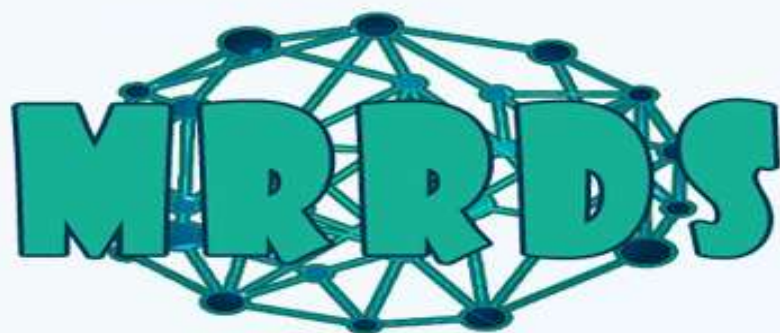


Osaka, Japan



Volume 02, Issue 18

June 29-30, 2019



MRRDS–Osaka, Japan

**2nd International Conference on
Interdisciplinary Practices in
Management and Social Science
(IMSS)**

June 29-30, 2019

Hotel MyStays Shin-Osaka Conference Center

Book of abstracts

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Conference Coordinator

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Conference Coordinator

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Conference Chair Message

Dr. Hungxiz Li

2nd International Conference on “Interdisciplinary Practices in Management and Social Science (IMSS)” serves as platform that aims to help the scholarly community across nations to explore the critical role of multidisciplinary innovations for sustainability and growth of human societies. This conference provides opportunity to the academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from across various disciplines to discuss avenues for interdisciplinary innovations and identify effective ways to address the challenges faced by our societies globally. The research ideas and studies that we received for this conference are very promising, unique, and impactful. I believe these studies have the potential to address key challenges in various sub-domains of social sciences and applied sciences.

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

Thank you.

Dr. Hungxiz Li
Conference Chair
MRRDS– 2019

Conference Schedule

DAY 01 Saturday (June 29, 2019)

Venue: Room 1

09:00 am – 09:10 am	Welcome Reception & Registration
09:10 am – 09:20 am	Introduction of Participants
09:20 am – 09:30 am	Opening Ceremony
09:30 am – 09:40 am	Grand Networking Session
09:55 am – 10:00 am	Tea Break

DAY 01 Saturday (June 29, 2019)

Session I (10:00 am – 12:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chair: Mr. Leon Yap

Track A: Business, Social Sciences and Humanities

IRBEMSH-069-ANI101	Effect of Financial Market Development on the Thai Stock Market during Pre- and Post- 1997 Asian Financial Crisis	Attasuda Lerskullawat
IRBEMSH-069-ANI102	Are Trust Acts Hindering ICE's Efforts to Target Criminals? Understanding the Use and Implications of Detainers	Thitima Puttitanun
IRBEMSH-069-ANI103	The hyper-connectivity network society and occupational ethics	Kim Su-Won
IMSS-JUN-102	Effect of Investor Inattention on Price Drifts Following Analyst Recommendation Revisions	Andrey Kudryavtsev
IMSS-JUN-110	A Study of Applying Dynamic Network Process Approach to Built Environment Planning Strategy of a Smart City	Wannming Wey
IMSS-JUN-114	Incentive Factors Associated with High-tech Talents Aggregation in the Industry Cluster	Jialu Shi

Track B: Engineering, Technology & Applied Sciences

EEAS-JUNE19-101	Effect of Carbonaceous Addition to MoS ₂ -based Nanocomposites As Anode Materials for High-Performance Li-ion Batteries	Mr. Quoc Hanh Nguyen
EEAS-JUNE19-102C	Effect of Carbonaceous Addition to MoS ₂ -based Nanocomposites As Anode Materials for High-Performance Li-ion Batteries	Taehyun Park

Lunch Break & Ending Note (12:00 pm - 01:00 pm)

List of Conference Attendees

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

Sr. No	Official ID	Name	Affiliation Details
1.	IMSS-JUN-105A	Gorm Jacobsen	University of Agder, Norway.
2.	OSA-469-103MA	Andrew Robert Korda	Western University Sydney, Australia

DAY 02 Sunday (June 30, 2019)

City Tour and Shopping Day

All respective guests are free to conduct their own sightseeing and tour. The second day of the event is reserved for this memorable purpose.

