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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

BOOK OF PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

Tokyo 88th International Conference on “Business, Economics, Social Science & Humanities- BESSH-2023”

BESSH– 2023

TOKYO, JAPAN

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Office Address:
M2-17-01 Tower 2, Level 17 Strium
Bandar Sri Damansara,
52200 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
CONTACT: (+6) 03 6735 6566
EMAIL: contact@academicfora.com

Organizing Committee

1. Ms. Ani Wahyu

Conference Coordinator

Email: aniwahyu@academicfora.com

2. Mr. Metha Shahi

Conference Coordinator

Email: metha@academicfora.com

3. Mr. Leon Yap

Conference Coordinator

Leonyap@academicfora.com

4. Mr. Metin

Conference Coordinator

Email: metin@academicfora.com

Tokyo 88th International Conference on “Business, Economics, Social Science & Humanities- BESSH-2023

Tokyo, Japan

Venue: Hotel Mystays Ochanomizu Conference Center, Tokyo, Japan

Conference Chair Message

Dr. Malika Ait Nasser (PhD)

International Conference on “Business, Economics, and Social Science- BESSH-2023” serves as platform that aims to help the scholarly community across nations to explore the critical role of multidisciplinary innovations for sustainability and growth of human societies. This conference provides opportunity to the academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from across various disciplines to discuss avenues for interdisciplinary innovations and identify effective ways to address the challenges faced by our societies globally. The research ideas and studies that we received for this conference are very promising, unique, and impactful. I believe these studies have the potential to address key challenges in various sub-domains of social sciences and applied sciences.

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

Thank you.

Dr. Malika Ait Nasser (PhD)
Conference Chair
Email: Chair@academicfora.com
BESSH– 2023

Conference Program

DAY 01 Sunday (May 21, 2023)

Venue: Hotel Mystays Ochanomizu Conference Center Tokyo, Japan

09:00 am – 09:30 am	Welcome Reception & Registration
09:30 am – 09:40 am	Opening Speech – Mr. Ariel
09:40 am – 09:50 am	Introduction of Participants
09:50 am – 10:00 am	Group Photo & Award Ceremony

Grand Networking Session and Tea Break (10:00 am – 10:30 am)

DAY 01 Sunday (May 21, 2023)

Session I (10:30 am – 12:30 pm)

Track A: Business, Management Economic, Social Sciences and Humanities

TOK-3523-101B	Factors Affecting the Entrepreneurship of International Return Migrant	Nattawat Auraipai
TOK-3523-102B	What factors influence the social capital accumulation of Thai migrant workers in their destination?	Prof. Dusadee Ayuwat (Ph.D.)
TOK-3523-103B	Factors that Influence the Relationship of Households in the Origin with Migrant Workers Working Abroad	Dr. Suvimon Khamnoi
TOK-3523-104B	Practices of Civic Probation officers in Buddhist Temple-based Probation Activity in Central Thailand.	Dr. Soiboon Saithong
TOK-3523-105B	The history of Nakhon Phanom and Kham Muan relations: beliefs and worship rituals in the sacred relics on both banks of the Mekong.	Assist. Prof. Kriangkrai Pasuta (Ph.D.)
TOK-3523-106B	What Are Important for Farmers? Examining Entrepreneurial Competencies among Organic Farmers in Khon Kaen Province, Thailand	Dr. Nattapon Meekaew

Lunch Break (12:30 pm – 01:30 pm)

DAY 01 Sunday (May 21, 2023)

Session II (01:30 pm – 03:30 pm)

Track B: Engineering, Technology and Computer Sciences

IEAS-MAY23-101	The Variations of Synchronous Fluorescent Signature of Influent into and Effluent through Biological Activated Carbon Filter Added with Both Strains in AOC Assay	Lai Wen-Liang
IEAS-MAY23-102	An overview of CNLS and its possible extension for forecasting	William Chung
IEAS-MAY23-103	Developing and Implementing an Elder-Friendly Nutrition Assessment and Health Education Tool (ENGc) in the Community	Han-Chun Huang, Hsiaowen Chuang
IEAS-MAY23-104	Applying Deep Learning Approach Air Quality Prediction on the Internet of Things Framework	Prof.Jui-Le Chen
IEAS-MAY23-105	Development of a Performance Enhancement Method for a Vertical Axis Wind Turbine	Kok-Hoe Wong

