



25th FAI-ART International Conference 2022

On
Multidisciplinary Scientific Intelligence in New Normal Digital Era



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Message from Rector University of Oradea

Dear Colleagues!

As Rector of the University of Oradea, I am expressing my gratitude for being involved in the important academic event which is the 25th FAI-ART International Conference 2022 on "Multidisciplinary Scientific Intelligence in New Normal Digital Era", co-organized by the FATER Academy of India (FAI) and The Association of Researchers of Thailand, and co-hosted by three reputable universities in Thailand: School of Management, Shinawatra University, Pathum Thani; Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Palisuksa Buddhagosa Campus, Nakhon Pathom; and Mahamakut Buddhist University, Nakhon Pathom.

University of Oradea is honored and pleased to be among the distinguished organizers of this conference which aims to provide a favorable environment for discussions and exchanging ideas regarding so many different topics of high interest, in a world which is in a continuous movement and development, adapting to the new normal, imposed by the pandemic which we have all surpassed.

This conference is a great opportunity for institutions to strengthen their international relations and for scholars to meet and participate to the process of innovation in research and education.

An exciting aspect is the prospect of publishing the best papers presented in [Scopus Indexed Springer series Lecture Notes and Network System Series](#). I am confident that this information already has motivated scholars to submit their latest findings and the quality of the speeches will be at the highest level.

The success of this conference is given by the joint efforts of the organizers and participants. Hopefully, this gathering will give the opportunity for the participants to find out about the newest updates in research, to make new friends and start new collaborations!

May this conference be fruitful, delightful and considered a success both by the organizers and by the participants!

Rector
Prof. univ. dr. habil. Constantin Bungău
University of Oradea, Romania



Message from Vice Rector-Ferenc Rakoczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education, Ukraine

Dear Honored Members of the Organizing Committee!

Dear Participants!

It is an immense pleasure to be able to greet all of you on behalf of the Ferenc Rakoczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education, as one of the co-organizing institutions of the 25th FAI-ART International Conference 2022 on Multidisciplinary Scientific Intelligence in New Normal Digital Era. It is an honor for us to figure on the international list of outstanding organizers along with the FATER Academy of India, the Unifacvest University Center of Brazil, the Association of Researchers of Thailand, the Universitatea din Oradea of Romania, the University of Economics and Management of Cambodia, the Mahamakut Buddhist University, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University and Shinawatra University of Thailand and many others, which already gives us quite delicate feelings. The conference's title keeps promising us a broad span of scientists, research fields and lectures with new scientific approaches delivered during the five days of the event. It is needless to state, that Education, Business Management, different fields of Engineering, Information Technologies, Computational Science and other topics listed in the program of the conference are all among the key branches of national economies or the system of world economy in general. And this is true to an even higher extent in these hard times the humanity has to experience nowadays. The COVID-19 pandemic and the related economic and social crises have put the 21st century people and governments in unexpected and seriously challenging situations, which, I believe, can only be solved by contribution of progressive science constantly advancing forward and sharing its research results with the decision makers of different levels. Thus, it is very important to deal with these new achievements on a regular basis, also unifying the results with the demands of higher education, promoting high quality student training all over the world. I am convinced that the present scientific gathering will play its important role in all the mentioned fields, tasks and functions!

Let me wish every participant of the event a useful and effective exchange of scientific views, with new achievements and innovative thoughts to share!

Gyula Fodor, Ph.D, CSc,
Vice-rector for science and
quality assurance of the training,
Ferenc Rakoczi II

Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education



Message from the Editors' Desk

Welcome to the 25th FAI-ART International Conference on Multidisciplinary Scientific Intelligence in New Normal Digital Era (25th FAI-ART-ICMSIDE 2022) organized by FATER Academy of India in collaboration with School of Management, Shinawatra University (Pathum Thani, Thailand), Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Palisuksa Buddhagosa Campus (Nakhon Pathom, Thailand), Mahamakut Buddhist University (Nakhon Pathom, Thailand). The theme of the 25th FAI-ART-ICMSIDE 2022 is focused on Multidisciplinary Scientific Intelligence that will significantly benefit the participants from across the globe.

The purpose of 25th FAI-ART-ICMSIDE 2022 is to highlight emerging issues related to Humanities, Social Sciences, Education, Management and Tourism, Agriculture, Engineering, Information Technologies and other applied sciences, and recommendations of internationally renowned experts in multidisciplinary areas.

The editorial board has received a very good number of articles concerned with the current issue of 2022 and the conference schedule that includes delivery of talks by eminent academicians from India, Thailand, Ukraine, Romania, Brazil, Australia, Cambodia, Philippines. We hope that research paper presentations in oral format under both offline and online mode will provide platform to accelerate knowledge discovery in the rich diversities of the topics and subject interests in the proceedings.

We are indeed indebted to our reviewers, who have spared their valuable time and contributed to this academic endeavour. Our heartfelt sincerity and gratitude to everyone organizing and participating in taking the 25th FAI-ART-ICMSIDE 2022 for the event's grand success. We wish everyone fruitful work, constructive dialogue, effective interaction, and creative success!

Dr. Sarana Photchanachan
Prof. Nina Poyda Nosyk
Prof. Pankaj Srivastava
Prof. C.C. Tan
Prof. Georgia Irina Oros
Prof. Yannakorn Toprayoon
Dr. Pensri Bangbon
Dr. Chanyanan Somthawinpongsai
Dr. Somchai Damnoen
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Dr. Pichyada Pheunpha



MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT, FAI

Prof. (Dr.) B. S. Bisht
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It is my honor and great pleasure in inviting all the Members, Executives and guests to the 25th International Conference of FAI at Bangkok (Thailand) during 15 – 19 October, 2022.

The FAI-ART International Conference on “Multidisciplinary Scientific Intelligence in New Normal Digital Era” is jointly organized by the FATER Academy of India, The Association of Researchers of Thailand, and co-hosted by three most reputed universities in Thailand; School of Management, Shinawatra University, Pathum Thani; Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Palisuksa Buddhagosa Campus, Nakhon Pathom; and Mahamakut Buddhist University, Nakhon Pathom. We expect participation from a large number of countries; about 70 delegates from outside Thailand and about 150 from Thailand. Also, many more are expected to participate in on-line mode.

The Academy has been truly multidisciplinary scientific organization. We do not differentiate between disciplines, countries, continents etc. So far, our efforts have been to invite and encourage scientific discussions in the interest of all the participants. In order to maintain interdisciplinary scientific work presented and discussed, a number of themes and sub-themes have been specified. So far, focus of the past conferences have been; mathematical modeling, healthcare, tourism, environment, education, science and technology, agriculture, economics, data analytics, spirituality, literature, personality development, yoga and so on. All these have been in view of welfare of the general public specifically developing economies. The 25th Conference is expected to prove as a milestone in the history of FAI in view of quality of papers presented and participation from large number of countries.

We know Thailand; the host country, as a beautiful country with warm hearted welcoming people, bestowed with beauty of nature, rich cultural heritage emanating from times immemorial; specifically golden period of “Ramayana”. We have great respect and appreciations for the people, the government and institutions of Thailand May God bless you with more prosperity and happiness. On my behalf, I congratulate the organizers of this Conference, Executive Committee of the Academy with pivotal role played by Dr. Pankaj Srivastava, General Secretary, past president Dr. P. K. Srivastava, the president elect Dr. Premjit Singh, Vice Presidents, and all the members of FAI for their valuable contribution in the service of the Academy as well as the Society.

B. S. Bisht
12.10.2022
(President FAI)



Message From President of Association of Researchers of Thailand

Dear Participants of the 25th FAI-ART International Conference 2022 on Multidisciplinary Scientific Intelligence in New Normal Digital Era 25th FAI-ART-ICMSIDE 2022

The conference continues to play a vital role in serving as a venue for scholars, practitioners, and policy-makers, to come together and share knowledge of solving multi-faceted issues in FAI-ART-ICMSIDE 2022. On behalf of the organizing committee of this conference and the Association of Researchers of Thailand, we would like to welcome you. Our heartfelt sincerity and gratitude to everyone participating in taking this conference to success.

The theme “Multidisciplinary Scientific Intelligence in New Normal Digital Era” connotes and implies messages and trends of today's economic, technological and social movements. Whether in social science or science, the speed of Technology continues to accelerate without the pace stopping.

