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Detecting Spam Emails/Sms Using Naive Bayes And Support Vector Machine

Prachi Gupta, Ratnesh Kumar Dubey, Dr. Sadhna Mishra

SMS or Email spams are dramatically increasing year by year because of the expansion of movable users round the world. Recent reports have clearly indicated an equivalent. Email or SMS spam may be a physical and thriving drawback because of the actual fact that bulk pre-pay SMS packages are handily obtainable recently and SMS is taken into account as a trusty and private service. SMS spam filtering may be a relatively recent trip to deal such a haul. The amount of information traffic moving over the network is increasing exponentially and therefore the devices that are connected thereto are considerably vulnerable. Thus there's a bigger have to be compelled to secure our system from this kind of vulnerability, here network security play a really vital role during this context. In this paper, a SMS spams dataset is taken from UCI Machine Learning repository, and after perform pre-processing and different machine learning techniques such as Naive Bayes (NB) and Support Vector Machine (SVM) are applied to the dataset are applied and compute the performance of these algorithms

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Identification And Testing Resistance Against Bacteria Isolated Mercury From Gold Mining In Gogorea Buru

Rosita Mangesa, Kasmawati Kasmawati, Darma Darma, Syafa Lisaholit, Aria Bayu Setiaji, M Chairul Basrun Umanailo

Gogorea is one of the villages in the area Buru island that serve as the site of gold. Most of the people of the island rush to mine the use of mercury in the amalgamation process. Mercury is harmful chemicals and cause adverse effects to living beings and the environment, to overcome it can be utilized microbes that are resistant to mercury. The purpose of this study is to obtain a bacteria that is resistance. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. To get the bacteria resistant to mercury initial phase was isolated, then tested the sensitivity of bacteria to mercury, and the next stage of bacterial identification. Based on the results of the samples obtained four isolates Gogorea village, which when tested sensitivity to 10ppm, 20ppm, 30ppm and there is no clear zone so that the four isolates are considered resistant

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to mercury. Of the four isolates were identified by a type of bacteria the sample G1.1 Chryseobacterium sp. Gogorea is one of the villages in the area Buru island that serve as the site of gold. Most of the people of the island rush to mine the use of mercury in the amalgamation process. Mercury is harmful chemicals and cause adverse effects to living beings and the environment, to overcome it can be utilized microbes that are resistant to mercury. The purpose of this study is to obtain a bacteria that is resistance. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. To get the bacteria resistant to mercury initial phase was isolated, then tested the sensitivity of bacteria to mercury, and the next stage of bacterial identification. Based on the results of the samples obtained four isolates Gogorea village, which when tested sensitivity to 10ppm, 20ppm, 30ppm and there is no clear zone so that the four isolates are considered resistant to mercury. Of the four isolates were identified by a type of bacteria the sample G1.1 Chryseobacterium sp

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Intrusion Detection Using Negative Selection Based Neural Network Algorithm

Divya Sharma, Sarita Singh Bhadauria

Intrusion is the biggest problem in the world of digitalization. Everything is inter connected with each other makes it easier to use even for intruders. Intrusion detection system helps in detecting security breaches, so it can be prevented /handled. In this paper, a hybrid approach i.e. negative selection based neural network (NS-ANN) approach is presented. The proposed algorithm is implemented using Java over KDD cup dataset. The result computation obtained using confusion matrix and computation parameters. The performance is compared to existing techniques and it is seen the efficiency of proposed work is better over other traditional available solutions.Intrusion is the biggest problem in the world of digitalization. Everything is inter connected with each other makes it easier to use even for intruders. Intrusion detection system helps in detecting security breaches, so it can be prevented /handled. In this paper, a hybrid approach i.e. negative selection based neural network (NS-ANN) approach is presented. The proposed algorithm is implemented using Java over KDD cup dataset. The result computation obtained using confusion matrix and computation parameters. The performance is compared to existing techniques and it is seen the efficiency of proposed work is better over other traditional available solutions.

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A Systematic Literature Review Of Multi-Criteria Risk Factors (VUCA) In Requirement Engineering

Halima Sadia, Dr. Syed Qamar Abbas, Mohammad. Faisal

Now-a-days, Information technology has covered almost every aspect of human life. The software industry is a main component of IT industry. Software projects have a very high probability of failure and a major reason behind is poor requirement engineering process. Potential requirement related threats or risks must be identified in the earlier stages of development so that negative impact of their effect can be minimized. Many approaches have been proposed to effectively manage requirement engineering challenges. This work aims to study available work in requirement risk management along with their pros and cons

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Prediction Of Lipopolysaccharides Simulation Responsiveness On Gene Expression Profiles Of Major Depression Disorder Affected Cases Using Machine Learning

Karthik Sekaran, M. Sudha

Major Depressive Disorder is an acute-form of mental illness. It interferes in the personal life, education, eating and sleeping habits of a person affected by depression. The factors that cause depression are generally identified as environmental, genetic and other psychological reasons. Medications like anti-psychotic drug treatment and counseling are said to be responsive in controlling the mental condition for a short-term. But the current treatment methods are not effective for the patients, living with prolonged depression periods. Gene therapy gets its momentum on medical diagnostic procedures to treat the patients with handful strategies. Lipopolysaccharides, a kind of endotoxins presents in the outer membrane of gram-negative bacteria could cause potential threats to human body. In this work, the responsiveness of lipopolysaccharides simulated in blood of patients with depression over normal people is analyzed through their gene expressions. The samples are collected from Gene Expression Omnibus repository. A hybrid feature selection technique is proposed to select the biomarker genes of depression. Experimental results revealed the significant genes affected to Lipopolysaccharides simulation that discriminates the samples accurately. Machine Learning algorithms are employed to train and classify the data. This system finds 100% accurate classification of the normal and depression samples with the identified gene biomarkers.

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A Review On Bioremediation Perspective Of Citrullus Colocynthis (l.) Schrad

Prashant Kumar Dhakad, Pramod Kumar Sharma, Sokindra Kumar

Citrullus colocynthis (L.) Schrad. is regularly known as colocynth. The natural product mash of colocynth has restorative properties while the seeds have nutritive characteristics. C. colocynthis is impervious to high temperatures and develops in the desert areas of Western Asia, North Africa, Middle East. C. colocynthis likely conveys qualities of intrigue that could be investigated for initiating abiotic stress obstruction in transgenic plants. In spite of the fact that the tissue culture and atomic science of this species have been investigated, the latter has been principally used to determine ordered associations with different individuals from the Citrullus family and curcubits. Hereditary mining of the plant is rare while hereditary change conventions are likewise uncommon. The point of the present review is to display a short outline of the bioremediation viewpoints of C. colocynthis.

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Investigations On Metamaterial Slot Antenna For Different Wireless Applications

P. Saleem Akram

In this paper a miniaturized three band metamaterial antenna is proposed for different wireless applications. The antenna is evaluated in three design models, the operating bands are 8 GHz and 6.9 GHz. The proposed antenna design has a ring monopole, with dB bandwidth of about (7.4-9GHz) (6.3-7.25GHz) (7-8.9GHz) are used for WLAN, WiMAX, C and X-band applications. Antenna design plots in HFSS tool and Origin pro to analyse further. The

antenna has good impedance matching, acceptable gain and stable radiation characteristics across the operational bandwidths. This proposed antenna models are designed using the HFSS as well origin pro software and same were compared for analysis.

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Ant Colony Optimization For Predicting Flood Based On River Water Level

Nurfaezah Mohamad Zahir, Rizauddin Saian

Predicting flood is crucial in the South East Asia region as flood will affect life and property of the people in the region. The main objective of this study is to develop a classification model for predicting flood based on river water level. The study is conducted in Perlis, Malaysia. Perlis is a small state which is situated in the northern part of Malaysia. For the purpose of this study, data from six rainfall distribution stations in Perlis starting from year 2000 until 2014 is used. There are two classes that is used to classify the class of the river water level which are danger and normal. This study used a variant of Ant Colony Optimization algorithm called Ant-Miner to develop the classification model. The finding shows that Ant-Miner produced a better predictive model with better predictive accuracy as compared to J48

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Social Prohibitions As A Form Of Communal Value To Maintain The Interests Of Collective Life Of Dayak Tribe In Central Kalimantan

Ahmad Syaufi, Mursidah

Customary criminal law is the living law regulates actions that violate the feeling of justice and propriety that lives in the community, causing disruption of peace and balance of society. To restore peace and balance, a customary reaction occurs. In maintaining customary criminal law, where each problem can be resolved completely, against every problem that exists and that may exist, because customary criminal law prioritizes the achievement of togetherness goals. In an effort to settle criminal cases it is time to pay attention to the mechanism of settlement through customary criminal law, so that it is necessary to study the existence of Dayak customary criminal law in Central Kalimantan Province. Based on the results of the study it was found that in Central Kalimantan Province the original inhabitants of the Dayak tribe continued to apply and adhere to the application of customary criminal law in an effort to maintain the form and characteristics of local wisdom originating from the Dayak community and cultural traditions. Customary law is not entirely an unwritten law, because there are also written elements in the Dayak community in Dayak customary law.

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Interval Valued Intutionstic Fuzzy Graphs And It's Some Property

V.Lambodharan, N.Anitha, J.Venketsan, M.Latha, G.Geetha

In this paper we explore, learn and propose a new technique we can define the interval valued intutionstic fuzzy Cartesian product and composition, union and intersection on interval-valued intutionstic fuzzy graphs and examine various of their properties. We also initiate the idea of interval-valued intutionstic fuzzy

complete graphs and some properties also interval-valued intutionstic fuzzy complete graphs and interval valued intutionstic fuzzy isomorphisom.In this paper we explore, learn and propose a new technique we can define the interval valued intutionstic fuzzy Cartesian product and composition, union and intersection on interval-valued intutionstic fuzzy graphs and examine various of their properties. We also initiate the idea of interval-valued intutionstic fuzzy complete graphs and some properties also interval-valued intutionstic fuzzy complete graphs and interval valued intutionstic fuzzy isomorphisom.

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An Analysis On Regulation Of Land Execution Under Immediately Executable Judgment (Uitvoerbaar Bij Voorraad) Based On Supreme Court Circular No. 3 Of 2000 And No. 4 Of 2001 On Immediately Executable Judgment: A Perspective From Legal Equity And Certainty

Ridlo Nur Cahyo, Yudho Taruno Muryanto

Immediately executable judgment (Uitvoerbaar Bij Voorraad) often result in problems, especially when its object is land. The problems arise when the judgment has been already executed in the first instance yet it is annulled by the higher instance (appeal), so that the recovery process becomes an issue. This condition indicates a need for an in-depth study on the regulation of immediately executable judgment. The problems to be studied are: (1) The regulation of land execution towards immediately executable judgment (Uitvoerbaar Bij Voorraad) in Supreme Court Circular (SEMA) No. 3 of 2000 and SEMA No. 4 of 2001 on Immediately Executable Judgment, (2)Has land execution towards immediately executable judgment (Uitvoerbaar Bij Voorraad) in SEMA No. 3 of 2000 and SEMA No. 4 Of 2001 on Immediately Executable Judgment reflected legal equity and equity for the concerned party? The analysis result found that the provisions in SEMA no 3 of 2000 and SEMA no. 4 of 2001 are merely general in nature. There has been no regulation specifically regulating the implementation of execution, particularly land execution under immediately executable judgment. Accordingly, the author argues that SEMA no. 3 of 2000 and SEMA no. 4 of 2001 have not been able to cover problems related to the execution of immediately executable judgment, particularly those related to land execution. Therefore, it is necessary to design a legal product that specifically regulates the implementation of execution, especially land execution under immediately executable judgment. This is important to ensure the legal certainty and equity for the concerned parties during the land execution under immediately executable judgment

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A Study Of Preference Of Telecoms Operatorss Amongst College Students In Mumbaii

Shaswat Shetty

Branding is regarded as one of the key functions of marketing. Without brand name, it is difficult to differentiate your product in the market. Branding has a lasting impact on the minds of the customers. Brand preference can thus be said as the extent to which customers or users give priority to one brand over the other. Brand preference is the result of company’s dedication, hard work and quality goods and services. The goal of very organization is to improve customer loyalty as loyal customers assist the company in achieving its long term objectives of profitability and growth. In

our country, the telecom industry is advancing at a great pace. The total number of telephone subscribers in India reached around 1189.28 million as on 31 July 2019(Press Release on Telecom Subscription Data as on 31/7/2019).There are several telecom providers in the market. The advent of Reliance JIO in the market has made a significant impact on the customer base of other providers. The research paper aims to study the brand preference of telecom operators amongst college students in Mumbai. It also endeavors to find out the key challenges faced by the users with reference to telecom services. Analysis is also done to know if the users are happy with the services provided by their existing telecom service provider.

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Effect Of Different Meshes On The Energy Absorption Of Ferrocement Panel

Darshan G. Gaidhankar, M. S. Kulkarni, Aman Jain

Development of new construction materials, capable of absorbing more energy is the need of the society and this the area in which research needs. Because of the excellent behavior under flexural and impact strength, ferrocement is the widely used structural element under such circumstances. Also it has excellent mechanical properties. The thickness of ferrocement panel considered is 40 mm and 50 mm. As the thickness of the ferrocement panel is very less, M50 grade of mortar is used. The ferrocement panels are casted using galvanized welded square mesh and galvanized woven square mesh with 04, 05 and 06 mesh layers. For crack controlling, few ferrocement panels are casted using corrugated steel fibers and hooked steel Fibers in addition to the regular mesh (1% by weight of sample). The ferrocement specimens are tested under drop weight impact test. The drop weight impact test is done by dropping a weight of 3.5 Kg from a height of 0.5m and 0.75m. It is concluded that, the impact strength of the ferrocement panel reinforced with galvanized welded square mesh is excellent than the ferrocement panels reinforced with galvanized woven square mesh. When the steel fibers are added in the ferrocement panel, the energy absorption capacity of the ferrocement panel under impact loading is increased. The ductility index is found to be decreased with increase in the drop weight height.

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Text Watermarking Technique For Hindi Language Documents Using Structural Approach

Nitin Namdeo Patil, Jayantrao Bhaurao Patil

The ease of availability of Internet in recent decades for sharing ideas and knowledge has motivated authors to publish their contents digitally instead of conventional paperwork. This leads to widespread availability of the author's information to a large volume of readers. But with this global connectivity, many security issues have raised threats to authorship and copyright of genuine authors. The digital contents are vulnerable to illegal copy, distribution, reproduction and authentication. For digital information in numerous natural languages, significant attempts have been made to secure the text from unauthentic access. Each of these concentrate on distinguished language construct(s) to attain uniqueness. In this paper we propose a new robust watermarking technique for Hindi language. Hindi belongs to Devanagari script and no watermarking technique for it is developed till now. We use pratyaya as important Hindi language

construct in our structural approach to protect Hindi language digital text across the globe

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Effect Of Dimple Diameter On Heat Transfer Enhancement Of Double Pipe Heat Exchanger Using Dimpled Twisted Tape

Sanjay Kumar Singh, Arvind Kumar

The objective of this communication is to carry outnumerical studyof heat transfer and friction factor in a double pipe heat exchanger (DPHE) counter-flowarrangementusing twisted tape with dimple inserts. The study investigated the effects of twisted tapes with dimples insert of different dimple diameters of 3mm,5mm and 7mm at D/H ratio 3. The numerical analysis revealed that the value of Nusselt number was maximum for dimple diameter 5mm and it is 1.37 - 1.46, 1.19 - 1.24 and 1.10 - 1.18 times greater than the twisted tape without dimple,for twisted tape with dimple diameter 3mm and with 7mm respectively. The friction factor was found to be directly proportional to the diameter of the dimple.For tube fitted with twisted tape without dimple,for twisted tape with dimples of diameter 3mm, 5mm and 7mm,the values were 3.34 - 3.63, 3.62 - 4.36, 4.86 - 5.10 and 5.76 - 6.06 times greater than the plain tube. The results emphatically reflected the positive impact of twisted tapes with dimple inserts on heat transfer enhancement in DPHE.

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Learning Strategies In Mathematics For The Participants Of An Alternative Basic Education Centre

Josefina Amanda Suyo Vega, Mónica Elisa Meneses La Riva, Víctor Hugo Fernández Bedoya, Jorge Luis Aníbal Baldárrago Baldárrago, Susana Edita Paredes Díaz.

In the process of basic education, life skills are developed and strengthened. Therefore, it is necessary to apply innovative tools and strategies to strengthen the student's mathematical learning. Objective: To identify the strategies used in the mathematics course, which are expository, teamwork, action, symposium, use of mental maps, comparative charts, and the use of technology in an alternative basic education institution in Callao. The methodology was quantitative, cross-sectional, non-experimental. The study consisted of 60 students who were applied the instrument of learning strategies in mathematics, which consisted of 35 items. Each dimension consisted of 5 questions, measured through a Likert scale. The test was submitted to expert evaluation for validity and reliability tests respecting the corresponding ethical aspects. Among the results found, there is evidence that 24% expositive strategies are developed and 5% strategies using technology. It is concluded that it is necessary to rethink strategies in practice during the learning process to ensure that the competencies of the participant are strengthened in the dimension of statistics and probability, developing learning strategies using technology to enhance the learning of mathematics in alternative basic education

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The Impacts Of Oil Drilling On Maritime Areas: The Prominent Cases In World Seas

Gökçe Çiçek CEYHUN

in the recent years, fast growing world population and reduction of scarce resources have forced people to look for new sources. In this manner, decreasing of terrestrial based sources has shifted the attentions of nations to the marine related resources in terms of having reserves of oil and gas that located undersea areas of the world. However, exploration, drilling and transferring oil in maritime areas may have significantly harmful effects on marine wildlife, coral reefs, environment etc. Especially oil spilling may threat human health and life, may damage marine ecosystem, may destroy different marine species, may reduce biological diversity, may jeopardize bird populations, may disrupt food chain and, may cause interruption of national and international transportation. Due to these vital reasons, this study has explored the effects of oil drilling applications on maritime areas with common cases of world seas. In order to emphasize the impacts of oil drilling on maritime areas, a detailed literature study has been conducted within the scope of this study. Subsequently, the prominent examples of oil drilling activities in world seas have been investigated. In the end, the paper has concluded with prudential suggestions by taking advantages of current implementations for oil drilling in prominent maritime areas.

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The Influence Of Principals' Leadership Style, The Organizational System And Work Motivation On School Effectiveness

Mukhtar, Risnita, Istikomah

This study aimed at examining the Effect of Principal Leadership Style, Organizational Systems and Work Motivation on School Effectiveness. This research is located in the State Vocational High School in Jambi Province which consists of SMKN 2 Jambi City, SMKN 1 Batanghari Vocational School, and SMKN 1 Merangin Vocational School. This research is a quantitative research with survey as a method for collecting data. Simple random sampling technique was chosen in this research with a sample of 219 teachers. The Hypothesis tested uses path analysis with a significance level α = 0.05. The results showed that the Principal Leadership Style, Organizational System and Work Motivation partially or simultaneously affect the School Effectiveness. The implication is the better the Principal's Leadership Style, Organizational System and Work Motivation will increase the School's Effectiveness.

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Application Of Hybrid Model For Forecasting Prices Of Jasmine Flower In Bangalore, India

Sunil, Satyanarayana, Sachin Acharya, Arun Kumar Jogi

The medicinal uses of Jasmine are well documented. It is used to enhance the immunity of the body, treatment of anxiety, stress, and sunstroke. The leaves are used in the treatment of mouth disease, treatment of cuts and wounds. The Jasmine plant is also the source of exotic fragrance. It is an important scent noted in perfumes and has herbal properties and hence today, Jasmine flowers are of much economic importance. Farmer's decision making on production of Jasmine depends on future price to be realised during the period of cultivation. Hence forecasting accuracy plays a vital role in Jasmine production. A hybrid model has been considered an effective way to improve the forecast accuracy. In this paper, hybrid model of SARIMA-ANN is proposed

for forecasting the prices of Jasmine flower. We also compared the performance of hybrid model with traditional SARIMA model, ELM, MLP and NNETAR (ANN). The study concluded that the hybrid model of ARIMA-ANN is more appropriate model for forecasting the prices of Jasmine flower. The best model is used to forecast prices for next 12 months.

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Super Wide Band Microstrip Patch Antenna For High Frequency Applications

Abhinav Bhargava, Poonam Sinha

As the research is going on the most of the application of antenna shifting towards the high frequency range, that is important because most of the lower band upto 4GHz is occupied by many applications. The technique in which similar structure developed again and again called fractal antenna. By increasing same structure multiple times the electrical length will enhanced as well as bandwidth may be increased. By fractal many objective excellently achieve. Size reduction also called miniaturization can also achieved by modified fractal approach. This paper represents a unique rectangular patch with defected ground. The meaning of defected is modified or slotted. Three rectangle are added to the top layer of the antenna by which radiation can be enhanced. In this paper combination of fractal and defected ground is used for bandwidth enhancement. In this work bandwidth enhancement is done, simulation is done by HFSS software. Antenna is useful for 3GHz to 14GHz, which represent bandwidth of 11GHz. In this range many wireless application can be shifted. In the given range, VSWR is also achieved less than two, and return loss is also less than -10db. Mathematical analysis is done by considering the center frequency as 4.5GHz and than antenna is analyzed, simulated and optimized to achieve the super wideband. In the proposed design microstrip feed line is used for utilization of its advantages. Practically easily available substrate that is FR4 is used for simulation with the thickness 1.6mm and dielectric constant 4.4.

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Mobile Subscriber Mobility Analytics And Prediction In Wireless Networks Using Machine Learning Techniques

Oscar L. Mwale, Peter K. Kihato, Agnes Mindila

In radio network planning user mobility is an important factor that can reveal the user’s needs and hence allows the proactive adaptation of services. By predicting mobility of subscribers, the network can do proactive resource management and take prior precautionary measures when need arises. This paper presents a machine learning prediction algorithm that be used in capturing some of the mobility patterns exhibited by the users moving in a wireless environment and can then predict the future locations of these users. To identify the important locations of the target user from his/her trajectory the data is analyzed to find out insights in terms of movement of the subscribers and mobile data used. An unsupervised clustering technique using Density-based spatial clustering of applications with noise (DBSCAN) is performed to extract various clusters for different locations. Finally, to predict the location of the subscribers into the clusters/locations above several supervised machine learning classifier models are proposed with Random forest showing the best results. When tested on real data, the model achieved 94% of the future locations’ prediction accurately. In a future work, future locations

predicted will be used to proactively and dynamically allocate mobile resources to the subscribers.

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Occurrence Of Plasmid Encoded ESBLs BlaCTX-M,blaTEM Genes Of E. Coli Isolated From Clinical Cases In Maysan Province

Rabab Naeem Alag, Zahid Sa'doon Aziz

Escherichiacolinrepeatedlyiicausing urinary tract, wound and blood infection resulting in significant/morbidity iand mortality due to hadnplasmid encodedjhESBLs which in turn lead tojtreatmentfailure.tThepresent study was focused on the estimation of β-lactamnantibiotic resistance patterns, the determination of Plasmid ESBLs represented by blaCTX-MAand.blaTEM gene. So atotal of (291) clinicalasamples (urine,awound swabs, blood and seminal fluids) were included in thisstudy. All bacterial isolates were subjected to the cultural, Imicroscopical, and biochemical examinationsamethods, confirmed byaAPI 20E and Vitek2 system. Where the resultsjirevealed that 105 of isolates were identified as E. coli. Antibiotic sensitivity was performedby using disk diffusionmethodsssagainstjjβ-lactam.mInvestigation of extended spectrum β-lactamase(ESBL) production for isolates wasnperformed using Initial screening and double discsynergy..methodu(DDST). The results showed that most isolates showed highresistance to ß-lactam antibiotics,ywhile all isolates were sensitive to Imipenem. The results oftiPCR technique were performed to detect P1asmid encoded ESBLs blaCTX-M andblaTEMgenes,urevealed that (100%) of E. coli isolates carried this genes for both.

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Face Acknowledgement Framework Using Hybrid Of Genetic Algorithm And Ant Colony Optimization Algorithm

Sanjiv Kumar Tomar, Santar Pal Singh, Akhtar Husain, Kuldeep Singh Kaswan, Krishna Tomar

In this framework, we proposed a framework for enhancing the features of face recognition system. We are doing Image pre-processing basically for features enhancement of an input image that provides efficient image recognition. Some changes in every phase are important to improve the recognition results. A similar approach has been applied. A schema has been proposed for better face recognition system. Enhancing image contrast and then rotating the image by some degrees to get different view perspectives of the image, cropping the face in proper region for exact feature selection continued by a hybrid approach of ant colony optimization and genetic algorithm for face detection.

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Tumor Hypoxia Mutation Detection Using Deep Learning-A Deep Drug Designing Strategy

B.Vaisali, P.K. Krishnan Namboori

Tumor hypoxia develops as an adaptation taken up by the cancer cells during prolonged radiation and chemotherapy. The cancer cells start to survive in the harsh environment of less oxygen and poor vasculature, with this modification. The tumor microenvironment is set up as a result of mutations occurred in

hypoxia specific genes. A tool has been developed to identify the mutation involved in causing the variation and promoting the disease. The main objective of the work is to design an early prediction tool for tumor hypoxia mutation and to identify the genetic variants to understand the susceptibility of cells to the mutations. The predictive model has been found to have an accuracy of 72.5% and the genetic markers have been identified using pharmacogenomic approach.

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Factors Affecting Organizational Commitment Of Teachers In Government And Private Universities

Khushnuma Bano, Azra Ishrat, KK Mishra

Organizational Commitment can be defined as the extent of involvement of an employee in the organization with the desire to work, an obligation of working and having no intent to leave. A high level of organizational commitment can lead to improvement in the performance and efficiency of an employee in accomplishing the tasks and goals of the organization. Though OC of an employee can be seen in various fields but as the aim of the study is to compare the factors that affect the OC of teachers in case of public and private universities of the Lucknow city. Research papers used for the review is both empirical and theoretical in nature. Though overall commitment of private universities is more than the public university because of a better opportunity of growth, promotion, quality of work-life and healthy working conditions. However, this study is focused on deriving the impact of each factor and finally determining the impact on the public a private university. But still, there is a scope of analyzing the performance altogether. Apart from this mediating and moderating test is conducted to derive the factors which influence the relationship between OC and organization performance along with determining the strength and magnitude of the effect. There are certain factors that could have been included in the study i.e. like personality traits of an employee, and school principals but still the analysis shows that private universities provide more opportunity of raising teacher's commitment in comparison to public universities.

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Rapid Application Development In Design Of Library Information System In Higher Education

Muhammad Luthfi Hamzah, Astri Ayu Purwati, Ermina Rusilawati, Hamzah

The library is a place that contains books, articles, papers and reading sources that are arranged regularly as a source of information material. Therefore, considering the rapid growth of technology, good management of library is every important for every university. A library is the heart of a tertiary institution as it supports the implementation of the tri darma of a tertiary institution. It is necessary to have a good library management in order to help students and lecturers in finding sources of information. Surely, a professional library management is needed in improving the quality of higher education. Because of that, it is necessary to have a system that makes library information management effective and efficient from changing manual systems to systems using technology. This research method was started from identifying the scope, setting goals, studying the literature, analyzing problems, designing models with UML, Designing a system for managing library information management and testing system. The framework of this research methodology describes the design of library information management

application using the Rapid Application Development method. The programming language used in making this library management information system used PHP and MYSQL

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Melioration Of Zonal Isolation In Horizontal Wells Drilled With Non-Aqueous Drilling Fluid (NADF) By The Application Of Newly Pondered Polymeric Interactive Cement System (ICS)

Panbarasan.M, Karthikeshwaran.R

The proper placement of cement in the annular space around the wellbore enables the closing off wells drilled with non-aqueous drilling fluid (NADF) by its effective replacement with cement. If this process not occur properly, it results in the residual amount of NADF accumulation inside the wellbore which leads to the lack of stability, fluid influx and constraints in the well stimulation and workover operations particularly in case of horizontal wells. In this paper, a new cementing procedure called Interactive Cementing System (ICS) is formulated along with special physical properties of cement which will be highly effective in the NADF environment

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Retrospective Panorama On Application Of Restructured Rectorite In The Formulation Of Eco-Friendly Biodiesel Based Drilling Fluid

Panbarasan.M, Karthikeswaran.R

The uprising necessity for petroleum results in the swift evolution of drilling techniques in more complicated structure of wells and drilling operations under rough conditions. To meet this non-aqueous phase drilling fluids (NADF) is used to achieve good wellbore stability, thin filter cake, excellent lubricity and low risk of stuck pipe. The NADF is prepared by modification of bentonite with quaternary ammonium salts and addition of clay minerals. In this paper, a newly formulated environmental friendly restructured rectorite and biodiesel based drilling fluid is prepared and discussed.

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Implementation Of Strategic Corporate Social Responsibility Model Of Plantation Companies In Pandhalungan Area: A Comparative Study

Indah Purnamawati, Bunga Maharani, Aisa Tri Agustini, Ririn Irmadariyani, Yosefa Sayekti, Djoko Supatmoko, Bayu Aprillianto

In carrying out their social responsibilities, companies can carry out their social responsibility activities in line with achieving their strategic objectives. However, on the other hand, the companies can implement CSR which is unwittingly not in line with companies'strategic objectives. As a company, a state-owned plantation company and regional-owned plantation company also should carry out Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. The obligation arises because types of both companies are exploring or managing natural resources. This study aims to analyze the differences in the implementation of strategic corporate social responsibility model between regionally-owned plantation company and large state-owned plantation company in Pandhalungan area. The objects of this study are regionally-owned plantation company called as Company X and a given plantation of

state-owned plantation company called as Company Y. The analysis method of this study is comparison. In analyzing data, this study used a CSR strategic model matrix developed by Sayekti (2011) that integrated GRI, value chain, and diamond framework indicators. The results of this study found differences in the implementation of strategic CSR model between both study objects. Company X undertook only strategic CSR activities, whereas Company Y undertook CSR activities both strategic and non-strategic. That difference caused by various factors, including the difference in vision and mission and companies' objectives, the difference in binding regulations related to CSR activities, and the difference in CSR budgeting. Furthermore, the results of this study also showed the difference in the influence of strategic CSR implementation carried out by both companies.

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Developing Village Youth Entrepreneurs Through Technology For Making Liquid Smoke Based On Agricultural Waste

Bambang Piluharto, Ahmad Roziq, Asnawati

there are not many activities aimed at creating an entrepreneurial spirit for village youth. Meanwhile, many young people of productive age villages have the potential to become entrepreneurs based on local resources by utilizing biomass waste. Liquid smoke is the result of condensation or condensation from the biomass pyrolysis process. The content of liquid smoke includes phenols, organic acids and carbonyl, which are widely used as an anti-bacterial, anti-fungal and food preservative. Sources of raw materials that can be used to produce liquid smoke can be obtained from agricultural production wastes such as coconut shells, corncobs and sugarcane bagasse. This activity aims to develop rural youth entrepreneurial skills through the manufacture of liquid waste based on agricultural waste. The form of liquid smoke making activities includes training in making liquid smoke. The training was emphasized on making liquid smoke using agricultural waste as raw material. The results of this activity can improve the skills of rural youth in applying liquid smoke generation technology with various sources of biomass waste. The results of this training can improve the skills of rural youth entrepreneurs through making liquid smoke and encourage village youth to become entrepreneurs.

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Implementation Of Management Information System Using Economic Order Quantity (Eoq) Method In Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises

Yudha Alif Auliya, Isti Fadah, Yustri Baihaqi, Qurrota A'yuni Ar Ruhimat

Jangur Village is a village located in Sumberasih district, Kab. Probolinggo. The majority of the population make a living as kapok farmers and craftsmen. In Jangur village there are several problems, among others: Lack of types of employment, low education level, small entrepreneurship development of the community is not optimal. In Jangur Village most of the people work as kapok craftsmen, but the processing is on a small industrial scale and carried out partially. Some of the leading handicraft products are mattresses, pillows and bolsters. To improve the economy of the community, in 2018 the proposals carried out community service activities and focused on establishing kapok craftsmen groups. In the service that has been done, the solutions offered are diversification of kapok processed products and processing of kapok seed waste. Jangur village has

potential community resources and potential raw material resources. Raw materials for kapok are found in the vicinity of Jangur Village and abundant. After the formation of kapok craftsmen groups began to emerge some new problems, namely the poor management of kapok craftsmen and marketing group partners who were not done well. The issue arose because there was no management capable of managing production and finance well. Existing problems also cause income gaps among kapok craftsmen because the production division is not evenly distributed. see the potential and problems then designed an e-commerce information system that is able to manage product management and marketing. Product management is done by applying the EOQ method in managing inventory of goods. To increase revenue and increase orders, it is considered integrated E-commerce. marketing media includes website media and social media. Collaboration of a support team that has a background in economics and agriculture is needed to develop "Kampoeng Kapuk Jangur. Proposers also have a lot of experience in managing and developing Micro small and medium enterprises.

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The Influence Of Fermentation Time On Physical And Proximate Characteristics On Palm Kernel Meat Using Bacillus Licheniformis

Siti Lestari, Eddy Suprayitno, Anik M. Hariati

Palm kernel meal is waste produced from the extraction of palm oil. The main problem in the use of palm kernel meal in fish feed ingredients is the high crude fiber content making it difficult for fish to digest. The purpose of this study was to observe palm kernel meal fermented with Bacillus lichemiformis to improve the quality of feed raw materials. The research was carried out with the length of fermentation treatment 0,24,48,72, and 96 hours with 3 replications. The results showed that the fermentation of palm kernel meal at the 48th hour using Bacillus lichemiformis gave the best results on increasing protein levels by 30, 22 and the results of physical characteristics test of aroma, texture, lumps, and colors also gave the best results. Then the crude fiber decreases for 96 hours after fermentation.

