



## Conference Proceedings

**ICSTR Sydney – International Conference on Science & Technology  
Research, 12-13 December 2019**

**12-13 December 2019**

## CONFERENCE VENUE

**Holiday Inn Potts Point, Sydney, Australia**

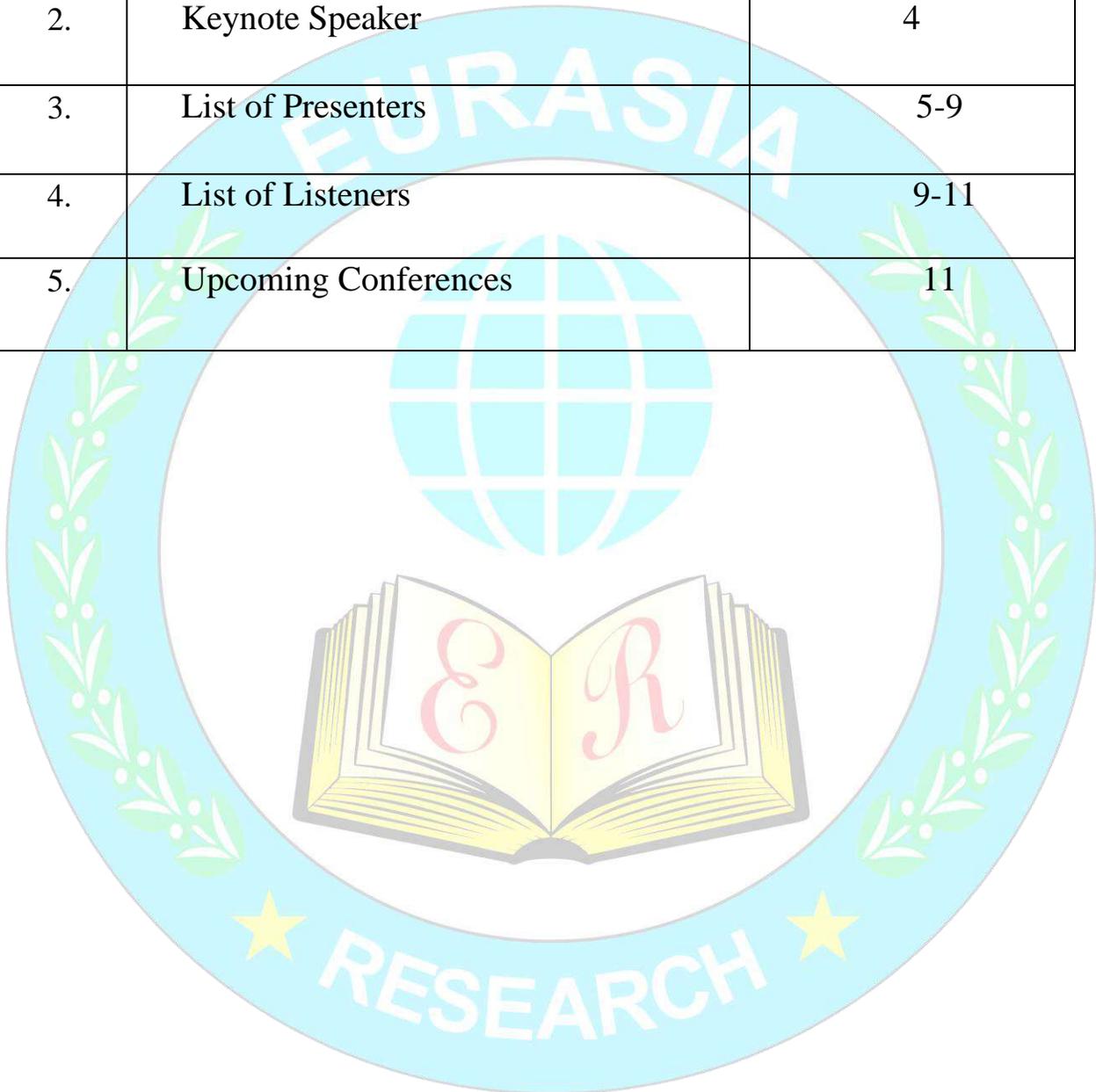
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**Preface:**