Thus, knowledge discovery becomes very important. We are thankful to all of you for taking the time to present and share your “knowledge discovery” at this conference venue, as evidenced by the rich diversity of topics and subject interests in the proceedings. This conference has the participation

Thank you.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Phiphat Nonthanathorn
President of Association of Researchers of Thailand

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Message

Dear Participants of the 25th FAI-ART International Conference 2022 on Multidisciplinary Scientific Intelligence in New Normal Digital Era. (25th FAI-ART-ICMSIDE 2022)

The international academic conference represents the creative power of a work that is full of knowledge. Passed on to the methods of solving the problems that surround them. To create something new for society such as education, science, management, agriculture, information technology, innovation, and integration of sciences. To aim for results that help humans and society to develop in the future.

Rajapark Institute is very pleased to be a co-organizer. International Conference on the theme “Multidisciplinary Scientific Intelligence in New Normal Digital Era” and has worked with various educational institutions. Including academics from around the world which enables effective academic cooperation.

Asst. Prof. Dr. Rajavikram Aditya Charoen-Rajapark

President of Rajapark Institute



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A Review of Scholarly Articles on World Food Scenario by 2030

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President, Fater Academy of India
Former Vice Chancellor, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar
(India)

EXTENDED ABSTRACT

Food is primary requirement for life. By the year 2030, world population is expected to be about 8.5 billion. With the aggregate food requirement of 2,900 K Cal per person per day, the world would need about 10,094 million tonnes (Mt) of cereals equivalent, 1,182 Mt of milk, 3,000 Mt of fruits and vegetables, 1960 Mt of sugarcane, 246.9 Mt of oilseeds, 201 Mt of fish (capture and aquaculture), 147 Mt of poultry meat, 374 Mt of meat and so on.

In the available literature, there are large variations in the forecasts and the ways of expression. It is interesting to note that some of the authors have opined that it would be food secure world by 2030 on account of increased productivity and production. However, many others differ and have raised doubts about food security. Climate change emerges as the major impediment in ensuring food security by 2030. Other factors include: degrading soil conditions, increasing cost of production, non-serious attitude of the governments in taking appropriate steps for enhanced food production, safe keeping of the produce, and improved post harvest processing and value addition, wars etc. These are likely to result in lowered capital formation in agri-sector and farmers leaving agriculture. Also, the inputs supply industry would find it less attractive for investment.

Cultivated area under agriculture has been slowly increasing all over the world. It was 5.2 b ha in 2019 and likely to reach about 6.0 b ha by 2030. Cultivated area under organic agriculture has also been increasing steadily. It is likely to reach 1626 M ha by 2030. Agriculture contributed about 4% of world GDP in the year 2019 with USA (0.92), Australia (1.77), Brazil (4.4), China (16.68), India (16.68) and so on. Though agriculture sector would keep growing by about 1.4 percent per year, however, the share of this sector is likely to keep decreasing in near future. The other sectors in most economies would grow more than agriculture. Area under GM crops is also likely to increase from 71.5 M ha in 2019 to about 100 M ha by 2030.

Farm mechanization has facilitated enhanced productivity, reduced cost of production on account of economies of scale, reduced drudgery and growth of supporting sectors. “Mechanization Index (MI)” defined as a ratio of machine energy used in agricultural operations divided by total energy consumed per ha land area per year. With robotics, artificial intelligence, remote sensing, nano-technology and tools of biotechnology, MI is likely to increase significantly by 2030. It may be possible to see some of the farm lands and livestock management turning into labour-free enterprises. R&D on climate resilient farming has been going on for several years in many forms. However, climate control in vast areas still may not be feasible in near future. Switch over to cropping systems that would ensure lesser damage to crops and livestock under adverse weather would also be as illusive as in 2020. Crop insurance has been



a motivating and risk lowering proposition for farmers in cases of crop failures, loss to livestock, poultry, and fishery.

Farm produces get distributed for (1) food uses, (2) seeds, (3) feed, (4) industrial applications, (5) export, (6) safety stocks, and other uses. The proportions are likely to remain the same except for small increase in the fraction going for cattle feed. World average cereals yield has been predicted as $y = 0.0443 t - 85.44$ (y : yield t/ ha, t is year e.g. 1970, 2000, 2030 etc.). (Nikos Alexendratos and Jelle Bruinsma (2012)). The trends appear linear increase from year to year up to 2050. Under organic farming, the world had 187 countries, about 72.3 Mha area and 3.1 M farmers in the year 2020. The European Union having 14.7 M ha (9.1 percent) area under organic farming in 2021, plans to have 25 percent area covered under organic by 2030. Similar quantum jump is also likely to take place in other parts of the world. It may be achievable on taking measures like: (1) enhanced incentives for organic conversion, (2) training of farmers, (3) crop insurance, (4) developing value chain and marketing network, (5) promoting demand for organic foods.

Researchers have tried to analyse the scenario under different sets of policy interventions; (a) business as usual, (2) pessimistic (wars, indifference of the states, climate change etc.) and (3) optimistic (harnessing technological innovations for food crops, oilseeds, horticultural produces, livestock, poultry, fishery etc. and government support). For food and nutrition secure world by 2030, the following suggestions emerge from the available literature: (1) governments need to push their support for agriculture sector, (2) Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest Management need to be intensified, (3) switch over from conventional to organic farming needs to be carefully planned with adequate support from results of test markets, (4) there is a need to have “safety stocks” maintained in different locations around the globe specifically nearer to the food deficit regions, under the command of FAO, (5) agricultural education, R&D infrastructure, human resource, technology dissemination need strengthening specifically in food deficit regions.



Investment effectiveness of the project in Transcarpathia (Ukraine)

Nina Poyda-Nosyk

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Ferenc Rakoci II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education, Ukraine

Abstract:

Transcarpathia (Carpatska Ukrayina, Pidcarpatska Rus, Sribna Zemlya) is a historical and geographical land in the South-West of Ukraine, in Central Europe. It occupies the southern side of the Carpathians and the adjacent part of the lowlands, located in the basin of the river Tysa. It approximately coincides with the territory of modern Transcarpathian region. Total area of the land is 12 800 km². Transcarpathia has 13 districts, 10 towns, 28 small towns, 561 villages. Uzhhorod is the regional center. Transcarpathia occupies 2.1 % total territory of Ukraine. Transcarpathia borders on four countries of the European Union – Romania, Hungary, Slovakia and Poland.

Nowadays, recycling of industrial and household waste is one of the most critical problems of environmental sphere of Transcarpathia. Tourist land with magical nature, thermal waters and ski resorts, due to the lack of garbage processing plants, is gradually overgrown with garbage dumps.

There are near 400 landfills of municipal solid waste on the territory of Transcarpathia. All these landfills occupy the territory of approximately 2650 hectares. According to the statistics data, as a result of the absence of an effective, real operating waste management program, over the last 10 years, there has been an increase in the number of landfills and their occupied areas by 25%.

According to the data of the Department of Housing and Utilities and Energy Saving and the Department of Ecology and Natural Resources of Transcarpathian Regional State Administration as of 01.12.2021 383 municipal solid waste (hereinafter – MSW) landfills were registered on the territory of the region, including the following ones: 40 – overloaded ones (including Uzhgorod), 54 – do not fulfill environmental standards, and 240 unlawful ones. According to the data of waste disposal sites (hereinafter – WDS) inventory, more than 89 WDS require of reclamation. Total quantity of accumulated waste on the landfills and garbage dumps is 8.2 million cubic meters or 2.7 million tons, including the volume of collected municipal solid waste made 741.2 million cubic meters or 197.8 million tons in the year 2021. According to district state administrations information executive committees of municipalities, as of 1 August 2021 1332 elemental landfills with volume of 58126.2 m³ were closed up in the district. In each administrative and territorial unit of the region, the work of administrative commissions on homeless waste management is activated.

On the territory of the region, centralized collection and disposal of solid household waste is carried out by 29 specialized enterprises that collect and remove solid waste from 197 settlements. Nowadays, there is no solid waste management in Transcarpathia. According to the information of district state administrations and executive committees of municipalities, separate collection of solid waste (glass, plastic and waste paper) is only gradually being introduced in the certain towns and some settlements.



One of the environment pollution elements, hard-to-recycle, is used tires that are not collected or recycled but buried or simply burnt. Buried tires dissolve approximately 150 years. At the same time, under the influence of moisture, temperature changes and other factors, the rubber begins to emit many harmful chemicals. This "chemicals", undoubtedly, has extremely negative influence on environment.

Taking into account the abovementioned, there is urgent need for an integrated approach to address the accumulated environmental problems connected with the lack of proper organization in the region of the process of garbage collection, sorting and recycling. The idea of the research is to substantiate launching the Project that will help to clear Transcarpathia from this dangerous source of pollution.