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An Experimental Study To Utilize The Processed Vegetable Waste As A Soil Medium

Senthilkumar. PL, kavimani. T

The openly dumped vegetable waste pollutes the soil and releases greenhouse gases which contribute to global warming. In the present study, the discarded vegetable wastes are processed and further, the experiment was carried out to utilize the Processed Waste (PW) as a soil medium for plant growth. For experimentation, five different mix proportions were attempted for assessing the growth of Sorghum bicolor or great millet a grass species largely used for cattle feed. The Processed Waste was mixed with soil (river sand) in the ratios (PW to soil), of 25:75 (P1), 50:50 (P2), 75:25 (P3), 100 (P4) percent PW and 100 (P5) percent soil. The experiment was carried out for 20 days and during experimentation pH, Temperature, Moisture content (MC), Electrical Conductivity (EC), and volume of water supplied were periodically monitored and recorded. The physical characteristics of five mix proportions (P1 to P5) provide optimum conditions for plant growth at the beginning of the experiment. However, the mediums mixed with PW possess 10 to 15 % higher Water Holding Capacity (WHC) than the sand medium. Further, it was observed

that air-filled porosity in the mediums mixed with PW was 30 to 40 % higher than sand. The chemical characteristics indicate that the pH of the mix holds PW was slightly towards acidic to neutral (pH of 6.5 to 6.9) and it was acidic in soil (pH of 5.7). The EC of soil (1.3 dS/m) is less than EC (1.9 to 2.2 dS/m) of PW mixed medium this might because of the presence of higher nutrient content in the PW mixed medium. At the end of the experiment, it was inferred that the plants in pot P3 aided with 75% PW and 25% Sand show a higher growth rate than other mix combinations. The growth rate was assessed by determining the Root to Shoot ratio (R: S) and mean weight gained by the plants in the respective bins.

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Molds Isolated From Chicken Feed As Potential Amylase Resources

Dalia Sukmawati, Ratna Paramitha Larasati, Tri Handayani Kurniati, Zico Arman, Hesham A. El Enshasy

Amylase enzyme has been widely used for food industries since centuries. Molds are known to be the source for industrial amylase production and this enzyme can potentially increase the efficiency of chicken feed. The aim of this study is to screen the molds isolated from chicken feed collected in UNJCC to produce amylase enzyme. Screening was carried out to select the most potent isolates producing amylase enzymes based on amylolytic index values, using starch agar medium incubated for 4 days at 28 °C. Molecular identification was performed based on rDNA region and was confirmed by macroscopic and microscopic morphological characters. The screening results showed that out of 42 isolates, 10 strains can produce amylase. The result showed that isolates K02, K17 and K26 had the largest IA values of 1,298, 1,132 and 1,066, respectively. Isolate K02 was identified as Aspergillus versicolor, while isolate K17 was identified as Penicillium tardochrysogenum with 100% similarity. Isolate K26 was identified at the genus level, Penicillium, with the highest similarity with Penicillium chrysogenum at 99.67%. The presence of Aspergillus and Penicillium group in the chicken feed exhibited the great importance of molds amylase in feed fermentation. Therefore, they could further be utilized in the fermentation industry for improving cost-effectiveness of the production.

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Ticketing & CS System Development For Industrial Needs

Kenneth Filbert, Seng Hansun

This research discusses the design and development of a web-based ticketing and customer support system for the IT consultant company PT Mitra Mentari Global (MMG), This research aims to build a system that can aid customers of PT MMG in submitting any problem or complaints they might have when using PT MMG's products in the form of a support ticket, while also helping the employees in handling and organizing those complaint tickets from customers. The object of this research is the ticketing and customer support system itself, which was designed and built for PT MMG. The research started with the fundamental design of the system. After the design and building of the system were completed, it was tested using the black box testing method. The measurement of a unit of satisfaction, End-User Computing Satisfaction (EUCS), from customers who have used the system, was done through a data collection using a questionnaire that can be accessed by customers after they gave their approval on the work of a ticket. The testing results show that every feature of the

system that was tested is working correctly. The analysis on the questionnaire data, which was filled by nine customers, results in an overall EUCS value of 3.742 from the five instruments of EUCS (Content, Format, Accuracy, Ease of Use, Timeliness) that was measured, which indicates that the customers of PT MMG is generally satisfied with the system that they used.

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Position Placement Dss Using Profile Matching And Analytical Hierarchy Process

Khantidevi Dhammayanti, Arya Wicaksana, Seng Hansun

Corporate Human Resource (CHR) Kompas Gramedia is a business unit of Kompas Gramedia which is in charge of managing and developing Human Resources (HR) of Kompas Gramedia company. Decision making on position placement in Kompas Gramedia is carried by CHR by using the manual technique. The time needed to reach the final decision of position placement takes approximately one to two months. Thus, the role of a decision support system in CHR Kompas Gramedia is really in need. In this study, the decision support system for position placement in CHR Kompas Gramedia uses the Profile Matching and Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) methods with competency aspects and weights set by the CHR Kompas Gramedia. The Profile Matching method is used to provide assessments, determine gaps, and weight criteria, while the AHP method is used to calculate the pairwise, eigenvalue, priority scale, total eigenvalue, consistency index (CI) matrix, and consistency ratio (CR). This decision support system has been successfully designed and built using the Profile Matching and AHP methods. This decision support system has been tested successfully and evaluated by distributing questionnaires to 31 respondents. The evaluation process was done using the Technology Acceptance Model and Likert scale which scored 84.51% for perceived ease of use and 83.98% for perceived usefulness.

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Collaboration Skill Of Biology Students At Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia

Nurkhairo Hidayati

Collaboration skill is known as the ability of someone to work both effectively and take responsibility for making the commitments that are necessary to achieve a common goal. Collaboration skills are important for students because, through collaboration skills, students are expected to achieve meaningful results when they experience real life in the community. The purpose of this research is to identify the collaboration skill of biology students at the Universitas Islam Riau in the human anatomy and physiology class. The research method used was a survey of 112 participants. Data collection is done by observation using observation guidelines. The collaborative skill indicators studied include responsibility, respect others, contributes, organizes work, works as a whole team. The results show that the indicators of collaboration skills from the lowest to consecutive are works as a whole team (58.5), organizes work (60.1), contributes (64.9), respects others (75), responsibility (76.4). In general, student collaboration skill is still in the good category (66.98), and therefore, a proper learning strategy is needed to improve student collaboration skill.

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Application Of Jigsaw Method With Metacognitive Approach In Social Statistics Learning To See Students' Problem-Solving Abilities

Reni Dwi Susanti

This study aims to describe the application of the jigsaw method with a metacognitive approach to social statistics learning and to see the ability of problem-solving and student responses to learning social statistics. Data collection methods in this study used three instruments namely observation, tests and questionnaires. This research is a descriptive study with a qualitative approach. The results of the study of the application of the jigsaw method with this metacognitive approach showed a very good category from the overall average with the breakdown of student activities getting 85,06, student responses getting 88,27 and the level of problem-solving skills obtained 91,02.

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Why Do Primary School Students Need Disaster Mitigation Knowledge? (Study Of The Use Of Koase Comics In Primary Schools)

Eddy Noviana, Otang Kurniaman, Munjiatun, Nugraheti Sismulyasih Sb, Sri Dewi Nirmala

Disaster mitigation learning is preliminary knowledge in detecting disasters in Indonesia, for that it needs KOASE comic media as an alternative learning media. The research method uses a quasi-experiment with a one-group pretest-posttest design with a sample of 72 primary school students, data collection techniques by doing pretest and posttest which are analyzed using the formula of learning outcomes, after getting categorized according to student knowledge. The results of research on pretest disaster mitigation knowledge data 60.30 with sufficient categories, and 79.70 posttest data with good categories while to see improvement using N-Gain with an average of 0.42 with intermediate categories. So it can be concluded that the use of KOASE comic media in disaster mitigation learning can improve student knowledge outcomes about disaster mitigation.

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Image Source Method Based Acoustic Simulation For 3-D Room Environment

R. A. Rathnayake, W. K. I. L. Wanniarachchi

Room Acoustics (also known as Architectural Acoustics or Building Acoustics) involves the scientific understanding of how to achieve a good sound quality within a building. The main purpose of this paper is to build a Room Acoustics Simulation which is capable to: demonstrate visualization of sound propagation around 3-D virtual room environment, examine the Room Impulse Response (RIR) and perform a less computational cost audio demonstration to understand the behavior of reverberation and echo effect. Furthermore, this paper proposes a new method to obtain the RIR for a given receiver point. In this paper, Image-Source Method (ISM) use as a modeling method for this acoustic simulation. Since all the previous works about ISM are done for 2-D room environments, this paper could be the first to implement ISM for 3-D virtual room environment.

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Smart Mobility For Rural Areas: Effect Of Transport Policy And Practice

P. Agus Budi, Imam Buchori, Bambang Riyanto, Yudi Basuki

The strategy in managing cities to remain in a condition of sustainability is to implement Smart City (SC) policies, which are policies that can integrate information and communication systems into various technical systems and infrastructure of a city. However, the change in infrastructure, land use makes the tab development, regional development will increase mobility transportation access. One of the policies that support the success of the SC policy in Indonesia is the policy in the field of transportation in order to anticipate changes in the characteristics of mobility in peripheral areas. This study will measure the success of transportation policies in anticipating an increase in the frequency of trips, expansion of the distribution of trips and changes in the choice of transportation modes to achieve sustainable transportation in rural areas. The research methodologies with survey used was a mobility analysis survey in the Mijen District, Semarang City, Indonesia. The steps taken in data collection are, first, the frequency of the trip is measured based on the trip generation model by considering the variables of vehicle ownership, public income, public transport rates, public transport comfort, public transport driver behavior and public transportation comfort. Second, the distribution of travel and the choice of transportation mode is a reflection of the desire of the community to achieve the destination of the trip and the chosen mode of transportation. The results of the study show that the latest transportation policy in the form of the operation of the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) and online transportation implemented by the government greatly influences mobility in the periphery, namely first narrowing the gap in the demand and supply transportation balance.

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The Improvement Strategies For Sharia Financial Literacy On Creative Economy

Ahmad Ma'ruf

This study aimed to discover the comprehension of business actors of Small Medium Enterprises (SME) in creative industry sector on the concept of sharia finance as well as formulating the development strategy of financial literacy toward business actors of creative industries. This study used a qualitative approach of case study in Yogyakarta Special Region, Indonesia. The types of data used are primary and secondary data. The data analysis was performed through a descriptive-statistical analysis, and the policy formulation was done through SWOT analysis. This study found that the index of sharia financial literacy on the majority of SMEs in the creative industry sector is in the medium category (sufficient literate). The improvement strategies for financial literacy are performed through a) the strategy of collaboration between stakeholders (penta-helix); b) the establishment of education centers and the socialization of sharia finance at regional level; c) sharia-based bank and non-bank financial institutions should be more aggressive in providing financial services to SMEs.

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Experimental Analysis Of M45 Concrete With Partial Substitute Of Fine Aggregate By Crushed Ceramic Waste Tiles And Cement By Alcoffine1203

Mohammed Saifur Rehman, Maneeth P. D, Brijbhushan S

Due to abundant use of natural aggregates in construction field .existing natural sand deposits are slowly emptied due to increase in urbanization and various other reasons, hence the use of natural aggregate should be minimize .Ceramic tiles waste is occurring from demolition of structures and also from manufacturing unit which leads to increased in amount of solid waste on earth utilization of crushed ceramic tiles in concrete leads to decrease in the usage of natural aggregate and also reduce amount of solid waste on earth. The main aim of this study is to utilize waste ceramic crushed tiles as partial replacement of fine aggregate at 40% and alcoffine as replacement of cement at various % i.e. 10%,12%,14%,16% and steel fibers is also used in the mix.M45 grade of concrete was design. Tests on mechanical properties and durability is carried out and compare with normal concrete. there is good development of strength when compared to normal concrete.

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Fdi And Gender Employment Rate In India

AR. Chitra Juliet Mangeshkar, S. Prasad, A. Paul Williams

Gender Equality is one of the foremost important factor in the contemporary society. Gender inequality has to be eradicated in its all forms. With globalization, countries around the world are well integrated in terms of societal, economic and cultural values. This integration has brought immense changes in the societal as well as the workplace culture. Foreign Direct Investment not only brings in the investment in the form of money, it also brings in new ideas and values along with it. The Indian society has deep rooted gender discrimination in its structure. The nations around the world are striving towards excelling in creating an enabling environment that is conducive for working women. This is evident from the efforts of the India in achieving higher ranks in the Gender Inequality Index published by the World Economic Forum. With the emerging trends in the workplace environment, this study attempts to analyze how the foreign direct investment impacts the gender employment rates in the country. This paper also brings out how the technological advancements and other managerial know-hows are influencing the enforcement of gender equality in the Indian society and how the FDI inflows are influencing the Gender employment rates in India.

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Field Test Results Of Adiabatic Air Inlet Cooling In Air-Conditioning Units

Jasem Mohammed Abdeen, Sameer Ahmed Bilal

Kuwait has very hot and dry weather conditions (50 to 60 °C).Dry bulb temperature exceeds the wet bulb temperature by than (20 °C) during summer time. Air-conditioning unit's condenser coil pressure and temperature considerably, increased .This decrease the total cooling capacity and increase the power consumption .This fact was behind the idea of a field study of evaporative cooled condenser used in residential cooling systems. The use of evaporative cooled condenser increases the heat rejection process with the cooling effect of evaporation and improve coefficient of performance. There are ways to Retro Fit the existing units for improving the condenser performance at high ambient temperature. A study carried out by spraying water at irregular intervals over a non-metallic wired mesh area in front of the condenser heat dissipation area. The sprayed water rapidly

evaporates and provides a cooler on coil air temperature as much as 15 – 24 °C lower than the incoming air. All existing evaporative air inlet cooling test sites indicated a significant energy saving power consumption between 20 – 35% and COP could be increased around 50%. Considering the chance of retrofitting existing air-conditioning, units gives the opportunities to reduce peak power load consumption related to cooling process by simple using normal city main water. In the study, the operation mode in response to varying load conditions, the obtainable COP, the water consumption rates and the amount of recoverable heat evaluated as outdoor air conditions was kept within the controlled conditions. This study gives a lot of information for future studies on large-scale application in residential buildings in State of KUWAIT as well as in Middle East and Mediterranean countries.

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Role Of Spatial And Frequency In Low-Quality Fingerprint Image Enhancement

Amir Rajaei, Mahmood Kondori

Identification through fingerprint has always been one of the most significant practical problems. There has always been a great challenge called Low-Quality Fingerprint Images (LQFIs) in fingerprint recognition. The paper used a two-step approach to enhance LQFIs, where the images that were enhanced in two main stages after some pre-processing. In the pre-processing step, we first segmented the fingerprint images using an algorithm. Then we performed local normalization. Then we estimated the local orientation for each pixel. In the first step, we used a Directional Median Filter (DMF) and then a simple interpolation method for fingerprint image enhancement. In the second step, we used a frequency filter to eliminate the noise and small spots in fingerprint images. In doing so, we used a low-pass filter in frequency domain. The results of the experiments showed that our proposed method produces better results in terms of quality.

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Heart Rate Outlier Detection For Probable Meltdown Or Tantrum State In Autism Spectrum Disorder

Vikas Khullar, Manju Bala, Harjit Pal Singh

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a complex neurological and developmental disorder with emotional uncertainties of intensive and explosive behaviors. These emotional deficits in ASD are treated as `meltdown or tantrum' and it leads to hyperactivity, impulsiveness, aggression, self-injury, and irritability. The abnormal Heart Rate (HR) could further be considered as a probable state of meltdown or tantrum occurrence in ASD. In this paper, an unsupervised machine learning algorithm has been applied over the acquired HR to detect abnormal state by using the Outlier detection algorithm. Hence, this proposed system has been capable of detection of the abnormal state in heart rate which could be an act of physiological outcome during a probable meltdown or tantrum. With the help of a graphically interactive environment, it is easier for clinicians as well as parents to understand and access the meltdown or tantrum related HR behavior.

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The Effect Of Transformational Leadership, Management Information System, And

Organizational Climate On Lecturers' Job Satisfaction

Mukhtar, Risnita, Khairul Anwar

This study aimed at determining the effect of transformational leadership, management information systems, and organizational climate on lecturers job satisfaction. The usefulness of this research is to enrich the scientific paradigm in the field of Islamic Education Management, especially the study of organizational behavior. This research is a quantitative research with survey method. The research population is all lecturers at the private Islamic colleges in Jambi-Indonesia. The sample of this study amounted to 131 Lecturers taken using the cluster area sampling technique. Questionnaires with a Likert scale are used as instruments. Data analyzed by path analysis begins with an analysis of the test requirements which include the normality test through the chi-square formula, homogeneity test through the Berlet test, and the test of linearity and regression significance. The results of the analysis indicate that there are: 1) The direct effect of transformational leadership on lecturer job satisfaction with a path coefficient of 39.94%; 2) Direct effect of management information systems on lecturer job satisfaction with a path coefficient of 40.40%; 3) Transformational leadership and management information systems have an effect on simultaneously on lecturer job satisfaction of 74.10%; 4) Direct influence of transformational leadership on organizational climate with a path coefficient of 31.97%; 5) Direct effect of management information systems on organizational climate with a path coefficient of 50.43; 6) Transformational leadership and management information systems have an effect on simultaneously on organizational climate of 69.40%; 7) Direct effect of organizational climate on lecturer job satisfaction with a path coefficient of 69.00; 8) Indirect effects of transformational leadership on lecturer job satisfaction through organizational climate of 63.57%, 27; 9) Indirect effects of management information systems on lecturer job satisfaction through organizational climate at 61.27%; 10) Transformational leadership, management information systems, and organizational climate simultaneously affect lecturer job satisfaction of 70.50. The conclusion of this study is transformational leadership, management information systems and organizational climate affect the lecturers Job satisfaction.

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Designing Ignition System Based Ergonomic Teaching Aid In Vocational Education: Minimizing Fatigue Factors During Practice

Muhammad Nurtanto, Fadli Rozaq

Automotive sector in vocational schools, training centers (Diklat), or universities in facilitating the transfer of knowledge at the basic level as well as advanced skills. The teaching aid is a simulation tool and the real component parts of a particular system are separated or arranged as needed without eliminating the characteristics of the system. The main reason for teaching aid in the automotive field is to simplify complex systems for the need for systematic and constructive learning. In addition, students are able to identify the intent of the system that is made easily and with specific skills. All fields of education and vocational training develop these teaching aid, one of which is the electrical system, namely ignition. In the development of design there are no manufacturing standards that are tailored to the types of needs. The process of implementing knowledge transfer and skills transfer in workshops or workshops is done by standing and this is tiring for a number of students. Some elements namely the characteristics of students based on height, width, and movement

during practicum are often ignored. Thus, the development of the redesign teaching aid or re-design needs to be considered with an ergonomic approach.

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The Effects Of Plant Growth Regulators (Naa+Bap) And Explant Types On Propagation Buds Of Asam Gelugur (Garcinia Atroviridis Griff)

Nurcholis Alfarisi, Luthfi Aziz Mahmud Siregar, Tengku Chairun Nisa

The research was aimed to determine the effect rasio combination of Naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA) and 6-Benzylaminopurine (BAP) plant growth regulators and explant types of Asam Gelugur plant (Garcinia atroviridis Griff) and their interaction in the Murashige Skoog (MS) media. This research was conducted in the Tissue Culture Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Sumatra Utara, Indonesia in February until June 2018. The research was used the completely randomized design with 2 treatment factors with three replications. The first factors is combination of NAA and BAP dosage with nine rates, including G1 (0.2 mg.l-1 NAA + 0.5 mg.l-1 BAP); G2 (0.2 mg.l-1 NAA + 1 mg.l-1 BAP); G3 (0.2 mg.l-1 NAA + 1.5 mg.l-1 BAP); G4 (0.4 mg.l-1 NAA + 0.5 mg.l-1 BAP); G5 (0.4 mg.l-1 NAA + 1 mg.l-1 BAP); G6 (0.4 mg.l-1 NAA + 1.5 mg.l-1 BAP); G7 (0.6 mg.l-1 NAA + 0.5 mg.l-1 BAP); G8 (0.6 mg.l-1 NAA + 1 mg.l-1 BAP); and G9 (0.6 mg.l-1 NAA + 1.5 mg.l-1 BAP). The second factors is the explant types such as apical shoot (E1) and axillary bud (E2). The results were showed that the addition of 0.2 mg.l-1 NAA + 1 mg.l-1 BAP (G2) in the MS media had significant effect on the percentage of bud formed, number of buds, length of buds, and number of leaves. The axillary bud explant (E2) had significant on the number of buds. The interaction of E2G2 had significant on the number of

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Image Processing Based Intelligent Parking System Using Number Plate Recognition

Nazia Chowdhary, Ashish Kumar, Sandeep Singla

In this work, an automatic license plate detector is proposed using digital image processing methods in which video camera can be implemented at the entry point of the vehicles which is further processed by breaking the video into frames such that license plate comes into focus range of the camera. We have developed a system where all these processes are automated using an intelligent algorithm on MATLAB. The systems use different color spaces which are converted first from RGB channels which are further used by image binarization. Binarized image is applied to connected component analysis in which properties of the regions i.e. Area, Bounding box containing height and width parameters and centroid are used to exclude the unwanted portions in the image and to segment the characters of license plate in the frames. Further template matching is implemented to extract the license plate number in text form. The proposed system is experimented on a private parking spot in the locality in which video clips are taken for the vehicles in the entry point and proposed method is applied on the frames of the clips where license plates are focused from the viewer's point of view. Experimental results show 90% accuracy of detection of number plate regions and characters in the collected dataset. Results can be improved further for other language number plates as well as this work is carried out on Indian license plates written in English Language.

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Effect Of Manganese On Epididymal Functions And Fertility Of Wistar Male Rats

Milan Chandel, G. C. Jain

Manganese (Mn) is a naturally occurring essential trace element which act as cofactor for many cellular enzymes. Although it is essential at low levels but the excessive exposure of the Mn has been reported to be toxic. The aim of present study was to elucidate the toxic effect of manganese chloride (MnCl2.4H2O) on sperm parameters and oxidative status of cauda epididymis and fertility of male Wistar rats. Thirty two adult, male Wistar rats were randomly divided into four groups each having eight animals. Group A served as control and received normal saline (0.5 ml/rat) as vehicle while Group B, C and D received 50, 100 and 150 mg/kg b.wt. MnCl2 per day respectively, orally, for 60 days. The results of present study showed marked decline in sperm count, motility, viability, litter size and fertility and significant rise in sperm morphological abnormalities in rats exposed with MnCl2 as compared to control rats. A significant increase in lipid peroxidation, simultaneous decrease in antioxidant defense parameters and marked degenerative and atrophic changes in cauda epididymal histoarchitecture was also noticed in MnCl2exposed rats.Thus, the findings of the present study suggested that manganese chloride exposure had significant impairment of sperm parameters, fertility, oxidative status and histoarchitecture of cauda epididymis of Wistar rats.

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Growth And Soils Chemicals Properties By Planting Asystasia Gangetica (L.) T. Anderson As Cover Crop

Yenni Asbur, Yayuk Purwaningrum, Mindalisma

Cover crops have positive effect on agroecosystems to protect soil from erosion and nutrients loss, increasing soil fertility, organic matter, soil carbon stocks, availability of soil water, suppress weed, and provide nutrients through residues decomposition. This study aimed to evaluate growth of Asystasia gangetica (L.) T. Anderson in shade and without shade conditions, and to study the benefits of A. gangetica as a cover crop to improve soil chemical properties. The experiment was conducted in an experiment field, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara, Gedung Johor Medan, Indonesia. The results showed that the growth of A. gangetica as a cover crop was not affected by shade. Soil organic carbon (C-organic), total nitrogen (N-total), available and total potassium (K-available and K-total) were significantly higher in the soil planted A. gangetica as cover crop respectively by 10.64%, 29.41%, 11.54%, and 7.49% than in the soil without cover crops.

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Development Of Generalization Tool For Preparation Of Smaller Scale Data Set From Existing Larger Scale Vector Data

M Praveen Kumar, Kaushik Dey, Dr. M Viswanadham, Mahesh Ravindranathan

Map preparation is tedious problem from the past. To prepare a map so many people need to work and the time taken to generate a map is tedious. And it is a heavy process because we need to keep every detail required in the map. So human interpretation is important there and way to occurrence of errors also more while in

the map generation process. To generate a complete map of each data it takes much time, if we want to prepare a selective data of map with a particular scale it is more difficult because to select purpose of map and scale of the map and which data to be retained in the map. More human interpretation and skills are required to achieve these results. These will be overcome by the generalization process. The generalization process is also very lengthy and time to reduce all these we plan to automate/semi – automate the tool process to have the generalized tools. These process of generalization will cover maximum of the problems faced while map generation. Because of the technological look over these problems the solution is made out by preparing required tools that will help to generate the map. So many instruments made automation of map generation and many developments are currently in trend to produce the generalized map. The tool development will reduce this generalization process to much extent. There are some multi-disciplinary ways of using the arcpy site package and using the Pre – defined codes and functions to develop the generalization tools. By taking into account the algorithms of generalization process we will develop the tools which will act as automation process. We can design a tool and by using the ArcGIS software functions and classes for our generalization process. The outputs are generated by giving the inputs in designed tools. The standard tools are developed finally that will generate the generalized map of 1:250k scale by using the 1:50k vector data. The study achieves the generalization tools by working on the 1:50k vector data. Many exceptions are taken into consideration while developing the generalization tools. Everyone has different procedures to develop the generalization tools. We are planning to develop the generalization tools in ArcGIS environment.

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Blind Source Separation Survey

Rajendra B. Mohite, Dr. Onkar S. Lamba

Voice controlled devices in today's Internet of Things era are required to be developed with most common problem in which surrounding sounds mixing into voice commands. These problems are addressed by various researchers and have provided various methods which consist of machine learning, deep learning and conventional processing approaches. This paper gives a brief survey of such methods which separate the required sounds from mixed sounds blindly.

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Automated Mechanism To Minimize SLA Violations In Cloud Environment

Gurpreet Singh, Manisha Malhotra, Ajay Sharma

Cloud deployment is increasing day by day which will surge the demand of effective resource provisioning and consolidation of virtual machines in data centers. Automatically it also concerns with the quality of service (QoS) and service level agreement (SLA) defined by user. To reduce SLA violations provider has to ensure the appropriate usage of resources which will directly increase the QoS. Due to more usage of cloud, there is a need to address on these issues. This paper presents the mechanism to minimize the SLA violations in cloud environment.

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Impact Analysis Of Basel Iii Parameters On The Performance Of Sbi, A Leading Public Sector Bank In India

Ujjal Sut

Banking sector provides the backbone to a fledging economy. It is the pivot around which the entire money market of the country evolves. In the promotion of economic development role of banking sector can not be overlooked. No doubt , the banking sector has to take the major responsibility in pioneering the path of development and stabilizing the financial health of the country. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) was formed by a group of governors of G-10 countries in 1974. BCBS in 1988 released Basel-I record and in 2004 Basel-II record was released. This paper relates to the impact analysis of the various parameters mentioned under Basel III accord on the profitability of the bank. For this study we have taken SBI (State Bank of India) ,an Indian Multinational public sector bank. Multiple regression analysis has been used to analyze the impact of the specified parameters on the performance of the bank.

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Detection Of Pharming Attack On Websites Using Svm Classifier

Saloni Manhas, Swapnesh Taterh, Dilbag Singh

Attackers are constantly trying to con users and organizations to cause financial damage, loss of sensitive information, and ruin their reputation. Pharming attacks are becoming a headache for website users due to its severe consequences. This attack is achieved by stealing user's credentials and redirect them to malicious websites by using DNS based techniques. Therefore, to give additional safety Transport Layer Security/Secure Sockets Layer (TLS/SSL) was introduced. It operates by authorizing the actual web server for you to the customer, vice a new versa in so doing each party confirming the actual reliability by using digital certificates. However, SSL is still vulnerable to pharming attacks. Results show that the proposed technique provides 97% accuracy along with high performance in F-measure, sensitivity and specificity which is commendable and proves that SVM is an adequate machine learning method to successfully carry out detection of pharming attack.

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Effectiveness Of An Mhrd Workshop On Instrumentation – An Empirical Study

Prof. B. William Dharma Raja, Dr V. Sasikala

Instrumentation refers to the tools or means by which investigators attempt to measure variables or items of interest in the data-collection process. Present paper evaluates the effectiveness of the workshop on instrumentation organised by the Centre for Techer Resource and Academic Support, under School of Education sanctioned under Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT) scheme by the MHRD, Government of India in imparting knowledge on construction of a quality research tool among/for research scholars and young supervisors. Pre-test post-test single group design was adopted to evaluate the effectiveness of the workshop on imparting important criteria, principles, development and construction of a quality research instrument. The subjects for the study were 25 research scholars and young supervisor who were

the participants of the workshop from four states of India. The data was collected using an 'Achievement Test on Tool Construction' developed and validated by the investigators. The twelve hours of intensive lectures and hands on training on instrumentation piloted by two well renowned resource persons were the intervention. The results of paired t-test analysis revealed that there was a statistically significant difference among research scholars and young supervisors. The findings of the study revealed that workshop on instrumentation significantly impacted the participants to gain knowledge of designing a reliable, valid and credible research instrument.

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Agent-Based Ergonomic User Interface Development Environment - Design Phase

Dr. Md. Abdul Muqsit Khan

The well-being of the users has been a great concern for the user interface designer for many years, little attention has been paid by the UI designers in this direction, an ergonomic user interface design using roles in a Multi-agent system can full fill this gap. This work contributes to the potential solution by developing an Agent-Based Ergonomic User Interface, this paper presents the design phase of the proposed Agent-Based Ergonomic User Interface Development Environment. As agents have been accepted as technology, there is a thriving need for practical methods for developing agent applications. An architecture for Agent-Based Ergonomic User Interface using the Prometheus methodology is presented in this paper. Prometheus contrasts from predominant methodologies in that it is a comprehensive methodology, evolved out of the pedagogical and industrial experience. The proposed role-based MAS architecture includes seven types of agents: AgentContextOfUse, AgentAdaptationProcess AgentContextUser, AgentContextPlatform, AgentStimuliGenerator, AgentContextEnvironment, and DispatcherAgent. In designing Ergonomic User Interface, Roles are vital, the work also identified the various actors and their roles in the multi-agent system.

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What's The Best Time To Give Work? A Study On Relationship Between Employee Moods And Performance At Different Time Intervals

Rashmi Rai, Lakshmypriya K.

Employees change their behavior many times in a day due to many factors. It is not uncommon to see any employee being agitated over petty issues at work place. This paper aims at identifying meaning, relationships between moods and performance. Employee's decision-making abilities depend on mood and his mood depend on his personality, work environment variables such as protocols, procedures, work events, dynamics of formal and informal communication. We equate this daily swing to three-time frames named morning, afternoon and evening. Our attempt has been to try to establish a relationship between moods and emotions and employee performance which can increase the productivity level of the employee. This research intends to establish a more robust relationship and involves better evaluative and interpretive models to cope with the non-linearity's related to the complexity of the model and facilitate better decision-making with more accurate and intricate or comprehensive yet simple approach. Development of such relationship will help managers in dealing with the employees and take measures to increase

productivity by adopting suggestions and conclusions from this study.

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Machine Learning Techniques For Heart Disease Prediction

A. Lakshmanarao,Y.Swathi, P.Sri Sai Sundareswar

According to WHO (World Health Organization), Heart diseases are the reason for 12 million deaths every year. In most of the countries, half of the deaths are due to cardiovascular diseases. The early diagnosis of cardiovascular sicknesses can help in settling on choices on the way of life changes in high hazard patients and thusly diminish the difficulties. In this paper, machine learning techniques are used for the detection of heart disease. We also applied sampling techniques for handling unbalanced datasets. Various machine learning methods are used to predict the overall risk. The framingham_heart_disease dataset is publically available on the Kaggle. This dataset is used in our experiments. The end goal is to predict whether the patient has a 10-year risk of future coronary heart disease (CHD). The dataset contains 15 features that give patient information. By applying machine learning techniques, we achieved 99% accuracy in heart disease detection.

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Efficient Classification And Regression Techniques To Predict Crop Yield

Nishchal Adil, Somesh Dewangan, Kusum Sharma

In today’s era researchers and stakeholders are witnessing the advantage of digital interventions in the field of agriculture. Many organizations are keeping records of agricultural practices and its outcomes and data being produced by such organizations is increasing exponentially. Therefore, these agricultural data must be analyzed for the purpose of observing useful patters and information. In our study we are using rapid miner tool for implementing data mining techniques to analyze available data set, mining useful patterns and obtaining predictions using generalized linear model, deep learning, decision tree, random forest, and gradient boosted trees and support vector machine algorithm.

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A Literature Survey – For Certain Selected Issues In Power System

S.Lavanya, Dr.S.Meikandasivam, Dr.D.Vijayakumar

On proper control in transmission network, overloading can be eliminated or reduced by power sharing in interconnected transmission system, by introducing FACTS device in power system network. To improve power system performance, TCSC device from FACTS family has high potential in applications including transient stability improvement, reduction in power loss, control over real power flow, capability of transfer of power enhancement in transmission system and mitigating sub synchronous resonance etc. This paper present TCSC- a facts device optimal size and proper location on transmission line system because of high cost and attain its benefits of TCSC in transmission system. This paper also describe, the discussion,

work performed by researchers in this field of finding optimal location, size of TCSC- its application on power system stability improvement and control strategies.

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The Assesment Of Naval Base Sustainability Using Dynamic System Thinking Approach

Siswo Hadi Sumantri, Avando Bastari , Okol Sri Suharyo

Naval Base located in the state working area play significant roles as the deployment forces positions as well as the home-bases having 5 (five) R: Rest, Refresh, Refuel, Repair and Replenishment. Some spot determination models have been greatly developed but have some weaknesses such as in the term of location sustainability approach as a system dynamics among the interacted aspects. The change of the system dynamics situation has caused some Bases undergoing the degradation threat. It means that the Bases do not function as the fundamental one. This research is aimed to find out the value of Naval Base Sustainability using Dynamic System Thinking Method from the mutual interacted Technical, Economical and Political aspects as a system. In the technical aspect, it will be viewed from the variables of the base performance (hydro-oceanography, channel depth, logistics supply capability of materials and personnel). In the economic aspect, it is observed from the economic development variables of maritime industries influencing the availability of the base areas, in the political aspect, it is watched from the susceptibility of the base area. The final result of this research is by finding out the Value of Naval Base Sustainability using Dynamic System Thinking Method.