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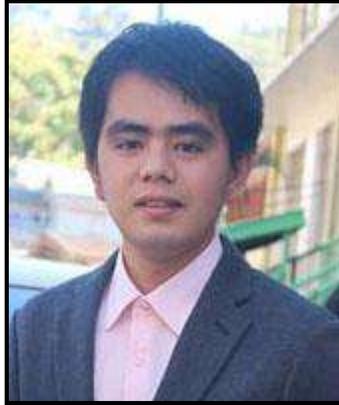
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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



### **Engr. Marvin T. Valentin**

**Department of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering, College of Engineering and Applied Technology, Benguet State University, Philippines**

**Topic: The Philippine Agricultural Engineering Program**

**Engr. Marvin T. Valentin works as a lecturer and researcher in the Department of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering at Benguet State University. Some of the subjects he is in-charge with are Thermodynamics and Heat Transfer, and Computer-Aided Design. Aside from his academic obligations he also serves as the International Relation Officer of the department.**

**Engr. Valentin is a passionate and highly motivated researcher. Currently, he is leading two major research projects on the design and development of carrot seeder and potato digger machine funded by the Department of Science and Technology through the Technology Application and Promotion Institute. These research undertakings are conceptualized to provide farmers with appropriate technologies toward increased farm productivity. His research interest is concentrated on farm mechanization and crop process engineering.**

**He served as visiting professor at Vytautas Magnus University Agriculture Academy (Aleksandras Stulginskis University) in January 2019 under Erasmus plus Scholarship Program.**

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## PRESENTERS

Sam Rasoulzadeh  
ERCICSTR1926051

Hydrodynamic Analysis with Heat Transfer in Solid Gas Fluidized Bed Reactor for Solar Thermal Applications

Sam Rasoulzadeh

MS in Mechanical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering Department, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran

Atefeh Mousavi

MS in Mechanical Engineering, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

Fluidized bed reactors are known as highly exothermic and endothermic according to uniformity in temperature as a safe and effective mean for catalytic reactors. In these reactors, a wide range of catalyst particles can be used and by using a continuous operation proceed to produce in succession. Providing optimal conditions for the operation of these types of reactors will prevent the exorbitant costs necessary to carry out laboratory work. In this regard, a hydrodynamic analysis was carried out with heat transfer in the solid-gas fluidized bed reactor for solar thermal applications, and the results showed that in the fluid flow the input of the reactor has a lower temperature than the outlet, and when the fluid is passing from the reactor the heat transfer happens between cylinder and solar panel and fluid that causes an increase in the fluid temperature in the outlet pump and also in the outlet areas the kinetic energy of the fluid has been raised.

Keywords: Solar Reactor, Fluidized Bed Reactor, CFD



Rahul Davis  
ERCICSTR1926063

A Comparative Performance Study of Untreated and Cryogenically Treated Tool Electrodes in WEDM of Ti-6Al-4V Alloy for Biomedical Applications

R

ahul Davis

Department of Mechanical Engineering, National Institute of Technology Patna, Patna - 800005, India

Abhishek Singh

Department of Mechanical Engineering, National Institute of Technology Patna, Patna - 800005, India

Abstract

The increasing requirement of assortments of products obtained by means of newly developed advanced and smart materials, consisting of remarkable characteristics in comparison to the existing ones, is compelling the industrial practitioners, scientists and researchers to design and manufacture varieties of products made up of such materials. In this series, a class of materials known as biomaterials, is able to repair the damaged or broken tissues inside the human body. This presents a pronounced impact of the same in relation to saving a human life, and thus encourages the manufacturers to produce customized biomedical devices irrespective of the difficulties coming across during the machining, due to the hard-to-cut feature of several biomaterials. One of such hard but highly suitable biomaterial for human body is Ti-6Al-4V Titanium alloy, which is generally best machined by non-traditional machining methods. In this regard one of such methods recommended for the same, known as Wire-Electric Discharge Machining (WEDM), has been used in the present work. Some of the most excellent highlights of WEDM are machining complex and perplexing shapes, with tall finish quality. The present work focusses on a comparative study of WEDM of Ti-6Al-4V by means of untreated (UNT) and cryogenically treated (CTT) copper tool electrodes with an attempt to achieve higher material removal rate (MRR). The input control factors of interest, chosen for this work, were pulse on time, pulse off time, flushing pressure, wire feed rate, wire tension, servo voltage and input current. The findings project a considerable improvement in MRR in case of cryogenically treated tool electrode, which is highly desirable in case of biomedical applications.