The aim of the project is creation and activity of six plants, which will collect, sort and process all kinds of waste, with bringing in it of investment money and other sources not forbidden by a legislation. The results of the analysis indicated that, under the initial conditions and assumptions made, the project is profitable, feasible and effective both in terms of providing economic benefits to the investor and in terms of achieving social, environmental and other benefits for the region and territorial communities.



Role of System of Rice Intensification Method in Improving Health and Nutritional Security: A Micro Level Study in Tripura State, India

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Abstract

The comparative nutritional status of the rice growers has been examined based on the rice cultivation method which is known as System of Rice Intensification (SRI) over Non-SRI. The results are based on the primary information collected from the farmers of Tripura state in India that was selected from the two districts; South Tripura and West Tripura. The livelihood security indicators given in the model (CARE, 1996) were used to work out the nutritional index of both the SRI and Non-SRI households. The study has revealed that the quality of life in terms of health and food consumption in terms of calories intake by the SRI household was found much better than non-SRI household. The commodity-wise per capita food consumption was more diversified in SRI household through shifting in food consumption to high value food such as meat, fish and nuts. Consequently, it improved the calories intake of the SRI household as compared to non-SRI household of the state. Therefore, the method has its novelty to improve the nutritional security but still the state has huge potential to improve, as the state's calories intake has below the national level consumption. From the study, it was suggested that SRI method of rice cultivation has much potential to enhance the production of rice which leads to improve the livelihood and income of the farmers. Consequently, it will help to improve the nutritional security of the households. Therefore, SRI farming must be taken up at mission mode in the state.

Keywords: SRI, Non-SRI, nutrition, calories, commodities, Food Security, Nutritional Security



New geometric properties of a hypergeometric integral operator

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Abstract.

For the hypergeometric integral operator denoted by $M(z)$ previously defined and studied using means of the theory of fuzzy differential subordination, certain properties of starlikeness and convexity are already proved. In this paper, further investigations are conducted on this hypergeometric integral operator using the classical concept of differential subordination. It is proved that $M(z)$ belongs to the class of Carathéodory functions and that $M(z)$ is univalent. New properties are obtained involving the first derivative of the hypergeometric integral operator $M'(z)$ and it is shown that $M(z)$ is a Mocanu (α -convex) function. The study ends with the formulation of an example which shows how the results obtained in the theorems included in the paper can be applied.

Keywords: Univalent function · Starlike function · Convex function · Close-to-convex function · Carathéodory function · α -convex (Mocanu) function · differential subordination.



Small Scale Production of Fruits and Vegetable's Powders: A Promising Global Agribusiness

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Abstract

The nutritional and medicinal importance of fruits & vegetables including spices and condiments as constituents of our diet is well established. These natural products are considered as protective food being rich in vitamins, minerals, dietary fiber, poly phenols, flavonoids (the natural anti-oxidants) etc. Their consumption and contribution in our diet, as a group, is estimated at 91% of vitamin C, 48% of vitamin A, 30 % of folacin (vitamin B9), 27% of vitamin B 6, 17% of thiamine (vitamin B1), and 15% of niacin (vitamin B3). Unfortunately due to very high moisture content of fresh fruits & vegetables , the post-harvest losses of these valuable food materials is usually very high, ranging between 25 to 40 in developing countries including India. These losses, occurring at different stages of supply chain, result in very high economic losses to all stake holders including producers and consumers. To avoid and minimize such losses, there are several traditional as well as modern food processing technologies practiced across world. Drying & dehydration is one such technology for which both, traditional and modern scientific methods are now available. These technologies aim at removal of undesirable water or reducing the moisture content of fruits & vegetables, considered safe for storage, handling, preservation and value addition. Powdering, one step ahead in preservation of dried fruits & vegetables, is also one of the traditional preservation techniques. In past we have been using turmeric, red chili, green mango, coriander and similar other many powdered food products. The simple concept of size reduction, also known as milling or grinding, is used for such value addition of food products.

In recent times, especially post- covid period, the demand of innovative fruits and vegetables powders have been increasing day by day for various reasons. These reasons include change in food habits, availability of higher disposable income, growth in number of nuclear families and female workers across the globe, need of convenience, ready to cook/serve/ eat /use food products , busy day to day schedule etc. The increasing awareness about the health and wellness diet, need of boosting immunity , innovations in functional / designer food formulations (foods or food ingredients that exert a beneficial effect on health and/ or reduce the risk of diseases beyond the basic nutritional functions) and food processing techniques etc. have also added significantly in development of a large range of unconventional fruits & vegetables powders. It has been scientifically established that most of the fruits& vegetables powders are easy to



digest , have high nutritional value, higher shelf life and multiple applications. For example there are demands of fruits & vegetables powders in herbal supplements, tourist attraction foods, promoting food tourism, convenience foods, baby / weaning foods etc. These powders have distinguished colors, textures and taste. Many fruits and vegetable powders, especially vegetable powders, contain carotenoids which neutralize the free radicals to prevent cell damage. In addition, there may be many medicinal advantages of the fruits and vegetables, which can be safely utilized in disease management through this method of food preservation.

In India, many business groups have emerged in processing and marketing innovative powders of several fruits viz, banana, orange, mango, pine apple, papaya, lemon, strawberry, pomegranate, guava, apple, spinach, carrot, mint, ginger, garlic, green chili, tomato, onion, etc. Keeping in view the emerging demands in supply of such innovative fruits & vegetables powders throughout world, it is felt that small scale local production of location specific fruits & vegetables within the production catchments may become highly attractive and open new opportunities of agri- business suitable to small, cottage level entrepreneurs.

The innovative and new range of fruits & vegetables powders include many unconventional powders also. Simple processing and value addition technologies, with small capital investment and short duration hands-on training in processing -cum production, marketing and agri-business management may open new opportunities of employment generation.

This presentation intends to briefly describe the production cum processing technologies and market potential of selected innovative fruits & vegetables powders. Interestingly, the Asia Pacific region has emerged as top producer and consumer of fruits & vegetables powders, A surge in demand in the regional meat industry is also anticipated to play a key role in the market expansion of fruits & vegetables powders. Vietnam, Singapore, Hongkong, China and Middle East are the emerging international markets. Considering the consumption potential of such powders in functional foods may also open new avenues. The functional food market is one of the fastest growing segments of the food industries in U.S,U.K, Australia and Japan. Many countries of Western Europe are also experiencing an increasing demand for functional foods because of aging population, rising health care costs, concerns for food security , environmental impacts etc. No doubt, the countries being represented in this conference and members of Greater Mekong Region, have high potential of emerging as major supplier of fruits and vegetables powders based functional foods in very near future.



Use of Non- Plastics Materials as Substitutes of Plastics for Plasticulture

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Abstract

Plastics, as a group of material, in last century, had emerged as a versatile substitute of many ferrous and non-ferrous metals being used in almost all the fields of fabrication and construction. Because of the amazing characteristics and specific properties intrinsic to them such as light weight, moderate to high strengths, dimensional stability, easy availability and process-ability to fabricate different materials with varying sizes and shapes, resistance to corrosion, low maintenance cost, and above all, low energy consumption factor for conversion into end products, a very large range of plastics were being used through out the world for numerous applications. Agriculture and allied industries, had become one of the major consumers of different plastics such as polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, nylon, polycarbonate, glass / fiber reinforced plastics, acrylic etc. Even today, the agricultural applications of plastics are varied and diversified. These applications of plastics in agriculture, termed as plasticulture, have included crop production, input management, resources (soil and water conservation, drainage and irrigation) management, post harvest management, agro / food processing & value addition, material handling, transportation, storage, packaging etc.), live stock sheds and poultry structures, farm buildings, veterinary and animal sciences, aquaculture etc. Certain categories of different plastics are very extensively used in fabrication of variety of farm equipment, processing machines and renewable energy gadgets. The Government of India, in early 1980s had constituted a National Commission on Use of Plastics in Agriculture (NCPA). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) established an All India Coordinated Research Project on Application of Plastics in Agriculture (APA), now known as Plasticulture Engineering and Technology (PET). The AICRP has been successful in development of several innovative technologies and their applications have successfully transformed the agricultural scenarios in many parts of India including 8 states of North Eastern Region which have emerged as live demonstration centre of plasticulture technologies. There are many success stories of plasticulture in Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Laddakh regions.