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Functional Analysis Of Keyless Digest Functions: A Security Perspective

P.KARTHIK, Dr. P.SHANTHI BALA

The term data security revolves around two radical things namely data protection and data integrity. The advent of cloud solutions has completely transformed the data storage and access mechanisms. Today, technology permits the user to store and access data through the internet without much access restriction. Therefore, conserving the integrity of data becomes the most grueling task than it was thought formerly. The digest functions come in aid to provide a comprehensive solution for the integrity violations of remote data. But, the cryptographic attacks on the digest functions like MD4, MD5, RIPEMD, and SHA-160 algorithms made the research community to reconsider the design principles of the digest functions for the cryptographic use. This work attempts to perform a functional analysis of the standard keyless-digest functions like MD-5, SHA-160, SHA-2 Family, and SHA-3 family in the perspective of security. The term data security revolves around two radical things namely data protection and data integrity. The advent of cloud solutions has completely transformed the data storage and access mechanisms. Today, technology permits the user to store and access data through the internet without much access restriction. Therefore, conserving the integrity of data becomes the most grueling task than it was thought formerly. The digest functions come in aid to provide a comprehensive solution for the integrity violations of remote data. But, the cryptographic attacks on the digest functions like MD4, MD5, RIPEMD, and SHA-160 algorithms made the research community to reconsider the design principles of the digest functions for the cryptographic use. This work attempts to perform a functional analysis of the standard keyless-digest functions like

MD-5, SHA-160, SHA-2 Family, and SHA-3 family in the perspective of security.

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Multivariate Analytics On User Personality Features To Enhance The Qoe In Video Streaming.

A.John Pradeep Ebenezer, Dr. J. Abdul Samath

Video Streaming is a technology which allows the user to view a video online without being downloaded on a host machine. Many researches have been currently done to increase the quality of experience of the user. Dynamic Adaptive Bitrate streaming is the recent technology in video streaming which increases the quality of experience of the user by dynamically adjusting the video content based on the network condition. This adjustment in the content of the video viewed is not done based on the user perception and preferences. This paper presents a novel idea in improving the quality of experience of the user viewing the streaming videos by studying the preferences to different multimedia parameters color, contrast, brightness, saturation, sharpen, gamma, motion blur, Gaussian filter, frame resizing and audio equalizer. In this work user preferences to various multimedia parameters based on their personality types were examined and it reveals that there exist a correlation between user personalities and color, hue, contrast, saturation, motion blur and color threshold filter parameters. The findings suggest that user quality of experience can be enhanced by streaming the video based on their personalities with appropriate color, saturation, hue, color threshold, contrast settings in the video that is streamed.

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Effectiveness Of Employee Welfare Facilities In Adugodi Based Manufacture Industry

Nishad Nawaz

The paper examine the employee welfare facilities in Adugodi based manufacture Industry to know the effectiveness of employee welfare facilities. To achieve the above aim, the study developed objectives and hypothesis to meet the requirements. For the analysis purpose was tested the percentage methods, coefficient correlation and rank correlation to know the effectiveness of the welfare facilities in selected organizations. The study administrated the questionnaire and collected 100 respondent's opinion and analyzed and found that the employees are opined that they are delighted with facilities given by the organizations. The study was conducted in the Adugodi based organizations, and the findings will help manufacturing companies to redesign their welfare schemes.

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Association Level Of Quality Of Work-Life And Work-Life Balance In The Transport Sector

A. Alex, V. Sundar

Work-life balance is balance of individual's life between personal and professional activities to regulate the level of prioritisation. Quality of work-life refers to the quality of relationship between the employees and total working environment.The present study aims to evaluate the association level of quality of work-life and

work-life balance with respect to nature of work environment at the Puducherry Road Transport Corporation (PRTC), Puducherry, India. The researcher experienced the research work from Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam by collecting the primary source from the 445 respondents at Puducherry Road Transport Corporation, Puducherry. The data has been evaluated by using statistical tools such as Chi – square and Clutter analysis. The study found that 9.21% of the employees strongly agreed for good work environment, 22.02% of them disagreed for good work environment and 68.77% of them moderately agreed for work environment. The research work examined that there is no association between work environment and region of employees in PRTC (chi square = 9.889, p=.129) and association between work environment and nature of employment in PRTC (chi square = 9.694, p=.138). This research work helps the management to regulate the working environment of employees and motivate them to work effectively and efficiently through maintaining the cordial relationship among the quality of work-life and work-life balance. It also helps to increase the quality of performance laid down by the human resources by providing the peaceful and smooth circumstances at all levels of employees.

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A Comparative Study On Liver Disease Prediction Using Supervised Machine Learning Algorithms

A.K.M Sazzadur Rahman, F. M. Javed Mehedi Shamrat, Zarrin Tasnim, Joy Roy, Syed Akhter Hossain

Chronic Liver Disease is the leading cause of global death that impacts the massive quantity of humans around the world. This disease is caused by an assortment of elements that harm the liver. For example, obesity, an undiagnosed hepatitis infection, alcohol misuse. Which is responsible for abnormal nerve function, coughing up or vomiting blood, kidney failure, liver failure, jaundice, liver encephalopathy and there are many more. This disease diagnosis is very costly and complicated. Therefore, the goal of this work is to evaluate the performance of different Machine Learning algorithms in order to reduce the high cost of chronic liver disease diagnosis by prediction. In this work, we used six algorithms Logistic Regression, K Nearest Neighbors, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Naïve Bayes, and Random Forest. The performance of different classification techniques was evaluated on different measurement techniques such as accuracy, precision, recall, f-1 score, and specificity. We found the accuracy 75%, 74%, 69%, 64%, 62% and 53% for LR, RF, DT, SVM, KNN and NB. The analysis result shown the LR achieved the highest accuracy. Moreover, our present study mainly focused on the use of clinical data for liver disease prediction and explore different ways of representing such data through our analysis.

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Early Detection Of Pressure Sores Using Non Invasive Infra-Red

Dr. Ibrahim Patel, V Sripathi Raja, A Srilatha Reddy, and Ashok Shigli,

One of the serious problems for bedridden patients is that they require a device which can detect pressure ulcers at an early stage. In order to test the efficacy of the device, a tissue phantom material was needed to reduce testing costs and optimize specific device parameters. In order to accomplish this task different potential phantom material were investigated and tested to determine which specific material would be able to replicate the electrical response of human skin across a wide range of frequencies. Potatoes were able to replicate a similar bio-

impedance response to that of humans and were modified to simulate a pressure ulcer. The Galvanic Skin Response (GSR) Sensor system can measure complex impedance of different human tissues in the range of 10Hz to 1MHz based on direct digital synthesis technique. Old measuring systems are based on Phase sensitive detection where as the new (GSR) Sensor system shows its integrity in theoretical analysis and simplicity in practical implementation Pressure ulcers are major health problem where hospitalized patients are more affected and approximately 3 million people are suffering with this problem across the world. According to the statistics in 1993, Pressure sores were observed in hospital stage of around 280,000 and this number has increased to 455000 in 11 years. Pressure ulcers are injury to skin and underlying tissues caused by constant pressure.

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Akon-Akon Kambing As A Methods Of Empowering Disability: Local Wisdom Studies

Muhammad Hanif, Raras Setyo Retno

This study aims was analyzed and described the values of local wisdom that predisposed the resident to empower people with mental retardation (disabilities) using the Akon-Akon Kambing methods (Akon-Akon Goat Methods). The study was conducted in Sidowayah Hamlet, Sidoharjo Village, Jambon District, Ponorogo Regency, and East Java, Indonesia. This research used a qualitative descriptive approach. The data source was taken from primary sources and secondary sources that were determined by purposive sampling technique. Retrieval of data using in-depth interviews, observation, and recording documents. Data were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman's techniques about interactive model analysis. The results illustrated that Akon-Akon Kambing was a method of maintaining goats belonging to others that were considered as their own, any profit-sharing, and managed on a rolling basis. These resident action are driven by local wisdom values. Local wisdom included the belief that children and resident of mental retardation was a part of God's test that must be responded wisely because all had meaning and contained religious messages, social ethics and moral responsibility towards the social environment, and norms in the form of suggestions, prohibitions statements, sanctions, and wisdom expressions of life.

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Relationship Between Multi-Factor Pricing And Equity Price Fragility: Evidence From Pakistan

Muhammad Mohsin, Uzma Zaidi, Qaiser Abbas, Hassan Mahfooz Rao Nadeem Iqbal, Imran Sharif Chaudhry

Background: The study is investigating conventional and behavioral pricing multifactor impact on price fragility from the equity market of Pakistan. The impact of conventional factors is significant on price fragility. The recent research has not covered the desired scope of such relationship due to several issues such as sample size, lack of database resources and systematic reviews. Moreover, thr available literature of price fragility is very limited. In Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX), there is an immense need to develop corporate culture to promote standard modern financial practice to enhance financial productivity and sustainability. The current research having theoretical framework is valuable and is providing information about pricing multifactor impact on price fragility in reference to Pakistan. Method: The positivist approach is used as a research paradigm. In this correlational study, the probability sampling was used. While, systematic sampling was used for data collection of PSX, the

sample was tested parallel to the mean-variance random walk theory. Results: It was found that the factors of value, size, Illiquidity and Price earning premium are significantly (P< 0.01) affecting the price fragility. Findings and Conclusions: Specifically, the herd behavior and disposition effects are found to be insignificant. However, the size, value, liquidity and the price earning resulted in a significant impact on the price fragility in short run. For the corporate culture, sound corporate governance boards should be established, family governance system should be replaced by an independent democratic board. Mispricing and arbitragers require serious control. The study is discussing implications in the light of results for the prosperity of PSX.

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Analysis On Factors Affecting Performance Of Village-Owned Enterprises (Bumdes) Administrator With Commitment As Moderator Variables In Kampar District

Prof. Dr. Susi Hendriani, S.E., M.Si, Dr. Hj. Yulia Efni, S.E, M.E, Ezky Tiyasiningsih, S.E, M.Si

Based on Kampar Regency Regulation Number 14 of 2007 concerning the establishment of Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Kampar Regency (Kampar Regency Regional Gazette of 2007 Number 14). This is a special concern for Kampar District Government. Through a substantial village fund released by the government, the Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), which is one of the engines of the economy, must be optimized. This certainly can increase development and economic growth quickly and evenly in the Kampar Regency. Private sector participation in development and enhancing economic growth through partnership patterns greatly assist government efforts in dealing with strategic problems faced by the government, 'BUMDes as a driver of the rural economy has an important and very large function for the people's economy. But in fact the Kampar Regency based on the index value of building villages is still very low when compared to other regions in Riau Province, this is certainly because the development of each village is certainly not the same. BUMDes operational activities often face obstacles, such as problems in terms of management systems that are not good and the quality of human resources is still low. The main problem that is often faced by BUMDes is that the quality of human resources is still low due to their very low competency. BUMDes manager performance will greatly affect the condition of BUMDes. One way to improve the performance of managers can be done through increased competence. The importance of competence in improving the performance of BUMDes managers because this can have a significant influence on the performance of managers of BUMDes, means that having good competencies that they have will provide an increase in the performance of BUMDes.

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Assessment Of Problem Solving Abilities And Student Learning Activities Based On Learning Tools: The Basis Of Problem Based Learning Development

Novrita Hidayati, Dony Permana

This study purpose to see, observe, study and explain the ability of problem-solving and learning activities of students in learning mathematics and the conditions of learning tools used and developed by teachers. The study used a sequential exploratory design and sampling using a purposive sampling technique. Data

collection is done through interviews, observations, and giving tests. Data analysis techniques used descriptive techniques for observing and interviewing data results, and scoring rubrics for mathematical problem-solving skills for test result data. The results showed that the ability to solve mathematical problems and learning activities of students was still not optimally developed. Some of the factors causing this are 1) the difficulty of the teacher in compiling learning devices related to the real-life of students so that learning becomes meaningless, 2) students are accustomed to copying and recording formulas provided by the teacher, 3) mathematical learning models that have not directed the participants students to be actively involved in the learning process and have not guided students to construct their knowledge in improving mathematical problem solving abilities. Based on these results, further action is needed in the form of research into the development of mathematical learning tools based on Problem Based Learning (PBL) to improve students' problem-solving abilities and learning activities.

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Pso-Based Task Scheduling Algorithm Using Adaptive Load Balancing Approach For Cloud Computing Environment

Md Oqail Ahmad and Rafiqul Zaman Khan

Task scheduling is one of the key problem in the cloud computing environment. It is responsible for mapping the tasks to the appropriate resources, keeps the whole system balanced and optimizing the performance of the overall system. In this paper, we proposed a PSO-based task scheduling algorithm using adaptive load balancing approach where the tasks are expected to be heterogeneous. The proposed PSO-ALBA algorithm enhanced the performance of the standard PSO algorithm using adaptive load balancing approach. Adaptive load balancing approach handles overloaded and under-loaded condition simultaneously. Load balancing method guaranteed to balance the load by measuring the capacity on each virtual machine. Tasks are relocating according to the status of each virtual machine based on the deadlines of the tasks. The implementation results carried out using CloudSim simulator. The performance evaluation shows that the proposed PSO-ALBA algorithm optimizes the makespan and throughput compared with other heuristics algorithms such as PSO and ACO.

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Quality Assessment Of Orange Fruit Using Svm Classifier And Gray Level Co-Occurrence Matrix Algorithm.

Kavitakomal,Dr.Sonia

To process information which is in the form of pixels is stored, the image processing method is used. this work process is associated with the orange fruit nature or quality evaluation .The orange fruit nature or quality evaluation have the numerous phases e.g. pre-processing, feature extraction and classification. Navie bayes classifier is used in the existing approach that gives cheap accuracy and execution time for the quality and nature of the orange fruit evaluation. In this work process, the navie bayes classification approach is changes with support vector machine for quality and nature of orange fruit evaluation .The current approach is compared with previous approach in the form of accuracy, execution time, specificity & sensitivity .After the analization, it is observe that the execution time is low as it is comparing with the

previous approach and another parameters like- accuracy, specificity & sensitivity of current approach is high for the orange fruit nature evaluation .The gray level co-occurrence matrix algorithm is used for feature extraction.

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A Deep Neural Network (Dnn) For Prediction Of Percentage Of Gross Domestic Product Distribution At Current Price By Industry Sector

Emmilya Umma Aziza Gaffar, Achmad fanani Onnelia Gaffar

Economic growth as measured by GDP growth rates and economic growth set as an increase in GDP strongly helps government predictions about the economic situation and the formation of economic development strategies. This measurement is done by combining mathematical and computer technology to make qualitative and quantitative predictions scientifically and appropriately for economic growth trends. It is a good practical sense to use scientific and proven methods to predict future GDP development trends of a particular economy. In some cases, machine learning methods have proven to be better forecasting results than statistical methods. A Deep Neural Network (DNN) is one type of ANN (Artificial Neural network) architecture based on deep MLP (Multi Layer Perceptron), which uses Deep Learning training techniques. This study proposes the use of DNN to predict the percentage of GDP distribution at current prices by industry sector. In this case, the DNN used will have multiple outputs as many industry sectors. The aim of this study is how to predict for the next period with the smallest possible prediction errors by using DNN.

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Precipitation Missing Data Prediction Using Recommendation System

Herdianti Darwis, Fitiyani Umar

Complete data is generally required in data analysis especially in time-series-related study. However, incomplete data due to equipment malfunction, human error, disaster, or other unknown reason is practically discovered. It is required to perform missing data prediction before forecasting the future values. Recommendation system is a system that predicts the "rating" or "preference" of a user over an item. Instead of dealing to a function of time series, the weekly precipitation data of Makassar City is placed into a matrix form consisting of "years" in row as the users and "weeks of the year" in column as the items. This method is also known as matrix decomposition. Accuracy of prediction by root mean square error (RMSE) and mean absolute error (MAE) have been performed to compare the predicted result by using the matrix decomposition to the observed values. In this study, matrix decomposition is discovered as a reliable method in dealing with the missing values of historical observation and forecasting the future values simultaneously.

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Implementation Of Morphological Segmentation And Local Binary Pattern On K-Nn License Plate Recognition System

I Nyoman Gede Arya Astawa, I Gusti Ngurah Bagus Catur Bawa, Sri Andriati Asri, Ni Made Kariati

We have seen technological developments lately. Computer science has evolved and implemented into various aspects of life such as health, education, transportation, etc. Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) is one result of the development of computer science. One variant of ITS is the license plate recognition system. Segmentation techniques are usually used to distinguish an image or separate the image into a set of new imagery. The segmentation result of an image is usually a set of new images. In the plate recognition system the result of segmentation is the image of the characters found on the plate. The character image is extracted before entering the character recognition stage. Local Binary Pattern (LBP) is one approach that can be done to feature extraction from an image. In this research, the process of license plate recognition is done by using morphological method as segmentation technique and LBP as its feature extraction.

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Time Complexity Of A Priori And Evolutionary Algorithm For Numerical Association Rule Mining Optimization

Imam Tahyudin, haviluddin Haviluddin, Hidetaka Nanbo

Some of the solutions for solving numerical Association rule mining problem are by discretization and optimization methods. The popular algorithms of optimization are A priori algorithms, Genetic algorithms (GA) and Particle swarm optimization (PSO). This research has aim to study time complexity of those optimization algorithms. The results show that the time complexity of evolutionary algorithms such as GA and PSO are faster than the time complexity of A priori algorithms.

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Hybrid Lacunarity And Euclidean Distance Algorithms For Kidney Health Classification Through Iris Image

Siska Anraeni, Herman

The degree of accuracy and precision becomes an important part of engineering in classification method. In this research, the hybrid Lacunarity and Euclidean Distance (ED) is used for classification of human kidney condition. Meanwhile, the image datasets comprised of 10 images for training and 10 images for testing have been used. Based on the experimental results, Lacunarity method has been able to extract features of the iris image with a 16x16 size of box counting. Then, the classification of kidney health conditions (i.e., normal and abnormal) has been calculated using an algorithm Euclidean Distance (ED) with an accuracy rate of 70%.

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Legal Protection Of Communities As A Victim Of The Mining Industrial Pollution

Hudali Mukti, Ayu Linanda

Various kinds of legal protection efforts to the community around the mining area are still not qualified. Therefore this study examines the authority of stakeholders who have not fully covered

the problems of the community, and the obstacles that have created a paradox in the community towards the position of the community as a victim (collective victim) marginalized because of the stakeholder's involvement in following up on violations of mining activities. The technique used in this research is Purposive Sampling, and data retrieval is done by interviewing research to several places, and library research. The results recommended some ideas in developing a model of legal protection as a first step in reforming the appropriate form of legal protection for the community as victims of pollution in the mining industry (Collective Victim).

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **489-492**

The Role Of Technology Acceptance Model On Rhb Mobile Banking

Ahmad Adzri Bin Abdul Halim Shah, Anuar Shah Bin Bali Mahomed, Rana Mohsin Ali, Raja Nerina Binti Raja Yusof

Mobile banking developments and trends in recent years had great impacts on banking sector worldwide. Therefore, the disruptive innovative technology has accelerated changes in the way of banking business. The purpose of this paper is to explore the role of Technology Acceptance Model on RHB Mobile Banking. The sample used in this study includes 85 responses of RHB Mobile Banking users collected through structured questionnaire distributed via cyberspace. For statistical analysis, structural equation model (SEM) approach was used. The present study suggests that mobile banking use increases as long as customer perceives it as useful tool. Findings confirmed that perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use and perceived trust were the key constructs for promoting mobile banking usage in Malaysia. Furthermore, the importance performance matrix analysis trust has seen the most important factor. Thus, banks can focus on cultivation of positive trust beliefs about mobile banking among prospect customers.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **493-495**

Impact Of In-Service Training On Teachers' Attitude Towards Use Of Ict In Teaching Learning

Mrinal Mukherjee, Chanchal Maity

Information Communication Technology (ICT) can bring a meaning full qualitative difference in the manner & methods the lessons are transacted in the classroom. Majority of the studies established that degree of integration of ICT by teachers is positively correlated with their attitude to use of ICT resources. Despite the availability of ICT resources the teachers are inadequately integrate ICT in teaching learning. A purposive investigation was executed on 65 teachers who teach 9th & 10th grade students of the state aided schools of West Bengal, India. The study was conducted to find out the differences of attitude of practicing teachers towards integration of ICT in class room, before and after the short term training, provided under CSSTE scheme. A standardized Likert instrument was used to collect relevant data. By means of paired t-test it is revealed that respondent teachers have positive attitude towards use of ICT as pedagogical tool in teaching learning but it was evident that the short-term training fails to make any impact on their attitude towards utilizing the ICT resources in classroom teaching learning. Though the result is statistically insignificant, but results revealed but that the training have positive impact on teachers, in-terms of utilizing ICT resources, belong to Under Graduate, Rural and Arts Stream, while the training showed negative impact on their counterpart. The impact was positive for the respondent teachers irrespective of

their gender. Though the impact of training is not consistence in all the relevant dimensions of teachers' attitude the study has thrown a light to the fact that use of ICT in teaching learning should be given higher level of weight- age priority than current degree of emphasis it is enjoying. Thus it is indicates the necessity of more intensive Teachers' Training with the focus of ICT pedagogy.

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Fuzzy Based Adaptive ThresholdingFor Image Denoising In Complex Wavelet Domain

B.ChinnaRao, Dr.M.Madhavilatha

In the wireless communication system, the unknown noise is interrupted the digital contents which leads to degradation. Hence removal of noise is an important task to maintain the image quality. In our proposed framework, image denoising is carried using an adaptive thresholding based on complex wavelet transform. Adaptive thresholding based denoising holds the high capacity to tune its parameters according to the noise type and noise intensity.For the preservation of edges with minimum complexity a Gabor filter is utilized and succeeded by the patch grouping mechanism. A novel dualthresholdinglike fuzzy shrink with adaptive thresholding is incorporated. Experimental results show the proposed mechanism by quantifying the signal strength, structural preservation and edge preservation throughesteem to the PSNR, SSIM as well as FOM. In the experiments, the proposed approach indicates an optimal performance in both the edge preservation and quality enhancement.

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Occupational Health And Productivity In Noise Exposure And Room Layout

A. Muhammad Idkhan, Fiskia Rera Baharuddin

Comfort at work will significantly affect the level of productivity and personal health of workers or students. Research conducted comparing the phenomena that occur with the standard values issued by official institutions. The research was in the machine tool laboratory of the Engineering Faculty, Universitas Negeri Makassar. The research conducted is qualitative and quantitative. The parameters tested in the study are the noise level and room layout. Primary data obtained from the results of noise measurements with Sound Level Meters on average per 10 minutes later for room layout through direct measurement and then distribution of questionnaires to see the perception of the workers. Data needed in research analysis take and analyzed using the IBM SPSS Program. From the results of the study obtained an acoustic level (noise) with a value of 82.14 dB (A), while the ideal standard for space is 85 – 90dB (A), then the design of the room with the results of 41.48 square meters, while the ideal standard for each work unit ranges from 64 meters square. From these results it is necessary to check the noise threshold every year so that the comfort and health of the workers maintained. Room patterns that still tend to be narrow, not following applicable standards will indirectly reduce productivity at work, and there is a tendency to not pay attention to comfort and safety in the laboratory or workshop

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E-Banking Satisfaction And Post-Adoption Behavior In Saudi Arabia: An Empirical Study

Najmul Hoda, Naim Ahmad

The internet-based electronic banking (e-banking) has brought strategic changes in the traditional modus operandi of banks. All the stakeholders benefit from e-banking including customers, companies and regulatory organizations. It helps banking companies to reduce the operational costs, increase the reach and offer flexibility. Similarly, customers receive services in the most convenient ways through various channels (mobile, computer, ATMs, etc.) at all times. Nonetheless, the retention and continued usage of the services are imperative for the banks to attain the desired benefits of e-banking. Therefore, satisfaction level of users is important especially in Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC) where the rate of adoption of e-banking is still slow. Further, the behavior and reactions of customers who have used e-banking services determine their intention to continue as well as recommend to others. This study focuses on the post-adoption (usage) behavior including satisfaction of consumers who have already used the services in the Saudi Arabian context. A survey questionnaire with 5-point Likert scale was used to collect responses on variables of satisfaction and post-adoption behavior. Factor analysis is applied for grouping of items of satisfaction and post-transaction. Further statistical analysis was carried out to study the relationships between demographics, internet and e-banking usage behavior with satisfaction and post-adoption behavior. Total of 137 responses were received through Google survey. Descriptive statistics shows that sample of respondents are good representative of university population. The factor analysis on satisfaction has grouped items into two constructs service quality and security, and savings and convenience. Similarly, post-transaction actions into factors of positive and negative actions. Further, statistical tests reveal that gender, age and education has association with e-banking purpose. Similarly, all demographic variables including internet access have association with e-banking frequency. Further, most males are satisfied for savings and convenience and high internet access cause more satisfaction for service quality and security. Further, people with doctoral degree are likely to take positive actions and high internet access is associated with negative actions. Finally, e-banking consumption pattern also has association with satisfaction and post-transaction actions. The research would be helpful to banks in Saudi Arabia to understand the satisfaction level of e-banking users and also the factors affecting post-transaction action. Further, the research contributes to the existing literature on e-banking especially focusing on post adoption behavior and in an important GCC country.

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Cancer Cell Growth Under Radiotherapy Using Stochastic Model

P Pandiyan, S Koventhan

A malignant (Cancer) cell is once formed in the human body then it will grow as a tumor by a proliferation of cells. To control the cancer cell growth radiotherapy is one of the medically adopted methods, which is prescribed on a cyclic basis. When a radiation is introduce to the body, both normal and mutant cells are killed. Life-threatening hazards may develop due to either long-time administration or short time radiation administration leads to the loss of white blood cells or growth of tumor size respectively. It is acknowledge that the process of cell growth and destruction square measure random. Keeping this in mind a stochastic model was developed to study the cancer cell growth under radiotherapy as well as the under-recovery state. The Laplace transformation of the tumor size distribution under transient conditions is derived. The equilibrium probabilities of tumor size both in radiotherapy

and recovery states were derived. The probability of extinction of the tumor, the average, and variance of the number of cancer cells in the tumor was derived. These models are useful for obtaining the radiation therapy spells with minimum risk.

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Enhancement On Completion Ability Of The Olympiad Problems Through Training Programs For Math Teachers Of Junior High School

Surya Wijaya, Samsul Arifin, Nerru Pranuta Murnaka

This research is based on the requirement for junior high school students to be able to solve Mathematical Olympiad questions in the last few years, thus requiring their teachers to be able to solve Mathematical Olympiad questions and teach them. The purpose of this study is to investigate whether there is an increase in the ability of junior high school mathematics teachers after attending a training program on solving Mathematical Olympiad questions. This research was conducted in September 2018 with 14 junior high school mathematics teachers from Tobasa Regency, North Sumatra, Indonesia. This research uses a quantitative one-sample research method with one group pretest-posttest design. We use a technique of data analysis of improvement tests in the N-gain test using a t-test with the assumption that normality is fulfilled. The results showed that there was an increase in the ability to solve Mathematics Olympiad questions for junior high school teachers after attending training on developing Mathematical Olympiad questions, with an average N-Gain score of 0.778.

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Estimation OfHedging Effectiveness Of SGARCH Model

Anuja Gupta, ManojJha, NamitaSrivastava

The main aim of this article is to assess the hedging performance of a new class of GARCH model called SGARCH model and a statistical technique called wild bootstrap method. For establishing the model, hedge ratios and corresponding hedged portfolios are constructed. Also unhedged and hedged portfolios are compared using the parameters hedge ratio, hedging effectiveness, variance and semi-variance. The data set consist of daily spot and future price of the CNXNIFTY50 index for the period Jan 2006-Dec 2015. Wild bootstrap has two components viz. residual and paired resampling methods. These are percentile based methods and provide a range of hedging strategies which are more informative and safer than ordinary least square method. With the help of SGARCH model, time varying hedge ratios are estimated. This model involves less number of parameters which made it easy to understand and compute. For comparing the hedging effectiveness, R2 or the coefficient of determination is used. Throughout this study, it was found that hedging done through SGARCH model provide better results than the wild bootstrap method. The findings of this analysis may prove to be highly valuable for investors trying to reduce the spot portfolio risk for longer time horizon.

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The Tragedy Of Commons Mimo Homogeneous Network And Sic Technology

Aritra De, Debashis De, Tirthankar Datta

The perpetually mounting demand of reliable higher data rates, better quality service, enlarged coverage with limited available RF spectrum and existing transmission problems caused by various factors viz. fading and multipath distortion etc. are the key challenges faced by wireless system designers now a days. These needs motivate to introduce novel technique named as Multi-Input-Multi-Output (MIMO) technology that promises a cost effective way to provide an efficient solution to reach the goal by improving spectral efficiency, operational reliability and assisting fading link reliability without sacrificing bandwidth efficiency. In this work, an efficient spectrum allocation is done of a MIMO network using game theoretical model commonly known as the tragedy of Commons to detect that amount of unused spectrum efficiently. Game theory practices rational choice theory along with assumptions of players' common knowledge in order to envisage utility-maximizing decisions. Users can detect the unused spectrum commonly known as cognitive spectrum by using log likelihood ratio test where a threshold value is detected using log-likelihood ratio model and the unused spectrum is allocated to the user who needs an extra band for some higher usage. Interference is avoided in this work using successive interference cancellation (SIC) approach.

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Does Moral Intelligence Affect Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures? A Field Study Of The Financial Statements Preparers In The Jordanian Industrial Sector

Tareq Bani-Khalid, Abdullah Matar Al-Adamat

Exploring how the degree of corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure among Jordanian industrial firms is affected by fiscal statement arrangers' moral intelligence is this research's aim. It was anticipated that the higher extent of financial statements' CSR disclosures is correlated to fiscal statement arrangers' greater moral intelligence. Overall, the process of preparing fiscal reports and the level of CSR disclosure were found to be positively correlated to a greater degree of moral intelligence, thus confirming the research hypotheses..

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Performance Analysis And Design Of Transformerless Solar Power Conversion System

Boopathimanikandan S, Preethi G, Lavanya D, Sreesureya V

The power generation from renewable energy resources is popular due to increase in energy demands, depletion of fossil fuels and enforcement of carbon emission reduction. Nowadays, solar photovoltaic Energy generation is increased due to reliability and availability of solar for many hours. Due to development in power electronics converter, high efficient power transfer is possible. In this research, transformer-less solar PV system was design for both grid connected operations and Island mode of operations. The modulated output of the VSI results in generating switched voltages, which produces distorted currents. Passive damping technique is used designing of LCL Filters to reduce the distortion in output voltage and current. Performance of Transformerless solar PV inverter was evaluated in two modes of operation include grid tied operations and Island mode of operation and stability of controllers was analyzed using pole zero plot and Bode plot.

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Mobile Food Recognition AndDietar Management For T2dm Patients In Malaysia

Chan KarKeng and N. Suki

The population of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) patients in Malaysia is growing at an alarming rate and studies have shown that improper dietary habit is one of the root causes contributing to this growth. With high smartphone penetration rate identified, a mobile application which aims to ease dietary management process by integrating artificial intelligence technologies (AI) to perform food recognition and dietary recommendation is thereby proposed. This paper presents the preliminary study to gather diabetic patients and general public opinions for the proposed system. An online survey in the form of questionnaire was conducted to collect information from T2DM patients and general public including their confidence level on AI technologies, perceived motivating factors on using mobile dietary logging solution and preferred input method for dietary logging. Also, an experienced clinical dietitian was interviewed to gain domain knowledge including commonly used dietary guideline, method of dietary analysis, and her opinions on the proposed system. This study yielded results where people are, in general , confident that AI technologies could be beneficial for aiding dietary management although the popularity of a similar system is still low in the local market. Results also showed that people would prefer image-snapping based dietary logging method as it is perceived to be more convenience than traditional text-based method. This study has justified the need for the proposed system as a technological solution in aiding dietary management process for T2DM patients as well as the general public who are concerned of developing diabetes in the future.

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Ensembled Spectral Reweight Boost Clustering For Energy Aware Target Object Detection In Wsn

T.S.Prabhu, Dr.V.Jaiganesh

WSN comprises a collection of sensor nodes (SNs) distributed with small in size. To monitor the presence or absence of a particular target within the communication range, the SNs are deployed in the network. Energy is a foremost resource in target detection since the SN has inadequate battery capacity. Energy limitation of SN leads to lessen the network lifetime (NL). The several methods are developed for target detection but it still not improving the detection accuracy with minimum energy consumption (EC). In order to improve target object detection with improved NL, an Ensembled Spectral Reweight Boost Clustering Based Target Object Detection (ESRBC-TOD) technique is introduced. At first, numbers of SNs are arbitrarily positioned in the network. Then, ensemble clustering is performed by measuring the initial energy and residual energy (RE) of SN. The ensemble clustering technique initially constructs the ‘n’ weak learners. The spectral clustering algorithm is used as weak learner to cluster the SNs based on the RE level. The Reweight boosting technique combines the weak learners and converts a strong one. Then, the SNs are grouped into diverse clusters with higher accuracy and lesser error rate. For energy efficient target detection, the cluster head (CH) is chosen in WSN. The cluster comprises one CH and several member nodes. Cluster member identifies the target node within the cluster and transmits the information to CH. After that, CH gathers information of target object and transmit to sink node via the neighboring CH. Sink node sends the gathered information to base station (BS) for finding the target objects. This leads to increases the target object detection accuracy (TODA). Simulation is

performed with different metrics namely EC, TODA, false alarm rate (FAR) and target object detection time (TODT). The observed results show that the ESRBC-TOD technique effectively improves the TODA and minimizes the EC, FAR as well as TODT than the state-of-the art methods.