Keywords: Biomaterial, Wire Electric Discharge Machining, Cryogenic Treatment, Material Removal, Input Control Factors



Mansuur Husein  
ERICICSTR1926064

**Assessing the Performance of Modified Waste Cotton Cloth (MWCC) Installed in a Biological Contact Reactor as a Biofilm Carrier Used for Domestic Wastewater Treatment**

**Mansuur Husein**

School of the Environment and Safety Engineering, Jiangsu University, 301 Xuefu Road, Zhenjiang 212013, China

**Ru-Jin Zhao**

School of the Environment and Safety Engineering, Jiangsu University, 301 Xuefu Road, Zhenjiang 212013, China

**Hai-Dong Zhu**

School of the Environment and Safety Engineering, Jiangsu University, 301 Xuefu Road, Zhenjiang 212013, China

**Chengfei Xu**

School of the Environment and Safety Engineering, Jiangsu University, 301 Xuefu Road, Zhenjiang 212013, China

**Shasha Yang**

School of the Environment and Safety Engineering, Jiangsu University, 301 Xuefu Road, Zhenjiang 212013, China

**Abd El-Fatah Abomohra**

New Energy Department, School of Energy and Power Engineering, Jiangsu University, 301 Xuefu Road, Zhenjiang 212013, China

**Peter kaba**

School of the Environment and Safety Engineering, Jiangsu University, 301 Xuefu Road, Zhenjiang 212013, China

**Qi-Zhi Yang**

School of the Agricultural Equipment Engineering, Jiangsu University, 301 Xuefu Road, Zhenjiang 212013, China

**Abstract**

The current study examines the performance of modified waste cotton cloth (MWCC) in the removal of organic pollutants from domestic wastewater as an emerging technique for waste textile resource management and reuse. The MWCC biofilm carrier was self-made with discarded cotton cloths cut into smaller strips with 66 cm long and average weight of 2.4 g each. The surface of waste cotton cloth was modified through the hydrosulphuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>0</sub>4) method to enhance the physical characteristics of the material such as hydrophilicity and biofilm attachment. The best filling rate of the carrier used for the experiment was 65% as determined by preliminary studies. Two self-made biological contact biofilm reactors; R1 (installed with NM-WCC) and R2 (fixed with MWCC) were used for the experiment. The experimental results showed that MWCC had higher removal efficacy of chemical oxygen demand (COD), ammonia-nitrogen (NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>-N) and total phosphorus (TP) up to 98.34%, 85.44% and 60.20% respectively. The hydraulic retention time (HRT) decreased from 21 h to 8 h on the 4th day. The surface characteristics of the NM-WCC and MWCC carriers were determined through the use of the scanning electron microscope (SEM). The water holding capacity of the biofilm carriers was determined through the static immersion method and ASTM D1117-80 guiding principles. The water contact angle was estimated through the static process by adapting Young's equation. The findings of this research could significantly contribute to the discovering of alternative innovative technological prospects of utilizing waste cotton cloth as a biofilm carrier in domestic wastewater treatment.

**Keywords:** Modified Waste Cotton Cloth, Waste Management, Biofilm Carrier, Domestic Wastewater Treatment, Biological Contact Biofilm Reactor, Organic Pollutants

Merlin Lubabu  
Matumona

Ownership Structure, Corporate Governance, and Firm Value: Evidence from Ghana

ERCICSTR1926070

Merlin Lubabu Matumona  
Finance and Economics, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, China

**Abstract**

We use a sample of 100 firms in Ghana to study the effect of ownership structure on value during the region's financial crisis. The crisis negatively impacted firms' investment opportunities, raising the incentives of controlling shareholders to expropriate minority investors. Crisis period stock returns of firms in which managers have high levels of control rights, but have separated their control and cash flow ownership, are 10-20 percentage points lower than those of other firms. The evidence is consistent with the view that ownership structure plays an important role in determining whether insiders expropriate minority shareholders.