The scenario of applications of plastics is, however, once again changing in recent years. Being non-bio degradable and on environmental considerations, the plastics have now become one of the most disliked material for any general use. The single use plastics have now been banned, not only in India but throughout the world. This drastic realization about the rejection of plastics as group of materials has raised many questions regarding future of plasticulture. Emphasis had been given in recent years on development and utilization of alternatives to plastics for applications in agriculture. A big question raised in this reference is that agricultural activities, by and large, are mostly dependent on natural conditions such as sun light, water, climate (wind, hail, humidity) etc. Besides some external factors viz. weeds, insects, rodents and birds also influence the agricultural production and post harvest



management of agricultural produces. Plastics play a very dominant role in controlling these factors and the in absence of plastic's viable substitutes / alternatives , the yield, quality , overall avoidance/ reduction of post harvest losses, food security, regional and seasonal limitations on cultivation etc. may become vulnerable.

Interestingly, in recent years, a new group of natural substitutes of plastics have also emerged. These materials are called agro - textiles. The non -plastics agro -textiles include woven as well as non-woven, knitted fabrics, extruded sheets etc. Such materials are made of natural fibers such as jute, cotton, coir, sisal, flax, wool, hemp etc.

As these fibers have recent introduction in agricultural sector, most of stake holders are still unaware of their application potential. This presentation, in this- reference, discusses the relevant details about their applications along with a brief description of jute geo- textiles and bio-plastics. The applications of such non-plastics materials in agriculture, as presented here, include as sun screens, bird protection nets, plant nets, ground cover, wind shield, harvesting nets, root ball nets, insect meshes, turf protection nets, mulch mats, mono-fil nets, tape nets, cherry covers, nets for covering pellets, packaging materials for agri- horti products, vermi -composting etc. The disadvantages, however with such agro textile, is that being natural fibers ,they have low service life as compared to synthetic plastics. Selection of appropriate agro-textiles for any particular application in agriculture is done as per the location and the desired protection from external agencies.

Jute geo- textiles are one aspect of jute's (the traditional natural fiber) diversified applications. They have proved to be highly effective in addressing soil related problems even in civil engineering discipline. As bio- biodegradability of jute geotextiles is not questionable , as checked by several tests, it has been widely accepted as an alternative to plastics in many applications in agriculture and allied activities.

The bio-plastics , on the other hand, are produced directly by the chemical processing of natural biopolymers together with proteins and polysaccharides . They can also be chemically reconciled from the lipids as well as sugar derivatives and also be biologically extracted from the fermenting lipids or sugars. They are the plastics derived from various biomass resources such as agricultural wastes, food wastes, corn starch, vegetable oils , fats etc. The bio-plastics are now being used for fabrication of drip irrigation tubes, silage covers, bio- degradable mulching, spray mulching etc. The purpose of this presentation is to popularize the potential applications of techno- economical substitutes of plastics with a view to control environmental pollution to some extent for the overall benefit of society and reduce the risk of life to animals and fisheries. It is expected that this information may be useful to farmers, stakeholders in supply chains and others interested in replacement of plastics as important input in agriculture.



Theory of Planned Behavior and Competence-based Theory of Competition for Community-based Tourism and Rural Development: The Case of Thailand and Implications from Guizhou, China

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Abstract

This study derives and validates the hybrid socio-psychological (represented by the theory of planned behavior, TPB) and competence-based models that explain livelihood strategies for CBT (or rural tourism) initiatives as part of rural development and revitalization. Using keywords, “Rural revitalization,” a bibliometric map provides an intellectual background to guide the literature review and conceptualization of the theoretical frameworks. TPB is both volitional (being strongly influenced by attitude towards the livelihood behavior, e.g., community-based tourism and subjective norms), and resource- and competence-based supports represented by perceived behavioral control. Competence-based theory of competition presents “competences” of the rural communities on two levels – the growth-oriented and business model, with the empirical validation as evidenced by structural equation modeling (SEM). The two rural villages in Chiang Rai, Thailand, namely Doi Chang and Huay Nam Guen, study the perceptions of tourists and the residents, enabling an integrative aspect of the proposed model. The China case surveys only the tourist experience perceptions of three rural tourism destinations, Zhaoxing Dong Village, Qian Yi Village (Haiping, Liupanshui), and Xijiang Qianhu Miao Village. Overall, the study contributes to the extant literature through insights of socio-psychology and competence-based theory toward sustainable livelihood.

Keywords: Rural revitalization, rural development, theory of planned behavior, competence-based theory.



Inequalities in the complex plane obtained by using a hypergeometric differential-integral operator

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Abstract

This paper presents results of a study involving differential subordination theory associated with a new differential-integral operator defined as a linear combination between confluent hypergeometric function and Bernardi integral operator. Using this operator, a theorem containing an interesting subordination is proved and its best dominant is given. New conditions for univalence are stated in the original corollaries which were obtained by using particular functions as the best dominant of the differential subordination from the theorem. As a novelty, the sufficient conditions for univalence are interpreted in this paper as containment relations between different subsets of the complex plane. The example given as closure for this study illustrates the applicability of the newly obtained results.

Keywords: univalent function, differential subordination, dominant, best dominant, differential operator, integral operator, confluent hypergeometric function, Bernardi integral operator.



Model, guidelines, and factors affecting the quality of life improvement of the elderly in Nakhon Nayok Province.

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Abstract

This study aims to study factors of quality of life for the elderly in Nakhon Nayok Province Nakhon Nayok Province, the sample group used in this study was 213 elderly people. Data were collected by using a questionnaire as a data collection tool. The statistics used to analyze the data were percentage, mean, standard deviation, frequency, hypothesis testing using T-Test statistical value, comparison of the mean of two population groups, and F-Test used for one-way analysis of variance. (Analysis of Variances, ANOVA). The results of the research found that

Elderly people in Nakhon Nayok Province The overall quality of life of the elderly in Nakhon Nayok Province had an average of 3.32 (SD = 0.89) at a moderate level in all 5 aspects. take care of yourself first by using the National Elderly Plan as a tool and should create specific policies in the community according to their own context and culture. The living factor had the most positive effect on the quality of life of the elderly (Beta = .152), with significant significance ($R^2 = .019$) on quality of life (P-value = .043) and the pattern. Approaches affecting the quality of life of the elderly in Nakhon Nayok Province.

Keywords: Model, Guidelines, Factors affecting the quality of life, improvement of the elderly



Report of the survey results of the population aged 13 years and over. There is an increase in behavioral activities reflecting moral and ethical behavior for the fiscal year 2021.

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Abstract

This article is intended To survey and analyze the opinions of the population aged 13 years and over, there were additional activities reflecting their morality and ethics for the fiscal year 2021 in order to formulate moral and ethical policies appropriate to the current situation. Using studies, quantitative research methods using survey research and qualitative research Field visits to collect data with a statistically random sample from a target population of 27,724 people. The tool was a face-to-face questionnaire, analyzed and processed according to the research objective framework. Analyze and present descriptive statistics.

The results of the analysis of the assessment of the behavior reflecting morality and ethics consisted of The six moral and ethical issues are helping others. (Volunteering spirit) Giving back to the benefactor, forgiveness, sufficiency, discipline, and honesty. It was found that the behavior reflected the most moral and ethical in giving back to patrons 98.13%. and gave scores on levels 3 and 4 of 10 items or more, representing 96.89 percent. The survey results had an increase of 9.57% from the original. Qualitative data. There are problems that have reduced morality and ethics in the current situation. due to social media now Today's use of social media or communication via the Internet. phone or smartphone In today's society it is normal for all people. Measures to control social media Promote and support good media, advise youths on how to access media, and know the good and bad.

Keywords: opinion poll, practice, morality, ethics



The research project on an appropriate model of financial preparation and timeliness for pre-retirement age people to create stable insurance for entering the elderly. Case study, Upper Central Region and the Lower North Region.

