

LEMBAR

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**HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH**

Judul karya Ilmiah (Artikel) : The Mission of Basic Education That Is Overlooked in the Border Country (Case Study of Education Special Services for Indonesian Labor Child in Sebatik Island Indonesia-Malaysia Border)

Jumlah penulis : 1 orang

Status pengusul : penulis ke 1

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :

a. Nama Jurnal :Asian Social Science

b. Nomor ISSN : ISSN 1911-2017 E-ISSN 1911-2025

c. Volume,nomor,bulan,tahun: Vol.14 No. 1, 2018

d. Penerbit : Canadian Center of Science and Education

e. DOI artikel (jika ada): 10./5539/ass.v14n1p59

f. Alamat web jurnal : <http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ass/article/view/70790>

g. Terindeks diScimagojr/thomson Reuter ISI Knowledge atau di

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional

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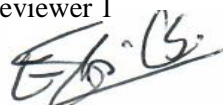
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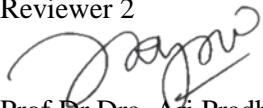
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ISSN 1911-2017 (Print)
ISSN 1911-2025 (Online)

ASIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE

Vol. X, No. X Month 20XX



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Vol. 14, No. 1 (2018), Asian Social Science

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Multivariate Statistical Quality Control Based on Ranked Set Sampling

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Received: September 16, 2017

Accepted: November 27, 2017

Online Published: December 15, 2017

doi:10.5539/ass.v14n1p1

URL: <https://doi.org/10.5539/ass.v14n1p1>

Abstract

The sample of the study was formed using simple random sampling, ranked set sampling, extreme ranked set sampling and median ranked set sampling. At the end of this process, the researcher created Hotelling's T^2 control charts, a multivariate statistical process control method. The performances of SRS, RSS, ERSS and MRSS sampling methods were compared to one another using these control charts. A simulation was performed to see the average run-length values for Hotelling's T^2 control charts, and these findings were also used for the comparison of the sampling performances.

At the end of the study, the researcher formed a sample using median ranked set sampling and created the Hotelling's T^2 control chart. As a result of this operation, the researcher found that there was an out-of-control signal in the process, while there was no such signal in other sampling methods. When the average run-length values obtained from Hotelling's T^2 control charts were compared, it was seen that a shift in the process was detected by the ranked set sampling earlier, when compared to other sampling methods. This paper it can be said that the methods used are unique to the literature because they are applied to multivariate data.

Keywords: Statistical quality control; multivariate control charts; Hotelling T^2 control charts; ranked set sampling; average run length

1. Introduction

Statistical process control can be defined as a procedure that uses statistical methods to check whether or not a manufacturing and service process is working normally, and that detects an abnormal incident and eliminates it by determining the reasons for it (Burnak, 1997:61). The most important purpose of the statistical process control is to eliminate the specific reasons for a change in the process and to keep it in control (İşığıçok, 2012:151). Univariate or multivariate statistical methods can be used depending on the type of the process. Thus, the difference between univariate or multivariate process control methods should be addressed primarily. Statistical process control, consists of a number of powerful tools for problem solving and improvement of quality control through reducing variability in industrial manufacturing processes.

Throughout our study of multivariate statistical methods for quality and productivity improvement, we was concerned with essentially the same problem: using data obtained from the process to draw conclusions known as inferences about how it is or has been operating. We may be concerned with sampling the process. In each case we will find it useful to the improvement of quality and productivity to collect data from the process and model it using statistical concepts and methods.

Multivariate statistical process control is defined as a methodology based on control charts, and it is used to observe multivariate processes. The number of variables included is a significant difference between the methods, but actually there are much more important differences. One of these differences is the fact that the variables obtained from the multivariate processes are often related to one another. These variables should be examined together since this type of variable is inter-dependent (Mason, Young, 2002: 6). Multivariate statistical control methods have been of great importance in foreign literature over the last couple of years, and these methods have been used in industry in particular. Control charts are often used since they make it possible to visually monitor a change in the process and can be easily used and interpreted (Eygü, 2015:80). Multivariate process control is a methodology, based on control charts, that is used to monitor the stability of a multivariate process.

Schwertman et al. (2002) used Hotelling's T^2 method together with regression analysis and specified the changes

Emptiness and the Eight Consciousnesses: Toward a Deeper Understanding of Intuitive Judgment

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Received: October 24, 2017

Accepted: November 6, 2017

Online Published: December 27, 2017

doi:10.5539/ass.v14n1p11

URL: <https://doi.org/10.5539/ass.v14n1p11>

Abstract

This paper empirically investigates whether emptiness (according to the Mādhyamaka school) has a positive association with the intuitive judgment that results from the eight consciousnesses (according to the Vijñānavāda school). A questionnaire-based quantitative approach was used to collect data from 157 professional spirit mediums. The results show that emptiness is significantly correlated with pure brightness and that pure brightness is, in turn, is significantly associated with intuitive judgment. Therefore, this paper argues that emptiness can improve or enhance the eight consciousnesses in making moral decisions. Finally, for the gap between moral judgment and action, this research provides new insight by asserting that this gap must have existed *a priori*.

Keywords: emptiness, eight consciousnesses, intuition, intuitive judgment

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Mahāyāna stream of Chinese Buddhism often distinguishes between the Mādhyamaka and Vijñānavāda, taking the former as exclusively acknowledging all phenomena of emptiness (*śūnyatā*) (Kaag, 2012) and the latter as concentrated single-mindedly on the ideation (*vijñaptimātra*) of the universe (Nedu, 2015). The concepts of the main subjects of the investigations of these schools are assumed to be in conflict (Duckworth, 2014), since the idea of emptiness is not at all present in the teachings of the Vijñānavādaschool and idealism is absent from those of the Mādhyamaka (King, 1994). Although they are distinct, these two discourses are also closely intertwined, for Vijñānavāda practitioners only analyze and describe how human experience is constructed by the mind to serve, pragmatically, the abstruse aims of the Mādhyamaka: the Prajñāpāramitā state that people undergo in attaining emptiness and freedom from cognitive obscurations and emotional obsessions (Waldron, 2006). However, one must also recognize that there was an essential development in the hermeneutics of the doctrine of emptiness in Vijñānavāda (King, 1994). This event surfaced critical issues in the effect of emptiness in Vijñānavāda. However, until recently, empirical research on the role of emptiness in Vijñānavāda was almost non-existent.

According to the Vijñānavāda school, conceptual knowledge appears at the level of mental consciousness (the sixth consciousness), which, in its turn, is determined by *manas* consciousness (the seventh consciousness). Because *manas* consciousness is responsible for the misconception of the individual self, this error will also characterize any form of conceptual knowledge that appears at the level of mental consciousness. Thus, the theory of the conditioning of decision-making states that this conditioning is affected by two factors: *manas* consciousness of individuality and the seeds of *ālayavijñāna* (the eighth consciousness) (Nedu, 2015).

1.2 Objectives

This paper empirically investigates whether emptiness has a positive association with the intuition that results from the eight consciousnesses (viz. Vijñānavāda). This analysis can provide much edification for inducing morally intuitive decisions. This task is especially challenging, because of the unfamiliarity of most readers of English with Buddhist philosophy. The research result may shift modes of thought and lead to profound differences in how we make decisions from intuition. This paper will address the concept of Vijñānavāda before describing the empirical experiments.