Daniel Owusu-Mensah  
ERCICSTR1926072

The Analysis of the Production System Management of Ghana's Food and Beverage Industry: Spare Parts Inventory Control, Production Quality and Maintenance Modeling

Daniel Owusu-Mensah  
School of Mechanical Engineering, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, China

**Abstract**

The production systems of various industries have increasingly become a strategic business management function that drives differentiation and competitive edge. Production plant maintenance is therefore an integral part of an entire production system management function, which should encapsulate spare part inventory control systems, total quality assurance and improvement measures, and cost control measures. This project sought to understand the production process of firms in Ghana's food and beverage industry, assess the spare part inventory management practices, production quality control practices and maintenance management strategies implemented, in order to recommend a maintenance optimization modelling system towards ensuring an optimal operation cost and production quality. Using both the inductive and deductive research approaches, the research project was exploratory and explanatory nature. Three major players in Ghana's food and beverage industry: GIHOC (Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation) Distillery Limited (GDCL), Healthi-Life Ghana Limited (Healthi-Life) and Parlays Ghana Limited (Parlays) were purposively sampled as industrial case studies to generate data from documentary secondary data and survey based sources. The functionality tools available in MATLAB/Simulink software assisted in formulating the maintenance optimization problem, modelling, analyzing and deriving solutions. The study found that the food and beverage processing business in Ghana indicates a positive correlation with the main agricultural produce of the country and involves a series of activities including processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, starch products, bread and sugar. Contract maintenance management has received great interest. Planned preventive maintenance schemes are mainly based on the available equipment types. Spare part inventory management and quality control tools mainly applied include Statistical Control Charts and Check Sheet rather than optimization models and software. Quality Management Systems (QMS) is maintained in accordance with best industry practice but do not entirely conform to the requirements of ISO 9000: 2005 and ISO 9004:2009. Per the results of the simulation optimization modeling, it is recommended that firms should keep preventive maintenance acts at an optimal interval in order to protect the systems from building too much defects, and an optimal tradeoff between the production plant availability and the maximum capacity of spare part inventory is required.



Abrar Ahmed  
ERCICSTR1926078

Biosynthesis of Novel secopleiocarpamine A from *Rhazya stricta* Decne

Abrar Ahmed  
Punjab University College of Pharmacy, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

Fatima Rasool  
Punjab University College of Pharmacy, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

Nadeem Irfan Bukhari  
Punjab University College of Pharmacy, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