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Abstract

The research project on an appropriate model of financial preparation and timeliness for pre-retirement age people to create stable insurance for entering the elderly. Case study, Upper Central Region and the Lower North Region. The objectives of this study were to study attitudes, and patterns, and develop appropriate and sufficient forms of financial preparation for preretirement age people in the upper central region and the lower northern region. for living in the elderly, the main goal is to create a suitable and sufficient form of financial preparation for life in the elderly. This research project is Mixed Methods Research consisting of quantitative research. And qualitative research the quantitative research uses a questionnaire. The sample group in the research was a group of working age population aged 30-59 years from Nakhon-Sawan Province Uthai-Thani Province Phichit Province Lopburi Province Sing-Buri Province and Chai nat Province which is a province in the area responsible for the Office of Academic Promotion and Support 7 and qualitative research Use a group discussion method (Focus Group) the target audience. are government representatives such as the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security in the province, social security, provincial labor local province Provincial government, public health, local government organization, and the Educational Service Area Office Private sector representatives such as the Foundation for the Elderly Foundation of Research and Development Institute for the Elderly Seniors Club school seniors Community Welfare Fund Social enterprises (CSRs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and people's networks. The results of the research found that the respondents were males of 1,257 people, representing 46.8%, females of 1,437 people, representing 53.2%, with physical health readiness. at a high level of readiness housing and environment preparation at a high level of readiness social preparation at a moderate readiness level financial preparation at a moderate readiness level economic preparation at a moderate readiness level Preparation for technology and innovation at a moderate readiness level in terms of the type or nature of savings less readiness Establishing solid guarantees for entering the elderly include employment of the elderly. Comprehensive according to age From the age range of 30-39 years, between the ages of 40-49, and the age range from 50 - 59 years overview Build a shelter for the elderly Average overview Home Loans for Seniors Average overview Pension System Integration Average overview access to public health services average overview suitable environment for the elderly to live Average overview



The elderly have value and potential, the overall picture is high, a form of financial preparation that is suitable for pre-retirement age people, from the age range of 30 - 59 years, must be chosen based

on their interests. aptitude individual Choose savings according to research models, consisting of 1) physical health, 2) social, 3) economic, 4) housing and environment, and 5) technology and innovation. and then calculate the proportion of their income How many percentages of income can be saved (salary) to be allocated Divide the portion you want to save, for example, 30 % of your salary. If you have 20,000 baht, saving 30% will be at 6,000 baht in 6,000 baht, representing 100%, and then divide the proportion according to the 5 aspects that you want to save, for example during the period of the 30 - year-olds choose to weight savings on health and social (tourism) by 100 % we cut out of the 30% (6,000 baht) these savings are divided into 50:50 savings, which will be divided into 2 areas (health and social) at 3,000 baht each. Each side may be used to save money in the bank. Open each account according to the purpose of protecting When the savings meet the objectives set, we should have a skill assessment. Adapt your savings method to suit your needs. (Objectives) of the savings based on 3 principles: are the estimated income and expenditure Use it in moderation, but with reason, knowing what expenses are necessary and not necessary. And when the rest from spending is saved, immunity can be adapted to everyone, at every age,

until the whole life cycle. Leading to a good quality of life, good health, and dignity in life. Additional suggestions for work development the government should encourage people to join as members. National Savings Fund at the Fiscal Policy Office was established according to

National Savings Fund Act 2011 to create income security through retirement savings for workingage people. which does not have any guarantees for income after retirement The members will pay the accumulated money into the fund every month. And the government to pay contributions When the member reaches the age of 60 will receive a continuous monthly pension for life Government and educational institutions should provide knowledge. Create a positive attitude to see the importance of saving How to save Benefits of Savings with family as the push Supporting the creation of saving discipline for children from a young age

Keywords: Appropriate model, Financial preparation, Timeliness for pre-retirement age people, To create stable insurance, Entering the elderly



Model of Evaluation of Buddhist Well-Being Network Development in Innovative Approach

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Abstract

The research entitled “Model of Evaluation of Buddhist Well-Being Network Development in Innovative Approach” has the objectives to evaluate the network development project of creative Buddhist health organizations by the appropriate Buddhist evaluation model. This research is qualitative research by studying the primary documents, the Tipitaka, and 34 key informants. The content analysis and inductive analysis are used to be the research methodology. The results showed that the participation of researchers with the network of health organizations in the area called the Sangha training people in the sub-district Center (STC) work in the form of memorandum of understanding (MOU) and public communication forum. It was mostly successful except in some areas that lack operational experience. It was measured by the research results, outcomes and impacts of activities both in terms of quality, quantity and budget used. Key indicators for evaluating the project of developing a network of organizations for creative Buddhist well-being were based on the 3 completed insights of the 4 Noble Truths, namely: Saccañāṇa (Truthful Completed Insight) related the evaluation of regulations, project plan, roles, duties, responsibilities of committee, and project objectives; Kiccañāṇa (Activity Completed Insight) related the evaluation of the objectives achievement of each activity, active role of participants and details of each activity; Katañāṇa (Everything done Completed Insight) related the evaluation of the successful outcome on the aspects of receiving information, activity participation, stakeholders behavior changing. The project evaluation model for the development of a network of creative Buddhist health organizations was to examine the initial, middle, and final indicators according to the 3 completed insights in the 4 Noble Truths. Communication technology was also used as a project tool and management teamwork was needed as well. The body of knowledge of the research is called CPAD Model. The acronym is that C=Completed Insight, P=Project entity, A=Activities proceeding, and D=Everything done.

Keywords: research project evaluation, health organization network, project evaluation in Buddhist Approach



Role of moderation between social media factors on Techno stress affected by Adults in COVID-19 Pandemic. By measuring mediation of Fatalism.

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Abstract

The study measures the impact of social media on technostress among young adults. These social media factors are self-disclosure, social media fatigue, social media comparison, and FOMO. The research has used a cross-sectional study to measure the relationship by survey analysis. The study has collected data from 500 adults whose mental health is affected by technostress. By using SPSS and Smart-PLS software to measure the mediation moderation path model. According to the results, the social factors are negatively moderated by social media exhaustion between fatalism and social media exhaustion negatively moderated the pathway of mediation Fatalism and its effect on technostress in young adults during the COVID-19 pandemic has been developed and tested by the study. The results have important theoretical and practical ramifications for using social media to support adults' health, happiness, and quality of life amid public health crises. Keywords: Self-disclosure, Social Media Fatigue, Social Media Comparison, FOMO, Social Media Exhaustion and Fatalism



Operations and similarity measures between (m, n) -fuzzy sets

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Abstract.

Atanassov [1] initiated the study of Intuitionistic fuzzy sets (IFS's) which are a generalization of fuzzy sets introduced by Zadeh [7]. However, unlike fuzzy sets which are characterized by a single membership function, IFS's utilize a dual membership function system, which describes the degree of belonging and non-belonging of the elements with respect to an attribute. After the occurrence of Atanassov paper [1] many generalizations of IFS's such as Pythagorean fuzzy sets [5], Fermatean fuzzy sets [6], $(3, 2)$ -fuzzy sets [3] and $(4, 3)$ -fuzzy sets [4] have been appeared in literature. Recently, Jun and Hur [2] initiated the study of (m, n) -fuzzy sets which is a super class of all these generalized forms of IFS's. The present paper proposed some new operations and measures of similarity between (m, n) -fuzzy sets and established some results related to their properties. Further applications of similarity measures of (m, n) -fuzzy sets in pattern recognition is presented.

Keywords: Fuzzy sets, intuitionistic fuzzy sets, (m, n) -fuzzy sets, similarity measure of (m, n) -fuzzy sets.



A Note On Multiplicative (Generalized) - (α, β) - Reverse Derivations In Prime Rings

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Abstract

Let R be a prime ring with centre $Z(R)$. A map $G: R \rightarrow R$ is called a multiplicative (generalized) - (α, β) - reverse derivation, if $G(xy) = G(y)\alpha(x) + \beta(y)g(x)$ is fulfilled for all $x, y \in R$, where $g: R \rightarrow R$ is any map (not necessarily derivation) and $\alpha, \beta: R \rightarrow R$ are automorphisms. Suppose that G and H are two multiplicative (generalized) - (α, β) - reverse derivations associated with the mappings g and h respectively, on R and α, β are automorphisms of R . The main objective of the present paper is to investigate the following algebraic identities: (i) $G(xy) + \alpha(xy) = 0$ (ii) $G(xy) + \alpha(yx) = 0$ (iii) $G(xy) + G(x)G(y) = 0$ (iv) $G(xy) = \alpha(y) \circ H(x)$ and (v) $G(xy) = [\alpha(y), H(x)]$, for all x, y in an appropriate subset of R .

Keywords: Prime ring, Derivation, Reverse derivation, Generalized derivation, Multiplicative (generalized) derivation, Multiplicative (generalized) reverse derivation, Multiplicative (generalized) - (α, β) - derivation, Multiplicative (generalized) - (α, β) - reverse derivation.



Covid-19 Diagnosis using Distance and Similarity Measures of Neutrosophic Soft Sets

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Abstract.