**Tea Break and Closing Ceremony
(03:30 pm – 04:00 pm)**

DAY 02 Monday (May 22, 2023)

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

**TRACK A: BUSINESS, SOCIAL SCIENCES, ECONOMICS AND
HUMANITIES**

Factors Affecting the Entrepreneurship of International Return Migrant

Nattawat Auraiampai¹, Dusadee Ayuwat^{2*}, Aree Jampaklay³

Abstract

This article focuses on the factors affecting the entrepreneurship of international return migrants. The quantitative methodology was used, with the analytical unit at the individual level. The sample included 500 international return migrants in the Northeast of Thailand, for those who had worked abroad for more than 6 months and, at the time of the study, had returned to stay at the place of origin for over 6 months but not over 7 years. Data were collected in Chaiyaphum Province, Northeast Thailand, using the interview schedule validated by experts with a reliability of 0.913. Descriptive statistics and multiple regression analyses were conducted. The results showed that most of the international return migrants were male (60.4%), 38.8% were aged 35–44 years, more than half of them completed secondary education, and many had migrated to work abroad more than once. The last migration abroad of the majority was for a period of 4–6 years. Most migrated legally and remit around USD470–780 per month. More than 50.0% of return migrants adhere to high levels of entrepreneurship, both as agricultural entrepreneurs and business entrepreneurs. The factors affecting the entrepreneurship of international return migrants were: number of years of education, number of times they immigrated abroad, legal migration, self-esteem, household support, and transformations in production patterns and community life. All of the independent variables could explain the variation in entrepreneurship at 60.2% ($R^2=0.602$).

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Household Support, International Migration, Return Migration, Production Pattern

*All correspondence related to this article should be directed to Dusadee Ayuwat

^{1,2} Department of Social Sciences, Division of Sociology and Anthropology, Labour and International Migration Service Center, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand

⁴ Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University
Email: dusayu@kku.ac.th

What Factors Influence the Social Capital Accumulation of Thai Migrant Workers in their Destination?

Dusadee Ayuwat^{1*}, Aphiradee Wongsiri², Panutporn Ruangchoengchum³,
Suvimon Khamnoi⁴, Nattawat Auraiampai⁵

Abstract

This article aims to determine factors influencing the social capital accumulation in the destinations of migrant workers returning from abroad. The quantitative research method was employed. There is an individual analysis unit. The sample group was made up of 420 migrant workers who were returning from abroad in Chaiyaphum Province, Northeastern Thailand. The research tool was an interview form that has been verified for content validity and reliability, with a value of 0.902. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and multiple regression statistics. According to the findings, the average age of migrant workers returning from abroad was 40.3 years, and 56.2% of them were men. A secondary school was present for more than half. Ninety percent of them (90.0 percent) traveled to work overseas during the past three to five years through recruitment agencies, mostly in Eastern nations. 46.4 percent of respondents had modest expectations of migration, whereas 61.0 percent had a somewhat optimistic attitude about moving to work abroad. More than half of them accumulated social capital while working abroad at a moderate level, particularly in terms of relations with employers and colleagues. Factors influencing the accumulation of social capital in the destination of returning migrant workers were the duration of study, legal immigration attitudes towards migration, expectations from migration, and household support. All independent variables could explain the variation in social capital accumulation of migrant workers at 42.6% (R-square = 0.426).

Keywords: Social Capital Accumulation, International Migration, Place of Destination, Household Support

*All correspondence related to this article should be directed to Dusadee Ayuwat

^{1,5}Labour and International Migration Service Center, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, ²Department of Social Development, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, ³College of Graduate Study in Management, ⁴Faculty of Education, Nakhon Phanom University, Nakhon Phanom, Thailand

^{1,2,3,5}Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand

Email: dusayu@kku.ac.th

Factors that Influence the Relationship of Households in the Origin with Migrant Workers Working Abroad

**Suvimon Khamnoi^{1*}, Pawadee Pantarak², Monrudee Liuchalermwong³,
Kriangkrai Pasuta⁴, Athirach Nankhantee⁵, and Aphiradi Khaeso⁶**