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Prevalence Study Of Uropathogens Associated With Glucosuria In Rajah Muthiah Medical College And Hospital, Chidambaram

A.Gnanasekaran, P.Manikandan, P.Poongothai, J.Vigneshwari, P.K.Senthilkumar

Urinary Tract infections (UTIs) are the most common bacterial infections and more complicated in diabetes mellites patients due to the increased prevalence of both asymptomatic and symptomatic bacteriuria. The study was conducted in the Rajah Muthiah Medical College and Hospital (RMMCH) is a government medical college located in Chidambaram. A clean-catch midstream urine sample was collected in a leak-proof sterile wide moth container from each patient. Each sample was inoculated on the C.L.E.D Agar, one strip was used for the detection of glucose level in per individual urine sample. Both data results were interpreted with the distribution.

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Educational Governmental Order As An Administrative Contract: Argumentation Of Its Nature, Application Prospects In Ukraine

Yuriy Pyvovar, Oleksandr Mykolenko, Andriy Detiuk, Vasyl Yurchyshyn, Popovych Olena

Issue of the legal nature of contracts concluded in the process of educational governmental order is socially necessary, first of all, for all participants of this process to know norms of which branches of law to use or apply in the exercising and especially protection (defense) of their constitutional rights. The purpose of this article is to prove the administrative and legal nature of the contracts concluded in the process of formation, placement and performance of the educational governmental order. The research methodology was formed on the normative concept and the contractual concept of the administrative law. Authors are proved that in the event of disputes when concluding and performing contracts on educational governmental order, the administrative and legal procedures of public law shall be applied to resolve the conflict. Based on the purpose of the institute of educational governmental order, we consider it expedient to change the principles of formation of relations between a governmental customer, educational institution (a performer of the governmental order), a degree-seeking student, focusing on the main idea "invested state funds should be returned to the customer in the form of a benefit (profit) that contributes to meeting a specific state need)."

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An Improved Accident Crash Risk Prediction Model Based On Driving Outcomes Using Ensemble Of Prediction Algorithms

Ybralem Bugusa, Shruti Patil

Safety and protecting our self from accidents that causes sudden life lose, injury and damage is the wish of every person. To bring this safety it is crucial to identify the main factors that cause the accident and find solutions. Prediction of real-time risk is among the solutions that aware the drivers to concentrate on their driving during driving process. Real-time risk prediction is important part of Advanced Driver Assistant System (ADAS). The main objective of this study is developing model that predict the driving risk during driving situation. We have used the Virginia Tech Transportation Institute (VTTI) data set with three events crash, near-crash and normal state. 16 variables with 15 independent variables are considered which we consider them as relevant variable in crash risk prediction and 1 dependent variable. The variables are selected from driver information, roadway information and weather condition. For this investigation, we compared the result of Elastic net and individual algorithm in the ensemble with the ensemble model. Resampling with replacement to improve the accuracy of minority class. According our experiment ensemble algorithm performs better overall accuracy than Elastic net and other individual algorithms used as base learner in ensemble model.

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Competitive Advantage And Implication On Financial Performance: An Empirical Study Of The Indonesia Stock Exchange

Mulyono, Adler Haymans Manurung, Firdaus Alamsjah, Mohammad Hamsal

This study discusses the role and dimensions of the implementation of corporate governance, organizational innovation and e-business on competitive advantage and corporate financial performance. The research sample comprises 67 companies listed in the financial sector of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The questionnaire is rated using a Likert scale. The data were analysed using structural equation modelling (SEM) and partial least square (PLS). This study finds that corporate governance has a positive effect on financial performance and organizational innovation has a negative effect on financial performance. Corporate governance has a negative effect on financial performance through competitive advantage, while e-business has a positive effect on financial performance through competitive advantage, while organizational innovation has a positive effect on financial performance through competitive advantage

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The Effect Of Operational Improvement On Business Survival With Moderating Role Of Continuous Improvement (Case Study: Food And Beverage Small Business In Bali)

Assed Lussak, Edi Abdurachman, Idris Gautama So, Rini Setiowati

This study aims to analyse the survival of small businesses in the food and beverage sector in today's competitive market, especially in Bali. It is the most visited area in Indonesia by domestic and international tourists. This certainly has an impact on how the small business must be able to adapt to the tastes that continue to move dynamically, the use of technology and the generational preferences of the visiting people. This research uses an explanatory research method, while the analysis technique uses moderated linear regression analysis. The sample technique uses purposive sampling with a total sample of 23 respondents. The results of this study indicate that continuous improvement can

amplify the effect of operational improvement on business survival, although its moderating effect is not significant.

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Implementation Plastic Crushing Machine To Increase Profit In Mutiara Waste Banks

Ahmad Kholil, Budiaman, Mirtawati, Aam Amaningsih Jumhur

Mutiara Waste Bank (MWB) is part of neighbourhood RT. 05 RW. 13, Jakamulya Village, Bekasi City, which innovates in the waste bank activities. The MWB applies 3R through the application of plastic crushing machine to recycle plastic waste. The purpose of Program to determine the benefits of the implementation of a plastic crusher machine at MWB so that it becomes a reference in developing business of 3R-based waste processing for the welfare of the community around the Waste Bank through the active participation of RT residents. With the implementation of the machine, the profits of MWB are increased by the added value of the results of the processing business. Previously, plastic waste was only collected without being processed and sold to collectors. Now the processing of plastic waste is done at the MWB which is close to the household environment. The application of plastic crusher machine can optimize the activities of the waste bank according to the 3R concept. Therefore this activity benefits the environment and enhances the economy of the community.

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Motivational Program Based On The Polya Method To Improve The Solving Of Mathematical Problems

Ambrocio Teodoro Esteves Pairazamán, Víctor Hugo Fernández Bedoya, Walter Gregorio Ibarra Fretell, Veronica Liset Esteves Cárdenas

Recent international evaluations regarding educational level have revealed that Peru is in the rankings of countries with the lowest performance in various subjects, including mathematics. The Polya method is presented as a solution to this serious situation, which assures that if its four steps are considered, better results will be obtained than the traditional method of teaching mathematics. This study narrates the application of a motivational program, in which the Polya method was applied in order to improve the solving of mathematical problem solving in the third grade of secondary school in educational institutions in Peru. The researchers identified two groups of students, one composed of 39 students in which mathematics was taught applying the traditional method (control group), and another group of students composed of 41 students in which this program was applied (experimental group). The period of this quasi-experiment covered the third quarter of school year 2019. Pre-tests and post-tests were applied to both groups. Finally, the hypothesis was contrasted by means of the chi-square test, obtaining as a result 182.142 with a confidence level of 5%, which affirms the general hypothesis formulated, that is: if the motivational program based on Polya's method is applied, then the solving of mathematical problem solving in the third grade of secondary school in Peru will be improved.

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Timetable Handling Mechanism Using Python

Manpreet Kaur, Jasdev Bhatti, Mohit Kumar Kakkar, Deepika Goyal

In this paper timetable strategy is designed and discussed in detail for handling any university course scheme based on resources available. In addition to regular courses some new additional parameters like Engineering exploration, Team teaching technique, mentoring of students, etc. are discussed that run parallel with unique mechanism. The allocation of timetable on basis of three different modules has been discussed satisfying all major and minor challenges. The language named python is applied for optimizing and displaying timetable into three different views class wise timetable (for students), faculty timetable, and classroom timetable.

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Regularity Conditions In Max-Product Of Intuitionistic Fuzzy Graph

S. Yahya Mohamed, A. Mohamed Ali

Graph theory has applications in many areas of computer science, including data mining, image segmentation, clustering and networking. Product on graphs has a wide range of application in networking system, automata theory, game theory and structural mechanics. In many cases, some aspects of a graph-theoretic problem may be uncertain. Intuitionistic fuzzy models provide more compatible to the system compared to the fuzzy models. An intuitionistic fuzzy graph can be derived from two given intuitionistic fuzzy graphs using max-product. In this paper, we studied the degree of vertex in intuitionistic fuzzy graph by the max-product of two given intuitionistic fuzzy graph. Also find the necessary and sufficient condition for max-product of two intuitionistic fuzzy graphs to be regular.

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An Efficient Feature Extraction Method For Mining Social Media

V Mageshwari, Dr. I. Laurence Aroquiaraj

Social media facilitates the users to exchange their opinion, thoughts and ideas. The advantage of sharing an information through social media is, it will widespread the content quickly. There are so many social media platforms among which Twitter is one of them. Through twitter the user can communicate the information briefly. So many real-world issues are discussed on twitter, in which the discussion about HIV/AIDS is ranked as one of the topmost topics. Due to the advancement of social media many users have come forward to discuss about this societal topic. These kinds of discussion will help the communication campaigns to promote better HIV/AIDS education. In this work tweets were collected by the keywords including HIV and AIDS. Following the pre-processing steps, feature extraction has been carried out. Feature extraction is very crucial step in mining twitter because the data is in unstructured format. So, increasing the efficiency of feature extraction will improve the outcome of classification task. In this work an efficient feature extraction method has been proposed which gives a better result when compared to existing.

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Thermophysical Characteristic Analysis Of Edible Erythritol And Xylitol For Their Use As Phase Change Materials

V Saikrishnan, A Karthikeyan, S Laksmisankar, N Beemkumar

Thermal characterisation techniques are used for the temperature based physical properties measurement to ascertain the suitability of materials in latent heat energy storage as a storage medium. Differential Scanning Calorimetric analysis and Thermo Gravimetric Analysis are such techniques. Organic/food grade erythritol and xylitol, supplied by a provincial manufacturer were examined for their use as phase change materials in latent heat thermal energy storage systems. Differential scanning calorimetric tests showed the three important thermal characteristics - melting temperature, fusion enthalpy and specific heat were quite similar to that of the industrial-grade materials previously studied. Thermo gravimetric analysis revealed the temperature dependant physical characteristics - thermal steadiness and purity of the materials. Thermal disintegration temperatures, the specific heat at solid and liquid states of the samples showed their fitness as phase change materials. The enticing thermal characteristics exhibited, promising them as fertile phase change materials for low-temperature thermal energy storage applications.

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Smart Architecture For Retailing System Using Loe Technique Cloud Computing

C. Kaleeswari, Dr. K. Kuppusamy

Internet of Things (IoT) is a recent technology, a vast range of smart applications are deployed in various platforms to utilize the quality of day – to – day life. Community based Smart Retail is one of the important IoT application. Cloud acts like a server in this research work that offers easy to access the data via the network connectivity with on – demand. In a recent era, to maintain the detailed list of goods in inventory management is so complicated. The stock owner and the clients can faced the problems of incrementing sales, cost reduction, goods details, offers, searching a product to spend a long time in a store. To solve these kinds of complexities, we propose a new scheme for Smart retailing System. Really, unification of Location of Everything Techniques and Cloud Computing can make a smart service application for IoT. With the help of this paper admin can easily maintain the inventory control and also clients can easily see the goods details like cost, offers, notification of the new product, location of the product, product availability, etc. To use the cloud storage, the users can access the data and store the data in a secure environment.

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E-Business Requirements For Flexibility And Implementation Enterprise System: A Review

Rizgar R. Zebari, Subhi R. M. Zeebaree, Karwan Jacksi, Hanan M. Shukur

Enterprise systems have a clear role in the market processes, especially e-business systems which play basic role in the world today, with presence of technological evolution many recent technologies appeared which can serve e-business trend such as Internet of Things (IoT), cloud computing and virtual marketplace engineering, which facilitate general enterprise system e-business and e-commerce jobs such as: (buying products in easy way, rapid service delivery to the clients, online responding to the customers' requests with effective cost, etc), but with rapid marketplace changing and turbulent environment and increasing pressure from stake-holders, it is crucial key for companies to be implemented with high flexibility for competitive issues. These enterprises have to react to these unpredictable changes and provide appropriate

services to the customers with minimum cost and time without needing to rebuild the entire system from the start, i.e. this can lead to more time and budget consumption which is needed to rebuild the system to adequate to the environment demands/requirements. Therefore, the companies should consider flexibility factor during implementing their system, because there are various client demands should not be delayed or postponed for another time. This paper is devoted to putting forward the e-business system requirements. hence to implement flexible enterprise system model that organizations entail to take them into account to gain adaptive system. so to minimize the time and cost at the same time and competing with the other enterprise systems in an effective way in term of the cost and time.

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A Review Of NoSQL Data Stores

Simmi Bagga, Dr. Anil Sharma

In this highly competitive and strategic world, data analysis is very much noteworthy for helping in better decision making process. Because of the variety, velocity and volume of data, traditional data management tools are insufficient to handle the need of hour. These tools are inexpert to manage unstructured and semi-structured data. To overcome these limitations various new database tools are introduced over the time which lead to the category of NoSQL. The NoSQL databases provide a feasible query processing tool for data collections which are not structured. In this paper authors emphasizes on what is NoSQL and why NoSQL gained popularity in the recent time, the review of various categories of NoSQL databases and will accomplish that which database has the best performance under the specific requirements and scenario.

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Image Segmentation Using Convolutional Neural Network

Ravi Kaushik, Shailender Kumar

Identifying regions in an image and labeling them to different classes is called image segmentation. Automatic image segmentation has been one of the major research areas, which is in trend nowadays. Every other day a new model is being discovered to do better image segmentation for the task of computer vision. Computer vision is making human's life easier by automating the tasks which humans used to do manually. In this survey we are comparing various image segmentation techniques and after comparing them with each other we have explained the merits and demerits of each technique in detail. Detailed analysis of each methodology is done on the basis of various parameters, which are used to provide a comparison among different methods discussed in our work. Our focus is on the techniques which can be optimized and made better than the one which are present before. This survey emphasizes on the importance of applications of image segmentation techniques and to make them more useful for the mankind in daily life. It will enable to us to take full benefits of this technology in monitoring of the time consuming repetitive activities occurring around, as doing such tasks manually can become cumbersome and also increases the possibility of errors.

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Cyclostationary Based Frequency Offset Estimation For Transmitting Different Data Inputs

B Siva Kumar Reddy

Although the many technologies are evolved during the past few decades, the spectrum utilization is not yet utilized efficiently. Therefore, it is necessary to focus on technologies which will be helpful for using spectrum efficiently such as called as spectrum sensing technologies. In the literature, different spectrum sensing methods are proposed in which the most efficient method, Cyclostationary method is focused more in this paper. When a signal is transmitted over a wireless channel, the signal will be disturbed due to the channel noise. This channel noise may lead to phase, amplitude and frequency offset. However in this paper, the frequency offset estimation of Cyclostationary detection in Cognitive radio network for number of CR users is analyzed and remaining offsets are assumed as null.

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A Heuristic Method For Logistics Supply Chain Risk Control Of Green Edible Agricultural Products (Geaps) In South-Indian Context

Dr. C. Srinivasan, Dr. Mohsin Khan, Dr. Nirmala S S

The major issue in green edible agricultural products (GEAPS) logistics supply chain is to identify the suitable mechanisms to develop logistics processes that controlled by various independent farmers and third party logistics companies in south India to optimize the total minimal cost and risk control mechanisms. A heuristic method is proposed to develop and effectively control the logistics and supply chain risk factor and cost reduction.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **680-683**

Design Of Standalone Pv System

Dheeban S S, Muthu Selvan N B, Senthil Kumar C

The usage of conventional energy sources is being replaced by renewable energy sources. The solar energy is the most widely used renewable energy source. The solar energy can be harnessed from the sun with the help of photovoltaic panels. The photovoltaic panels can be configured to function as a standalone system or a grid-connected system. The standalone system is more reliable and easy for installation. The standalone system plays a major part in the rural electrification. This paper involves the mathematical modeling of the solar panels and analysis of the standalone system with a battery backup.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **684-688**

A Study On Effect Of Fused Deposition Modeling Process Parameters On Mechanical Properties

Vinaykumar S Jatti, Savita V Jatti, Akshaykumar P. Patel, Vijaykumar S. Jatti

Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM) is a process for developing Rapid Prototype (RP) objects by depositing fused layer of material according the cross sectional geometry designed in the software. Various parameters used in the FDM process significantly affects the quality of parts produced. This work aims to study the effect of process parameters such as layer thickness, printing speed, infill

percentage and extrusion temperature on mechanical properties of FDM printed parts. Mechanical properties such as tensile strength, impact strength, flexural strength and surface roughness of these printed parts are been studied. One variable at a time approach has been adopted to carry out this work.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **689-693**

Aerodynamic Enhancement Of Formula Sae Car Using Split Rear Wings

Seralathan S, Baji Babavali S K, Guru Venkat I, Hariram V, Micha Premkumar T

Formula SAE car with single type wing on the front and the rear wing generates downforce and high drag. Aerodynamic loads acting on high speed Formula SAE car play an important role on its dynamic behavior which results with decreased fuel efficiency and a lesser downforce. In order to improve the aerodynamics Formula SAE car, split type rear wings are used to which produce a lesser drag and more downforce comparatively with respect to single type rear wing. Therefore, the focus of this study is to simulate Formula SAE car with split rear wings to improve its aerodynamic behavior. Simulations are carried out using STAR CCM+. The numerical results obtained showed that split rear wings reduced the drag by 12% and increased the downforce by 38%. This would benefit the car to increase its cornering speed and improve the overall fuel efficiency.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **694-699**

Improving Estimation Of Valence And Arousal Emotion Dimensions Based On Emotion Unit

Reda Elbarougy

The objective of this research is to improve the estimation accuracy of emotion dimensions: valence and arousal. Former studies for speech emotion recognition (SER) mostly supposed that the affective content is stable and unchangeable through the entire utterance. Thus, these studies have been conducted based on the entire utterance as one unit for estimating these dimensions. However, this assumption is not fulfilled especially for long utterance because emotion is dynamic and may fluctuate through the long utterances. Consequently, the extracted low-level descriptors from such utterances are less effective for SER systems since they are mixture of different affective states. Most of these research ignored the investigation for the proper time scale to be used when extracting features. Therefore, a novel emotion unit based on voiced segments is proposed for improving the estimation accuracy. To evaluate the proposed method, SER system based on the dimensional approach using support vector regression is used. For validating it, the EMO-DB database is used. To measure the accuracy, mean absolute error (MAE) for the estimated values of valence and arousal is used as a metric. Results revealed that the emotion unit that contains three and four voiced segments gives the best MAE for valence and arousal, respectively. It is found that the performance of the proposed method using voiced related emotion unit outperforms the conventional method using utterance unit for both valence and arousal. The improvement in terms of MAE is from 0.68 to 0.51 for valence dimension, and from 0.34 to 0.21 for arousal dimension.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **700-708**

An Effective Distributed Denial Of Service Attack Detection Model In Integration Of Internet Of Things And Cloud Computing Using Binary Fire Fly Optimization Algorithm

E.Helen Parimala, Dr.S. Albert Rabara, P.Theepalakshmi, Y.Sunil Raj

one of the serious attacks that occur in the cloud environment is the Denial of Service (DOS) attack that makes the service unavailable for the genuine users. Due to the occurrence of Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack events, it threatens the network security services. Cloud infrastructure is mainly preferred due to the storage of the large datasets. But, this environment faces a serious trouble similar to the Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack that delays the service available to the true users. The attack does not make any trouble happening to the datasets but do affect the resources, services and framework of the cloud. The DDoS attack could be detected by the firewall due to their makeable identity and dynamic nature of attack. A Cloud-based DDOS attack detection model (CDDOSD) had been proposed in this paper that is carried out with the Binary Firefly Optimization Algorithm (BFFOA) and Classification and Decision Tree (CART) classifier. On comparing with the other classification algorithm, CART classifier is found to have the superior learning speed and BFFOA selects the feature from the dataset. The attacks on the cloud host are performed by the tools of the real-time DDoS attack. It is determined that the CDDOSD detects the attack caused by the DDoS with the minimum low false positive rate and promotes high efficiency. BFFOA significantly reduces the feature of the dataset that promotes classification and training with the low dimension of computational space. With the proposed scheme, a secure cloud environment is maintained and also in this paper, the suggested methodology is contrast in the midst of previous mechanism and also establishes to be greater with the performance.

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Design And Implementation Of Simple Boost Pwm Controlled T-Source Inverter For Solar Pv Application

Chitra K, Prakash VS, Kamatchi kannan V

This paper depicts the design of T-Source inverter (TSI) for solar Photo Voltaic (PV) system. High efficient inverters are needed for solar PV application in modern electrical power scenario. The TSI offers high efficiency because of high voltage boost capability. However in the traditional solar PV system using Voltage Source Inverter (VSI), additional step-up transformer and boost circuit is required to stepup the voltage. This decreases the efficiency, by increasing the size, cost and losses of the system. The proposed solar system with Simple Boost (SB) PWM controlled TSI conquers the draw backs of VSI. The high voltage boost in TSI is due to shoot through time period. The harmonics and voltage stress are also reduced in this system. The mathematical modeling of SB PWM controlled TSI fed solar system and the simulation results are presented.

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Memristor Materials: Working Conditions And Properties

Manish Bilgaye, Adesh Kumar, Anurag Srivastava, Piyush Dua

Material independent memory effect is all prevalent in the nature because of the dynamical properties of electrons and ions. These perturbations are responsible for generating and evolving to new states and hence the history of the material which is referred to as memory effect. This memory effect reflects as a variable resistor suggesting paradigm change from charge based volatile memory to resistance based nonvolatile memory indicative of huge power savings and related advantages. Studies from many aspects have been carried out on memristor like requirement of free energy barriers between two sates to hold the memory state intact, impact of ionic conduction and concentration polarization, thermodynamic behavior, impact of thermal fluctuations, and response of the system to noise. The scope of the paper includes review of candidate materials showing memristive properties, study of memristive properties and physical phenomenon of these materials and operating current, voltage and power range of various memristors.

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Anatomy On Foot Disease Detection And Foot Authentication- A Contemporary Approach

V.D.Ashok Kumar, Dr.S.Pushpa, Dr.V.Subedha

Foot print is a parameter associated with biometrics which is very common as well as distinct. Many methods have been developed in field of automated biometric based identification. Like other biometric identification, foot print recognition is also a unique method, since feet have different characteristics it forms the basis for identification. The morphology of foot print explains each person's individuality. Due to enormous population around the world, there is more need for unique identification technique. Foot Print Recognition System (FPRS) works in a principle which serves as a basis for identification and authentication purpose. Since medical field still lags in biometric security, this system proves to be a great application for the medical field. It provides a way for identification and authentication of one's own identity. This paper first discusses about the foot print pattern and various recognition technologies used. It also describes about various disease associated with the foot, their level of severity and their effects. Finally, it also reveals about the future work to be carried out in this aspect.

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Prevalence Of Wrist, Neck And Shoulder Pain Symptoms Among Ironing Workers In Occupational Laundry Shop

Vijay Anand M, Vijayakumar K C K, Murugan P C*, Bhuvanesh Kumar M

Ergonomic plays an important role in human comfort, which provides better relationship among human, machine and working environments. Work related musculoskeletal disorders are the impairments of bodily structures such as muscles, joints, tendons, ligaments, nerves and bones, caused or aggravated primarily by work itself or by the work environment. This study investigates the physical factors and demographic factors which influence the occurrence of work related musculoskeletal disorder (WMSD) among ironing workers in laundry shop. There is an infinite number of population of laundry shops exists in Erode city. The sample size is identified using simple random sampling. The survey is to be approached among 300 occupational ironing workers in laundry shops. A questionnaire is prepared based on the Nordic questionnaire. Questionnaire includes work related questions such as personal, occupational and health aspects. The

interview based surveying has been carried out among the workers. The study determines the Musculoskeletal Disorder (MSD) symptoms reported from the survey. The study investigates that the occurrence of Musculoskeletal Disorder among the respondents seems to be common. The prevalence of neck pain (89.33%) is comparatively higher than the wrist/hand pain (81.33%) and shoulder pain (73%) during the repetitive ironing tasks. The MSD symptoms are common among both male and female workers. A proper preventive and corrective measure has to be suggested for the obtaining results in order to improve the discomfort among the occupational ironing workers in occupational laundry shop.

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Emulation Of Different Photovoltaic Materials And Technologies Using PV Array Emulator With Linear Quadratic Regulator

Mustapha ALAOUI, Hattab MAKER, Azeddine MOUHSEN, Hicham HIHI

This paper proposes the emulation of different photovoltaic (PV) materials and technologies using an innovative PV array emulator based on Linear Quadratic Regulator (LQR), this electronic power device aims to reproduce faithfully the real PV module behavior independently on environmental conditions change, it allows scientists, industrials and researchers to carry out their measurements and experiences on PV systems without depending on PV panels, which require the sun to perform tests and do not allow repetitive measurements at the desired temperature (T) and irradiance (G). Moreover, PV modules actually are very expensive and require a large area to reach some powers, all these limitations and others are handled using this designed PV emulator. Simulation results using Matlab Simulink software are given and analyzed in order to evaluate the performances of the developed equipment and to judge its efficiency and capacity to track rapidly and accurately the I-V characteristic of different PV modules.

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Solar Photovoltaic Emulation Under Uniform Irradiance And Partial Shading Conditions Using Fuzzy Logic Control

Mustapha ALAOUI, Hattab MAKER, Azeddine MOUHSEN, Hicham HIHI

This paper proposes a new design and development of photovoltaic (PV) source emulator, this nonlinear power supply has as purpose to facilitate the research on PV systems by reproducing the electrical behavior of actual PV modules and providing as a result similar current-voltage (I-V) and power-voltage (P-V) characteristics. The current study provides some simulation results using Matlab Simulink software of the developed PV array emulator, which consists basically on a fuzzy logic controlled interleaved DC-DC buck converter, this nonlinear controller is able to deal with the nonlinearity of the PV characteristics and it has good robustness against weather parameters variation and dynamic loading. Furthermore, the proposed PV array emulator can emulate PV array under uniform solar irradiance as well as partial shading conditions.

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A Decision Making Problem As An Application Of Fuzzy Sets

Hemlata Aggarwal, H.D. Arora, Vijay Kumar

Fuzzy sets are very useful tool to elaborate concept of uncertainty in decision making process. In this paper, we discuss theory of Fuzzy sets and apply this theory to solve a real world decision making problems. We solve the problem by defining choice value and also modify our algorithm by assigning weight to each parameter and then calculate the weighted choice value.

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Three Levels Of Feature Extraction From Multi-Domain Images

T. Dharani, Dr. I. Laurence Aroquiaraj

In the digital era, the labeled and unlabeled images play a vital role in any person's life. Recognizing the labeled images from multi-domain image databases by using the low-level image feature is still a critical task in research. The multi-domain images are large scale, and also include the relevant irrelevant semantic concept. The research gaps of the image retrieval system are more consuming time and money, low quality of image, recognizing a newly added images and poor knowledge of multi-domain image. So the people are using irrelevant images with some alterations image, so, they are affected in the semantic gap and requirement-wise. The multi-domain images due to their uniqueness, it plays a key role in each field. It removes the unlabeled images in the image database. The Pattern Based Image Retrieval System (PBIRS) helps rectify the above research gaps and retrieve the relevant image. To overcome the above gaps by using PBIRS with three-level features extraction are color-RGB color channels and pixel counts, texture-GLCM, shape-region and contour-based features and Fuzzy Edge Detection. Finally, evaluate the performance with Mean Square Error (MSE), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), Peak Signal Noise Ratio (PSNR) and Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) for better accuracy.

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An Arm Based 3d Concrete Printer

Sijila K , Anisha Tomson M, Dr.Aji Joy

The construction industry is facing a drastic change in standard processing technologies and many construction automation methods such as 3D concrete printing (3DCP) merged in the construction field. 3DCP can allow flexible construction without the use of much expensive structure and materials. 3D concrete printing is an innovative construction method and has many advantages in the construction field such as reduction in construction time, reduction in cost, flexibility in designing, reduction in errors and environmental factors. Concrete is extruded through a nozzle and layer-by-layer concrete plates are formed to construct the model without the mold. Studies has been done to detect and resolve various design and operational problems faced in 3D concrete printing which would help in future development of the construction process. Goal of this project is to built an efficient and low-cost hardware structure which will print a 3D concrete cube using an algorithm. In this CNC machine, the XYZ movement controlled by an ARM microcontroller (LPC 1769) with software implemented on LPCXpresso using embedded C. The microcontroller converts G-code which was transmitted by UART from PC into machine language instruction which is to be sent to the motor driver of the CNC printer to print the model.

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Influential Persons In Online Social Networks By Preferential Attachment

A. Abdul Rasheed

Identifying the person who influences all the other persons in the network is always an interesting phenomenon. Social networking connects the individuals and organizations over the globe. With the advent of online social networking sites, the individual can make their own network and be popularizing within the network is made easier nevertheless of considering the geographical location. Though there are numerous methodologies introduced to find such influential person(s) in the network, this research focused on social network analysis approach called preferential attachment to find such persons. It is considered as NP-hard problem, due to the reason that it is complex in structure. As a proof of concept, the proposed methodology is adopted over few exemplary datasets with variant in sizes. The results are showing that the proposed method is able to accommodate the different size of the dataset and finds the influencers nevertheless of considering its size.

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Cadmium Sulphide Nano Particles Doped With Ni And Its Antimicrobial Study

Pritisha Dakuwa, S.bardaloi

CdS:Ni nano particles are synthesized by chemical bath deposition method grown into Ammonia at room temperature. The formation of nano particles are confirmed and calculated by XRD analysis. Different instrumentation techniques XRD, TEM, SEM etc. are employed to investigate structural properties of CdS:Ni. Crystallite size is found to be approximately 5.1nm from XRD analysis. The particle size is calculated from TEM study is found to be approximately 5.6 nm. SEM analysis are performed to study the morphological studies of CdS:Ni nano particles. Optical studies are performed with different instrumentation technique UV-VIS, PL analysis etc. Absorption peaks from UV-VIS analysis is found to be approximately 410.2 nm. The peak of photoluminescence is found at 493.6nm for Ni doped CdS nano particles. The antimicrobial studies are observed against two different strain Escherichia coli E.coli and Staphylococcus aureus (S.Aureus) and found affective towards these strains.

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In Vitro Analysis Of Nickel Doped Hydroxyapatite For Biomedical Applications

A.Jenifer, P.Sakthivel,*, K.Senthilarasan, P.Sivaprakash, S.Arumugam

Implantation causing infections and inflammations are of great challenge towards the surgeons and doctors in biomedical applications. Nickel doped hydroxyapatite was synthesized via the wet chemical method and characterized by means of FTIR, XRD, and HRTEM with EDAX. The studies showed the presence of nanoparticles ranges between 49-54nm with spherical like morphology. The FTIR spectrum showed the presence of OH- and 〖PO〗_4^(3-) groups. The EDAX confirms the incorporation of nickel ions into Hydroxyapatite. The in vitro assessment like Antibacterial activity, Anti-inflammatory activity and Hemolysis test has been carried out for the samples. The sample NHA showed good antibacterial activity against the gram positive and gram negative bacteria: Staphylococcus aureus and Escherichia

coli. The sample NHA anti-inflammatory activity was nearby the standard drug Diclofenac sodium. The NHA nanoparticles were non-hemolytic according to the ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials Designation) F 756- 00 resulting in the usage of NHA samples for biomedical application.

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Impact Of Relationship Marketing On Customers Loyalty Of Islamic Banks In The State Of Kuwait

Faraj Mazyed Faraj Aldaihani, Noor Azman Bin Ali

This study aimed to investigate the impact of relationship marketing on Customers Loyalty of Islamic banks in the state of Kuwait. Five dimensions of relationship Marketing was included in the study: Trust, Communication, Commitment, Competence, and Cooperation. On the other hand, customer loyalty was measured by two dimensions: Attitudinal Loyalty and Behavioral Loyalty. To achieve the aim of this study, a random simple sampling was applied as a sampling technique. Population of this study was the customers of four Islamic banks in the state of Kuwait, they were provided with 600 questionnaires, (560) responses were valid for test. The researchers used the descriptive and analytical methods. The results indicated that there is a significant statistical impact of relationship marketing dimensions (Trust, Communication, Commitment, Competence, and Cooperation) on Customers Loyalty of Islamic banks in the state of Kuwait. Based on the study results, the researchers recommend managers and decision makers of Islamic banks in Kuwait to be committed to their customers in terms of the needs and desires, and to provide timely services to customer to win their commitment in return.

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Analysis Of Ʀ- Ł-C Network Circuit With Steady Voltage Source, And With Steady Current Source VIA Convolution Method

Rohit Gupta, Loveneesh Talwar, Rahul Gupta

The analysis of electric circuits designed by taking elements like resistor Ʀ, inductor Ł and capacitor C is an essential course in electrical, communication and electronics engineering. Such electric circuits are generally analyzed by adopting the matrix method or classical method or Laplace transformation method. In this paper, a convolution method is discussed for the analysis of a series Ʀ - Ł -C network circuit connected to a steady voltage source, and a parallel Ʀ - Ł -C network circuit connected to a steady current source. The response obtained by solving the governing differential equation of a series Ʀ - Ł -C network circuit connected to a steady voltage source via convolution method will provide an expression for the electric current flowing in the series Ʀ - Ł -C network circuit, and that of a parallel Ʀ - Ł -C network circuit connected to a steady current source will provide an expression for the voltage across the parallel Ʀ - Ł -C network circuit. The nature of response of such series (or parallel) network circuit is determined by the values of elements- inductor Ł, capacitor C, and resistor Ʀ of the network circuit.

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Hybrid Sharp Frequency Contourlet Transform Based Highly Secured Image Watermarking Scheme For Copyright Protection

Baranidharan V, Vignesh S, Tamilselvi K, Suriya M and Vijaypranav PK

A highly secured and robust image watermarking scheme using sharp frequency-based contourlet transform (SFCT) for grayscale images is proposed in this work. At first, the host images are decomposed by the SFCT where the features having low-frequency coefficients are extracted. The extracted features are further analyzed by the score matrix from the principal components analysis (PCA). The singular value decomposition (SVD) is used to extract the singular values from the score matrix. The Arnold transform is used for the similar processing the watermark after being scrambled. Finally, the resultant lower-dimensional SFCT-PCA-SVD features from the watermark images. These techniques are evaluated by calculating assessment parameters and various image processing attacks. The parameters such as Normalized Cross-Correlation (NCC), Structural Similarity Index (SSIM) and Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR) values are compared with existing systems. These evaluation results show that the proposed new SFCT-PCA-SVD outperforms than the existing systems will give secured and robustness over the various image processing attacks.

