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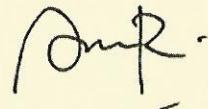
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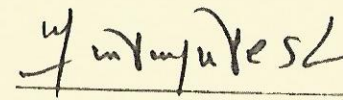
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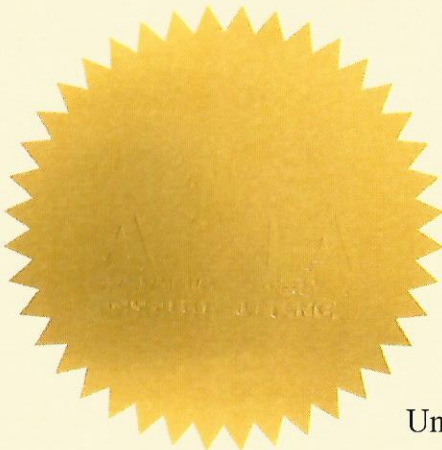
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Abstract ID: AIC-2017-AMOS-792

ANALYSIS OF THE AGRIBUSINESS COMPETENCY THAT HAS IMPACT IN SUPPORTING AGRIBUSINESS ACTIVITIES: A CASE STUDY OF AGRIBUSINESS IN CILEMBU VILLAGE

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Abstract

Cilembu Village is one of the villages located in Pamulihan Subdistrict, Sumedang Regency, West Java Province, Indonesia. The majority of villagers are engaged in agribusiness or agriculture. Agricultural Products in the village Cilembu not only about Ubi Cilembu yet progressed to other agricultural products, both crops and processed products. It cannot be denied that not all agribusiness owners have all the skills and access that qualified. The aim of this research is to illustrate how the relation of competence of human resources, natural resources, and social relation influence the activity of agribusiness activity in Cilembu, and to know what factors support agribusiness activity in Cilembu, thus making Cilembu village become one of the famous productivity village in agricultural and agribusiness products in West Java. From the results of discussions and analysis conducted, there is a balance of competence that occurs such as competence in the management of natural resources, competence in human resources owned, and social competence. Although the villagers of Cilembu have limited or low formal education backgrounds, they are able to develop their village into one of the most famous villages with its agribusiness products, the most famous of which is cilembu yam products.

Keywords: Cilembu Village; Natural Resources Competency; Human Resources Competency; Social Capital Competency

Abstract ID: AIC-2017-AMOS-794

ANTIDIABETIC EFFECTS OF THE AQUEOUS SEED EXTRACT OF WATER MELON (CITRULLUS LANATUS) "KANKANA" IN RATS

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Abstract

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, onebut two of the experimental animals died in phase two when administered with 3750and5000mg/Kg body weight of the extract as presented in table 1 and 2 of page 7. The test of Blood glucose level conducted after the animals were treated with 50, 100 and 200mg/kg of aqueous seed extract of Citrullus lanatus, for the period of 3, 6, 9 and 12days indicated that, the seed of the planthas anti diabetic properties.

Keywords: Anti Diabetes; Phytochemical Analysis; Toxicity; Citrullus Lanatus.

Abstract ID: AIC-2017-AMOS-795

PROMOTING RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Currently a high proportion of the world's total energy output is generated from fossil fuels such as oil and coal. In general, the quest for an option to conventional power schemes for extension to remote and rural locations of developing countries like Nigeria arises from the high costs associated with the extension, as well as maintenance, of the power grid system to rural areas. It is universally accepted that fossil fuels are finite and it is only a matter of time before their reserves become exhausted. The need for supplementary or even alternatives that ideally will be non-depletable energy sources have since been recognized. These non-depletable energy sources are replenishable and are also referred to as renewable energy sources as they are available in cyclic or periodic basis. These include: Solar Energy which has estimated world wide average power potentials of 24 W /m² of the earth's surface; Hydropower, major sources which are still under developed, has an estimated potential of the range of 2-3 TW. Available also in limited areas of the world are Wind energy and Biomass. This paper reviews the availability of renewable energies and their current level of usage in rural communities of Nigeria with a view to put forward necessary policy measures that are essential in order to promote the use of these technologies.