Abstract

This article investigates the factors that influence the relationship of households in the origin with migrant workers working abroad. The quantitative research method was used with the analytical unit at the household level. The sample included 350 households in Thailand's northeastern region. Data collection was carried out in Nakhon Phanom Province using the interview schedule validated by experts with a reliability of 0.911. Descriptive statistics and multiple regression analysis were utilized. The results showed that most migrant households have 4-5 household members. More than 71.4% of migrant workers have been working abroad for less than three years. Their relationship with migrant workers was moderate (59.7 percent), and about a quarter had a high level of relationship, especially in communicating, advising, and expressing concern for migrant workers on a regular basis. In addition, it was found that the factors influencing the relationship with migrant workers among households were the number of household members, debt, legal migration method, and agricultural work of migrants. All of the independent variables could explain the variation in relationships with migrants working abroad of households in the area of origin at 30.4% ($R^2=0.304$).

Keywords: Relationship, Migrant Working Abroad, Households In The Area Of Origin, Migration Pattern

*All correspondence related to this article should be directed to Suvimon Khamnoi
^{1,2,3,4,5,6} Division of Social Studies, Faculty of Education , Nakhon Phanom University, Thailand
Email: suvimon.k@npu.ac.th

Practices of Civic Probation officers in Buddhist Temple-based Probation Activity in Central Thailand

Soiboon Saithong¹, PhamahaSuthep Peupud², Nattapon Meekaew^{3},
Parinya Nikorunkul⁴, Chamyun Lunghuang⁵**

Abstract

The objective of this research is to investigate the practices of civic probation officers in Buddhist temple-based probation activity in central Thailand. Pierre Bourdieu's concept of practices and capitals was used to conceptualize research findings. Qualitative research methodology, together with a case study approach, was implemented in the study. Key informants consisted of 18 civic probation officers who have been responsible for civic probation activity in a Buddhist temple for at least one year. In-depth interviews, focus group discussion, participatory observation, and non-participatory observation were used to collect data during February – March 2023. Additionally, data analysis was carried on through the content analysis. The research findings showed that different probation practices were constructed based on the capital existing in each area. The capital used to construct civic probation practices include cultural capital, social capital, economic capital, and symbolic capital. Moreover, practices are also linked to the probation officer's habitus, which differs in power relationship dimensions.

Keywords: Practices, Habitus, Capital, Probation, Probation Officer

*All correspondence related to this article should be directed to Nattapon Meekaew

^{1,2,4,5}Faculty of Social Sciences, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Thailand, ³Faculty of Education, Khon Kaen University, Thailand
Email: nattame@kku.ac.th.

The History of Nakhon Phanom and Kham Muan Relations: Beliefs and Worship Rituals in the Sacred Relics on Both Banks of the Mekong.

Kriangkrai Pasuta*

Abstract

Phra That Phanom and Phra That Si Khotbon are important religious sites located on both banks of the Mekong River. If studying the history of the two areas, it will be found that the original location of Srikotboon region Muang Makha Nakhon And Nakhon Phanom respectively. The area mentioned before the year 1893 was covered on both banks of the Mekong River in the year 112 BC or "French-Siam War". As a result of this crisis, the Siamese had to surrender France to the left of the Mekong River to France. The impact of this incident resulted in the Phra That Phanom under the patronage of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Phra That Si Khot Bon under the patronage of the Lao PDR. Including a new frontier under the discourse of the "nation state" of the two countries was born together. The results show that beliefs and worship rituals in the sacred relics on both sides of the Mekong River under the discourse of the nation state and the boundary of both countries. The reality of the way of worshipping the relics of the people on the banks of the Mekong River is a way of creating collective memories through various social practices. A variety of forms The Mekong River is the boundary of national policy discourse only. But in practice and the actual conditions in the area, the Mekong River is not a problem and a hindrance in traveling back and forth to worship the relics in any way. The beliefs and forms of worship of the two relics have changed in a similar and different manner according to the policies of both countries.