Normally, the symptoms of Covid-19 are more closer to the other diseases like common cold, viral fever etc. By applying distance and similarity measures between the Covid-19 patients and the other patients, a better decision can be taken in Covid-19 diagnosis. In this paper, a method is proposed to diagnose Covid-19 using various distance and similarity measures of neutrosophic soft sets. The association, indeterminacy and the non-association between the patients and the symptoms are formulated as neutrosophic soft sets in which the distance and similarity measures are applied in order to make decision on Covid-19 diagnosis.

Keywords: Hamming distance · Normalized Hamming distance · Euclidean distance · Normalized Euclidean distance



Impulsive Fractional Dynamic Equation with Non-local initial Condition on Time Scales

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Abstract

In this manuscript we investigate the existence and uniqueness of a fractional impulsive dynamic equation on time scales involving non-local initial condition with help of Caputo nabla derivative. The existency is based on the Scheafer's fixed point theorem along with the Arzela-Ascoli theorem and Banach contraction theorem. The comparison of the Caputo nabla derivative and Riemann-Liouville nabla derivative of fractional order is also discussed in the context of time scale.

Keywords: Impulsive fractional dynamic equations, Caputo nabla derivative and RiemannLiouville nabla derivative, Scheafer's fixed point theorem.



New differential sandwich theorems for Atangana-Baleanu fractional integral applied to extended multiplier transformation*

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Abstract.

In this paper we derive subordination and superordination results regarding the Atangana-Baleanu fractional integral applied to multiplier transformation and we establish differential sandwich-type theorems. Then, we apply the Atangana-Baleanu fractional integral to extended multiplier transformation on the class of normalized analytic functions $A^* \zeta$ and we derive strong differential subordination and strong differential superordination results involving the extended new operator and we establish differential sandwich-type theorems.

Keywords: analytic functions, Atagana-Baleanu fractional integral, differential subordination, differential superordination, strong differential subordination, strong differential superordination, best dominant,best subordinant.



The Dengue cases using Grey Model

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Abstract.

The forecasting of Dengue cases was only relied on ARIMA (Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average), the Grey Model has been acceptable worldwide. The GM(1,1) and GM(1,1) expanded with periodic correction(GM(1,1)EP)model were tested with annual Dengue cases, the determined Grey models showed good prediction results for the normal year 2018, but was not good for the peak year 2019. The roll forward with the Grey models GM(1,1)EP for monthly data were not achieved good accuracy results due to the data may lost their originality. The sophisticated model will be explored to achieve the accuracy of prediction.

Keywords: Dengue cases; Forecasting; Grey model; Time series



Optimization Of Economic Order Quantity Model On The Boundaries Of The Fill Rate With Machine Learning Using Python

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Abstract

This article uses triangular fuzzy numbers to analyse an inventory model with partial backordering and associated demand produced by cross-selling on the fill rate's bounds in a fuzzy environment. The goal is to figure out what the best order lot size is in order to maximise total earnings. On the limits of the model, we first propose a model with a fuzzy positive integer (K) on the boundaries of the fill rate $F = 0$. We use the signed distance, a fuzzy number ranking approach, to get the estimate of total profit per unit time in the fuzzy sense for each case and then derive the matching optimal order cycle. To demonstrate the results of the suggested models, numerical examples are presented. We prepared a CSV file to test the Model and wrote a Program to Predict the EOQ using Python (version 3.8.5)..

Keywords : Fuzzy Set, EOQ, Partial Backordering, Correlated Demand, Python



Fekete-Szego problems related to certain classes of meromorphic functions

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Abstract

In the present paper we introduce a new derivative operator for meromorphic functions. Making use of this operator we define certain subclasses of meromorphic functions. For the considered families functions we aim to investigate the sharp bounds for the Fekete-Szego functional.

Keywords- Meromorphic functions; Fekete-Szego problem; Derivative operator



New properties for some approximation operators

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Abstract

The concern of this paper is to study the good and special weakly Picard operators convergence for some approximation operators.

Keyword- weakly Picard operator; good weakly Picard operator; special weakly Picard operator



Cloud Computing Applied to Education and Financial Literacy

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Abstract-

Nowadays, online teaching and distance learning are adopted and proven educational strategies, much of which is due to the worldwide pandemic of COVID-19. This, along with the increasing disappearance and creation of jobs, has resulted in a boom in digital education. In this paper, the pros and cons of digital education versus traditional education are analysed, followed by a focus on cloud-based solutions developed to improve the rate of financial literacy. Financial education is often neglected in most curricula, translating into wrong decisions in adult life, where economic and financial literacy is pivotal. For this reason, this is one of the areas that can benefit vastly from cloud computing.

Keywords- Cloud Computing; Financial Literacy; Digital Education; Traditional Education.



s-regularity and s-normality in soft bitopological spaces

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Abstract

The concept of soft topological space was introduced in 2011 as a generalization of topological spaces. This concept is further extended as a soft bitopological space in the year 2014. In the present paper we introduce new pairwise soft separation axioms called soft s-regularity and soft s-normality in soft bitopological space. Interrelation between these axioms and other known soft pairwise axioms have been discussed with the help of examples and remarks. Several theorems related to characterizations and hereditary properties of pairwise soft s-regularity and pairwise soft s-normality in soft bitopological spaces have been established in this paper.

Keywords: Soft sets, Soft topology, pairwise soft-s-regular and pairwise soft s-normal spaces



Defuzzification Of Intuitionistic Dodecagonal Fuzzy Number Using Centroid Method In Assignment Problem

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Abstract:

Decision-making under intuitionistic situations has become highly in need of solving many real-time problems. To handle these types of uncertain situations, we have explored and introduced the notion of Intuitionistic Dodecagonal Fuzzy Number. It deals with 12 parameters that help us to analyze intuitionistic problems in a much-defined way. We have introduced the belongingness and non – belongingness function of the proposed number. Deffuzification of the number is done using the centroid method. The formula is applied to an assignment problem which helps to assign jobs with the minimum cost. The proposed number helps in minimizing the total cost even in uncertain situations.

Keywords: IDFN (Intuitionistic Dodecagonal Fuzzy Number), Centroid Method, Assignment Problem, Score Function



CTCTD-number for square and cube graph *

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Abstract.

K. Priya et al. introduced the idea of complementary triple connected total domination number of a graph. A set $S \subseteq V$ of a graph G is said to be a complementary triple connected total dominating set (CTCTD-set), if $N(S) = V$ and $\langle V - S \rangle$ is triple connected. The minimum cardinality of a complementary triple connected total dominating set is called the complementary triple connected total domination number(CTCTD-number) of G and is denoted by $CTCTD(G)$. In this paper, we explore this parameter for specific type of some square and cube graphs.

Keywords: Total domination number· Triple connected domination number· square graph· cube graph.



Community Participation Approach For The sustainable Ecotourism of Nakhon Phanom Province

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were to study 1) community participation in sustainable ecotourism management of Nakhon Phanom province 2) to find the relationship between community participation and the ecotourism in Nakhon Phanom province and 3) to find the community participation approach towards sustainable ecotourism in Nakhon Phanom province. The research model was mixed method conducting quantitative research by collecting data with questionnaires with the population living in Nakhon Phanom province 400 samples. The data were analyzed using t-Test, One-way Analysis of Variance, Pearson Correlation, and Regression Analysis. Qualitative research data were collected through in-depth interviews with 16 participants. The content of the interviews was analyzed to discuss the results supporting the quantitative research findings.

The results showed that (1) Community participation towards sustainable ecotourism, the overall opinion was moderate with an average of 2.84. (2) The relationship between community participation with sustainable ecotourism in Nakhon Phanom province found that the overall community participation is related to tourism sustainable ecotourism in Nakhon Phanom province as a whole accounted for 72.1 percent. (3) Community Participation Guidelines towards sustainable ecotourism in Nakhon Phanom province, consisting of participation in planning, co-operation, co-benefits and joint monitoring and evaluation.

Keywords: Community Participation, Ecotourism, Sustainability.