Uzma Niaz  
Punjab University College of Pharmacy, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Medicinal plants of family apocynaceae has been proven a watershed for unique and active alkaloids like ajmalicine, yohimbine, camptothecin, ajmaline, quinine, and rhazinilam as a result of interesting biosynthetic pathways. The purpose of our study was to isolate new and noval active alkaloids from <i>Rhazya stricta</i>. <b>Methodology:</b> Isolation of alkaloids was achieved by using multiple chromatographic techniques like column chromatography, gas chromatography, and HPLC (high performance liquid chromatography). Structures of the alkaloids were analyzed by using NMR (1D, 2D), UV, IR, ESI-MS and LC-MS. <b>Results and Discussion:</b> Recently, we have isolated Secopleiocarpamine A from <i>Rhazya stricta</i> indicating a novel 2, 3-seco pleiocarpamine type monoterpene indole alkaloid (MIA). Considering secopleiocarpamine A demonstrating a novel 2,3-seco pleiocarpamine type alkaloid, a plausible biosynthetic pathway was proposed from pleiocarpamine, which on [1,3]-hydride shift led to the formation of intermediate i. ii was produced as a result of the oxidative cleavage of i, which on nucleophilically attack by a cyanide ion afforded iii. After subsequent dehydration and hydrogenation, the intermediate product iii has given secopleiocarpamine A. The relative configuration of secopleiocarpamine A was determined by the NOE correlations and <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H coupling constant analysis. This compound was screened for biological activity against bacterial and fungal strains and IC50 was found convincingly impressive. However, its unique structural arrangement has given a new prestige to the cascade of alkaloids from <i>Rhazya stricta</i>. <b>Keywords:</b> <i>Rhazya Stricta.</i>, Pleiocarpamine, Alkaloids, Chromatography</p>
<p>Vyas A.K. ERCICSTR1926079</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Use of Marble Slurry and Crusher Waste for Building Construction</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Vyas A.K. Professor, Department of Civil Engg, MNIT, Jaipur, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Construction activities are rising at an alarming rate in the urban areas in India. This imposes a threat to the existence of natural resources in that region. Alternatives to the natural resources have to be found out to keep ecological balance. Present study demonstrates the feasibility of using marble stone waste and crusher dust to be used as fine aggregate in cement mortar mixes. A combination of marble stone slurry obtained from marble processing industry and crusher dust from stone quarry were used in the ratio of 75:25 satisfying the gradation for fine aggregate in mortar mixes. The ratio of mortar mixes were 1:4 and 1:6 used for this experimental study. The mechanical properties were evaluated for the test specimens. The compressive strengths for mixes 1:4 and 1:6 were increased by 14% and 22%, respectively as compared to those of reference mortars. The important parameters for rendering mortar and masonry mortar were also observed in term of adhesion and tensile bond strength, respectively. Adhesive and tensile bond strengths in mixes 1:4 and 1:6 were increased by 26% and 15%, respectively. Therefore, combination of marble and crusher wastes have potential to be used as fine aggregate in production of cement mortars and thus mitigating problem of waste disposal. <b>Keywords:</b> Waste, Sustainable, Mortar, Construction.</p>
<p>Liming Yuan ERCICSTR1926081</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Simulate the Feasibility of Correcting Myopia by Implantation of Intraocular Lens (IOL) with a Computational Tool</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Liming Yuan International Department, Wuxi NO.1 High School, Jiangsu, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Using the Implantation of intraocular lens (IOL) to correct visual acuity is one of the frontiers of international research. The lens is an exact and indispensable part of human eyes, so it is of considerable significance to explore the feasibility of using intraocular lens to correct myopia. Moreover, this paper presents the development of a computational tool to help to simulate such a process. To correctly simulate the correction process with the influence of other parts of the eye on light refraction, a model of the eye structure that will affect the light propagation path should be established first. Practically, Cornea has many limitations in the treatment of corrected vision due to its characteristics. Therefore, lens is of great significance for the correction and treatment of eye vision. In this paper, a correction simulation system based on matplotlib and python is developed. In this way, correction parameters can be computed to determine the feasibility of correcting myopia by implantation of intraocular lens. The system is interactive and proved to be accurate and realistic for</p>