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Recovery Civil Construction Buildings Due To The Earthquake Lombok

M. Afif Salim. , Agus B Siswanto, Hari Setijo P., M. Sofi Ardhani

The massive earthquake that hit the West Nusa Tenggara from the date of July 29, 2018 which was followed by several aftershocks, caused damage to wide area coverage in some areas of Lombok.The method used in this research is the method of observation and survey, where researchers conducted observations and surveys in consultancies PT. Indra Karya (Persero) Engineering Division II Semarang. The cause damage to the structure of reinforced concrete after the earthquake was a lack of shear strength of the structure due to the use of columns and shear walls were too little, Cracks in the column or beam dikibatkan by shear force, Cracks in the column due to non structural, slip between concrete and steel reinforcement , or shear failure at a joint between the beams and columns, the concentration of damage at specific floor due to stiffness uneven distribution throughout the building level, the release of secondary components such as walls due to a bad relationship. Some repair methods are: the use of shotcrete, additional reinforcement, Reinforcement damage can be repaired by means of welding or tacking reinforcement pedestal. Repair cracked brick wall that can be done with shotcrete, dry aggregate mixture -portland packing with cement or mortar and epoxy injection. Retrofitting can be done with a brick wall prestressing, by adding a reinforcement on the surface of a brick wall wearing a plaster. Reinforcement steel structure after the earthquake Lombok is done by several methods, among others: Replace bolts and rivets are there with bolts of high quality, Uniting with either the connection is less strong, Reduce span element long, Adding extents cross-section of the profile, Replace with steel high quality.

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The Peculiarities Of Democratization In Post-Soviet Countries Current Situation And Trends

Emil Ordukhanyan

The article explores the issues of democratization, integration, and political regime type in post-Soviet 15 countries during social and

political order transformation. This research is especially based on comparative analysis of Freedom House's Nations in Transit: Confronting Illiberalism empirical data. As a result of this research four groups of post-Soviet countries are defined taking into account their peculiarities of political regime types as well as their foreign integration policies. It is concluded that EU member and EU associated post-Soviet countries have better results and positive trends for democratizing of their political systems. As for EEU integrated or non-integrated post-Soviet countries, they already built semi-consolidated or consolidated authoritarian regimes. Being EEU member Armenia has the best democracy score in Eurasian bloc of post-Soviet countries. Armenia is unique EEU member state that has also signed the CEPA with EU. And if needed Armenia has a potential to contribute to democratic transition of other EEU member countries. It is also proposed that consociational democracy can be more proper model for democratic transition in post-Soviet plural societies if they develop participatory political culture. The need for a consociational model for plural societies in post-Soviet space is needed to avoid ethnocratic values, which in their turn can lead to the development of non democratic, especially ethnocratic regimes.

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Youth Voters On Political Change In Northeast India: A Survey Among University Students

Tarun Gogoi

Since 2014 General Election unlike other parts of India, the Northeast Region also influenced by BIP Dominant system. This paper is an attempt to understand the youth voters view on political change in Northeast India. This paper will try to understand the youth voters perception about recent political change in Northeast India after 2014 general Election based on its two months fieldwork survey in three Northeastern states.

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Local Binary Pattern For Medical Video Analysis And Retrieval With Canberra Distance Vector

P.Gowthami, Dr.J.Chockalingam

The computer aided image vision system plays dominant role in disease diagnosis. The medical image, video contents vary in different texture, orientation, colour and shape. The video retrieval system has gained interest due to growing volume of visual and multimedia data. Conventionally, video retrieve from database based on specific patterns, shape and structure. However, the complex organ structure in brain and abdomen, cause inaccurate video retrieval. In this paper, we propose Local Binary Pattern (LBP) for effective medical video retrieval from video database. Initially, the input video file converts to video frames. The LBP via circular symmetric neighbourhood selects sampling point and neighbouring pixels for video retrieval from database. The effectiveness of video retrieval system validate by physician. The LBP based video retrieval system performs better compared to Uniform-LBP (ULBP) and Local colour vector binary pattern (LCVBP) algorithms.

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A Study On Factors Stimulate Passion Among Management Students To Become Entrepreneur

SC Vetrivel, V Krishnamoorthy

Entrepreneurship is essentially a journey of an individual, which results in the development of not only the individual but also the society that nurtures him/her. This whole journey begins with the intention to venture into entrepreneurship, which is the basis of this study. How does an individual get this intention? What motivates him to take the first step towards becoming self-employed? What is the role-played by entrepreneurial self-efficacy in this scenario? Can education and entrepreneurial exposure enhance entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intentions in an individual? These are some of the questions this study tries to find answers for.The prime objective of the concept of "Make in Country" is job creation thereby generating large scale employment opportunities. The skill enhancement of the 25 sectors which work in the development of the nation and is thus termed as the backbone of the economy, to be focused majorly in the initiative and thus inviting more and more FDI into these sectors.The purpose of the research is to identify the various factors which are responsible for influencing entrepreneurship among the students pursuing Management Studies in Colleges in Erode District. This study has been conducted for the period of December 2018 to March 2019. The researcher employed convenience sampling method for collecting data from the respondents. This study identified five dimensions which are responsible for entrepreneurial motivation among management students. These are: Need for achievement, Independence, passion, opportunity identification and locus of control. Out of identifying dimensions, from this study it is inferred that there is a significant impact on independence, opportunity identification and locus of control on entrepreneurial motivation.

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Spider Bite Detector System Using Faster R Cnn

R.Sathya,S.M.K.Shyaam,M.Karthikeyan,V.S.Vishal

The spider will bite sometimes only. When it does the device will detect whether the spider is poisonous or not. It is much more efficient than a human eye and less time consuming. Such a device has never been done before and it could save life as approximately 7 people die each year due to the spider bite.In this most of them are small children attacked mainly by the brown reclusive spider which attracts small children. This will help the user to tell them which spider had bitten and anfirst aid remedy will be shown to prevent it for the time being. We also scan the depth of the wound to tell about the bitten area is poisonous or not.In this we have used the faster region convolutional neural network Faster R CNN algorithm.Then to get the accurate results of the bitten area. We use the Z buffer or depth buffer method. This will help to perform the required action to get the results easily. We have successfully done the required experiments to train the system and perform well. Our method of detection is done by the size of the wound.

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Map-Reduced Tighter Upper Bound For High Average Utility Pattern Mining For Big Data

R.Vasumathi, Dr.S.Murugan

High utility itemset mining is gaining momentum in the field of data mining techniques. The problem of high utility itemset mining is an extension of the problem from the frequent itemset mining. Frequent itemset mining is a well-liked problem in the data mining

task which considers finding the frequent patterns in the database. Several algorithms are proposed to mine the high utility itemsets. In this paper, we proposed a method high average utility itemset mining in big data. The number of distinct items and the size of the databases are both too large. Hence, two new tighter upper bounds are used to reduce the irrelevant itemset in the database. We try to implement a new algorithm, two new tighter upper bounds for high average utility pattern mining using map reduced algorithm to reduce the search space and processing time. Experiments conducted on real-time server data sets and compare various parameters with the existing algorithms.

Review Of Warehouse Receipt Financing Method Of Funding Working Capital

Ms. V Indhumathi, Dr. P Vidhya Priya, Dr Somasundaram R

The paper identifies the various aspects of warehouse receipt financing method of funding working capital. The importance of WRS financing, types, limitations, scope to develop in future and ways to benefit individual farmers, producers in short- term. Lack of awareness about WRF and EWRF among the rural farmers and others and insufficient warehouses and banking facilities are the notable constraints. By providing sufficient warehouses to store with warehouse receipts or electronic warehouse receipts, simplifying bank procedures to avail WR finance (loans), the farmers and logistic-holders can be profited by storing their produces (products) and avail required finance with a view to mitigate the short- term financial requirements. "Warehouse Receipt Financing- Golden Eggs in the Hands of Depositors"

A New Approach For Naive Bayes For Text Classification With Feature Extraction And Pos Tagging

Dr.Antony Selvadoss Thanamani, Padmapriya P, Malathi M, Sharmila S, Dr. A. Kanagara

Text classification is a fundamental development in trademark tongue handling. It might be performed using distinctive classification calculations. It is appeared in ongoing exploration that naive Bays text classifiers have accomplished recognizable classification execution in spite of its solid supposition of contingent freedom among highlights. So as to debilitate this ridiculous supposition and improve the classification precision, there are commonly three techniques: structures controlling, highlights controlling, and occasions controlling. Cases controlling can be additionally isolated into example weighting and case choosing. In this paper, we propose another example weighting way to deal with naive Bayes text classifier. In this new approach, the preparation dataset is initially partitioned into a few subsets as indicated by their promise weight esteem. At that point each preparation occasion in a subset is weighted by the separation among it and the mean of the preparation subset. Thus, it can process complex besides, multi combination data in powerful circumstances. Here we propose an naive bayes classifier which scales straightforwardly with number of markers and information focuses which can be utilized for both double and multiclass classification issues. We actualized the exhibited plans utilizing Java. The trial results exhibit the presentation improvement in the classification strategy utilizing genuine datasets.

Design And Simulation Of A New Soft-Switching Buck-Boost Converter

Siddhartha Behera, Brijesh Kumar, Bibhu Prasad Panigrahi

The dc-dc buck-boost converter is commonly used for transforming electrical power at different level because of their requirement starting from low power such as domestic application to reasonably high power like industrial application. The most important of this converter is its flexibility that it is able to operate in both stepping-down(buck) and stepping-up(boost) of the input voltage by varying its duty-ratio of the switch. A commonly buck-boost converters includes the combination of components such as boost inductor, boost capacitor, boost diode and switches etcand appear in different orientations in literature. But the switches in these circuit suffers from hard-switching and add switching loss thus reducing efficiency of circuit. As the demand of this converter is growing day by day because of its versatility of stepping up and stepping-down the input voltage, the aspect of better efficiency is a prime concern and obviously the soft-switching of devices is major issue that needs to be critically investigated. In literature there appears few papers as far as soft-switching of buck-boost converter is concerned. In most cases, the addition of more than one or two switches makes complexity for the soft-switching operation for which it lacks interest for the researchers. Many a times the inclusion of isolation in this circuit takes into consideration of coupling inductor that adds space and weight to the circuit. The proposed topology presents a non-isolated type of buck-boost converter which facilitates the soft-switching of the device. In this research work. a new simplified soft-switching buck-boost converter is proposed. The components of this converter are properly designed to enable soft-switching for the switch. The simulation of the proposed circuit is carried out with the help of MATLAB (Simulink) to validate the performance.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **857-863**

Arsenic - A Hidden Poison In Water-Soil-Rice Crop Continuum

Hema Singh, Dr. Sangeeta Goomer

Arsenic a toxic ubiquitous metalloid is termed as ‘poison’ among general public. It is present and cycles in all four spheres of the ecosystem i.e., atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere and biospheres. The concentration of arsenic in the environment has been increased due to natural sources, and/or through anthropogenic activities. Humans are mainly exposed to arsenic though consumption of As-contaminated water and foods. Rice crops are known to accumulate arsenic more efficiently at higher concentration (10 folds), when compared with other crops like wheat and barley, because rice crops are grown under continuous flooded conditions. Under such conditions arsenic becomes mobile and rice crops easily uptakes arsenic. This is of major concern as rice is a staple crop for more than half of the world’s population. Therefore, presence of arsenic in rice will cause greater negative impact on the health of a large population. Nowadays bran products and brown rice are sold as ‘premier health food products’ in the market and are very popular among health conscious people. However, recent studies have shown that bran and brown (unpolished) rice also contains arsenic, the concentrations are even found higher than white rice. This can be a terrible irony for the population dependent on whole meal diets, as it can lead to a greatly increased exposure to arsenic. However, not much work has been conducted in this direction. Therefore, more extensive studies are required for building data on arsenic levels around the world. Proper remediation and mitigation steps should be

implemented in those areas where arsenic concentration is above the safe limit. Further investigations are required to reveal the other arsenic exposure routes to humans. Practical guidelines on avoiding and reducing arsenic exposure are needed to be circulated among general public.

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Reinvestigating Import And Economic Growth Nexus In India: A Cointegration And Causality Test Analysis

Ashomi Kalita

The present study aims at investigating the long run cointegration and causal relationship between imports and economic growth in India over the period 1980-2012. The variables which are used are import as a percentage share of GDP (LIMP) and real GDP at factor cost (LGDP). By applying the econometric tests including stability tests, ADF Unit Root Test, Johansen (1991) cointegration test, VECM and Block Exogeneity Wald Test , the study has find the evidence of the existence of long run relationship between import and economic growth and import led growth strategy is applicable in India over the long run. However the study does not find any short run causality between the two and this is not surprising at all since import may not be the source of growth in the short run because imported technology in the form of capital goods takes time to increase the productive capacity of the country and growth does not always be the source of imports. Sometimes, imports may be financed through the borrowing either internal or external or through emigrant remittances etc.

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Augmented Reality For Abnormal Kids

Piyush Dhamdhere, Navin Kumar Singh, Himadri Biswas, Aryan Gupta, Vairamuthu S

Augmented Reality is a general term for a gathering of advances used to mix PC produced data with a normal viewer natural sense. Since smartphones have become ubiquitous, "Augmented Reality" has been developed to run on them. AR tools utilize the devices sensors (camera input, compass, etc) and put helpful data (in a particular order) in a layer over the picture from the phone camera or webcam which, thus, is seen on the device screen. Augmented Reality has massive potential in the field of education and training. This paper shows an instructive application for some, individuals pass by abnormal kids with learning handicap without notice. Dissimilar to different incapacities like viral fever, physical problem and visual disability a learning failure is a disguised hindrance. Students with learning handicaps get down to business, go to school and college and move forward on a gainful life. It is even more so beneficial for children with learning disabilities. It makes them excited about education as the AR Scrapbook uses fun, interactive and compelling experiences. This paper is designed as a social collaborative experience. It helps in development of cognitive skills and fine motor skills. It sparks the imagination and creativity and enhances their general knowledge and vocabulary. It also intends to help children learn faster and better. This is education of the future.

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Development Of An Android-Based Tourism Guide (A Case Study : Sabang City, Indonesia)

Muhammad Wali, Rizaldi Akbar, Taufiq Iqbal, Fauzan Putraga Al-Bahri

E-Guide is basically one of several applications that are used from electronic media. This application is an application for Electronic Social Media that can help convey information to the entire community, especially those who access the application. In the world of tourism, prospective tourists, both local, national and international, can obtain information directly about the various attractions that are provided in the e-guide application. The e-Guide application is expected to be a complete e-tourism application, regional destinations that have not been published yet indirectly contribute to potential tourism areas in Sabang City. Business opportunities will impact the community and business people in the city, where people can take part in promoting tourism and opening business opportunities. This study aims to develop a Tourism E-Guide Application and Measure the level of tourist satisfaction using the Tourism E-Guide Application that was built, this application also utilizes the chat and call feature where application users can communicate directly to the public or tourism businesses in Sabang City. The method used in this research is Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) with a Waterfall based model. Based on the results of testing what has been done, the Tourism E-Guide Application can be stated successfully developed based on user needs. In this study about 100 questionnaires were distributed to measure the level of satisfaction of tourists who use the Tourism E-Guide Application to find information and communicate directly with the tourist area. The results of measurement of tourist motivation show that the majority of users strongly agree that our prototype is easy to use and also useful. There were no users considered in this study who did not agree with the statement submitted. We found the results very encouraging. They show that the prototype e-guide has potential and can be expanded to support the region and increase the number of tourists.

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Design And Development Of Elbow Disarticulation Unit Using Advance Interlocking Mechanism

Abhilash K P, Puneeth Kumar M V

Out of all the upper limb disability, the amputation in elbow restrict majority of hand movement which not only challenge for patient for carrying its day to day work such as eating, picking of object etc. In this study, an attempt is made to design and develop interlock mechanism based elbow disarticulation prosthesis in this design the focus is given on the locking mechanism. The available mechanical elbow joints are made up of externally locked which cosmetically not acceptable, it may come in contact with body which will cause tear and load carrying capacity also got deteriorated. In the interlock mechanism based joint , it enables the amputee patient to perform the sound gate motion of the hand moreover it is cosmetically suitable and user friendly, initially cad model of the design is carried out followed by fabrication and present trial the feedback from the patient are incorporated for fine tuning of the design.

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Applicability Of Machine Learning Tools For The Data Management In Mobile Networks

Sandhya B S, Dr. Rohini Deshpande

Machine learning is a powerful tool in the smart analysis of bulk amount of data. This can be applied in the analysis of big data

present in the network in wireless communication as well. Machine learning tools can also be used to reduce the human interference to a great extent in solving the complex computational problems in mobile communication. With the intention of detecting active mobile users using machine learning tools several papers are reviewed. This helps the mobile network provider in the resource management. It is also surveyed that the machine learning tools are suitable in the understanding of behaviour of mobile users.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **913-915**

Perceptions Towards Initial Public Offerings Issues In Gulf Cooperation Council Countries

Dr. Mugeshkannan Reguraman, Ms. M. Jensirani, Mrs. M. Sharmila Devi, Ms. R. Vijayalakshmi & Ms.T. Aiswaryagomathi

The purpose of this paper is aims to analyze the perception of Initial Public Offering issues in GCC countries. IPOs play the kick start role as well as render the catalyst function in making these economies getting diversified with vibrant corporate sector in very many sectors-primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary and quinary fields. An in-depth study of major domains of the IPOs would help assessing the relevance of IPOs in changing the economic and financial façade of these economies and also tuning the IPOs to strengthen these economies. Purposive-cum-Snowball sampling method was used. Sample respondents are 33 financial intermediaries and 305 individuals from GCC countries. Multiple regression method has been used to analyze the data. The study found that the company factors are given more importance by the financial intermediaries in evaluating the efficiency of an IPO pricing; Financial Intermediaries give maximum priority to company level evaluation factors than investor level evaluation factors.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **916-923**

Inverse Majority Neighborhood Number For Cartesian Product Of Graphs

T. Dhivya, I. Paulraj Jayasimman ,J. Joseline Manora

If be the majority set of if contains a majority neighborhood set of then be the inverse majority neighborhood set of with respect to .In this article the inverse majority neighborhood number of are determined for cartesian product of graphs.

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Application Of Deep Learning In Analysis Of Age Groups Based On Social Media Interactions

Anand Antony, Shashank Dhandharia, Saket Gupta, .M. Azhagiri

Although a lot of information is available in interpersonal organizations there are events where clients are not ready to reveal a portion of their information that incorporates age, sex, and different socioeconomics. This is an important issue as slant investigation uses such information to create valuable applications in individual’s everyday lives. These include demographics such as age and gender. There are several cases in social networks where a user does not provide their age or the age provided is incorrect. This affects the accuracy of the sentiment analysis by which many of the applications are made that depend on the data available on social networks. Here comes this age prediction model to aid. In the above-mentioned situations, this proposed model could increase the accuracy of sentiment intensity metrics. The

composition styles which incorporate the utilization of grins, accentuations, emoticon are being examined utilizing the deep convolutional neural system (DCNN) and are executed into the eSM (upgraded assessment measurements) for giving increasingly exact and exact outcomes. The deep convolutional neural system had the best execution, arriving at an accuracy of 0.95 in the validation tests.

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Dental Anxiety Among Children Regarding Different Dental Treatment- Modified Child Dental Anxiety Scale (mcdas) Type Of Manuscript: Research Article Running Title: Dental Anxiety In Children With Different Treatments Vane Swetah C.s.

Dr. Mahesh

TOPIC: Dental Anxiety among children regarding different Dental treatment - Modified Child dental anxiety scale (MCDAS)

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Impact Of Personality Type On Apparel Buying Behaviour Of Working Women

Priyanka Choudhary, Dr. Radha Kashyap

Women has developed as an important segment in apparel buying. They give lot of importance to apparel resulting in changing behaviour of consumers. The purpose of the study is to expand knowledge of apparel buying behaviour of Indian consumers by understanding the apparel buying preferences of working women and to assess the impact of big five personality type on various dimensions which influence the apparel buying behaviour of working women like consumer characteristics, product attributes, promotion, store attributes and reference groups. Hence the study was conducted on 480 working women belonging to the three age group 26-35 years, 36-45 years and 46-55 years. The study was conducted in Jaipur which is the capital of Rajasthan state. Convenient sampling technique was used for selection of sample. Data analysis was done using percentage, mean and correlation. It was found that there is a positive correlation between the apparel buying behaviour dimensions and big five personality type. The findings of this study will contribute towards understanding of behaviour and will provide a meaningful insight to retailers, entrepreneurs and merchandisers regarding apparel buying behaviour.

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Block Chain Technologies In Financial Sectors And Industries

Dinesh Kumar K, Komathy K, Manoj Kumar D S

The Blockchain technology is growing exponentially into our daily lives. The Blockchain integration with IoT, big data, artificial intelligence and cloud computing have lot of benefits and challenges. The various industries and financial institutions started to implement the exploration of blockchain. The blockchain revolution will not take much time to spread all over the world. In order to identify the scope of blockchain in financial and industrial sector, this paper reviews the integration of IoT and smart contract would give lot of advantage in financial sectors and extreme automation in industry.

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Computer Vision To Classify Various Soil Types To Improve Agricultural Development

Aranga Arivarasan, Dr.M.Karthikeyan

India is big country in the universe basically very much dependant on Agricultural. One of the important aspects in agricultural development heavily relies on the appropriate soil type. From the beginning of human history the relationship with the soil has influenced the ability to cultivate crops to achieve the success of civilization. The soil endorses as the foundation of agriculture because of the relationship between humans, earth and food sources. In computer Vision the CBIR is most widely used measures while dealing with the images. In the proposed system an efficient approach to identify eight different soil types based on the color and texture of the soil image is achieved through implementing the CBIR principles. As initial process HSV histogram and the Tamura texture features are extracted from the soil images to train the Support Vector machine. Next the Support Vector Machine is tested with a new soil type to identify its category. The distance metric used here is universally well known Manhaten distance metric. The experimental results were evaluated with eight different category of soil type. Each soil type contains 25 images to compute 200 images for the dataset. The proposed system yields better predominance compared with existing models by achieving an overall accuracy of 80.21 percentages. : India is big country in the universe basically very much dependant on Agricultural. One of the important aspects in agricultural development heavily relies on the appropriate soil type. From the beginning of human history the relationship with the soil has influenced the ability to cultivate crops to achieve the success of civilization. The soil endorses as the foundation of agriculture because of the relationship between humans, earth and food sources. In computer Vision the CBIR is most widely used measures while dealing with the images. In the proposed system an efficient approach to identify eight different soil types based on the color and texture of the soil image is achieved through implementing the CBIR principles. As initial process HSV histogram and the Tamura texture features are extracted from the soil images to train the Support Vector machine. Next the Support Vector Machine is tested with a new soil type to identify its category. The distance metric used here is universally well known Manhaten distance metric. The experimental results were evaluated with eight different category of soil type. Each soil type contains 25 images to compute 200 images for the dataset. The proposed system yields better predominance compared with existing models by achieving an overall accuracy of 80.21 percentages.

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Determination Of The Sacred Space Uluwatu Temple With The Gis Approach

I Putu Sastra Wibawa, F.X Adji Samekto, I Putu Gelgel

Bali Provincial Regulation No. 16 of 2009 on Spatial Planning for Bali regulates the radius sacred space of the Uluwatu Temple as far as 5 km. This is contrary to the social and cultural realities of the Pecatu village community. In reality, a radius of 5 km is not possible to be designated as an space that is not built because the people of Pecatu Village have had customary law rules that existed before Bali Provincial Regulation No. 16 of 2009 on Spatial Planning for Bali was established. Indigenous people have the belief that the Uluwatu Temple's sacred space is the Uluwatu

Temple forest. There was a conflict between the state law and the customary law of the Pecatu Village community. This research is an empirical legal research using a multidisciplinary approach where the application of law is juxtaposed with the use of a geographical information system (GIS) to determine the reality of the development of the sacred space of the Uluwatu Temple. This research raises two issues, namely the reality of the law governing the sacred space of the Uluwatu Temple, and the results of mapping the sacred space of Uluwatu Temple by using a geographical information system (GIS). The results showed that not only the state law was in the form ofBali Provincial Regulation No. 16 of 2009 on Spatial Planning for Bali, but there were also customary laws of the Pecatu Village community which regulated the space of the temple of Uluwatu Temple. In reality, based on the results of mapping the built space in the space of the sacred space of Uluwatu Temple, it shows that the rules of the indigenous people of Pecatu Village who have a perception that the sacred space of Uluwatu Temple is the Uluwatu Temple forest is more acceptable because the space has not been built either in the form of residential or tourism accommodation.

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Efficient Configurable Crossbar Switch Design For Noc

Vivek tiwari, Kavita khare

Network-on-Chip is an emerging paradigm for integrating very high number of Intellectual Property blocks on a single Integrated Chip. Crossbar switch is one of the important parts of NoC. In this paper, 2x1 MUX are used instead of existing crossbar design with 4x1 MUX, to meet the requirement of high speed networks. The proposed design reduces area by 40% and delay by 7.14 % as compared to 2-D cross bar switch as well as conventional crossbar switch. The functional verification and synthesis of proposed cross bar switch design is done by using Xilinx ISE 9.2i

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Analysis Of DFIG Based Wind Integration In Conventional Thermal Power System For Frequency Regulation

S. Chaine*, S. Bhuyan

A goal is to establish improvement in the system frequency profile for the power system. The analysis of the dynamic participation of doubly fed induction generator (DFIG) in existing frequency regulation mechanism is presented. The modified inertial control scheme, takes advantage of the fast response capability associated with electronically- controlled variable-speed wind energy conversion systems (WECS), allowing the kinetic energy stored by rotational masses to be partly and transiently released in order to provide earlier frequency support.

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The Problem Of Classification Of Words In Grammatical Works Of Iranian And Afghan Linguists

Uktamova Khilola

The article analyzed the comparative analysis of linguist’s opinions on the classification of words in the works of 20th-century scholars

in Iran and Afghanistan and dedicated to Persian and Dari grammar.

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Impact Of Stone Slurry Powder On Binder &Crumbed Rubber As Limited Substitution On M40 Concrete

Renuka, Maneeth

The purpose of this project is to find out the strength parameters and durability of concrete. The stone slurry powder (SSP) is a fine dust particle from stone cutting industry which is main reason for environment pollution. Crumb rubber (CR) tire particle which are obtained from waste tire rubber were used for present investigation. In this project the stone slurry powder is used as a replacement of cement at replacement ratio of 10%, 20% 30% & 40%. Crumb rubber of 20mm size is used as fine aggregate at 10% replacement constant at every trial mix. For optimal mix (30% SSP & 10% CR) the workability was good and durability test (Acid Attack Test) was excellent & weight loss was around 0.35%. The strength parameters like compressive strength, split tensile strength and flexural strength test was carried out upto 28 days curing. The strength obtained for split tensile and flexural strength is more than conventional concrete but compressive strength is nearer to the target mean strength as designed. Mix (30% SSP & 10% CR) can be used in construction as alternative to conventional concrete. But we can increase stone slurry powder upto 70% and crumb rubber can be maintained not be more than 10%, use of very fine particle crumb rubber less than 2mm size can enhance the compressive strength.

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A Study On Coronary Heart Disease Prevention-Nutritional Status, Dietary Patterns And Life Stlye Management

V.Bindu, K.R.Padma, Ch.Madhuri, and D. Sarada

World health organization (WHO) has highlighted the significance of augmented blood cholesterol as a menace for Coronary Heart Disease (CHD).Considerable Medical research over several years has unveiled the cause of many diseases. In India the heart diseases affect people of all ages, but most commonly affected individuals were in middle aged and often found to be suffering from arthrosclerosis. With upcoming modernization life style and economic development, nutritional changeover characterized by improvement in socio-economic status and increasingly sedentary life style contributed to the prevalence of CHD among adult, middle aged and elderly population. With the emergence of nutritional diet in accordance for control of blood cholesterol which is main source for CHD. In our current review, we have laid more emphasize on dietary patterns and behavioural life style which are crucially in relation to CHD.

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A Survey Of FAT – TREE Network – On – Chip Topology

Abhijit Biswas, Md. Anwar Hussain

As the demand for more time critical System – On – Chip arises, the design complexity of the SoC also increases. The increased design complexity in turn introduces other complex factors such as

efficient placing of the system blocks on the chip and their interconnection for optimal performance. Typically in earlier days a bus interconnects or point – to – point interconnection was being maintained. These interconnection techniques pose serious limitations on scalability and floor planning apart from communication overhead of the SoC. The designing of complex SoCs cannot rely on these early techniques. Which motivated researchers to think in direction of putting a well-structured and well-formed network using reusable components in the chip, and a paradigm shift has been witnessed from designing a SoC to designing an interconnection network or NoC. This paper presents the advances and modifications in Fat tree topology that hasbeen seen during the years that follows.

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Comparative Analysis Of Fuzzy Association Rule Mining Algorithms

S. Sharmila S.Vijayarani

Association Rule Mining (ARM) is a one of the significant technique to find correlation, casual patterns from large dataset. The association rule mining algorithms work in two phases, namely frequent itemset generation and rule generation. Frequent itemset is an itemset whose support is greater than user-specified minimum support and rule generation: Association rule shows how frequently a itemset occurs in a transaction by using minimum support and confidence. These association relationships can help in decision making for the solution of a given problem. Fuzzy ARM is a variant of classical association rule mining. Classical association rule mining uses the concept of crisp sets. The crisp set is based on Boolean values either the item is present or not. Because of this reason classical association rule mining has several drawbacks. To overcome those drawbacks the concept of fuzzy ARM has introduced. In fuzzy ARM, each element is given a degree of membership value and range from 0 -1 based on a user given membership values, frequent itemsets are generated. Fuzzy association rule mining (Fuzzy ARM) uses fuzzy logic to generate interesting association rules. The main objective of this work is to compare the existing fuzzy association rule algorithms namely Genetic, SLAVE, Fuzzy Frequent Itemset, Multiple Fuzzy Frequent Itemset with four performance metrics such as number of frequent items ,rules ,execution time and memory space .From the analysis Multiple Fuzzy Frequent Itemset produced the best result.

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Segmentation Of Different Modalitites Using Fuzzy K-Means And Wavelet ROI

M. Sumithra, Dr. S. Malathi

The essential role is done by the picture handling strategies in a wide assortment of applications. Hotspot and focal point of picture handling methods are the areas that Picture Processing focuses primarily into at greater rates and depths. A few broadly useful calculations and systems have been generated for picture segmentation. As there are no broad answer for the picture segmentation issue, these methods regularly must be joined with area learning so as to adequately take care of an picture segmentation issue for an issued domain. In edema portion's cancer is very difficult to predict the boundary. Nobody has given an exact estimation of edema cancers' boundary. The Novelty segmentation calculation that segregates the brain MR and CT pictures into cancer and edema. The identification of the specialized and normal working cells and their products of the living things are performed equally with the specialized and

ubnormal working cells and their products of the living things on the grounds that inspects the change brought about by the spread of cancer and edema on solid tissues are vital for treatment allocation. By using Improved RANSAC algorithm to calculate ROI in different types of MRI pictures and getting exact origin or centre of that region which is growing the same characteristics of that origin surrounding. At last we planned to do a two-step strategy to create new type of the glioma boundary with its surrounding combined together and increasing the distance perfect level set type.

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Biosysnthesis, Characterization And Antimicrobial Activities Of Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles From Leaf Extract Of Acmella Oleracea

K. Sowmiya, J. Thomas Joseph Prakash*

The potential for the synthesis of metallic and semiconductor nanoparticles has expanded research applications in the development of novel technologies. In the present study, a simple and eco-friendly package. Zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) use Acmella oleracea leaf extract. ZnO NPs are characterized by various techniques such as UV-Vis , XRD, DLS, FE-SEM , EDX and FT-IR. XRD data showed the crystallinity of nanoparticles and EDX measurements indicates higher zinc content 67.63% and 32.37% of oxygen. FT-IR confirmed the presence of functional groups of leaf extract and ZnO NPs. DLS results confirmed successful synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles. Size and morphology of particles determined from FE-SEM and UV visible absorption spectra ZnO NPs exhibited absorption band at 314 nm. Combined ZnO nanoparticles are potentially antibacterial agents have been studied in Enterococcus aerogenes, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus vulgaris. Antifungal agent have been studied in Candida albicans and Candida vulgaris. These results indicate aqueous extract Acmella oleracea Effective reducing agents for green synthesis of ZnO NPs with significant antimicrobial potential.

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Fabrication Of Novel (PVA/NiO/SiC) Nanocomposites, Structural, Electronic And Optical Properties For Humidity Sensors

Hind Ahmed, Ahmed Hashim

The nanocomposites are really promising for industrial, environmental and medical applications. In this work, new types of nanocomposites have been prepared from (PVA-NiO) and SiC for humidity sensor with high sensitivity and low cost.The experimental and theoretical studies on structural and optical properties of nanocomposites have been investigated.The optical microscope and FTIR studies were examined. In variation of wavelength(220﷿800)nm, the optical properties of nanocomposites were examined. Results showed thatthe optical absorbance of (PVA-NiO) increases with increasing of ((SiC)) nanoparticles concentrations. The energy gap decreases while the optical constants of ((PVA-NiO)) are increase by increasing of (SiC) nanoparticle concentration. In variety of humidity ((40﷿80)) RH.%. The different of electrical resistance for ((PVA-NiO-SiC)) nanocomposites with relative humidity is studied. The results showed that ((PVA-NiO-SiC)) nanocomposite have a great sensitivity for relative humidity.