The Analyses of the Digital Economy and Society Index and their influence on productivity and growth in the EU

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of the article is to establish a methodological approach to analyze the impact of digital innovations on productivity and gross national income of EU countries. **Methodology/Approach:** The research has been conducted using multiple regression model according to the Eurostat data for European Union countries. (EU-28). **Findings:** The results showed a positive relationship between digital transformation and both economic development (GNI per capita) and labor productivity. Higher degrees of digital transformation are associated with higher levels of GNI per capita. Presented model proved strong linkage between parameters of economic development and intensity of digitalization processes and R&D financing values. Different dimensions of DESI index provide different impact on GNI and labour productivity. For GNI per capita the most important dimensions are Integration of Digital technology. **Research Limitation/implication:** Analysis pointed out, that different countries have individual path of movement through digitalization development. That is why future research needs to be directed towards existence of digital gaps between EU members. **Originality/Value of paper:** Due to multiple regression model the relations of several groups of factors (including digitalization index, parameters of R&D sector, industrial production with IT and high-tech sector) GNI per capita and labor productivity were studied. **Category:** Research paper

Keywords: Digital Economy and Society Index, DESI, productivity, Gross National Income per capita, EU-countries



Digitalization As Factor Of Competitiveness Position Of The Economy In Terms Of Globalization

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Abstract

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy could provide additional incentives for companies to make greater use of digital technologies. This paper aimed to examine the relationship between digital transformation on the one side and globalization performance and competitiveness of the country from another one. Analysis was performed on data of EU-members, and 8 developed countries to compare their digital activity, globalization performance and competitiveness with European level. Analysis showed that EU28 Member States compare well with 8 non-EU countries and the very best EU28 countries have digital performances at the same or higher levels than the best global countries. Multiple regression modelling proved the linkage between Globalization Index and sum of R&D funding among EU-members based on 2015- 2018 data. The research found, that digitalization DESI and KOF Index provide significant impact on the value of global competitiveness score.

Keywords globalization, digitalization, COVID-19 pandemic, global competitiveness score, multiple regression model JEL: C23, F63, O57



Protection Of Commercial Secrets As A Component Of Protection Against Unfair Competition: International Experience And Ukrainian Practice

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the study of problems of protection of trade secrets as a component of protection against unfair competition in Ukraine, and the study of international experience in the field of this issue. An analysis of the norms of the current national legislation, which are aimed at protecting trade secrets from unfair competition, has been done. Judicial practice has been studied, as well as the practice of the relevant authorized bodies of Ukraine on this issue. It is established that the violation of trade secrets is considered by international law as a fact of unfair competition. At the same time, the laws on unfair competition in the countries of the continental (pandect) system of law are based on the theory of confidentiality (de facto monopoly). Therefore, the foreign experience of the countries of the continental (pandect) system of law has particular importance for the formation of Ukrainian legislation on confidential information (trade secrets and know-how). Countries with strong legal systems, in particular European countries, are actively creating and adopting regulations aimed at protecting trade secrets. In this context, Directive 2016/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on the protection of undisclosed know-how and trade information (trade secrets) against their illegal acquisition, use and disclosure has been examined. The legal experience in protecting the rights to trade secrets of such countries as Belgium, China and Sweden has been analyzed. Given the specifics of the studied object of intellectual property rights and based on the analysis of international experience,



it was found that national approaches to ways to protect intellectual property rights to trade secrets are not effective because they do not suppose and do not provide maximum material satisfaction for the infringed person, and rather severe consequences for the offender. It is proposed to improve the current legislation of Ukraine on the protection of trade secrets, including from unfair competition.

Keywords: Confidential information, trade secret, production secrets, know-how, unfair competition, undisclosed information.



Role of digital innovations in post-pandemic recovery

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Abstract

Globalization is a self-organizing, objective process that sooner or later covers all countries. At the present stage of development, the processes of globalization are present in the economic and social life of any country in the world. Globalization affects almost all spheres of public life. Global integration has significant benefits: the benefits of the international division of labour, the effects of scale and the rapid spread of innovation in different countries. It is also characterized by the " advantages & quot; of foreign economic nature, such as freedom of choice due to the international movement of goods, capital and labour, freedom of thought, which is closely linked to the international movement of ideas. But the growing prosperity and integration of individual countries may even increase political instability, as they lead to significant economic dependence on other countries, creating a sense of danger. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy could provide additional incentives for companies to make greater use of digital technologies.

Keywords: globalization, digitalization, COVID-19 pandemic, global competitiveness score, multiple regression model



Guidelines for Tourism Management in the COVID-19 Pandemic Crisis of Pattaya

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were to study (1) *the* general context, (2) problems and obstacles, *and* (3) to propose guidelines for tourism management in the Covid-19 Pandemic crisis of Pattaya It is qualitative research. Use an in-depth interview method. Three specific sample groups were (1) a group of policymakers and government executives or 5; (2) a group of entrepreneurs and stakeholders or 10 (3) a group of 10 Thai and foreign tourists were used to analyze the interpretation data.

The results showed that (1) Pattaya has a special form of local governance. Have the same status as the municipality and tourism management by rehabilitating and healing tourism operators affected by the Covid-19 situation (2) The problem and obstacle in Pattaya is the dramatic decrease in the number of tourists. Affect tourism income the hotel industry in Thailand is directly affected by lower occupancy rates and usage (3) Guidelines for managing tourism during the COVID-19 Pandemic crisis. Pattaya there is open to hearing opinions on ways to rehabilitate and heal tour operators. To create a participatory work of all sectors there is a reduction in local maintenance taxes. Entrepreneurs are encouraged to use the SHA Extra Plus symbol to boost confidence in tourists who want to travel according to Test & Go measures.

Keywords: Guidelines; Tourism Management; COVID-19 Pandemic Crisis; Pattaya



Implementing the sufficiency economy philosophy applications in the management of enterprises for sustainable growth

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Abstract

This research article aims 1) To study the application of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy in business operations 2) To study business success by applying the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy Classified by demographic characteristics, a research model that combines qualitative and quantitative approaches was used. 16 respondents were managers of the study companies, 9 were the government agencies involved, and academics were 4 principles of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy. The data were collected by questionnaires. Populations from 3 companies determined the sample size. 300 samples were obtained from the Yamane formula. The statistical analyzes included percentage, mean, standard deviation, T-test, ANOVA Chi-Square, and Pearson's correlation test. The qualitative part analyzed and presented descriptive results.

The results of the research were as follows: 1) The application of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy in business operations. Finding the relationship between applying the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy in the management of private businesses, namely rationality, moderation, and good immunity. Knowledge and moral conditions It must encourage the private sector to define it as a common value in applying this criterion. Together we push to create a common sense, all of which must be defined in the vision. Company mission 2) Business success by applying the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy will create strength, immunity, and sustainability for all parties in various departments. of the company must be integrated All three companies have adopted the sufficiency economy learning process. Moral and Governance economic philosophy Covers the fit that is not too small. and not too much Do not encroach on oneself and others to use in the management

Keywords: Management, Sustainable Development, Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, Private Business



The practice of accountants in government agencies in Thailand

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Abstract

Accountants practice are essential to the efficiency of an agency. Because the organization has financial flow and the speed of management. This research aims to survey the level of accountants practice in government agencies in Thailand. The sample group were accountants of government agencies from the level of operating accountants, totaling 440 people by cluster random sampling. The research tool was a 5-level estimation scale questionnaire and has a reliability of .879. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation. The results showed that. Becoming an Accountants practice for a Government Sector Overall, it's at a high level, has a mean of 4.34 (S.D = .39). When considering each component, it was found that 1. Professional ethics at the highest level, has a mean of 4.72 (S.D = .42) 2. Knowledge and professional skills at the highest level, has a mean of 4.57 (S.D = .51) 3. Analytical skills at a high level, has a mean of 4.27 (S.D = .57) 4. Problem solving skills at a high level, has a mean of 4.25 (S.D = .55) and 5. Technology skills at a high level, has a mean of 3.89 (S.D = .57)

Keyword: Accountants practice, Government Agencies



Suggestions for pushing for the Act of Cannabis Hemp

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Abstract

Draft the Act of Cannabis Hemp (No....) B.E. To use *the* law to control the unlocking of marijuana during the "vacuum" was met by the House of Representatives. Voted to withdraw from the agenda for consideration of Agenda 2 on September 14, 2022, making it now Thailand remains in a state where there is no specific law regulating cannabis use for some time. The purpose of this study was to provide recommendations on how to push the Cannabis Hemp act into the public sector. It is qualitative research by synthesizing documents from research articles both in Thailand and abroad. and interviewing relevant people Take the data that has been analyzed. and presented in a descriptive manner

The results showed that the solution of the relevant agencies must go down to listen to the problem. and recommendations from the people's sector, schools, temples, and communities, and drafted the criteria by allowing the people's sector to participate in the draft. The Cannabis, Hemp Act, and can also be used by a referendum to create a "public consensus" to jointly push this bill. and must bring concerns and problems Take the lessons and approaches that have emerged in foreign countries that have been successful in the adoption of cannabis and are formulated in this draft law. Political communication must ensure that it operates on the basis of the people's *interests*, not for the benefit of the people. the interests of allies

Keyword: Suggestions, Act of Cannabis Hemp



Psychic Self-Defense

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Abstract

People, certain times, in their lives experience anxiety, depression, or even a vacuum despite being blessed with everything that they wish to possess. This feeling of uneasiness can be attributed to the evil effects of certain negative energies either drawn by them or projected by others, advertently or inadvertently. There could even be avoidable impediments in their progress. We may call it the psychic attack. The presentation, for a duration of 20 minutes, will dwell on psychic attack, protection against psychic attack, delineating certain methods of self-defense against any such attacks.