	<p>the comparison of data; also, the program to simulate the correction of myopia is helpful to improve the precision of designed intraocular lens. The research in this paper has the following innovations: 1. The model of normal and myopic eyes is established to achieve visualization of myopia correction. 2. Designed a procedure to simulate the correction, improved the accuracy of acquired IOL parameters, and explored the feasibility range.3. The evaluation of correction under many limitations. Keywords: Implantation of Intraocular Lens, Computational Tool, Python, Myopia Correction, Real Eye Model</p>
<p>Mohd Azizul Ladin ERCICSTR1926057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pilot Study for the Modelling of Congestion Pricing in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohd Azizul Ladin</b> PhD (2014), M.Eng Civil Engineering (2009), B.Eng Civil Engineering (2008); Department of Works Malaysia (2009-2011), Lecturer in Faculty of Engineering UMS, University Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Siti Nurmasyittah Binti Ag Besar</b> B.Eng (Hons) Civil Engineering (2018); Research, Assistant in Universiti Malaysia Sabah, University Malaysia, Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Noor Sheena Herayati Harith</b> PhD (2016), M.Eng Civil Engineering (2008), B.Eng Civil Engineering (2008), Lecturer in Faculty of Engineering UMS, University Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nurmin Bolong</b> PhD (2009), M.Eng Civil Engineering (2002), B.Eng Civil Engineering (1999), Lecturer in Faculty of Engineering UMS, University Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ismail Saad</b> PhD (2009), M.Eng Civil Engineering (2002), B.Eng Civil Engineering (1999), Lecturer in Faculty of Engineering UMS, University Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nazaruddin Taha</b> PhD (2018), M.Eng Civil Engineering (2010), B.Eng Civil Engineering (2009), Faculty of Engineering UMS, University Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b> Congestion pricing is a policy at which road users being charged with certain amount for using particular road during peak hours. It is as much about meeting the demand of car drivers for road space as allocating road space between road users. It has been successfully implemented in some other countries such as Stockholm, London and Singapore with various scheme of congestion pricing. Hence, the main aim of this pilot study is to evaluate and create model based on the willingness of the Kota Kinabalu City residents' to shift to public transport due to the implementation of congestion pricing. A total of 60 respondents were randomly chosen within Kota Kinabalu City. Data collection is being conducted using stated preference survey and analysed with Microsoft Office Excel 2010 in order to conduct regression analysis and develop a logistic transport model analysis. It is found that the number of people who willing to shift to public transport is parallel with the congestion charge amount. The results from this pilot study indicate that 71.67% of respondents are willing to shift to public transport when the congestion charge price is RM4.00. This study can give contribution for further transportations planning in order to achieve sustainable transportations in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. Keywords: Pilot Study, Congestion Charge, Public Transport, Modal Shift, Logistic Model</p>
<p>Uday Kiran Reddy ERCICSTR1926083</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Heavy Metal Fusion</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Uday Kiran Reddy</b> Student of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Vellore Institute of Technology, Chennai, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b> Everything around us is energy, but then, why aren't we able to harness it? It is true that energy is conserved and is ubiquitous, but is it available in a form which we can</p>

	<p>comprehend? Are we limited by the technology of our time? Is there a way to use the very entity that constitutes the universe to our benefit? There is one form of energy in the fathomless quantum realm that satisfies all the above- mentioned conditions,i.e, the energy obtained by fusion of atomic nuclei. Fusion energy, predominantly observed in stars, has been passed down through the passage of time ever since the inception of the same.</p>
<p>Alex Boadi Dankyi ERCICSTR1926084</p>	<p>The Dynamics of Actor Impact on Human Capital Development in Highly Competitive Industrial Space: Evidence from a Developing Country</p> <p>Alex Boadi Dankyi School of Finance and Economics, Jiangsu University, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The paper focused on the human capital development capacity of complex interactive financial networks. Network principles were adopted to seek the underlying conditions that determine the human capital capacity of a financial institution as well as its capacity to sustain personnel development within competitively dense networks. The research focused on existing management structures hinged on the assumption that it influenced policy development, implementation, and worker engagements with the aim of increasing institutional performance within the competitive space. Using some core attributes, a network was developed to capture the interaction between members within an institution as well as their comparative impact on the general financial system of a developing economy. Using specific network measures, we deduced the financial network was efficient in human capital development, and also efficiency in competitive networks is inversely proportional to density. Multi-national Banks have higher potentials of human capital development in a highly competitive industry compared to indigenous banks. Again connectivity dynamics has effect on human capital development in financial networks in developing countries. Finally management position held does not have an impact on human capital development capacity in developing countries. Keywords: Organizational learning, Human Capital, Network, Financial systems, Centrality Measures, cohesion measures</p>
<p>Antoinette Asabea Addo ERCICSTR1926085</p>	<p>An Application of TOPSIS Approach in Determination of Spread Influencers in a Competitive Industrial Space: Evidence from the Banking Network of Ghana</p> <p>Antoinette Asabea Addo Public Administration, Jiangsu University, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In this paper, we investigated into aggregated social influence. We adopted and modified the weighted TOPSIS approach to ascertain the overall social influences of management members in the banking network of Ghana. The weighted TOPSIS method employs a composite approach of classical centrality influence that uses the position of the actor in the network hierarchy, the intensity of his interaction, extent of his connectivity and flow of information within the network. The approach offers an extensive advantage in ensuring holistic decision making by implementing an algorithm that employs a multi-criteria approach. The study revealed that although most single attributes were significant in measuring the niched aspect of social influence, the closeness to ideal that was attained through a weighted TOPSIS algorithm showed stronger ties and was conclusive enough to judge the social influence of actors to warrant its sole application in the determination of spreaders or influential nodes in a network. To enhance efficiency in decision making in relation to employment and layoffs, it is recommended that a social network analysis which adapts a multi-attribute decision-making approach that reflects both individual strength and weaknesses in totality for all aspect of social influences should be employed. We recommend further studies into Actor Ranking and its impact on recruitment practices for organizational innovation.</p>