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A Sas Syntax For Bootstrap Multivariate Normality Assessment: A Technical Approach

Wan Muhamad Amir W Ahmad, Rabiatul Adawiyah Abdul Rohim, Farah Muna Ghazali, Nor Azlida Aleng, Mohamad Arif Awang Nawi

SAS stands for the Statistical Analysis System, a software system for data analysis and report writing. SAS is a group of computer programs that work together to store data values and retrieve them, modify data, compute simple and complex statistical analyses and create reports. This research paper gives special attention to the multivariate normality assessment using SAS syntax procedure through graphical assessment of multivariate normality. This special syntax is created by considering numbers of dependent variable at a time. This provided a clear view about normality assessment for the studied data and allows a parametric analysis for the further data analysis. Through the SAS syntax, an applied researcher can easily use the syntax which provided in this paper by changing variables of interest and run the analysis. The graphical plot will be available after running the syntax. Therefore researcher is able to assess normality of multiple dependent data. The assessment of the normality is based on graphical plot which based on Chi-Square versus Mahalanobis distance plot. This step provided a very basic platform before we are proceed multivariate analysis. As a conclusion, it useful to researchers to check the normality assumption of multiple dependent variables.

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Comparative Analysis Of Advanced Classification Techniques For Multilingual Ocr Systems

Rohit Verma, Dr. Jahid Ali

Classification engineering is reported to be very critical and tedious task in the field of data, image and pattern recognition. Labelling the images into one of the earlier defined categories, is the responsibility of a typical classifier. Preprocessed image does require for decent results. For fantastic and fabulous achievements, image should be free from any kind of noise and should be normalized to the acceptable parameters. There are myriads of classification techniques but the most challenging aspect is to identify the best technique which could intelligently recognize optical characters on the basis of predefined features of characters. This paper elaborates extremely important classification techniques viz. K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) and Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). Various classification techniques are compare on the basis of literature so that the researchers could take the advantage and select the best possible technique for their objectives.

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Water-Polyethylene Glycol/ (Sic-Wc) And (Ceo2-Wc)Nanofluids For Saving Solar Energy

Abbas Sahi Shareef, Farhan Lafta Rashid, Aseel Hadi and Ahmed Hashim

The enhancement of thermal performance for water - polyethylene glycol with (SiC-WC) and (CeO2-WC) for saveandrelease of solar thermal energy have investigated for highgain of melting and solidification times. The experimental resultsshowed thatthe time of heating and cooling decrease with the increase of (SiC-WC) and (CeO2-WC) concentrations. The times of heating and cooling

decrease with an increase in WC nanoparticles concentrations to water-PEG/CeO2 and water-PEG/SiC nanosystems.

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Communication Skills And Mathematical Problem Solving Ability Among Junior High Schools Students Through Problem-Based Learning

Syaiful, Muslim, Nizlel Huda, Amirul Mukminin, Akhmad Habibi

The purpose of this study was to examine the communication skills and mathematical problem solving ability among junior high school students through problem-based learning. This study involved 120 seventh grade students. This study used two kinds of tests and attitude scale, namely: communication skills test, problem solving ability test, and attitude scale. The result of this study showed that problem-based learning (PBM) was better, compared to conventional learning in improving students' mathematical communication skills. Judging from the learning and school factors, the study indicated that problem-based learning (PBM) had a more significant influence on improving students' mathematical communication skills. Based on the learning factors and gender differences, the finding indicated that problem-based learning (PBM) had a significant influence on improving communication skills and mathematical problem solving ability, both on male and on female students. Problem-based learning (PBM) was significantly better at improving students' mathematical problem solving abilities compared to conventional learning. Problem-based learning (PBM) has an impact on the formation of students' positive attitudes towards mathematics.

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Optimized Multi-Attribute Water Quality Resource Assessment In Agriculture Sector

A.V.S. Pavan Kumar, Dr. R. Bhramaramba

The Backbone of the Indian economy is Agriculture, and it is the main source of living for the Indian population. In agriculture crop yield is a basic data representation to predict user awareness for real-time applications. Different types of agriculture-related methodologies were introduced to explore user knowledge which can help farmers and different government-related organizations making better decision and policies which lead to increased production. In agriculture, water utilization plays a vital role and the main issue is to utilize the quality of water, it is an aggressive concept to describe efficient utilization of water in agriculture. Simple Regression Model and time series analysis are one of the techniques for conducting physical-chemical parameters like PH, Mg, Cl, etc. in labeled data sets with processing of efficient utilization in groundwater. To increase user awareness on agriculture field with effective quality parameters like pH, Mg, and other related parameters, also improves all these parameters is necessary to improve the quality in water resource utilization at agriculture sector, So that in this paper, we propose Pareto Optimal based Fuzzy C-means clustering (POFCM) to multi-attribute relation with water quality physical parameters in agriculture crop yield production environment. Performance analysis provides useful information for monitoring water quality in agriculture food production.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1061-1065

Total Service Quality Management And It's Impact On Customer Satisfaction And Loyalty Of Online Transportation In Indonesia

Astri Ayu Purwati, Muhammad Luthfi Hamzah

By looking at internet-based business opportunities that are very promising, many business people try to combine the internet and transportation. The application of total service quality management in Online transportation is very important considering online transportation provided service to customer with digital based application in accordance with technological development. This study used all online transportation user in Pekanbaru as population and the number of sample was 150 respondents. Data analysis technique used was Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) using Partial Least Square (PLS). The result shows that TSQM has positive partial impact on customer satisfaction and customer loyalty. Another result also shows that customer satisfaction on online transportation has impact on customer loyalty. Which means the implementation of TSQM on online transportation provider must be concerned as an important strategy for management in order to increase customer satisfaction and customer loyalty.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1061-1070**

Real-Time Weather Adaptive Simulation Of Regional Smart Grid For Green Energy Generation

Osamah Mahfoudh Hezam Alhakimi, Rajasvaran Logeswaran, Subhashini Gopal Krishnan

The main aim of this work was to design and develop a real-time simulation system for electrical power distribution in smart grids using renewable energy sources that are to function in different circumstances. The performance of the developed proposed system was evaluated by testing the power generated and power demand using online weather forecasting. Renewable energy was the main power sources with hydro power and diesel as back-up supplies. The system is targeted to generate sufficient energy to meet the power demand even the occurrence of erratic weather. Fuzzy logic is used to enhance and improve the real time and live simulation to make it as realistic as possible, with different sets of rules for each of the influencing parameters, namely, temperature, wind, cloud cover and load as input, and diesel, hydro and battery storage as output control. The results achieved was based on a 5-day forecasting measurement and every 3 hours, while the expected load differs between live and manual measurement. The accuracy and measurement of the overall system was estimated at about 95%. As a future enhancement, a paid subscription for the weather forecasting data to get the full benefit of the options available and allow for 16 days forecasting at intervals of 30 minutes, and secondly to incorporate more accurate calculation for transmission losses and battery storage/charging algorithm.

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Interactive Media In Non-Profit Organizations

Dr. Ahmed Kamel, Dr Moataz Elbahi, Dr Robin Kabha, Dr Hassan Mustafa, Dr.Fathi Salameh

This study explores the extent of using public relations practitioners to online interactions methods in Non-profit organizations concerned about development working in Egypt, and its role can play in improving public relations functions. The main question of the research is: to what extent are the interactive communication methods used by the public relations practitioners

in Egyptian Non-profit organizations to communicate with society? Results have concluded that the rate of using different interactive communication methods in public relations is still low. The main obstructive in using interactive media methods in Egyptian Non-profit organizations is the lack of trained public relations practitioners, The Egyptian Non-profit organizations are using the interactive media mainly for the narrow benefits of the organization and still missing the power of its uses to these platforms for community, as building and mobilization tool.

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A Critical Analysis On Agrya Sangraha (Foremost Substances) In Ayurveda

Dr. Pooja Modh, Dr. Dheeraj Khajuria, Dr. Arun kumar, Dr. Satej Banne

The Agrya is the foremost or best among substances of different qualities, actions and effects. Here an attempt is made to classify the Agrya dravya into different groups done on the basis of Action on Dosha, Action on Dhatu, Action on Mala, Action as Prabhava, Action on G.I.T., Action on Respiratory system, Action on Cardio-Vascular system, Action on Reproductive system, Action on Urinary system, Action on Nervous System, Action on Skin diseases, Action on E.N.T. disorders, Action on Haemorrhoids, Usage in Panchkarma, Long term usage, Aetiological factors for the diseases, Ahara-vidhi, Rasa, Effect on Mana, Related to Milk, Related to Sadavrutta, Related to Vyadhi Sutra, Related to chikitsa chatuspada and Related to Desha so that these are readily used in different branches of Ayurveda. The present critical review helps in proper planning of a treatment protocol and also prescription of wholesome and unwholesome diet in different ailments.

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Energy-Efficient And Improved Qos -Driven Task Scheduling Algorithm In Mcc Environment Using Cloudsim Simulator

Dr.G.Anandharaj, K.Suganthi

As an evolving and prospective computing paradigm, mobile cloud computing (MCC) can significantly improve computing capacity and save energy from intelligent mobile devices. Because of some intrinsic mobile device defects, such as restricted battery power, inadequate storage space, and mobile apps, many mobility management problems, quality of service (QoS), energy management, and safety problems are faced. A mobile device implementation is known as Task. The main focus of the task scheduling is to improve the effective use of resources and thus reduce the completion time of the task. This research explores relative analysis of energy-efficient and improved QoS-driven tasks Scheduling (E2IQDTS) algorithms for optimizing multi-objective problem in a Mobile Cloud Computing Environment scheduling parameters such as Makespam, Dynamic Offloading, Deadline-satisfied, Task Length, Priority, Delay-Sensitive, etc. Evolutionary algorithms such as Genetic Algorithm (GA), Genetic Programming (GP) and Differential Evolution (DF) are used.

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Review: Health Implications Due To Long-Term Use Of Pyrethroid Based Liquid Mosquito Repellent

Preety Madan, Sudesh Rani

Mosquito repellents are using as residential insecticides in developing countries. Because mosquitoes are vector of many diseases like malaria, dengue, yellow fever, filariasis and other viral diseases. So, it is constrain to use mosquito repellents. The mosquito repellents which are popularly made up of chemicals and use in a common house these are used at least for 8-10 hours per day. Further human beings are may come under its exposure either directly or indirectly (through the mother to her baby) in pregnant women. Use of these SMR (synthetic mosquito repellent) in last decade, has been increased in India mainly in liquid form, a bottle containing liquid mosquito repellent and a graphite rod at center which produces fumes on heating. These fumes of synthetic mosquito repellent may cause adverse effect on human health, cause breathing problems due to dysfunction of alveoli in lungs, may intrude into the brain by open up the developing blood-brain barrier and can cause functional loss in the developing baby. Neurotoxic effects like oxidative stress, headache, lethargy, dizziness, nausea, silliness and body ache may also be seen in such patients. Information regarding negative impact of these mosquito repellent on human health is not sufficiently available.

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Synthesis, Characterization And Antibacterial Assessment Of Cuo Nanoparticles

Chandrama Kalita, Sanjib Karmakar

The sol-gel method has been implemented to synthesize CuO nanoparticles at 100ºC. X-ray Diffraction (XRD) pattern has been employed to establish the monoclinic phase structure of prepared CuO nanoparticles. Crystal size (using Debye-Scherrer's relation) of the prepared nanoparticles have been calculated from XRD data. Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM) has been utilized to confirm the nanometric size of prepared CuO nanoparticles. The band gap of the prepared CuO nanoparticles has been estimated from UV-visible absorption spectra. The chemical composition of prepared CuO nanoparticles has been inspected by Fourier Transform Infra Red (FTIR) spectroscopy. Surface morphology of prepared CuO nanoparticles has been analyzed by using Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FESEM). CuO nanoparticles have shown adequate bactericidal effect against gram-positive bacteria L. Monocytogenes and gram-negative bacteria Escherichia Coli. The antibacterial activity of CuO nanoparticles has been investigated against these two bacterial strains.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1110-1113**

Penetration Issues With Grid Connected Solar Photovoltaic Systems

K. Barkavi

In this article, the recent advances in the grid management of solar photovoltaics (PV) are discussed. Several power quality issues are arising during the solar PV power generation as well as in the distribution networks. The challenges and development related to the renewable power grid and hybrid power management issues are enumerated with the salient methods and techniques to overcome the key power quality challenges and the future scope to overcome the grid penetration issues, especially variation in the intensity of energy sources and demand management.

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Fuzzy Based Decision Quality Evaluation Based On Measures Of Interestingness

Shinde-Pawar Manisha, Jamsandekar Pallavi

Social Media and sentiment analysis is a glamorous field of attraction for researchers. Amplified data generation and its challenges need significant solutions to satisfy the needs of investigation or to discover relevant and required glimpse to support decision in domain of study. Opinion mining is knowing attitude if author of content tracking general attitude about the topic of content or product or service. The study reveals the systematic framework for analysis of quality of selection and application of measures of interestingness. This framework involves fuzzy based method for classification, prioritization of decisions against measures to define and validate the novel method and results in data mining. The researcher aims to value work of fiction of evaluation in data mining.

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Effect Of Work Postures On The Musculoskeletal Stresses On Computer Aided Designers And Office Staff Working On Computer In India

Mona Sahu, Kalakanda Alfred Sunny, Masepogu Wilson Kumar, Gadudasu Baburao and Gnanasaravanan S

In the past decade, there has been a rise in automation in every field of occupation. Occupational computer use has tremendously increased in each part of the World. This analysis was designed to investigate the effects of work postures on the musculoskeletal stresses experienced by computer tasks operators by computer aided designers and office staff working on computer in an engineering institution in India. 20 office staffs and 20 CAD (computer aided design) designers were invited for the study. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) evaluation checklist and Rapid Upper Limb Assessment (RULA) tool was used to understand the health-related issues on the users and incorrect work postures adapted during computer usage. The survey results were analyzed and the results suggested that CAD designers had discomfort in the wrist, trunk and neck region whereas office staffs had discomfort in. This research suggested that the discomfort level of CAD designers working on computer is higher compared to the office staff. The suggestions to improve work postures while working on CAD software's are also laid out in this paper.

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Diagnosing The Quality Of The Discussions In Blended Learning: An Effort To Augment The Students' Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

Ulfia Rahmi, Azrul

This research was due to the importance of the application of blended learning in tertiary institutions. The practitioners, however, question the achievement of critical thinking skills and HOTS in the application of blended learning. This study aimed at identifying the quality standards of discussion in blended learning to improve the students' higher order thinking skills (HOTS). It then disclosed the relationship between these standards with learning outcomes and the implementation of discussions held in the blended learning environment of the E-Learning Development course in the Education Technology study program (N = 45). Face to face and online discussion activities were assessed using

instruments in the form of discussion grading sheets and test items. The data were then analyzed descriptively and one way anava. The results of this study identified six standard discussion of blended learning to improve the students' HOTS skills. On the basis of it, the lecturers and universities conducting the blended learning are required to facilitate the improvement of HOTS by integrating and combining the best sides of face to face discussions with the online ones by paying attention to these six standards.

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Land Suitability Assessment Using Remote Sensing And Geographical Information System In Mannargudi Block, South India

S. Baskar, G.Kumar

Land suitability assessment is one of the important researches in agricultural practices. The main aim of the present study is to assess the crop land suitability for cultivation in Mannargudi block, Tamil Nadu, India using remote sensing and GIS applications. The land suitability parameters such as slope, land use / land cover, soil, geology, aspect and drainage density were selected. All these parameters determine the suitability of a given area for a particular type of crop cultivation. Further, all the parameters were integrated using weighted overlay analysis is available in ArcGIS software. The final suitability map was prepared and reclassified into five classes like very high suitable (18.28%), highly suitable (52.75%), moderately suitable (21.52), less suitable (6.49%) and not suitable (1.06%) in the study area. The results revealed that about 29.02% of the study area fall under moderately suitable to not suitable for cultivation which is immediate attention need for sustainable agricultural management in the study area.

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Integrated Management System For Sugarcane Disease Using Deep Learning Techniques-A Review

Rutuja Kadam, Aniket Jagtap, Rahul Joshi

Indian economy mainly depends on the agriculture that why agriculture is one of the backbones of all business. Now worldwide agricultural and farm production India has the second rank. Indian agriculture is affected by various factors such as geographical, historical, climate, political, biological, due to topography and socio-economic factors. Now, sugarcane is one of the cash crops in India. The productivity of the sugarcane crop is decreasing due to the infection of various types of diseases, inappropriate conditions of soil and due to an incorrect diagnosis of disease. The sugarcane crop has various types of disease such as red rot disease, leaf spot disease, sugarcane mosaic virus disease, yellow spot disease, and brown spot disease. In this paper disused image processing and machine learning for the correct identification and diagnosis of sugarcane diseases. Here, disused the performance of existing approaches such as CNN (Convolutional Neural Network), K-Means Clustering, SVM (Support Vector Machine), Deep Learning, and Image processing technique. The drawback, main future perspective, and features of the previous approach in this area are summarized.

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A Critical Study Of 'Development Induced Displacement' In The Lower Subansiri Hydro Electric

Project

Shikha Moni Borah

Development projects are perceived as symbols of national progress. Although the carefully planned and judiciously executed development projects have been instrumental in the faster economic growth of the nation, these projects have often proved to be destructive by inducing displacement of certain section of population. In this light, the first section of the paper deals with the question of defining "development induced displacement". The second section deals with the evolution of thinking on displacement and rehabilitation in the context of India across three phases: British era, initial independent era and neo liberal era from 1990s onwards. Such an account helps us to understand Indian government's preoccupation with "development" that overshadows everything else. Such an account will be followed by Medha Patkar's analysis of growing assertion of displaced people. The fourth section studies the ongoing debate on displacement induced by the Lower Subansiri Hydro- Electric Power Project (LSHEP) in North East India followed by an understanding of growing movement against development project in general and anti dam movement in particular. An understanding of these phenomena brings out the conclusion that the primary concern of these movements is not merely to oppose "development" as such but the way "development induced displacement" has been addressed. The growing uncertainties and contradiction around LSHEP project have acted as a testimony to such assertion.

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Analyzing Public Infrastructure And Economic Growth In Indonesia

Muhammad Ramadhan

Demand for infrastructure services varies for each economic activity. The higher the income. the higher the demand for infrastructure. Therefore. to improve welfare. there needs to be a realization of the budget for the development of public infrastructure development. because this also relates to public administration reform in Indonesia. This study aims to see the relationship of budget realization from public infrastructure financing to welfare in Indonesia. The research method used is the Least Square Panel used on the type of panel data consisting of time series data and cross-section. In this case. the researchers tried to use panel data with the 2014-2018 time series in several provinces that experienced massive infrastructure development in Indonesia. The results showed that the economic driving infrastructure and education infrastructure had a significant impact on GDP per capita. Thus it is necessary to strengthen budget planning for the development of public infrastructure to improve economic welfare.

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Dynamic Multilevel Priority Packet Scheduling Using Hybrid Seec

Sonam Gupta, Kanika Sharma

The process of scheduling is indispensable for efficient use of resources available with the wireless sensor networks such as battery lifetime available with the wireless sensor networks. Numerous scheduling techniques are usedincluding dynamic multilevel priority packet scheduling technique which is a great solution for providing fairness and minimizing delay for the network involving both real time and non-real time data. Dynamic

multilevel priority packet scheduling scheme makes use of zone based routing algorithm in which the sensor nodes are arranged in zones. Although this technique presents great results but still the energy efficiencycan be improved by inculcating the pros of a stable and energy- efficient clustering algorithm with the above mentioned scheduling technique. The clustering technique makes use of advanced nodes along with normal nodes. The advanced nodes are equipped with extra energy and are responsible for the maximum data aggregation. The node arrangement is done in such a way that the energy of normal nodes is utilized minimally and no data is aggregated by them. The advanced nodes are in close proximity to the base station and their energy is utilized efficiently. Thus network lifetime is improved as the nodes remain alive for more time.

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Optimal Financial Leverage Determinants For Smes Capital Structure Decision Making: Empirical Evidence From Indonesia

Isnaeni Rokhayati,Bambang Agus Pramuka,Sudarto

The purpose of conducting this research is to determine the effect of company characteristics and the characteristics of SMEs owners on the targeted leverage. This research is a quantitative study in nature with a sample of research is SMEs located in Banyumas Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. This study employed multiple linear regression analysis with e-views (econometric views) program on panel data as a statistical approach. The results showed that the variable of growth rate, company size, liquidity, and asset structure significantly influence the leverage of SMEs. Further, profitability has a negative effect but not significant on SMEs leverage. While the variable characteristics of SME owners also have an impact on SMEs leverage. Results of statistical analysis also show that variables such as knowledge, experience, and risk propensity have a significant effect on SMEs leverage. Finally, gender differences statistically have no significant effect on the SMEs leverage The results of this study are expected to provide information for SME owners about factors that influence corporate leverage decisions in terms of company characteristics and characteristics of SME owners/managers.

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Opinion Analysis For Educational Field

Sanjay Singh Bhadoria

Opinion mining is an important area of research in the recent years which combines web mining with computational intelligence to collect opinions through websites, social media, company data analysis and customers. Opinion mining algorithms collect opinions from websites and classify them using the mining process such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Neural Networks, Decision Tree, Naïve Bayes and other classifiers. Moreover, opinion mining is useful in business since it highlights the positive or negative attitude of their students as well as the products and services. This helps the business managers to improve their method of services and to modify the products which will suit the student interests. Sentiment analysis is a type of opinion mining technique which uses natural language processing and other computational intelligence techniques to make effective decisions.

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Sentiment Mining For Technical Students Of Effective Learning

Sanjay Singh Bhadoria

Educational Datamining (EDM) has inspired the development of innovative approaches and improvements in instructional settings. The Vast Array of practice and research in this area has enforced significant possibilities and software out of personalization and adaptation Design and pedagogy decisions centered on students' needs. Learning Analytics (LA) and EDM play with an important Role in improving learning procedures by offering advanced software of analytics Techniques. This also Results in the understanding discovery regarding the learning procedures, and advancement and integration of personalized, flexible, and interactive informative surroundings. Technology enhanced learning (TEL) surrounds to boost the information and abilities of students. Inquiry based learning (IBL) targets contexts where students are intended to detect knowledge as opposed to passively memorizing the theories it eases learning and improve learning accomplishments of the students.

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Process Parameters Optimization Using Jaya Algorithm During Edm Machining Of Niti60 Alloy

Mahendra U Gaikwad, Krishnamoorthy A, Vijaykumar S Jatti

Selection of appropriate process parameters for improving quality of product, time of machining largely depends upon the implementation of optimization techniques. This paper surveyed different traditional (Response surface methodology, Taguchi optimization, Grey regression analysis, Artificial neural network and Fuzzy logic techniques) and modern optimization techniques (Teaching learning based optimization, Accelerated Particle Swarm Optimization, Jaya optimization technique) with the intention to identify the effect of process parameters for improving output parameters in EDM machining process. It is observed that less study has been reported on Jaya optimization technique, hence the current research is focused on optimization of the process parameters (voltage, current, pulse on time an pulse off time) for improving material removal rate (MRR) and surface roughness(SR) during EDM machining of NiTi60 alloy. The experiments were conducted using L9 Taguchi orthogonal and mathematical predictions models were generated using regression analysis. Jaya algorithms were developed with the intention to maximize the MRR and minimize the SR as the objective functions. Results obtained by Jaya algorithm were better than Taguchi optimization technique. Hence, it can be concluded that Jaya (modern) optimization technique can be effectively implemented to optimize the process parameters in EDM process.

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Cuttlefish (Sepia Sp.) Ink Extract As Antibacterial Activity Against Aeromonas Hydrophila

Faizal Zakaria, Mohamad Fadjar, Uun Yanuhar

Aeromonas hydrophila is a gram negative opportunist bacterium associated with aquatic animal disease. Cephalopod ink has shown potential antiretroviral activity. The ink extracts of cuttlefish showed antibacterial effect. This study aims to investigate the antibacterial activity of the methanolic extract of the ink of cuttlefish (Sepia sp.) against Aeromonas hydrophilla. The shadedried ink sample from approximately 30g ink sacs obtained

from 15 animals were immersed separately in methanol (1:3 w/v) solvents for overnight. Dried extract was used for the experiments. Isolate of Aeromonas hydrophila was originated from Jepara Brackishwater Aquaculture Center. The average yield percentage of cuttlefish tintan extract obtained was 4.86%. The results of the MIC test in table 5. show that the highest average absorbance value was obtained at a concentration of 50 ppm which was equal to 1,716 nm and the lowest absorbance was obtained at a treatment dose of 300 ppm at 0.841 nm while the Mc Farland tube was 0.933 nm. The results of antibacterial test on table 2 showed antibacterial activity of cuttlefish ink extract at concentration negative control showed diameter zone of 5 ± 1.2 mm, at positive control showed diameter zone of 31 ± 1.2 mm, at 250 ppm result 19 ± 0.9 mm, at 300 ppm result 22 ± 1.4 mm, at 350 ppm result 31 ± 1.2 mm.

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Evaluation Of Slack Based Efficiency Of A Decision Making Unit

B. Venkateswarlu, B. Mahaboob, C. Narayana, C. Subbarami Reddy

Data Envelopment Analysis has manifested itself as an outstanding data-oriented performance evaluation method when multiple outputs and inputs appear in a set of peer Decision Making Units (DMUs).This research article primarily focuses on the estimation of slack based measure of efficiency of a DMU. In terms of Shepard's distance functions, Farrell Efficiency (FE), Output Pure Technical Efficiency (OPTE), Output Overall Technical Efficiency (OOTE) and Output Scale Efficiency (OSE) has been proposed here. A Fractional Programming Problem (FPP) has been evaluated in order to compute the slack based measure of efficiency of a DMU and the definition of output distance function and its properties are also presented. Furthermore this paper proposes a slack based efficiency measurement problem as a fractional programming problem which is transformed into a linear programming problem.

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Impact Of Smartphone Usage Among Student Community

Dr.G.Kanagavalli, Dr.U.Arumugam, G.Lingavel, R.Vijayalakshmi

The aim of the study smart phone usage among student community. Smart phones have now become cross-generational staples as people of all ages communicate with each other across the world. Smart phones are used to replace digital cameras, watches, video recorders, and many more. Having a smart phone is like having a tiny computer in a pocket. The purpose of the study impact of smart phone usage among student community. The main objectives of the study to analyze the impact of smart phone usage among student community. The methodology based on primary data. The data collected through questionnaire method. The sample size of the respondent 123 student. The data analyzed tools can be used percentage analyze and factor analysis. The findings of the study Smartphone is seen as an icon of young generation. People see mobile phones as an extension of their hand and they depend on social network ties to establish their self. Mobile communication affords greater freedom to its users regarding time and space. We are in a transition age from a broadcast media to a personal communication technology, giving more freedom for personal identity, new utilities of public space and new forms of networking and coordination in the society.

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The Effectiveness Of Social Media Content Marketing Towards Brand Health Of A Company: Social Media Analytics

A. Pappu Rajan

Nowadays, companies are tending to use social media marketing to create awareness about the product and promote their brands to the customers. Social Media Content Marketing is an important to convey effective information to the consumers to make them engage with the brands. Brand health is measuring how the digital audience feel about company and their products. The social media analytics is focusing the customer web sentiment which will help the company branding. In this article there are few indicators are taken to measure the brand health of the company such as time on site, repeat visitors, social likes, interaction from four social media sites Facebook, twitter, Instagram and Google plus. Using data of two-month interaction under various categories to find the brand health of a company through web analytical tool. The major insights of this research are the before and after comparison of post posted on social media to find the interaction and that leads to engagement towards the company paints value added post which leads to the involvement towards the brand health and the post type, user post, weekday, time, hour to find the interaction in a day to day posts of the company. The Extraction, Transformation and loading techniques have utilized for web data analysis. The text or web content have classified and analyzed through text analytics in machine learning and the data can be grouped by using clustering. The data insight has discussed and how it helps to improve the business performance with better business decision making. This paper discusses the basic concepts of social media analytics, related literature review, business analytics process, data insights and conclusion.

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An Analysis For Chosen Plaintext Attack In Elliptic Curve Cryptosystem Based On Second Order Lucas Sequence

Izzatul Nabila Sarbini, Lee Feng Koo, Tze Jin Wong, Fatin Hana Naning, Pang Hung Yiu

Elliptic Curve Cryptography is a cryptography based on the algebraic structure of elliptic curves over finite fields. The security of Elliptic Curve Cryptography depends on discrete logarithms that is much more difficult to challenge at equivalent key lengths. Lucas sequence is a sequence that satisfies the recurrence relation and is very useful for fast and reliable primality testing. Therefore, a cryptosystem had been developed which is analogous to Elliptic Curve Cryptosystem, and is based on second order Lucas sequence. This cryptosystem will be tested by using chosen plaintext attack. The chosen plaintext attack is one of the homomorphic attacks. It is a consequence of the multiplication structure and based on homomorphic nature. Thus, this paper reports a way the chosen plaintext attack succeed in Elliptic Curve Cryptosystem based on second order Lucas sequence.

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Design Of A Chipless Rfid Tag Encoded In Polarization

O. Necibi, Ch. Guesmi, A. Gharsallah

This paper focuses on the specific concepts of chipless Radio Frequency IDentification (RFID) tag destined for short range applications. The planar tag is composed of 3 nested Circular Split Ring Resonator (C-SRR) based on an angular encoding technique depend on polarization diversity. To validate the proposed approach, a tag with a coding capacity of 3 bits has been designed with a compact size of 6× 6 mm². Tags with different orientation of an open ring have been simulated using a Rogers RO4003 substrate and their radar cross-section (RCS) responses have been presented. The proposed method is based on an angular encoding where its main advantage is to require a very reduced bandwidth compared to the Pulse Position Modulation (PPM) frequency coding techniques.

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Construction Of Adapted Emotional Dissonance Scale For Individuals In Service Sector

Thanesa Iyer, Dr.Jaya Yadav

The survey report of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2018-19 reveal that service sector alone contributes for 54.17 per cent of India's Gross Value Added at current price. With employers across globe focused on "Hiring smiling faces" employees in service sector are constantly forced to hide and fake their emotions. The constant faking or hiding of emotions by service sector employees give rise to the phenomenon of Emotional Dissonance. Emotional dissonance is the unease developed as a result of hiding and faking emotions at work. Researchers over years have proved the harmful effect of emotional dissonance on employee well being and organization effectiveness. Therefore it is of utmost importance to keep a check on emotional dissonance of employee by developing a emotional dissonance scale as till date there are very few scale designed to measure emotional dissonance and even fewer to designed to cater across service sector. Thus the present study aims to adapt all the available emotional dissonance scale rated on 5 point scale. For the purpose of study a sample of 130 service sector employee were chosen using simple random sampling and the scale item were chosen using exploratory factor analysis and validated using confirmatory factor analysis. The final adapted scale was uni-dimensional in nature and comprised of 4 item on a 5 point scale with the internal consistency coefficient 0.798 for the whole scale. Therefore the findings suggest that Adapted Emotional Dissonance Scale is sufficiently reliable and valid for individuals working across service sector organization

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Engaged Workforce And The Unexplored Link Between The Social Responsibility Score

Durdana Ovais

The primary objective of this research paper is to establish the relation between two variables namely employee engagement & corporate social responsibility. Literature review established the fact that employee engagement and the perception towards CSR activities are interrelated. The research centers around affective engagement and its relationship between different dimensions of CSR. The empirical study is based on the data collected from the white collar workers of M.P. India The outcome of the research establishes the fact that, employee engagement is significantly correlated with perception of organizational CSR activities. the results proves that employee engagement significantly and positively impacts CSR. But the research study rejected the

hypothesis that Employee Engagement has a higher impact on organizations directly undertaking CSR activities.

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Solution Of Partial Integro Differential Equations Using MDTM And Comparison With Two Dimensional DTM

Yuvraj G. Pardeshi, Vineeta Basotia, Ashwini. P. Kulkarni

In this paper, linear partial integro-differential equations (PIDE) with convolution kernel are solved using Modified Differential Transform Method (MDTM) and compared with Two Dimensional Differential Transform Method (DTM). The concept of two dimensional DTM and MDTM are briefly explained. The results obtained by MDTM and Two Dimensional DTM are compared. Finally, performance and accuracy of both the methods are discussed and reveals that MDTM is very effective, convenient and reduces a lot of computational work and time than two dimensional DTM.