On Univalent Harmonic Mappings With Starlike Analytic Part

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Abstract

The main objective of this paper is to investigate sense preserving harmonic mappings $f = h + \bar{g}$ whose second complex dilatation has the form $\frac{g'}{h'} = \frac{b_1(1-z^n\psi(z))}{1+z^n\psi(z)}$, where ψ is an analytic function satisfying $|\psi(z)| < a$ ($0 < a \leq 1$) in the open unit disc $D = \{z: |z| < 1\}$.



A Review on Deepfake Detection Using Big Data Analytics on Social Networks

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Abstract.

Deepfake is a combination of Deep Learning (DL), and Fake which points out Artificial Intelligence (AI) created text, audio/video, and images that are digitally employed by bots whose objective is to mislead people, spreading false information, rumours in social media, and things that never actually happened. The objective of the work is to detect deepfake tweets based on the bot or human accounts. This study has been conducted with different perspectives compared to existing survey papers, the majority of them focused on image and video deepfakes, but not concentrating on deepfake tweets/texts that mostly start from 2017 to 2021. This paper discusses the current approaches and classifies tweet-based real and fake accounts detection. To analyse deepfake tweets by Big Data Analytics (BDA) like Machine Learning (ML) and DL methods have been used to correctly discriminate among tweets based on the bot and human accounts from Online Social Networks (OSN). To solve the above analysed issues, DL algorithms are performed on streaming big datasets which shows in high classification accuracy and lesser running time when compared with existing ML techniques on different datasets. Thus, the proposed DL fake tweet methods combat the complication of the existing methods.

Keywords: Deepfake, Deep Learning, Big Data Analytics, Spam, Social Media, Bot, Twitter.



**The effectiveness of garbage management of Pak Nam Sub-district Municipality,
Muang District, Ranong Province.**

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Abstract.

The objectives of this research were to study The effectiveness of garbage management of Pak Nam Sub-district Municipality, Muang District, Ranong Province. This was quantitative research. Using the questionnaire as a research instrument, by collecting data from the sample group 400 samples of people of Pak Nam Municipality, Muang District, Ranong Province. The statistics used in the research were the Pearson correlation coefficient and stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis.

The results of the analysis showed that Organizational administration, leadership, and participation were positively correlated with the effectiveness of garbage management of Pak Nam Sub-district Municipality, Muang District, Ranong Province at a moderate level. The best forecast equation found that Participation aspect forecast variables, leadership aspect, and organizational management aspect could predict the effectiveness of garbage management of Pak Nam Sub-district Municipality, Muang District, Ranong Province by 52.6% and could jointly predict statistically significant .01

Keywords: Effectiveness management, Garbage management, Leadership, Organization administrator, Participation.

International economic security of countries in conditions of sustainable development

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Abstract

In the modern world, there are countries that already have very good results with regard to sustainable development, and there are also countries that are just starting their way. Unfortunately, there are many external negative factors that influence the fact that there are countries in the world that are not ready for sustainable development or do not perceive it. Because the main goal of these states is to survive in the world, so they not only slow down their own development, but are also a negative factor for other countries. The neighborhood with such countries causes ecological, economic and social danger due to globalization development. Any country has the right to independently develop a strategy of economic development, taking into account national interests.

The stability of international economic security is achieved by the proper functioning and sustainable development of the country. The economically developed countries of Western Europe and many other developing countries of the world consider international economic security not only from the standpoint of its regulation by the state, but also from the standpoint of satisfying their needs in strategically important resources.

According to the authors, this approach somewhat narrows the capacity of this concept. Therefore, the authors propose their own definition of international economic security in the context of sustainable development. International economic security is a process responsible for compliance with international conditions by ensuring autonomous economic and social development of states in order to meet the needs of modern society, taking into account the interests of future generations.

In order to fully disclose the research topic, the authors consider clarifying the conceptual approach of international economic security in the context of sustainable development. (Fig. 1)

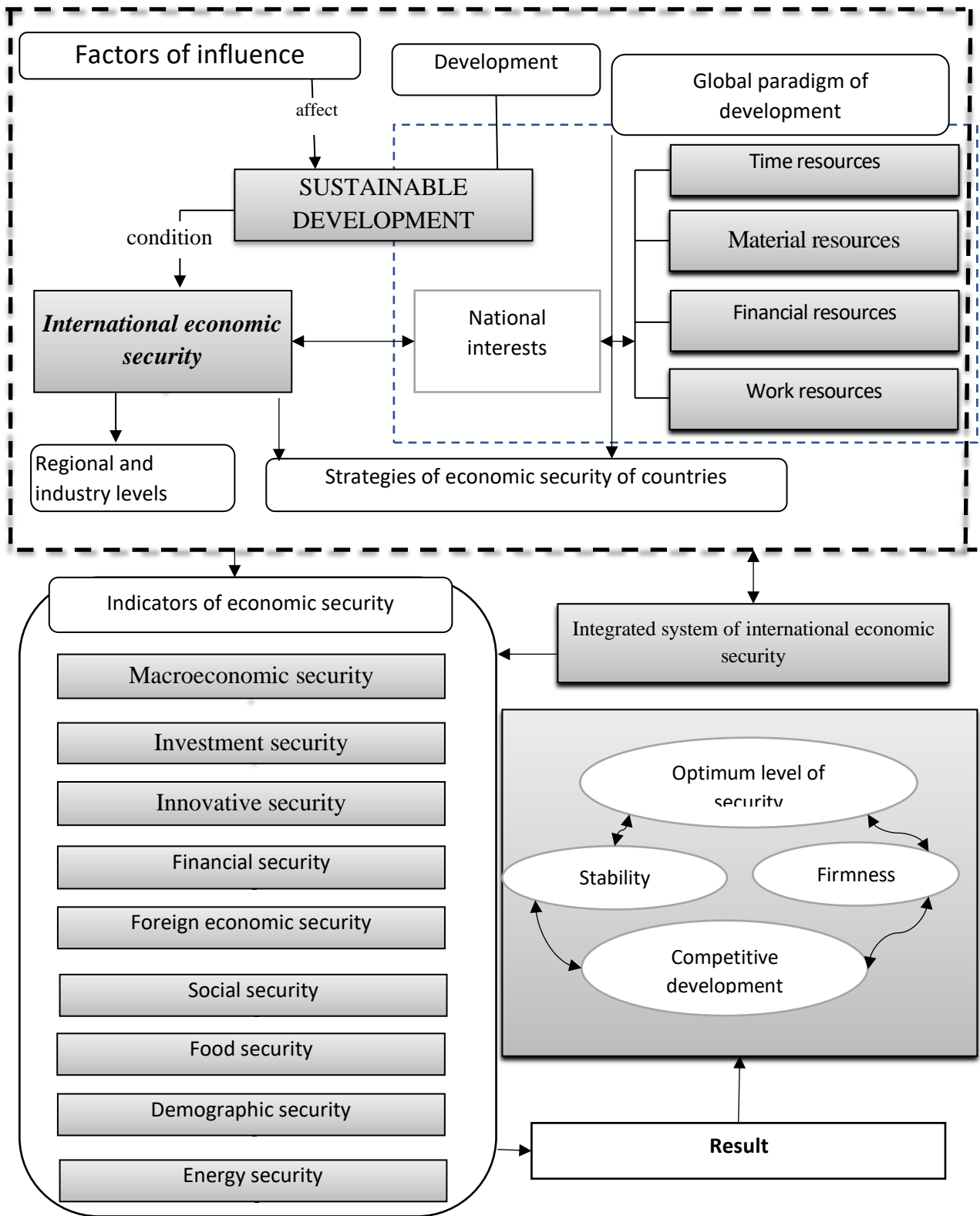


Fig. 1. Conceptual approach to the sustainable development of international economic security (specified by the authors)

Key words: globalization, development, paradigm, indices of international security, world economy, international economy, concept.



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