Keywords: Rural Communities; Fossil Fuels; Biomass; Energy Consumption; Man-Hour

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BALANCED SCORECARD FOR SUSTAINABILITY OF MALAYSIAN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS: MYTH OR FACTS?

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The purpose of this study is exploring the relationship of Balanced Scorecard initiatives (BSCI) and organizational climate (OC) on the sustainability of higher education institutions (SHEI). For the higher education institution (HEI),

the concerns of BSCI are four major perspectives that translate a higher education institution's strategic management into a comprehensive set of highly performance through organizational climate consist of administrative system. This was based on comprehensive number (272) top administrators at eight selected universities in Malaysia peninsula based on purposive sampling and full-fledged Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Software Analysis of Moment Structures (AMOS) version 20.0 was used on psychometric properties and hypothesis test of Balanced Scorecard Initiatives, Organizational climate on the Sustainability of Malaysian higher education institutions (SMHEI) variables. Using a comprehensive Balanced Scorecard Initiatives theory suggested by Kaplan and Norton (2004), this paper argues that Balanced Scorecard Initiatives provide a systemic strategy for the achievement of sustainability in Malaysian higher education institutions. It shows administrators fully understand the complexity of BSCI but adopting in MHEI not exists. However, finding reveal that organizational climate has no relationship with sustainability consistent with previous literature due to communication challenges and decision-making in HEI that needs further attention among the selected eight higher education institutions in Malaysia. This study provides a basis for the future study while the result cannot be generalized. This is because the study is limited to peninsular Malaysia that needs further investigation from both private and other public higher education institutions. The framework presented in this study can be used as the basis for the development of general framework of the Balanced Scorecard (BSC), organizational climate and in the sustainability of higher education institutions perspectives. This paper indicates the preliminary findings on the Balanced Scorecard Initiatives through the basis of its source – the Kaplan and Norton, as it first kind of research on the SMHEI through examine various literatures and validation of fit model.

Keywords: Balanced Scorecard; Sustainability; Organizational Climate; Higher Institution; Strategy; Performance; Malaysia

Abstract ID: AIC-2017-AMOS-800

DETERMINATION OF LIQUID PRODUCT DISTRIBUTION ROUTE USING CLARK AND WRIGHT SAVING AND TABU SEACRH ALGORITHM FOR A MILK INDUSTRY IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Distribution system is a bridge between producers and consumers where the level of importance is very high and the need for calculation of time and capacity of the determination of the route to be made. Therefore, it is necessary to propose effective and efficient distribution route determination by using Clarke & Wright and Tabu Search method and application proposal which must be in company. Based on the proposed distribution determination can determine the route of the achieved distribution channels, the efficiency of time and distance by taking into account the capacity, speed, route, and others. The Clarke & Wright and Tabu Search methods are used to determine the route of distribution routes and improvements on the routes route of distribution of ultra-liquid dairy products by considering the capacity aspect, vehicle speed, loading and unloading time, time matrix, distance matrix, distance saving, and iterations Contained in the method. Based on the calculation results can be concluded that the proposed determination of distribution feasible applied to the company because the comparison of time and distance performance resulting savings and improvements in time and distance by reducing the amount of time achieved on each route and tour contained in the applicable time horizon.

Keywords: Distribution Route; Liquid Milk; Clarke & Wright; Tabu Search

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THE INFLUENCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP CAPABILITY TO MICRO AND SMALL BUSINESS GROWTH IN FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY

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Abstract

This study aims to measure the entrepreneurship capability and its influence on business growth in the fish processing industry which is a supporter of the culinary industry. There are three dimensions of entrepreneurship capability included in the model: entrepreneurial skills, management skills, and technical skills, with each respective factor. The research was conducted in fish production center in West Java Indonesia, in 2017. The research method used was survey method by conducting sampling with Two Stage Cluster Random Sampling technique, the data used were primary and secondary data. Data analysis technique used Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) to measure business growth, while to analyze the influence of entrepreneurship on business growth is used SEM (Structural Equation Model). The results showed that entrepreneurship capability significantly influenced to business growth at 95 percent confidence level.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Capability; Business Growth; Processing Industry; Fish; West Java.