Keywords: History, Beliefs, Rituals, Religious Sociology

*All correspondence related to this article should be directed to Kriangkrai Pasuta
Department of Social Studies, Faculty of Education, Nakhon Phanom University, Thailand
Email: kriangkraipu@npu.ac.th

What Are Important for Farmers? Examining Entrepreneurial Competencies among Organic Farmers in Khon Kaen Province, Thailand

Dr. Nattapon Meekaew *

Abstract

Organic farming has been widely recognized among farmers in Thailand, but only a few farmers are prompt to be entrepreneurial farmers. This research examined the level of entrepreneurial competency among organic farmers in Khon Kaen province, Thailand. Quantitative research methodology was implemented in the research. Cluster sampling was applied to determine 169 organic farmer participants who were based in Khon Kaen province. An interview schedule was used to collect data from organic farmers who were settled in five districts around Khon Kaen province. Descriptive statistics, e.g. mean, percentage, standard deviation, were used to analyze the obtained data. The data was collected in January 2023. Research findings revealed a moderate level of overall entrepreneurial competency among organic farmers. A moderate level was also observed for farming experience, government support, and the reference group. However, there was a low level of inquiry learning skill observed. The research's implications highlight the critical importance of entrepreneurship education for organic farmers in order to improve their entrepreneurial skills and compete on a global scale.

Keywords: Competency, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Education, Farmer, Organic

*All correspondence related to this article should be directed to Nattapon Meekaew
Faculty of Education, Khon Kaen University, Thailand
Email: nattame@kku.ac.th

TRACK B: ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY, APPLIED SCIENCES

The Variations of Synchronous Fluorescent Signature of Influent into and Effluent through Biological Activated Carbon Filter Added with Both Strains in AOC Assay

Lai Wen-Liang*

Abstract

In this research, the synchronous fluorescent signature (SFS) tool was used to investigate the variation of peak fluorescent intensity and wavelength location of the influent into and effluent through biological activated carbon(BAC) filter with assimilable organic carbon (AOC) assay. For organic removal by BAC filter, the humus-like substance could be effectively removed; however, the protein-like substance shows ascending trend owing to the release from the attached microorganism. For the influent inoculated only one or mixed strain, the fluorescent intensities of major peaks show an increasing trend except for the protein-substance of 230 nm with NOX strain. Furthermore, the rising amount of fluorescent intensities with the P17 strain exceeds those of the NOX strain. Regarding the SFS diagram of effluent, the fluorescent intensities of humus-like substance at the range of 390-500 nm keep constant in a condition of only one strain inoculated; however, the fluorescent intensities, ranging from 230 nm to 500 nm, show a significant increase in the state of hybrid strains. Overall, the BAC filter could decrease the content of organic matter, especially for humicsubstance, and then transform the organic characteristic so that the variations of both peak fluorescent intensities and the wavelength movement are produced. At the same time, the influent and effluent were inoculated with only one strain and mixed strains. Also, the 280 nm protein-like substance could be considered a surrogate indicator for AOC assay.

Keywords: Synchronous Fluorescent Signature; Assimilable Organic Carbon; Biological Activated Carbon

*All correspondence related to this article should be directed to Lai Wen-Liang,
Tajen University.PingTung, Taiwan
Email: lai@tajen.edu.tw

An Overview of CNLS and its Possible Extension for Forecasting

William Chung*

Abstract

Nonparametric least squares (NLS) is a statistical technique that aims to estimate the relationship between a response variable and one or more predictor variables, without assuming a predefined functional form. Unlike conventional parametric regression models, NLS allows for greater flexibility and adaptability in the relationships between variables, without imposing assumptions about the underlying distribution of the data. NLS achieves this by minimizing the sum of squared residuals between the observed data and a smooth curve that represents the estimated relationship between the response and predictor variables. Different techniques, such as spline functions, kernel regression, and local regression, can be utilized to represent the smooth curve. The objective is to identify the curve that provides the best fit to the data without assuming a particular distribution or predefining a functional form for the relationship between the variables. Convex Nonparametric Least Squares (CNLS) was introduced in 2008 for analyzing productive efficiency and has since proven to be a valuable tool in applied studies related to computability and traceability. As an alternative to stochastic frontier analysis, CNLS does not rely on functional form assumptions and instead utilizes the same axioms as Data Envelopment Analysis while also accounting for noise. This paper explores the use of CNLS and its variants for constructing regression models and performing forecasting. Because CNLS regression models are composed of a set of hyperplanes, which form a nonparametric piecewise linear regression, the paper also discusses potential advancements in CNLS for forecasting applications.