## LISTENERS

Christopher Ajayi

<p>Department of Applied Geology and Geophysics, Faculty of Science, Ekiti State University, Ado Ekiti, Ado Ekiti, Nigeria ERCICSTR1926052</p>
<p>Courage Osarodion Agho Managing Director, Technologist, Osaredo Ventures, Benin City, Nigeria ERCICSTR1926053</p>
<p>Mohamed Abdi Muse Physics, Faculty of Education, Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey ERCICSTR1926054</p>
<p>Sulyman Adekunle Arasi Production Department, Nemjek and Sons Enterprises, ABA, Nigeria ERCICSTR1926055</p>
<p>Denzel Aaron Joe Youth Fellowship Pastor in Training, Heroes of Grace Ministries International, Johannesburg, South Africa ERCICSTR1926056</p>
<p>Jide Sanni Production, Nestle Nigeria Plc, Sagamu, Nigeria ERCICSTR1926058</p>
<p>Omotayo Okubadejo Production, Nestle Nigeria Plc, Sagamu, Nigeria ERCICSTR1926059</p>
<p>Samson Okubadejo Production, Nestle Nigeria PLC, Sagamu, Nigeria ERCICSTR1926060</p>
<p>Adeolu Oguntade Electrical, CDK Integrated Industries Limited, Sagamu, Nigeria ERCICSTR1926061</p>
<p>Frimpong Atta Junior Osei College of International Students, School of Software, Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology, China ERCICSTR1926062</p>
<p>B. Harinathan Assistant Professor, Department of Biotechnology and Microbiology, NMSSVN College, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India ERCICSTR1926065</p>
<p>Mohamed Lamin Bangura Sierra Leone Road Safety Authority, Freetown, Sierra Leone ERCICSTR1926066</p>
<p>Samuelta Promise Cole Faculty of Business Management, African Methodist Episcopal University, Liberia ERCICSTR1926067</p>
<p>Nkundingingo Regis Bertin Agronomic Sciences Institute of Burundi, Bapco, Agronomic Sciences Research, Bujumbura, Burundi ERCICSTR1926068</p>
<p>Syed Abbas Hussain Department of Engineering and Technology, Himalayan University, India ERCICSTR1926069</p>
<p>Naga Wintha Buddhism Humanities, Sri Nandaramaya Mahbima, Heiyanthuduwa, Kelaniya, Sri Lanka ERCICSTR1926073</p>
<p>Moustapha Konate Manufacturing, Production, Polycomp, South Africa ERCICSTR1926074</p>
<p>Abdulnasir Ismail Office of the Secretary General Municipality of Mogadishu, Municipality of Mogadishu, Somalia, Mogadishu ERCICSTR1926075</p>
<p>Eyad saeed Abduljalil Student of MBA, Bhagwant University, Ajmer, India ERCICSTR1926077</p>
<p>Mohiuddin</p>

Education Consultancy, Golden Education Service, Dhaka, Bangladesh  
ERCICSTR1926080

Samuel Acheampong  
College of Engineering, Nanjing University of Post and Telecommunications, Jiangsu Province, Nanjing, China  
ERCICSTR1926071

Mohammed Bahaswan  
Faculty of Arts, Sana'a University, Yemen  
ERCICSTR1926082

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