**Track A: Business, Economics, Social Sciences and
Humanities**

Effect of Financial Market Development on the Thai Stock Market during Pre- and Post- 1997 Asian Financial Crisis

Attasuda Lerskullawa*

Abstract The first financial market development plan introduced in Thailand in January 1990 is still questioned as one of the main factors that leads to an asset bubble and increase the risk of financial crisis in Thailand. Therefore, this study examines the effect of financial market development on the stock market in Thailand using the evidence study during 1997 Asian financial crisis which covering the period before the Asian financial crisis (January 1990 June 1997) and after the crisis (July 1997 December 2004). The empirical results from the VECM approach (Vector Error Correction Model) show that an increase in financial market development will lead to a higher stock return and this effect is considerably higher in the pre-financial crisis than after the crisis. Also, we find that other economic factors, such as inflation, exchange rate and economic growth, have relatively higher effect on the stock market return during the pre-financial crisis period than after the crisis.

Keywords: Financial Market Development, Stock Market, Asian Financial Crisis, Thailand

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Are Trust Acts Hindering ICEs Efforts to Target Criminals? Understanding the Use and Implications of Detainers

Thitima Puttitanun*

Abstract Since its peak in 2011, The United States of America is now observing a second upward trend in the use of immigration detainers. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) requests for law enforcement agencies to detain individuals for 48 hours beyond their lawful release date. Because detainers are not mandatory, many states and counties have resisted observing some of ICE's detainers through the adoption of a Trust Act. The current administration has denounced the adoption of Trust Acts and threatened to withhold federal funding, arguing that it undermines ICE's ability to remove serious criminal offenders from the United States and results in unsafe communities. In this paper, we aim to address whether counties that have adopted Trust Acts interfere with ICE's ability to secure individuals for whom a detainer was sent, whether these counties are less safe than others, and whether the use of detainers is justified, based on who they target, given their encroachment on civil liberties.

Keywords: Detainer, ICE, Immigration holds, Trust Act, Sanctuary City

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The Hyper-Connectivity Network Society And Occupational Ethics

Kim, Su-won*

Abstract It is essential to secure the national competitiveness of future in areas such as public, business, and smart (SmartX) that building of the advanced national network and collection & utilization of data through them for the intelligent information society and the fourth industrial revolution. The data of vast amounts collects and transmits by connecting sensors, terminals, mobile vehicles, etc. to networks, and the networks to create new business and to promote social innovation are expected to develop into 'neural networks of social systems'. The hyper-connectivity network society is a society environment in which all people-people, people-objects, things-things can be connected quickly and intelligently. In this environment of the hyper-connectivity network society, anyone can easily get the information they want, and the information and the knowledge will be a source of wealth. And the tasks in almost all division will be quick, simplified, globalized, and it will be possible to receive various educational services. However, in environment of the hyper-connectivity network society, the advanced information technology can harm human dignity or life if the information communication technology is used unfavorably (distortion, manipulation) by crime technique to satisfy the personal greed or pay back the grudge. And it can be exemplified the national harm such as intelligent crime, software piracy, machine domination, etc., and the social harm such as unhealthy information distribution, computer virus spreading, hacking, etc., the personal harm such as personal information leakage, privacy violations, misjudgement due to incorrect information, etc. that caused by the unauthorized use of information technology. In order to fundamentally prepare for these unethical problems that may arise in environment of the hyper-connectivity network society, it is necessary to prepare the measures to set up and apply the occupational ethics that are considered to be more important than ever in the business world before enacting laws, regulations, and laws related with it. Therefore, in this study, it established the direction of related occupational ethics in preparation for the hyper-connectivity network society in order to enable ethical values to be applied to experts and stakeholders in each field. And it made some suggestions necessary for the establishment of relevant policies at the national/social level.