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Combined Economic Emission Dispatch Considering Renewable Energy Sources

Dr. E. B. Elanchezhian

Currently, Renewable Energy Sources (RES) has become one of the mainstream topics in power system studies and a trend in power generation. These days, the concept of microgrid comes out as the natural alternative to the conventional power systems, which provide an effective and sustainable alternative for the integral use of renewable energies. This paper proposes a convex model of Combined Economic Emission Dispatch (CEED) considering RES in a microgrid environment. A new methodology based on Teaching Learning Based Optimization (TLBO) algorithm is implemented on an islanded 3 unit microgrid system comprises of three conventional thermal generators, one wind farm and one solar photovoltaic system to assess the economic impact of inclusion of renewable sources in microgrid for CEED studies. The proposed approach contemplate the proficient operation of a microgrid with minimal pollutant emissions considering various renewable power sources, which makes it a practical methodology to apply in real-time operating conditions. In addition, the results are compared with recent heuristic methods, which allow validating the accuracy and quality of the proposed optimization methodology.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1222-1225**

Recycling And Recovery Of Building Integrated Solar PV And Thermal Energy Systems

R. Senthil

Solar energy is one of the preferred renewable energy sources to provide the required energy for domestic and industrial needs. Energy security is the one of the most sought-after aspects as it is the main driving force for a country’s overall and sustainable development. Solar energy is evidently the key to a sustainable future as it can effectively meet a significant part of the energy demand without the undesirable repercussions of environmental degradation, carbon emissions and global warming. This article sheds light on the effective utilization and recovery of solar

thermal and photovoltaic collectors with associated energy storage in buildings. Building integrated solar energy systems and their end life management has been discussed. Undoubtedly, solar energy and buildings are inextricable in such a way that solar energy has been restricted or allowed in the building to improve the human comfort inside the buildings.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1226-1229**

Diabetic Retinopathy Detection Using Matlab

Hamood Ali Hamood Al shamaly, Sumesh E P, Vidhyalavanya R, Jayakumari C

Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) has been considered to be the most menacing eye related disease which causes blindness or vision loss in a long run. This disease, usually spread to people who are affected by diabetes. Thus detecting this disease at first place is mandatory. Diagnosing to be done from medical images has been gaining importance in medical science. However, identifying abnormalities in retinal images are difficult and challenging in medical field. Thus efficient computing methods has to be employed to facilitate the detection of DR from Retinal images. Digital image processing is one such method where it has influence in medical field. In this paper, a DR detection technique, involving digital image processing, has been developed by utilizing retinal image, where fundus image has been obtained from patient's retina. Here, a MATLAB based system has been utilized for analysing the fundus image that are captured via Peek retina attached on smartphone camera lens. This proposed work aims at segmenting the fundus image into Exudates, Micro aneurysm, Optical Disk and haemorrhage and examine whether the retinal condition is in Proliferative / Non-Proliferative DR stage. To achieve this, additionally, morphological methods such as erosion and dilation have been utilized which enables the MATLAB base system to learn the pixel positioning pattern of the fundus images in order to detect the factors associated with DR. Various performance measures has been utilized in validating the proposed technique. From those performance analysis, we could observe 98% accuracy in detecting PDR and NPDR within 39 seconds (half minute). Though the attainment of accuracy is relatively high, there are further possibilities in improving the detection rate of the system.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1230-1236**

Local Participation In Agricultural Water Management In The Red River Delta Of Vietnam A Case Study In Que Vo District, Bac Ninh Province

Nguyen Mau Dung, Nguyen Phuong Le

This study aims to investigate the local participation in agricultural water management in Que Vo district in the Red River delta of Vietnam. The study results show that although the farm households did not actively participant in formulating the irrigation & drainage plan, they played quite active role in adjusting irrigation plan, leading the water and keeping water in the fields. The local participation also significantly contributed to maintaining and improving the canal system, especially through the irrigation month in the years. For enhancing local participation in agricultural water management in the district, it is necessary to raise the farmers' awareness on water savings, to provide the training course for irrigation & drainage team members, to assign the canal maintenance task to the farm households, and to improve the mechanism of participation mobility

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Mandatory Sector In Appointment Legal Entity Of Nazhir In Waqf Regulation And Foundation Regulation In Indonesia

Ani Yumarni, Endeh Suhartini, Mulyadi

Nazhir is one of the elements that must be fulfilled in the implementation of waqf. The existance of nashir is also one of the uniqueness of another form of management of Islamic Philantropic funds, namely zakat. Nazhir's role is to manage and empower waqf objects so that the existance of waqf objects can provide and bring benefits in a sustainable manner of the benefit of the general public (ummah). The results of the development of waqf that are managed professionally and by Nazhir who is trustworthy (amanah) and professional, and by the BWI Institute will bring benefits and for the public, both in the form of designating a development of mosque / musholla facilities, Islamic educational institutions, Islamic hospital development, or for the benefit of other people's economic empowerment assistance. This paper provides an overview of how the concept of the mandatory sector is seen in the formation and appointment of Nazhir Legal Entities in terms of managing waqf assets. The Voluntary sector is inherent in the basic principles of the practice of waqf. So the authors assume that a waqf asset that is managed by using the principle of 'mandatory', will have an impact and a large contribution to sustain the economy of the community. As is well known, there are quite a number of social institutions that sustainably show a large contribution to improving the welfare of the community, and this is sourced from and by endowment funds which are voluntarily submitted from the endowment. The forming of Regulation Number 28 of 2004 concerning Amendments to Regulation Number 16 of 2001 concerning Foundations is in tended to better ensure legal certainty and legal order, as well as provide a correct understanding to the public regarding the Foundation, so that it can restore the function of the Foundation as a legal institution in order to achieve certain objectives in the field of social, religious and humanitarian.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1244-1246**

Developing Of MONAKI Model On Nursing Information System To Improve 21st Century Competencies

Tri Monarita Johan, Ambyar, Jalius Jama, Raimon Efendi, Muharika Dewi

The research was based on preliminary studies and needs analysis conducted on Nursing Information System Courses, which was found the problems in the Information System was not optimal. These were caused by several factors, among others, the model and learning strategy were not appropriate and have not been implemented by the concept of student centered learning. A need analysis was also found the existence of the personality/needs of lecturers and students who have high expectations of the learning process to improve the competencies of the 21st century, among others critical thinking, communication, collaboration, and creativity. This study was aimed at producing a MONAKI Based learning learning model on Information System courses in higher education that were valid, practice and effective. Type of the research was a Research and Development (R and D), and the development methods and procedures used the ADDIE model with five stages are Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation and Evaluation. The analysis technique uses the Aiken'V test, and the validity uses expert testing and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The practicality test was carried out by applying the product to students in form of a product practicality questionnaire and to test the effectiveness of the product using experimental and control

classes. The findings of this research were a MONAKI Based Learning model on Nursing Information System in Higher Education, which was equipped with a Model Book, a Teaching Module, and Learning Manuals. The model and support system met the validity criteria which suitable for using according to experts. Model and Modul development met practicality criteria with practical values according to lecturers and students. The results of the effectiveness test show that the activities and learning outcomes are significantly improved by using the MONAKI Experimental class compared to the control class. The ability of critical thinking, communication, collaboration and creativity (4C) have significantly developed. The results of this study can be used by lecturers, students and learning designers. The implication of this study was that the MONAKI based Learning model have beeen able to optimilized the learning process in the Information System courses in Higher Education. Based on the findings, it can be be concluded that the new development model has significantly improve the students learning.

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Bias In The Maximum Likelihood Estimation Of Parameters Of Nonlinear Regression Models

B. Mahaboob, B.Venkateswarlu, C. Narayana, M. Sivaiah

Nonlinear model building has become an important tool in Predictive Analysis and Forecasting Theory. MLE is a phenomenon in which one can obtain unknown coefficients of a distribution by optimizing a likelihood function. Maximum likelihood estimate is the vector in parameter space which optimizes the likelihood function. This research article throws a light on the BIAS in the MLE of unknown coefficients of statistical models which are not linear. In addition to this a test for the linearity of regression has been proposed. If the ML function possesses derivatives one can apply first derivative test to obtain optimum values. But in some situations the equations of first degree of ML function are to be solved in explicit manner. For example in linear statistical model OLS estimator optimize the ML function. In vast number of cases advanced numerical techniques should be implemented in order to get ML function. As the application of ML technique is both flexible and intuitive this technique has become an indispensable tool in statistical inference.

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Investigating Science Interest And Cognitive Domain With Science Contextual Teaching And Learning (SCTL) Methods

Muhamad Iqbal, Firmanul Catur Wibowo, Maman Rumanta

The study aims to Investigating Science Interest and Cognitive Domain with Science Contextual Teaching and Learning (SCTL) Methods in primary school. The study was conducted at primary school of Bojong 2, Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia is using a sample of third grade students in the second semester of the academic year 2018/2019. The research type is Quasi Experimental with Nonequivalent Control Group Design research design. Data collection techniques are done by written tests and questionnaires. The number of samples is 62 respondents. Data analysis techniques used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to test data normality, Fisher's test to test the homogeneity of data and t-test to test statistical hypotheses. From the results of test the posttest hypothesis using the t-test, the value of tcount is compared to ttable at the alpha level (error level) 5% with degrees of freedom (n-2) and the value of ttable (0.05; 60) = 1.670 is obtained. Thus,

because t-count is greater than ttable (3.833> 1.670), Ho is rejected. Thus, Ha is accepted, and based on the value of t-count compared to ttable at the alpha level (error level) 5% with degrees of freedom (n-2) and the value of ttable (0.05; 60) = 1.670 is obtained. Thus, because of tcount is greater than t ttable (2.2312> 1.670), Ho is rejected and Ha received. So it can be concluded that there is a positive influence and a higher value on learning outcomes and interest in learning science that uses the Science Contextual Teaching and Learning method compared to conventional models, and based on the observation sheet the activities of teacher learning implementation are both very good because each meeting has increased. The average results of the meeting in the experimental class and the control class are quite far that is equal to 97% and 82% means that almost all learning activities are carried out.

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Agrivigilance: A Security System For Intrusion Detection In Agriculture Using Raspberry Pi And Opencv

Shanmukhappa Angadi, Raghavendra Katagall

India is mainly an agriculture based country. Agricultural farm security is important to protect the agricultural produce. Valuable investments can be ruined intentionally or unintentionally by a person who intends to rob or destroy the property or by animals. Introduction of modern technology into agriculture has enabled a view to think about building security systems for the farm lands. IoT technology helps in building various applications for Smart Agriculture. When Vision is embedded to IoT, the possibilities are endless. A new proposal for agricultural farmland vigilance is proposed in this paper. The proposed system employs Raspberry Pi board to detect any malicious activities or motion in the farm land and triggers the PiCam to take picture of the scene image. The object in the image is identified by the image processing module through Single Shot detectors and Mobilenets technique of Deep Learning using OpenCv installed in the Raspberry Pi board. This message is sent to the farmer as notification in email and telegram tool. The experiments are carried out on a farm land and the accuracy and consistency of the system are measured and tabulated. The results show that the system is 92% accurate and 100 % consistent for detecting malicious activity.

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Predicting Financial Performance Of Selected Listed Companies Through Discriminant Function Analysis

Jayant, Vijay Singh

Indian economy, hitting a rough patch, slipped to 5% growth rate in the first quarter of FY20 which is the lowest in last six years, owing to sluggish demand, collapse of automobiles industry, mounting NPA, cautious approach by lending institutions, structural transformation and economic reforms etc. The economy blooms as the industry expands with sound financial health while the economy trembles if the financial statements of the companies predict tougher times ahead. Be it the slowdown or the boom, the stakeholders in the business keep continuously predicting the financial performance of the company to safeguard their vested interests. To survive today’s volatile and vying environment, both business and its stakeholders need to be innovative and agile. But, no matter how efficiently planned and agile the business is, the key lies in accuracy and reliability of the information predicted in corporate and financial analyses. Which company or investment

may give expected returns? How sound the operational and financial health of the company is? What financial information indicates high growth prospects and sound health of a company? Answers of all such crucial questions lie upon the accurate prediction and a correct set of predictors. This is even more tricky and subjective in nature to chose which variables are true or significant indictors among the plenty of information. There has always been debate upon the selection of different financial and managerial variables, and also upon the statistical tools adopted to shortlist such variables. The present study attempts to give a function of key financial ratios and financial indicators which are significant in predicting the financial performance of the companies. The Discriminant Function Analysis has been applied to derive the variate significant for the revenue of a company.

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Trust And Fault Tolerance Models In Cloud Computing: A Review

Shivani Jaswal, Manisha Malhotra

Cloud Computing has been considered as a future technology of internet. This is all because of sharing of IT resources, feature of scalability, flexibility and higher levels of automation. With this the rapid growth, Cloud Computing has bought concerns of security trust. Various trust issues of Cloud have been addressed by a combination of frameworks, standards and related technologies. Sometimes, consumers avoid a specific technology whenever it shows no ability to cope with their security demands. This type of loss can occur in computing platforms such as Cloud platforms and mobile platforms. Also, the concept of fault tolerance that helps in working of a system even when some of the functionalities are not working with full efficiency. Along with Trust, Fault tolerance is also a vital issue in Cloud computing platforms and applications. This feature enables any system to continue its operation at a reduced level, rather than completely failing in delivery output, especially when some subcomponent of the system malfunctions unexpectedly. This paper represents various trust and fault tolerance models existing in cloud environment along with its existing challenges.

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Legal Review Of Positive Impact Of Beach Reclamation In Pekalongan City

IGA Gangga Santi Dewi

: Pekalongan City is a coastal city where most of its beaches are affected by abrasion resulting in flooding in almost all cities. To overcome the flood, the government made a dike and will reclaim the beach. Research with the Socio Legal approach with social science theory related to the law. This study focused on the positive impact of coastal reclamation in Pekalongan City. The positive impacts of coastal reclamation include land can be cultivated for mangroves, tourism objects and business of coastal communities for the welfare of their families.

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Bioleaching Of Zinc And Iron From Sphalerite Using Leptospirillum Ferriphilum: Kinetic Aspects

Venkatesa Prabhu.S, Baskar.R, Gurusamy Ramesh, Amare T.Adugna

In this study, the impact of pulp density (PD) on indirect bioleaching of the sphalerite ore has been resolved over a time of 20 days using adapted Leptospirillum ferriphilum. The strain was segregated from the Chitradurga mine sector in Ingaldhal (Karnataka, India) and was exposed to molecular strategies before bioleaching experiments. The bioleaching process was done at fixed parameters of initial pH, rpm, and temperature at 3.0, 150, and 28 ± 2°C, respectively, and differing PD 1–5% (w/v) in orbital shake flask. At 1% and 5% PD, the bioleaching efficiency of zinc from the ore was 87.85% and 60.1%, respectively, while that of iron from the ore was 92.74% and 65.7%. The results showed that efficiency of bioleaching was unequivocally impacted by PD and maximized at low PD. Rate kinetic study through the first-order kinetics indicated that the maximized rate constant values of bioleaching were obtained at experiments with lower PD. The Michaelis–Menten (M-M) type equation was utilized to anticipate the connection between metal leaching rate and PD as the constraining substrate. From the observed data, the estimations of the M-M kinetic parameters km and Vmax were found to be 2.729 mgL-1 and 1.0172 mgh-1L1, respectively, for leaching of zinc, and 1.5058 mgL-1 and 0.1325 mgh-1L-1, respectively, for leaching of iron. The kinetic investigation using shrinking core model for rate-controlling step was completed on bioleaching data. It demonstrates that the rate of zinc and iron leaching with the strategy of indirect bioleaching of sphalerite by L. ferriphilum is constrained by the dissemination mechanism of ash layer.

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Rere's Personality And Lesbian Culture Of Urbans In Novel Re: By Maman Suherman

AGUS SULTON

In Indonesia nowadays the theme of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transexual (LGBT) in Indonesian literary works grows rapidly. It can not be separated from the condition of the urban cultural context which is built in it. Novel Re: by Maman Suherman is the most important part of lesbian literary work, and Rere becomes the main character. Rere was described as a lesbian prostitute in Jakarta during 1987-1989. The cause of Rere becoming a lesbian will be analyzed further by using the personality theory of Sigmund Freud.

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Solar Powered Portable Electric Stove For Disaster Impacted Areas

Habibullah, Juli Sardi, Aswardi

Indonesia is one of the most vulnerable countries to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunami, volcanic eruptions, landslides, and floods. One of the main issues that occur in areas affected by disasters is the power outage and gas shortage. This situation is added by the difficulty to obtain certain basic needs such as water and fuel. To maintain the availability of food for people affected by disasters, portable electric stoves are one of the solutions. By considering that due to power outage in a disaster-hit regions, this study propose a design of solar powered portable electric stove. This portable stove is designed to have power option of 300 Watt and 600 Watt using an Arduino Uno controller system. Test results showed that it needs 20 minutes to boil 1 litre of water using 300 Watt and only 15 minutes if using 600 Watt of power. Therefore, this equipment is useful for people in disaster impacted areas.

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Prediction Of Soil Quality Using Machine Learning Techniques

T. Venkat Narayana Rao, Gaddam Rishitha Reddy

Agriculture is a non-technical sector where in technology can be incorporated for the betterment. Agricultural technology needs to be quick in implementation and easy in adoption. Farmers usually follow a method called crop mutation after every consequent crop yield. The crop mutation allows the soil to regain the minerals that were used by the crop previously and use the left-over minerals for cultivating the new crop. To know if the soil has reached the point where it is unfit to yield the particular crop, farmer has to experience a loss in yield. One financial year for a farmer is very crucial to accept the loss. This paper implements a that would help in maintaining the soil fertility consistently. This method is traditionally implemented in many countries where the change in crop is done after a loss in yield for cultivating the same crop continuously. There are three soil parameters that come into consideration when we have to predict the soil quality. This method suggests the solution for the above stated problem using Machine Learning Techniques. This paper suggests a software enabled solution considering crucial soil parameters and soil factors to predict the soil quality.

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Smartphone Addiction Predictors And Subjective Health Problems Among Adolescent Boys In Technical College At Tirunelveli, South India

Shylaja .J, Annapoorani. M

The study aims to assess smart phone addiction predictors and subjective health problems among adolescent boys. A cross sectional Institution based survey was conducted amongst 205 Technical students of FX Technical College, Tirunelveli, south India. A self-reported English questionnaire of Smartphone addiction scale short version for adolescents (SAS-SV) was used. Data were analyzed statistically by SPSS-16V. About 86.8% of students were being highly involved with their mobile phone. The major smartphone addiction predictor was frequency of mobile phone use (OR=0.43) times more likely to exhibit addiction and subjective health problems were head ache and eye burning (37%) back pain and neck pain (31%) that shown a small effect (ω2= 0.058) and medium effect (ω2= 0.103) among Smartphone users.

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Efficiency Evaluation Of A Few Organic Solar Cells By Data Envelopment Analysis

Gitalee Sharma and Mithun J Sharma

The measurement of Power Conversion Efficiency (PCE) of Organic Solar Cells (OSC) noted in literature till date is absolute and not relative. As in absolute measure, comparative ranking cannot be made by referring to a benchmark, scope for improvement is on lack. However, relative measurement compares the absolute values, thereby providing scope for benchmarking, referencing and improvement projections. This paper proposes the application of Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), a non parametric operation research approach for relative efficiency measurement of OSCs (DMUs). The DEA model used reveal that out of the 25 OSCs

studied here, one OSC (i.e. DMU Y[28]), is found to be efficient and all other DMUs are inefficient relatively taking Y[28] as benchmark. The result of input/output oriented DEA method used to measure the relative efficiency of OSCs prescribes to hold input/output constant and to determine how much of an improvement in the output/input dimensions of inefficient OSCs is necessary in order to reach the frontier.

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On Linear Quadratic Optimization For Discrete Singular System

Zulakmal, Ahmad Iqbal Baqi, Putri Rezeki Ramadani Harahap, Muhafzan

In this paper, a linear quadratic optimization problem subject to discrete singular system is discussed. Formulation of optimal control and optimal state of the linear quadratic optimization is established

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Augmenting Student Learning And Soft Skills Acquisition In Nursing: Effectiveness Of A Teaching Innovation In Anatomy And Physiology

Reynold Culimay Padagas

Optimizing resources and capabilities towards an improved academic performance while enhancing the lifelong learning skills of students is a caring manifestation of being a good teacher. In nursing, Anatomy and Physiology is a challenging course and the delivery of instruction is also perplexing. The study aimed at examining the effectiveness of the Incredible Edible Cell Project (IECP) as a teaching strategy in Anatomy and Physiology. The study utilized pre- and post-test experimental design. It involved 58 randomly selected students from the two sections currently enrolled in the said major course. A pre-test was administered to determine their baseline knowledge about the human cell. The IECP was introduced and was completed in the anatomy laboratory followed by a post-test. To measure their soft skills, the IECP survey was developed. The IECP survey also provided essential feedback particularly on issues, concerns, and problems faced during the conduct of the IECP. While the findings showed that the IECP accelerated the post-test results of the students, the students also acquired soft skills based on the supplementary survey conducted. Critical thinking, reflective thinking, curiosity, team spirit and collaboration, among others are some of the worth noted soft skills learned. However, the students reported several issues, concerns and problems such as poor time management, inattentiveness to minute details of the IECP mechanics, inability to employ leadership and followership skills, inability to delegate tasks, and non-acceptance of opinions and ideas from team members, and many more. The soft skills are not a product of overnight interventions but rather a set of skills that can also be acquired using any innovative teaching strategy such as the IECP. Further improvements of the academic performance necessitates specific measures that require teacher wisdom, creativity, and innovativeness to impact quality learning and instruction in general.

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Modern Methods Of Increasing Energy Efficiency Of Buildings In The Republic Of Uzbekistan At The Design Stage

Sayfiddinov Sadriddin, Miralimov Mirakhim Mirmakhmutovich,
Makhmudov Said Makhmudovich, Akhmadiyorov Ulugbek Solijonovich

This article proposes modern ways to improve the energy efficiency of buildings in the Republic of Uzbekistan at the design stage. Analyzed existing methods for improving energy efficiency of buildings and their individual elements determined the main factors of influence on the formation of energy-efficient buildings.

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A Study On The Antibacterial Activity In The Haemolymph Of Larvae Of The Mulberry Silkworm, Bombyx Mori L. In Response To Injection Of The Bacteria, Bacillus Cereus

Ponmurugan, M. Karthikeyan, A

The antibacterial activity of haemolymph of the induced fifth instar larvae of the mulberry silkworm, Bombyx mori in response to Bacillus cereus was investigated by well diffusion method. The control larvae C1 were fed with normal leaves till cocoon spinning. The second set of control larvae C2 were injected with bacteria broth solution. The experimental larvae E1 were injected with live bacteria B. cereus, E2 were injected with attenuated bacteria, E3 were injected with a mixture of haemolymph derived from E1 larvae and live bacteria and E4 were injected with a mixture of haemolymph derived from E2 larvae and live bacteria. Zone of inhibition for the haemolymph of E1 and E2 against E. coli was 6mm and 5mm respectively. Likewise zone of inhibition of E1 and E2 was 7mm and 5mm respectively against B. cereus. Only minimum zone of inhibition of 2mm and 1mm was observed against both Staphylococcus aureus and Klebsiella pneumonia respectively. It was inferred that Escherichia coli and B. cereus were sensitive to haemolymph of E1 and E2. Purified haemolymph proteins exhibited a moderate zone of inhibition of 3mm against all the four bacteria tested. Compared to crude haemolymph purified sample of E2 showed greater antibacterial effect against Staphylococcus aureus and Klebsiella pneumonia.

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Enhancing Security Of El Gamal Encryption Scheme Using Rsa And Chaos Algorithm For E-Commerce Application

Jerome P. Magsino, Edwin R. Arboleda, Reynaldo R. Corpuz

The credit card number can be secured by hiding the original data to a ciphertext. Different methods of enciphering can be used but some of those are prone to any brute force attack especially those that have been used by many. This paper proposes to hybrid the El Gamal encryption scheme with RSA and chaos algorithm. The authenticity of the system and its speed has been tested to prove the efficiency of the new system.

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An Overview Of WLAN Security

Rajeev Singh, T.P. Sharma

The notion of ubiquitous computing is possible mainly due to wireless communicating devices. Various types of wireless communication including WLAN communication among these devices are possible. WLAN is a short range but effective means of

data communication. It is basically an extension of the wired LAN. For making the WLAN communication secure, various standard protocols like WEP, WPA and WPA2 exists. It is has been established that none among these standards provide total security and therefore a new standard i.e., WPA3 is now evolving. Under such transition state, it becomes essential to know the present status of the WLAN security environment. This paper provides an overview of the WLAN security covering the prominent areas of research under WLAN security. It also summarizes the outcomes of major research works in this domain.

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Study Of Architectural Monuments Of Uzbekistan (The Second Half Of XIX-XX Centuries)

Mukhabbat Samandarovna Khamidova

This article is devoted to learning history of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan in the researches of the Soviet period. Special attention is given to history of studying peculiarity of architecture of Uzbekistan, especially history of architectural masterpieces' structure, shape, view and ancient traditions in national architecture and questions of decorations in it. Additionally, the role of archival documents, photo documents of Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, The Committee of Preservation Middle Asia's ancient art monuments, and natural resources and museum affairs in Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan is illuminated on studying of Uzbekistan's architectural monuments in the end of XIX - XX centuries. It pays special attention to covering the history of the activities of state institutions in scientific study, restoration and preservation of architectural monuments of the republic. The article also has scientific analysis of documents of personal archives of scientific researchers such as V.L. Vyatkin, B.N. Zasipkin, S.N. Polupanov, M.E. Masson and G.A. Pugachenkova who play an important role in the study of various aspects of the research topic of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan.

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Improvement Of Asphalt Concrete Shear Resistance With The Use Of A Structure-Forming Additive And Polymer

Kasimov Ibrakhim Irkinivich, Kasimov Irkin Umaraliyevich, Akhmedov Akhadjon Urmonjonovich

The article gives increasing shift fault stability of asphalt in the conditions of Uzbekistan it was searched economic directions of researching of technology for producing viscous bitumen with application of gel forming additives as surface-active agent «SP-EIW».

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Reservoir Rim Slope Stability Due To Rainfall And Operation Of Susu Dam

Jimjali Ahmed, Ahmad Fadhli Mamat, Mohd Raihan Taha, Mohd Syazwan Md Rahim, Mohd Anuri Ghazali

Susu Dam, in Cameron Highlands, is one of the dams in Malaysia with major fluctuation during operation. Leryar Village, which is a settlement of about 400 aborigines, is located on the bank and a rim slope failure could be catastrophic to the community. As such,

this study investigates the landslide hazards due to the fluctuation of the reservoir and intense rainfall by conducting soil investigation, hazard mapping and advanced laboratory tests. Tests were conducted to obtain the hydraulic and mechanical properties of the soil, in the saturated and unsaturated states, which are necessary to simulate rapid drawdown and rainfall-induced shallow slides. Results of the slope stability analyses using this method differ greatly from the methods normally used by practitioners. Conventional methods would conclude that the slopes are sufficiently stable with Factor of Safety (FOS) values of at least 1.47, while this method, which involves rigorous testing and numerical modeling, resulted in an FOS of as low as 0.37. This implies the need to conduct extensive soil tests and apply the latest theories in soil mechanics to obtain reliable FOS for shallow failures involving transient flow conditions, such as rapid drawdown and rainfall infiltration. Aerial hazard map, using a qualitative approach, also agrees well with the FOS of the specific slopes. This suggests that a qualitative method of estimating landslide hazard could be used as a precursor to the advanced laboratory testing and slope stability analysis, which is costly and time consuming.

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Characterizing Eye Lens Images Using Active Shape Model, Normalization, And Support Vector Machine To Detect Cataract

A. B. Jagadale, S. S. Sonavane, D. V. Jadhav

Extracting features of eye lens will be beneficial in identifying eye disease, and their categorization acquired due to opacity. The characterizing lens is critical as, its localization is challenging. Smaller size, source reflections, and color variation due to opacity are hurdles in lens localization. Also, lens size varies due to iris deformation, focusing of camera, and change in image resolution. In the research work published here, image processing challenge of lens localization is addressed by using deformable Active shape model (ASM). The circular lens is extracted using region properties like centroid of image. Extracted lens circle is normalized by Daugman rubber sheet normalization transform. The normalization process transforms lens circle with any radius to fix size rectangular image. Coefficient matrix is obtained by processing normalized image by discrete wavelet transform (DWT). The obtained coefficient are used as basis for categorization with Support vector machine (SVM) based regression. Proposed system in this research work is suggested for detecting and categorizing lens opacity or cataract, tested for set of lens images, and achieved 95.25% cataract detection accuracy. Use of normalization process makes system independent of scale and rotation of image.

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Financial Impact Of Cancer Treatment: An Empirical Study In Kuching

Tonia Mei-Shia Jong, Chin-Hong Puah, Choi-Yean Yeoh, Rayenda Khresna Brahmana, Shirly Siew-Ling Wong

The financial burden of cancer treatment has a huge influence on the patients and their families. However, there is a lack of information about the financial impact of cancer treatment on cancer patients. Better planning of financial expenses for cancer treatment can improve the recovery process of the patient. Accordingly, this paper serves as a preliminary study on the direct and indirect cancer treatment costs borne by the cancer patients. By surveying cancer patients or survivors in the Kuching area, the

empirical findings indicated that the cost of cancer treatment in the public hospitals is far more affordable than private hospitals. Moreover, the empirical results showed that the main expenses (cost of doctor appointments, consultation and treatment costs) are greatly affected by the financial condition of cancer patients. The factors of "additional expenses of cancer" such as cost of food, cost of household bills and cost of specialist equipment and modifications were also statistically supported as causing high financial burdens on the respondents. Daily expenses like food, groceries, and education expenses have been reduced due to finance treatment. Awareness about cancer treatment costs is important so that patients can better plan accordingly.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1374-1378**

The Model Development Of Minangkabau Songket Weaving Training

Ilham Zamil, Agusti Efi, Budiwirman3, UNP Padang, Indonesia

This research is motivated because there is no reading material and guidance for learning Minangkabau Songket in West Sumatra. Since the activities of weavers are inherited only to the family lineage. The learning process is very traditional, namely through oral. Children who learn to weave are accompanied by weavers. Through oral learning, weaving songket is inherited. This makes the learning process of songket weaving disturbed. If there are no weavers, weaving learning cannot be carried out automatically. What if there are no more instructors/weavers? There is no kind of written document that can help craftsmen in weaving cloth. Similarly, the West Sumatra songket learning guide for the next generation. There is no reading material for the next generation of West Sumatra songket woven. The method used in this study is research and development. In research and development methods used is the 4-D model. This method and model was chosen because it aims to produce the Development of Minangkabau Songket Weaving Training Models.The results of the development have produced Minangkabau Songket Weaving Training models through the four-D development model. The produced Minangkabau Songket Weaving Training model has a level: Validity of Model book 0.72 classified as valid, the validity of the instructor book 0.87 is very valid and the craftsman book 0.76 is valid. The practicality of the model book is 70, 56 and classified as practical, the practicality of the instructional book is 70.37 and is classified as practical and the effectiveness of the craft book is 72, 89 and it is effective.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1379-1387**

Improved C4.5 Algorithm Using The L'hospital Rule And Prunning On The Recommendation System

Meilany Nonsi Tentua, Agus Sihabuddin

The C4.5 algorithm is a widely used classification method in recommendation system as it has several advantages. However, it also has several disadvantages, such as 1) the finding of nodes with zero values or nearly zero value that does not contribute in generating rules 2) too many nodes are formed so that the tree generated is too large. The weaknesses of the C4.5 algorithm need an improvement so that the algorithm can run well with the existing case. This article proposes an improvement to the C4.5 algorithm by using L'Hospital Rule and prunning (C4.5 LHP algorithm). Based on the experiments conducted using eight datasets, the result shows that the improved C4.5 LHP algorithm has a higher level of accuracy (about 1,08%) compared to the

C4.5 algorithm and C4.5 LH. Besides, in terms of the excecution time, the C4.5 LHP algorithm is faster than the C4.5 algorithm.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1388-1392**

AN EFFICIENT CONTENT BASED DATA CLUSTERING AND PREPROCESSING FOR BIG DATA

Sumit Vashishtha, Dr Pradeep Chouksey

In this paper an efficient framework has been developed which is capable of integrating data mining concepts efficiently along with the preprocessing concept which can handle data efficiently. Our proposed work is divided into four parts. In the first phase the data preprocessing is applied based on the content which can efficiently classify the data based on the content. The content based categorization is used for the clustering purpose in the second phase using k-means and fuzzy c-means. In the third phase data is preprocessed according to the operations performed. Finally the time based on the overall operational process is calculated. The results obtained suggest that the k-means and FCM both perform well in those data and the categorization is done through simple adaptive weight process. But in comparison to both fuzzy c-means is better k-means as the ranking category obtained is high..

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1393-1399**

Preference Towards Homeopathy Among People In Salem, Tamil Nadu

V. Vetriselvan, Dr. G. Yoganandan

In today’s scenario, people prefer to take different types of medicines in order to cure their disease. Ancient medicines that were followed years ago are again come into practice and has gained importance among the public. Homeopathy is one the traditional medicine that has reached people especially young generation. Since it does not have any severe treatment and free from side effects most of them prefer to undertake homeopathy. This study was an attempt to explore to what extent the public is aware of homeopathy and its popularity among them. The study was carried out in Salem district of Tamil Nadu with the sample size of 400 general public. The tools used for the study were descriptive analysis and weighted average method. The study concludes that large number of people now prefers homeopathy treatment. The detail of the survey including more population had positively given a better idea of the preferences of the public.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1400-1403**

Wireless Sensor Node Energy Optimization Using Duty Cycle Method For Landslide Early Warning System

Roghib Muhammad Hujja, Lukman Awaludin

Landslides have hit Indonesia for the past several years. The disaster killed many victims. Landslides are a natural disaster so that this disaster cannot eliminate. One rational solution that can do is minimizing the existing victims, where the solution represented by the Early Warning System (EWS) or an early warning system for the detection of the landslide [1]. Utilization of sensor network technology can be used to prevent an increase in loss of life, property, and environment in a natural disaster [2]. The operational mechanism of the developed EWS runs on the

concept of Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) [3]. Until now, the WSN has a weakness in accommodating the use of power for each node. The existence of this weakness can disrupt the process of data transmission, which results in the system working less responsive and even lost information. The weakness influenced by the accuracy of the frequency of data transmission and supporting infrastructures such as processing units and battery sources. Therefore, this research focused on determining the appropriate infrastructure specifications supported by the design of the regulation of the frequency of data transmission in EWS landslides, on optimizing the use of power without losing important information.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1404-1407

Effect Of Insecticides To Mulberry Pyralid Entomophages

Nosirova Zarifaxon Gulamjonovna, Ubaydullaev Sardor Ikhtiyor ugli, Ruzikulov Davlatbek Nazaralievich

The experiences results carrying out on testing pesticides in fight against mulberry pyralids in periods when we used entomophages against pests have been presented. As the entomophages lacewing, bracon and trichogramma and as pesticides “Avaunt” and “Alexander” preparations have been chosen. In order to obtain comparative analysis “Karate” preparation as the etalon pesticide has been used. It has been shown from the analysis of experiences results that the efficiency degree on destroying mulberry pyralid caterpillars on each of three preparations equals to 75-80%. As the same time in cases of using “Avaunt” and “Alexander” preparations up to 10% lacewing, 12% bracon and 40% trichogrammes have been damaged. As the cases when “Karate” preparation are used then these entomophages up to 85-90% have been destroyed.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1408-1410

Antibacterial Activity Emphasized Sulphamerazine Capped Silver Nanoparticles With Their Synthesis & Characterization

U. Nagababu, Govindh Boddeti, Bhagavathula. S. Diwakar and Anindita Chatterjee

The research paper describes a simple one-pot and single phase synthesis of silver nanoparticles (AgNP) coated with sulfamerazine (SM) through chemical reduction approach by using NaBH4 at room temperature. The structural and morphological analysis was performed by ultraviolet-visibile spectroscopy (UV-Vis), infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD), scanning electron microscope (SEM) and high resolution transmission electron microscope (HRTEM) techniques. The obtained sulfamerazine encapsulated silver nanoparticles (SMAg-NPs) with an average size of 29.6 nm in spherical shape. The synthesized SMAg-Nps were further screened for antibacterial evaluation against gram positive and gram negative bacteria employing disc diffusion method. The results attested the enhancement in antibacterial properties of SMAg-NPs.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1411-1415

Analysis Of Effect Of Demand And Supply Side Management On Environmental Pollution For An Indian Power Sector

K.Karunanithi, S.Saravanan, K.Rajesh

This paper is concerned with modeling the possible future paths of electricity sector of an Indian state, Tamil Nadu (TN). Sources of renewable energies (wind, solar energy) are environmentally friendly and electric power generation in TN has concentrated on new and renewable energy technologies (RETs). TN power sector has 34% of installed capacities from on shore wind plants in the year 2013. The main objective of this paper is to study the environmental influence of renewable energies on existing electricity generation market of TN with energy-economic model called 'Long-range Energy Alternative planning system' (LEAP). In this paper, two scenarios, based on the penetration of RET, low and high RET scenarios have been modeled. For each scenario, the global warming potential is predicted quantitatively. The effects of demand side managements (DSM) and supply side management (SSM) are quantitatively examined in terms of environmental implication of all scenarios.