Keywords: CNLS, Extension, Forecasting

*All correspondence related to this article should be directed to William Chung,
Department of Management Sciences, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Email: william.chung@cityu.edu.hk

Developing and Implementing an Elder-Friendly Nutrition Assessment and Health Education Tool (ENGEC) in the Community

Han-Chun Huang^{1*}, Hsiao-Wen Chuang², Chiu-Ying Chen³

Abstract

Background and objectives: The purpose of implementing community care centers is to encourage the community to take on a role in public health by providing primary preventive care services, thereby delaying population aging, and referring those in need of formal care for assistance. This study developed the "Elder Nutrition gamification Chatbot (ENGEC)" to assist elderly people in the community to learn about nutrition knowledge using a line chatbot and to screen for elderly people with nutritional risk through the "Mini Nutritional Assessment-Short Form (MNA®-SF)" in the ENGEC platform for referral and care. **Experimental design and methods:** The ENGEC system was developed using a line chatbot that incorporated the MNA-SF questionnaire and AI semantic recognition technology and provided health education courses to help the elderly learn about nutrition knowledge easily. **Results:** We conducted nutrition education and screening for 86 elderly people in urban and rural areas of southern Taiwan, with a proportion of 18.6% of elderly people at risk of malnutrition. The elderly used the function of health inquiry 197 times. **Conclusion:** The ENGEC platform effectively helps elderly people to ask health questions and screen for potential malnutrition risk in a timely and easy-to-operate manner, enabling them to take care of their health while having fun and achieving healthy aging. In addition to promoting the elderly's autonomous learning and motivation, it can effectively reduce their reliance on medical personnel, thereby achieving the purpose of primary preventive care implemented in community care centers.

Keywords: Nutrition Assessment, Gamification, Chabot, Elder, ENGEC

*All correspondence related to this article should be directed to Han-Chun Huang,
Department of Social Work, Tajen University, Taiwan
Email: evahuang@tajen.edu.tw

Applying Deep Learning Approach Air Quality Prediction on the Internet of Things Framework

Prof.Jui-Le Chen^{1*}, Wen-Liang Lai²

Abstract

This paper presents an air quality monitoring system based on the Internet of Things framework, which is used to monitor the pollutant concentrations of PM_{2.5}, NO₂, O₃, and CO in the campus environment. The proposed system addressing the issue of predicting time series data with four types of pollutants values, various machine learning models were utilized, including deep learning models of long short-term memory (LSTM) and Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU). Presently, It is possible to anticipate the pattern of variations in the average pollutant concentration values for multiple weeks in advance. In addition, this study also explores the interrelationships between various feature data, helping the learning models to select feature data with Spearman's correlation coefficient(rs) that greater than or equal to 0.8, meaning the relationship is very strong, in order to understand the strength of the relationships between data values and whether they are positively correlated with prediction accuracy. Examining the prediction results obtained by the relevant learning models shows that they can provide the most stable and accurate prediction values.

Keywords: Deep Learning, Long Short-Term Memory(LSTM), Gated Recurrent Unit(GRU)

*All correspondence related to this article should be directed to Prof.Jui-Le Chen
Tajen University, Pingtung, Taiwan
Email: reler@tajen.edu.tw

Development of a Performance Enhancement Method for a Vertical Axis Wind Turbine

Kok-Hoe Wong*

Abstract

In recent years, research has shown a growing interest in vertical axis wind turbines (VAWTs) because of their numerous advantages, particularly their omni-directional nature. Nevertheless, straight-bladed VAWTs exhibit lower efficiency and are hard to self-start. This study proposes an omni-direction deflector (ODD) to improve their performance. With an oncoming wind speed at 6 m/s, a five-bladed VAWT was tested in the laboratory for its performance with the integration of ODD. With the ODD in place, the wind is accelerated and directed towards the VAWT, which significantly improves the CP of the VAWT. From the lab test results, when the ODD was oriented at 0° and 30° to the oncoming wind, the maximum CP obtained was 0.0510 and 0.0489 at TSR 0.9, which is an increase of 23.49% and 18.40% respectively compared to the bare turbine of 0.041 occur at TSR 0.8. In addition, with the employment of the ODD, the rotational speed, TSR range, and self-start ability were improved remarkably. The application of the ODD is wide, where it can be easily retrofitted to the existing VAWT system with simple construction, hence enhancing the VAWT performance.

Keywords: Vertical Axis Wind Turbine, Wind Energy, Coefficient of Power, Power Augmentation,

*All correspondence related to this article should be directed to Kok-Hoe Wong
University of Southampton Malaysia Campus
Email: k.h.wong@soton.ac.uk

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