Keywords: Hyper-Connectivity, SmartX, Connecting Sensors

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Effect of Investor Inattention on Price Drifts Following Analyst Recommendation Revisions

Andrey Kudryavtsev*

Abstract The study explores stock price dynamics after analyst recommendation revisions. Following the previous literature, which documents significant post-recommendation stock price drifts and attributes them to investor inattention to company-specific events, I hypothesize that if on the day when a recommendation revision with respect to a stock was issued, the sign of the stock's abnormal return was opposite to the direction of the revision, then it means that investors were especially inattentive to the revision and that the subsequent price drift should be more pronounced. Analyzing a large sample of analyst recommendation revisions, I document that recommendation revisions accompanied by the opposite-sign event-day abnormal returns are followed by significantly greater post-event price drifts in the direction of the revision, the magnitude of the drifts increasing for longer post-event periods. This effect is stronger for small and more volatile stocks and remains robust after accounting for additional company- (size, Market Model beta, historical volatility) and event-specific (number of recommendation categories changed in the revision, analyst experience) factors.

Keywords: Analyst Recommendation Revisions; Behavioral Finance; Investor Inattention; Stock Price Drifts.

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A Study of Applying Dynamic Network Process Approach to Built Environment Planning Strategy of a Smart City

Wannming Wey*

Abstract In recent years, Smart City " has become popular all over the world. Governments around the world have success- fully proposed relevant policies and plans. They look forward to improving the quality of life through the construction of smart cities, and on the other hand, making the city move towards sustainable development. And due to the built environment has a close relationship with social and economic activities and sustainable development. Therefore, this study believes that through the concept of smart city, the principle of planning, and ICT technology can be used to improve the built environment of the city, to achieve sustainability and livability, and more importantly, to enable the city to develop sustainably. In addition, the rise of Open Data " makes urban planners use these data to produce more " productive results. This study considers that the dynamic prediction of indicators through open data is an objective basis, and the model construction based on this can increase the accuracy of planning. Therefore, it is worthwhile to apply the open data to develop a strategy for urban built environment planning. Thus, in this study, we intend to combine the concepts of smart cities such as smart environment, smart mobility and smart living to establish built environment indicators that consider urban livability and sustainability. By means of utilizing the objective advantage of open data which were incorporated into the Dynamic Network Process (DNP) technique to develop a built environment planning strategy coping with the smart city's goals. In this study, we try to apply open data into built environment planning strategies in smart cities. Furthermore, we develop the planning strategies of making the urban built environment towards sustainability and livability via the dynamic network process approach in order to achieve the implementation of smart city in the future.

Keywords: Built environment, Dynamic Network Process, Open Data, Smart City, Time Series Analysis

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Incentive Factors Associated with High-tech Talents Aggregation in the Industry Cluster

Jialu Shi^{1*}, Wenhsiang Lai²

Abstract During the last decade, high-tech talent aggregation has emerged as a critical topic for scholars, businesses, and public institutions. This growing interest is due to its potential positive effects on high-tech industry cluster and economic development in a region particularly in developing countries. The research firstly selects China as the sample and states relevant concepts of high-tech talent aggregation and high-tech industry cluster. Then based on the previous research, the research attempts to explore the key incentive factors influencing high-tech talent agglomeration from micro, meso and macro perspectives adopting Maslows hierarchy of needs theory, Kurt Lewins field theory and Lees push-pull theory. Methodologies such as deep interview and questionnaire are adopted here. 20 industry clusters are visited including Zhongguancun Science Park in Beijing, the photoelectron cluster in Optics Valley of China in Wuhan, microelectronic cluster in Zhangjiang Semiconductor Industrial Park of Shanghai and household appliances and relevant high-level technology and science talents employed in the enterprises are given deep interviews, meanwhile 50 questionnaires are given to the introducing high-tech scholars in universities and top HR managers who have working experience in this field for several years in high-tech industry over the country on the incentive factors for promoting talent gathering. With the filing, analyzing and refining of interviews and questionnaires results, a new multidimensional factors model were drawn out. Finally, this paper, according to the results and discussion, put forward relevant management and policy recommendations.

Keywords: Incentive Factors, High-tech, Talent Aggregation, Industry Cluster

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