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Flock The Similar Users Of Twitter By Using Latent Dirichlet Allocation

B.Srinivasan, Dr.K.Mohan Kumar

Online Social Networks(OSN) are becoming the essential needs of everyday life. The users of OSN share their interest in different areas without knowing the topic at every second. This paper forms a model to find the hidden topics on user's posts by using Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) and flocks similar users whose topics are the same.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1421-1425**

Automatic Classification Of Stock Twitter Data By Using Different Svm Kernel Functions

Lakshmana Phaneendra Maguluri, R Ragupathy

Twitter is an American online microblogging and social networking platform where people around different places of the world share their opinions, express their views on various topics, discuss current issues and etc. These opinions and reviews which are seen on this platform are based on that particular individual's perspective which can be conflicting to others. Also, the numbers of reviews on this platform are so many that one cannot go through all those reviews to come to a conclusion about what they are searching for. In order to perform this analysis, we take the help of Twitter UPI, a major source that is used for the collection of a dataset and real-time tweets and performs analysis on that data. In this paper, the emotional tone behind a series of words on twitter is determined. The main objective is to implement various algorithms like Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Naïve Bayes (NB) for the classification of tweets. The approach followed here primarily focuses on the real-time analysis and classifies the polarity of a tweet at the word level and each tweet is categorized is either positive or negative with help of feature vector and classifiers of the above algorithms. Also quantitative analysis of SVM and NB are carried out through performance metrics like accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, prevalence, kappa, etc.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1426-1434**

Application Of Hyperparameter Optimized Deep Learning Neural Network For Classification Of Air Quality Data

Anvesh Parashar, Abhilash Sonker

In recent year machine learning algorithms found several applications in different domains like image processing, natural language processing, pattern recognition and various data mining application, especially deep learning neural network have proved its capabilities in every major machine learning application. One such application is Ambient air quality prediction and classification. Due to deteriorating air quality special efforts are being made all over the world by different agencies to model and counter air pollution using machine learning algorithm for making state of the art prediction models. But choice of these model is solely based on trial and adapt method and an approach to optimize hyperparameter of the chosen model is needed. This paper focusses on some basic application of Deep Learning Neural Network to classify the air quality data and use of hyperparameter optimization using Talos for deployment of the model.

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Mechanical And Durability Properties Of Self Curing Concrete With Partial Replacement Of Cement By Calcinated Zeolite Powder

M. Sushanth, Dr. T. chandra Sekhara Reddy

Many researchers have instigated self curing properties in view of the fact that they provide an efficacious solution for saving water. The interpretation of the research is analyzing the self curing capability of concrete by using Zeolite as a self curing agent. The work is carried out by different replacement by the weight of cement with 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% of Soaked Calcinated Zeolite(SCZ) under different curing conditions at 7,28 and 56 days. The concrete with 5% SCZ is having self curing properties and its compressive strength at 7, 28 and 56 days in dry and wet curing conditions are more than that of reference mix. SEM-EDS and FTIR analysis show the formation of clinoptilolite in the concrete, which induces self curing properties to the concrete.

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The Relationship Water Physical-Chemical Parameters In Seaweed Cultivation Eucheuma Cottonii With Long-Line System

Ihsan Sanggar Rahman, Mohamad Fadjar, Agus Tjahjono

Water physical-chemical parameters are an important indicator of success in seaweed cultivation cycle using the Long-line method. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between the water physical chemistry parameters of Eucheuma cottonii seaweed cultivation based on dynamic modeling simulation concepts. This research was conducted during the period of Eucheuma cottonii cultivation with the observed variables were the physico-chemical parameters of water at the culture site. The results of the study mentioned based on water quality standards, in general the condition of water quality in the study location is very supportive for seaweed cultivation business. As well as based on the simulation of dynamic modeling concepts it is shown that the productivity rate of ecological seaweed cultivation is significant influenced by dissolved oxygen levels and water temperature fluctuations. So it can be concluded, that dynamically fluctuations in temperature and dissolved oxygen parameters caused by

weather conditions or other natural factors have a positive correlation with the rate of growth and productivity of Eucheuma cottonii seaweed cultivation.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1448-1452**

The Values Of Peace Culture Development Through Sociodrama

Husni Mubarok, Nandang Rusmana, Nandang Budiman, Dodi Suryana

The study has developed of peace culture value, the schools as educational institutions should ideally provide a peaceful atmosphere, not a few schools have succeeded in building such an atmosphere of life, lately the atmosphere of life in schools began to be insecure, various conflicts began to spread to the surface such as hatred and intimidation, sexual harassment, aggressive behavior, high learning pressure, physical punishment to violence behavior. A culture of peace will build a mindset and peace towards a developmental approach. The research aims to examine the effectiveness of sociodrama techniques to develop the value of peaceful culture in class XI schools. The study uses a quantitative approach, a quasi-experimental method. The data collection process uses a questionnaire for developing the value of a peaceful culture. The results of the study generally show the development of an effective value of peaceful culture, and have a significant effect on the dimensions of love, compassion, harmony, tolerance, interdependence, and gratitude, but have not been significant on the dimensions of nurturing and sharing, and people's soul recognition of others.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1453-1460**

Artificial Neural Network Approach For Software Product Line Testing

Ashish Saini, Rajkumar, Satendra Kumar

Software Product Line Testing (SPLT) is an immensely important task because it confirms the validity of a product while it is a time consuming and costly process. To minimize the time and check the validity confirmation of a product, an efficient method is required to decide whether a product of an SPL is faulty or not. A tester can decrease the actual cost of testing and its maintenance cost as well as time by using such efficient method. In this paper, we concentrate on an idea, where we use an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) technique, which works to test a software product line. In this technique, the backpropagation algorithm is used to train a Neural Network (NN) based on the set of test cases of the product's actual version. The trained network treats as a black-box testing approach, in which two parts are presented for an algorithm. SPL product's validity is measured by the distance between actual and faulty outputs.

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Fire Recognition From Sensor Node And Features Of Video Smoke

S.R.Vijayalakshmi, S.Muruganand

Gaussian mixed model, LK optical flow method and background subtraction from foreground method are used to extract the fire and smoke region in foreground of video image. Multi feature of fire characteristics are used to extract the information. Colour feature of suspected region are extracted according to the colour

model RGB and HSI spaces. Background blur feature is extracted using two dimensional discrete wavelet transform. If smoke appears in scene, the contour edge of the background would become blurry. The motion direction feature is extracted using LK optical flow method and gaussion mixed model. The DHT 11 digital temperature - humidity sensor in sensor node is used to extract temperature and humidity values for measurement and TIMSP430 microcontroller for processing the information. The video node and sensor node extracted information are combined to detect the possibility of fire in the area during worst season conditions. By this method, the accuracy of fire and smoke detection is improved even in the worst environmental condition such as rainy weather. From the simulated and experimental results, the proposed method improves the accuracy and detection rate. Combination of sensor output and video output give excellent value in finding smoke or fire from videos. They reduces false detection rate of detecting smoke from non-smoke videos. It can be used in outdoor large environment.

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Plant Cenh3 Evolution Is Congruent With The Phylogeny Of Plant Species

Archana Pal, Vishal Singh Negi

Centromere plays a major role in the faithful segregation of chromosomes during cell division. This task is achieved by a large protein complex called kinetochore, which is made of several proteins. The centromere is characterized by a histone H3 variant popularly called CENP-A in humans and CenH3 in plants. CenH3 is one of the most rapidly evolving proteins, which is a paradoxical situation for a protein involved in essential biological function. Additionally, many of the kinetochore proteins found in mammals are missing or have extremely high divergence in plants. Therefore, understanding the phylogeny of CenH3 in plants is important for studying kinetochore assembly in plants. In this study, we utilized a computational approach using R and Bioconductor for a comprehensive study of plant CenH3. We found five major clades of plant CenH3 among which the N-terminus is highly divergent and the conserved regions were clustered in three domains. This study has revealed the detailed analyses of plant CenH3 and it will be useful for further investigation aiming at the determination of precise biological functions including its interaction with other proteins that help in the maintenance of centromere structure and function in plants.

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Strategic Plan Development Of Accreditation Information System Of Study Program Using Zachman Framework

Tina Tri Wulansari, Sfenrianto

The information system strategic plan was made to avoid the failure of information system implementation. STMIK Sentra Pendidikan Bisnis is a university that is committed to the modernization of business processes, one of which is a study program accreditation process. The condition and position of institutions towards the internal and external environment did know by using a quantitative SWOT analysis. The result of this SWOT is that the institution is in quadrant one. Quadrant one gives information that the institution is in an extreme condition and has many opportunities to develop. In supporting the modernization of the accreditation process and increasing competitive value, an information system strategic planning was

developed using the Zachman Framework. In the framework is modification with the accreditation forms 3A instruments. In this study, the Zachman Framework perspective is limited to the view of the planner and owner. SI / IT portfolio planning uses the McFarland Strategic Grid tool and produces eight information systems in the strategic quadrant, two systems in the key operational quadrant, three systems included in the Support quadrant, and one system in the hight potential quadrant of the 14 information systems, priority implementation made in the next four years with the most top priority being eight strategic information. The stages include five phases, namely: analysis of existing conditions and plans, infrastructure preparation, server preparation, database preparation, and making and developing information systems.

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A True Illustration Of The Pursuit Of Human Liberation: Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya's Mrityunjay

Dr. Jayanta Pathok

Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya (1924-1997) was a prominent Assamese novelist, story-writer, poet, playwright, prose writer, translator, editor and literary organizer. Bhattacharya's fictional works Yaruingam and Mrityunjay helped proudly institute Assamese literature on the all-India stage. Mrityunjay is universally glorified as an outstanding novel in Assamese literature. Mrityunjay is unique in the category of novels written in the context of India's independence movement. Novelist Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya was a personality enthused by the socialist idealism. The author involves himself in the task of presenting in a realistic way the struggle and contemplations of a group of freedom fighters, who were charged with a dream of liberating their nation from the state of subjugation. The plot of the novel is centered on the incident of the derailing of a train at Mayong area close to the Nagaon district in Assam. It is a true illustration of the pursuit of human liberation.

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Comparision Of Fourth Order Rk Method For Weight Loss Problem By Using Intuitionistic Fuzzy Differential Equations

Dr.M. Mary Jansi Rani, K.Jamshida

The purpose of this article to paradigm Runge-Kutta (RK) methods to obtain the numerical solution of intuitionistic fuzzy differential equations (IFDEs) and Convergence RK methods for solving intuitionistic differential equations. Then fourth order RK methods have been compared Arithmetic mean (AM),Centroidal Mean (CeM) andContra-harmonic Mean (CoM) to solve the solving intuitionistic fuzzy initial value problems (IFIVPs). The absolute error results are compared with AM, CeMand CoMwhich show good accuracy.

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Potential Protein Source From Black Soldier Fly (Hermetia Illucens) Larvae As A Substitution For Fish Meal In Feed Formulation Of Common Carp (Cyprinus Carpio)

Ayu Azkiyah Azizah, Arning Wilujeng Ekawati, Happy Nursyam

The purpose of this research was to determine the effect of maggot meal substitution on fish meal as the main source of protein in carp feed formulations. Maggot are cultivated on pollard meal media, then check the nutritional content and amino acids. Substitution of maggot meal with fish meal, with treatments A (0%), B (25%), C (50%), D (75%) and E (100%). The main parameters observed included survival rate, specific growth rate, feed conversion ratio, protein efficiency ratio. The results biomass weight is 263.16 g, with a nutrient content of 54.34% protein, 16.02% fat, 10.00% ash, and crude fiber 10.83%. And the results use of maggot meal substitution in feed did not have an effect on the survival of carp, but had a very significant effect on the specific growth rate of 45%; 2.16 BB / day; 44 % for feed conversion ratio 1.94, 52% for protein efficiency ratio 1.65.

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The Impact Of Voter Turnout And Peculiarities Of Elections In Post-Soviet Armenia

Emil Ordukhanyan

In post-Soviet countries, the process of democratization is not linear and causes a variety of conflicts. The electoral process and the election institute, as essential elements of electoral political culture, have an important role in political process, especially when the state is transitioning to a parliamentary system of governance, where the quality of internal and external state politics effectiveness mainly depends on the national legislative body. Based on comparative statistical data analysis as well as using behavioral and discourse approaches, the article explores voter turnout in 1991-2018 national elections by revealing its impact on electoral processes as well as peculiarities of elections in Armenia. The findings of conducted research have shown that there was a higher voter turnout during presidential than parliamentary elections and constitutional referendums which is due to more personalized than institutionalized perception of political power. The electoral institute is not sustainable and has a conflict nature in Armenia. To improve the functioning of electoral institute and to restore public confidence in it, it is not necessary to improve only the legislation but to develop the political forces by inclusion of democratic values in public consciousness through political process. In this sense, the evolution of party system based mainly on democratic ideas and not only on personalities is needed. The political process in spring of 2018 in Armenia may create some preconditions ensuring electoral process transparency, taking into account the increase of public confidence among elections as well as the significant decrease in election fraud, and the credibility of early parliamentary election results after the Velvet Revolution. 2018 early parliamentary election can be considered as a step forward to democracy improvement in Armenia.

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Deep Learning Applied To Arabic And Latin Scripts: A Review

Muhammad Kashif Siddhu, Shahrul Nizam Yaakob

Over the last few years deep learning has out classed traditional machine learning in several domains like machine translation, computer vision, speech recognition, natural language processing etc. The advent of neural networks based architectures and deep reinforcement learning has revolutionized the field of machine learning. Document analysis community has also taken advantage

of this new era. Recently deep learning methods employed in document analysis have enjoyed tremendous success. These methods are robust to deformations, scaling and rotation. Therefore, they are best suited for text recognition. Particularly, convolutional neural networks and recurrent neural networks coupled with embedded attributes have been exploited extensively in word spotting as well as text recognition. In this paper, we summarize and compare most significant deep learning techniques used so far in Arabic, Urdu, Pashto and Latin scripts. A brief introduction to the state-of-the-art frameworks and libraries for building deep learning based systems is introduced at the end of the article. The article concludes by identifying unexplored possibilities which may serve as guidelines for future work.

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Estimation Of Hazard In Human Brain Signal Using Exponential Distribution

Ajaya Kumar Mahapatra, Sandhyalati Behera, Brijesh Kumar Jha, Mihir Narayan Mohanty*

The physical parameters of human being are most complex that needs to compensate with the stochastic process. Out of all other signals like ECG, EMG, EOG, EEG signal acquisition and analysis are a difficult task. At the time of acquisition of EEG signal artifact may occur due to muscular and eye blinking which is hazardous. In this paper the artifact is considered by the hazard function and is estimated. For this paper, human brain tracks the hazard on momentary basis and can observe these variations. Early to estimation, the parameter distribution is performed and chosen as exponential distribution and the errors have been shown in result section to track the artifacts for further process.

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International Negotiation Through Foreign Aid: India’s Aid To Afghanistan

Anusmita Dutta

This paper delves into the concept of foreign aid and its theoretical understanding with an objective to eventually decode India’s policy of aid to Afghanistan. The concept of foreign aid, which began as a temporary expedient of Cold War diplomacy, has in the present day evolved into a virtually universal norm. Besides dealing with the scholarly interpretations of this potent political symbol, the clear intention here is to recover the subtlety present in India’s aid to Afghanistan. India being one of the largest donor of aid to conflict-ridden Afghanistan impede intellectual inquiry to decipher the calculations driven by geo-political and strategic aspirations. What are the drivers behind India providing aid to Afghanistan? What are the sectors India is investing in, the volume, size and the structure and its impact? The historical legacy of this aid program and the rationale behind it is also part of this inquiry. While doing so the paper seeks to comprehend India’s aid program and its unique characteristics compared to other aid donors. The understanding of the South-South cooperation in this aid programme of India is also delineated, as different from the West-centric debate of North-South cooperation in aid giving.

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A Study Of The Effectiveness Of Using Language Games In Teaching Vocabulary” In Secondary School

Ranmeet Kaur

Teaching students to understand vocabulary in the English language is important, and yet challenging. Students are not eager to learn vocabulary due to its complexity and would perceive that vocabulary lessons as dull and unexciting. With the purpose of injecting the element of play and learning in a vocabulary classroom, this study investigated the effectiveness of using language games in teaching vocabulary in a secondary school in Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. Language games were chosen as they could expose students to a more fun and interactive way of learning vocabulary as element of fun in a learning environment would be appealing to students regardless of their varying learning styles and language proficiency. This study was conducted in a government secondary school in Shah Alam, Malaysia involving 33 Form 1 ESL students from a mixed-proficiency class where data was collected quantitatively using Pre-test and Post-test questions and open ended and close ended questionnaires. Results from the pre and post-tests significantly showed that language games in English language lessons, specifically focusing on vocabulary acquisition, helped to increase the students' motivation to learn vocabulary while improving their ability to memorize the new words learned. The study's findings highlighted that use of language games was effective during lessons as the games attracted them to the learning process and simultaneously heightened their interest to learn the language.

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Meta Heuristic Neural Network Model For Data Security In Cloud Platform

S.Suganthi Devi

Cloud is a dynamic on-demand service providing end-Users with a dynamic environment in which data quality is guaranteed to remain confidential in cloud databases. The Cloud database is a collection of information containing the highest level of security access to data. This research proposed a new data security model, a Meta Heuristic Neural Network (MHNN), which guarantees high confidentiality and security of the data in the cloud. The hybridized hashing idea has been used to store fragmented sensitive information. This data security model is introduced via dynamic encryption fragmented component. In the data security model the Meta Heuristic Neural Network is used to process data encryption for sensitive information in order to improve confidentiality. This works with a few cloud databases that achieve high information security and confidentiality.

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Solvent Extraction And Antibacterial Potential From Bioactive Metabolite Of Ophiocordyceps Sinensis: A Soft Gold Mushroom From Himalaya

Loknath Deshmukh and Sardul Singh Sandhu

Ophiocordyceps sinensis commonly known as soft gold mushroom is highly valuable medicinal mushroom in Asian medicine. The bio-metabolites obtained from this fungus have potent activities with far-ranging capacities. In the present research solvent extracted fractions of secondary metabolites were checked for their far ranging anti bacterial potentiality. The entomopathogenic fungus was procured from its habitat, isolated and identified microscopically. The solvent-solvent extraction method was performed to extract bio-active compounds from fermented broth. Various solvent fractions were tested against six bacterial strains

(Vibrio cholerae, Salmonella typhimurium, Escherichia coli, Bacillus subtilis, Klebsiella pneumoniae and Staphylococcus aureus) for examining the antibacterial activity. The butanolic fraction showed maximum zone of inhibition against all six bacterial strains ranges from 15mm to 24mm as compared to positive control. Maximum standard error percentage was ±3.464102 and minimum standard error percentage was ±0.57735. Ophiocordyceps sinensis is well recognised fungi but its cultivation is challengeable but their vegetative cultivation and secondary metabolite production and their uses are convenient and approachable. Therefore the extracted and fractioned compounds containing bioactive metabolites can be used against deadly disease causing pathogens. Statistical analysis authenticated the outcomes for the acceptance of this eco-friendly and pharmaceutically important approach.

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Real Time Monitoring Of Critical Equipments In Smart Grids Using Wsn

Pavana H, Dr.Rohini Deshpande

Traditional power grids are enhanced to smart grids in recent years for better reliability, security and efficiency in power systems. Currently power grids are faced with challenges such as transmission and distribution losses, increasing incidence of faults and overloading of transmission line. Real time monitoring of overhead transmission lines, high voltage equipment in power grids will help in overcoming these challenges. Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) is one of the efficient methods for real time monitoring of smart gird equipments. WSN are flexible networks. They save cost on wiring, can work in harsh environments and does not require human intervention. This paper provides an overview of WSN usage for real time monitoring of smart girds.

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An Efficient Directional Routing Algorithm For Network On Chip

Venkateswara Rao Musala, Venkata Rama Krishna Tottempudi

Bus structures are commonly used in System on Chip (SoC) which needs a lot of wiring that causes an increase in Resistance and Capacitance (RC) of the framework in SoC. To avoid this an interconnection network called Network on Chip (NoC) is introduced for better communication in terms of latency and throughput among the processing cores in the vicinity of the selected network. It plays a major role to dress the issues in SoC. An on-chip routing resource is used to send the data packet based on routing decisions done in the router, which improves performance of interconnection fabric in terms of latency and throughput over resolute wiring and buses. Present routing algorithms in NoC experience a problem of channel load imbalance, which causes congestion in the routed path and effects the latency and throughput of the routed packet. This work proposes an adaptive routing resource fabric (Directional Routing Algorithm (DRA)) to avoid the congestive paths by identifying the unloaded path with the help of timeout piggybacking and load shedding, the DRA bypasses the congested path on the channel, based on direction specific traffic patterns. The proposed algorithm does better than Normal XY routing by 18% and 31% in terms of Avg.latency and throughput

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1603-1608**

Hate Speech And Abusive Language Suspect Identification And Report Generation

Shivdeep Chaudhari, Pooja Chaudhari, Pratik Fegade, Anand Kulkarni, Prof. Rahul Patil

In recent years, there is a considerable amount of increase in distribution of hate speech on social media and thus some important action needs to be taken to reduce the criticism on social media. Despite an oversized range of rising scientific studies to deal with the matter, a serious limitation of existing work is that there is less efficiency as methods used were like TFIDF and stemming. This paper introduces a new method based on a deep neural network combining convolution i.e. Convolution Neural Network (CNN) and long short-term memory (LSTM) algorithm for classification of tweets into hateful or not. Based on the report generated by hate speech detection on particular topic we are going to track the users who are doing frequent hate speech, comments and tweets on social media platform.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1609-1611**

Factors Affecting The Financial Structure Of Trade Company In Namlea Buru Regency

Nurhaya Yusuf

This research aims to know integrally (1) the factors of assets structure, the level of growth of sale and profitability towards the Financial Structure of Trade Company in Namlea Buru Regency. (2) To know the most dominant factors affecting the roomates the Financial Structure of Trade Company in Namlea Buru Regency. The mode of the data to the analysis used in this research was a double-linear regression. The result of the test of F is counted 23 392> from table 9.78. This shows simultaneously that factors of assets structure, sale growth and profitability used in this research towards Significantly Affect the Financial Structure of Trade Company in Namlea Buru Regency. From all the variables, profitability is the most significant variable significance with 0:00 amount towards financial structure. Correlation between independent variables towards financial structure of Trade Company in Namlea Buru Regency is closely inter-related. This is pointed out by the coefficient point R 0.99 or about 99% and R-square is about 0.98% the roomates shows that 98% for the variation level of the independent variable. While the rest, 0.2% is elucidated by other independent variables exclude roomates on the research models.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1616-1621**

Critical Analysis On Data Science And Big Data Avenues

Mirza Ghazanfar Baig, Sandeep Kumar Nayak

In the current scenario of digitalization of volumes data used to process and store in a bulky variety. These kind of volumes data can be the operational and non-operational whereas regular transition for multiple operation use to perform which to analyze the structuring of data in huge amount. Regular updation also hazardous activity for operational data and regular deposition of past data are helpful for future prospective. Data specification may be extracted with the labeled data called supervised. An unsupervised learning is helpful for identifying equally likely entity for the future perspective. In this research paper, it is being tried to identify that the data is a fuel for Data Science, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Deep Learning with various equally likely item with the help of suggestive measures of

supervised and unsupervised learning of data. The key attribute for handling errors such as environment and performance of error identification are also presented in the Machine Learning security, which shows the importance of environment for better performance of error management.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1622-1627**

Simple And Ensemble Decision Tree Classifier Based Detection Of Breast Cancer

Tina Elizabeth Mathew

Breast cancer being the top cancer, among all other types, in women worldwide has an increasing incidence particularly in developing countries where the majority of cases are diagnosed in late stages. Low survival is attributed to mainly late diagnosis of the disease, which is ascribed to lack of early diagnostic facilities. Many techniques are being used to aid early diagnosis. Besides medical and imaging methods, statistical and data mining techniques are being implemented for breast cancer diagnosis. Data mining techniques provide promising results in prediction and employing these methods can help the medical practitioners in quicker disease diagnosis. Numerous supervised techniques are being deployed to improve prediction and diagnosis. Decision trees are supervised learning models which provide high accuracy, stability and ease of interpretation. In this study, different Decision tree models, single and ensemble methods, are implemented and their performance is evaluated using the Wisconsin breast cancer diagnostic data. Rotation Forest classifier was seen to produce the best accuracy while using ensembles and NBTree in single models for disease diagnosis.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1628-1637**

Journey Through Spiritual Lens

Shynu Philip

This research is a comparative study of the Journey of Santiago in 'The Alchemist' who is after a personal legend and Christian in 'The Pilgrim's Progress' who sets his journey to attain Salvation. The aim of the study is to understand the similarities and differences of the terms such as Spiritual Quest, Sin, Purpose of Life, Truth and Sin. The growth of the two journeys has been analysed by highlighting the similarities and differences between the two. Such comparison not only helps in better understanding but it also helps to find new insights. Through the observations one states that though material treasure brings happiness but it is momentarily but a journey of trusting God will bring better understanding of the world.

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A Novel Heuristic Association Pattern Searching Technique For Predicting Type 1 And Type 2 Diabetics

Gameil s. H. Ali,* , dr.a.nithya

In this investigation, identification of diabetics using data mining techniques is proposed. Primarily, a novel technique called Heuristic association pattern search [HAPS] has been designed for analysis on diabetic medical dataset. The medical data consists of two types of datasets: Type 1 and Type 2 diabetics. The biological process of these patterns of diabetic datasets was analyzed

through heuristic association pattern search. This method improved performance rate of analyzing the biological process and identifying biological changes of medical data and is helpful in extracting appropriate patterns for the cause of diabetics. When comparing to existing method, the proposed method extracts only lesser relevant patterns for each dataset which is the main advantage for escalating the performance rate. The online available diabetic dataset is considered in this investigation, followed by this, patterns from the source data has to be identified and has to be categorized. After categorizing the patterns, Relative risk Patterns are considered using Mining Risk Pattern Set Optimally (MRPSO) process which the essential attributes of the chosen dataset. The parameters such as local support, support, confidence level based on minimum threshold level has to be considered. Association memory and association rule has to be generated for the relative risk patterns with Heuristic Association Rules for Patterns (HAPs).Finally, Type1 and Type2 diabetics are classified using Association classifier by computing the correlation co-efficient. The experimental results show that the proposed HAPS method affords better performance rate in analyzing the biological process and mine relevant patterns of medical data. In this stage, the associative pattern articulating more was selected as the accuracy attained using HAPS is 98.3%. The results were compared with Mining Discriminative Patterns (MDP) and Triple Spectral Clustering (SC3). The results divulge that proposed HAPS ascertains biological association between diabetic types in lesser execution time and provides better pattern quality level based on the significance level.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1642-1652**

Numerical Assessment Of Variable Piston Geometry On The Performance And Emission Phenomenon Of A Ci Engine

Hariram V, Godwin John J, Seralathan S, Guru Venkat I, Baji Babavali S K

This experimental investigation is focused on analyzing the influence of piston shape geometries on the emission and performance characteristics of a compression ignition engine. In this study, Deutz made single cylinder engine equipped with hemispherical bowl shaped piston was experimented to understand its performance and emission behavior. The mathematical model of the test engine was developed and validated using Ricardo two zone flame let combustion model. Two piston geometries (shallow and deep toroidal) was developed using Gambit tool and the fluid flow analysis was analyzed through Fluent CFD codes. The tangential, radial and turbulence velocities estimated to understand the fitness of the developed model. The contours of velocity vector at static temperature and velocity magnitude during the combustion phenomenon for numerically simulated piston geometries illustrated that shallow torodial piston was better suited in the present scenario with enhanced performance and reduced NOx emissions.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1653-1660**

Review On Effects Of Critical Social Factors In Application Of Lean Six Sigma For Manufacturing Industries

Santosh Elapanda, U.V. Adinarayana Rao, Mula Manideep

Lean Six sigma (LSS) is the modern business improvement strategy which is being applied across the sectors. LSS is predominantly used for process improvements and business turnaround which also poses several risks if not properly managed.

The social risks pose several challenges to the organizations management in terms of losing key competent staff and increased resistance to change. This paper presents the different risks associated with LSS implementation and illustrates the effects of the social factors. The effects are classified as positive and negative in order to control them effectively. Managing the risks are discussed based on the positive / negative effect and recommended the review mechanism for successful LSS deployment. The key outcomes and recommendations for future research are presented at the end.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1661-1664**

Implementation Of The Novel MSP Dielectric Antenna Design On Effective Prediction Of Breast Cancer

Dhamodharan Srinivasan, Dr. Mohanbabu Gopalakrishnan

Breast cancer is a type of cancer which can be formed in the cells inside the breast. Early diagnosis of the breast cancer is still a hard method for the clinical experts. Several traditional techniques are there for the detection of the cancer but all of them are not an efficient one. By all those techniques early diagnosis of the cancer is somewhat a questionable one. So, search for an efficient technique for the process of the effective imaging is needed. Microwave imaging is a hopeful method for the early prediction of the tumor or the carcinoma. In this paper, a 3D breast structure having different permittivity and conductivity is arranged in HFSS by using the Adaptive Finite Element Method (AFEM) is needed to solve the electromagnetic field values and a micro strip patch antenna operating at 2.45 GHz is designed with the help of the substrate material, FR4 . Here, the patch geometry i.e. the design and the ground plane can be changed. The rectangular micro strip antenna structure is then investigated to provide microwave imaging with a view to diagnose breast cancer very earlier. Here, different antenna designs are evaluated by modifying the ground plane and slotting on the micro strip patch.

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The Growth And Biochemical Characteristics Of Some Upland Rice Varieties In Conditions Of Salinity Stress

Wan Arfiani Barus, Dafni Mawar Tarigan, Rizki Fahillah Lubis

This study aims to determine the response of growth and production of upland rice in saline soils with salicylic acid technology. This research uses factorial randomized block design with two factors studied, namely: Variety, consisting of V1 (Inpago 9), V2 (Inpago 10) and V3 (Situ Bagendit) and Salicylic Acid Concentration with 4 levels, namely: A0 (In 0 mM), A1 (1 mM), A2 (2 mM) and A3 (3 mM). The results showed that salinity stress affected the growth and biochemical characteristics of the three upland rice varieties tested. Inpago 10 variety has better adaptability to salinity stress. The application of salicylic acid with a concentration of 2 mM tends to increase the growth and biochemical character of upland rice.

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Labview Based Analysis On Electronic Intravenous Drip & Hr Monitoring System

P.Parthasarathy, R.Ragumadhavan, R.S.Karthic, S.Vijayprasath

The drip rate monitoring system constantly notes the drip flow of the patients and the heart rate monitoring system continuously monitors the heart rate of the patients. Our proposed work aims at developing a drip rate monitoring system and a heart rate monitoring system for hospitals to monitor patients and to alarm the medical professionals during the night hours thereby reducing the work strain of the nurses. Simulation results are developed using LabVIEW

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Unambiguous Structure Of Cicadas Of Rainfed Alfalfa In Uzbekistan And Biology Of Some Species

Kozhevnikova Alevtina Grigorevna

The article presents the materials for determining cicada species composition of rainfed alfalfa of Uzbekistan, their nutritional relationships, morphological and biological features. Studies have shown that in the rainfed crops of alfalfa fields in Uzbekistan, 28 species of cicadas were identified, including 22 species in the plain-hilly zone, 18 species in the foothill zone and 6 species in the mountain zone. From the families Arphrophoridae, Cicadellidae, Delphacidae, Dicryorharidae, Cixiidaae, Tettigometridae and Issidae.

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Habitat Based Ecological Analysis Of Urban Industrial Environment: An Appraisal For The Haldia Town, West Bengal

Avijit Bera

The urban ecological landscape of Haldia industrial town represents a semi- natural and altered cultural habitat which can be considered as a manifestation of human interaction with semi-natural environment in the face of industrialization and rapid urbanization. Manmade activities for urban development have brought about several changes in the form of landuse alternation, high pollution level, fragmentation of natural habitat. Which are gradually affecting the habitat character by modifying the semi-natural habitats and also by introducing some man-made habitats. In my present work an attempt has been made to identify and assess each of the urban habitat types in ecological terms and also to evaluate the impact of urbanization on the remnant semi natural habitats of Haldia industrial town. In this paper open source Google image was mainly utilized to analysis the habitat characteristics in site based case study in Haldia town. The founding is very significant to make decision to create eco-friendly situation in spite of the urban development of urban industrial site.

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Determinants Of Employee Retention In Select Indian It/Ites Companies

Dr. G. Nedumaran C. Rani

The HR practitioners have got a challenge in retaining the best employees in the dynamic environment like IT industry. Organizations are unable ensure the IT professionals in retaining them longer period and there is uncertainty or gap that is existing in between the top management and IT professionals. This gap or uncertainty may be happened by influencing of several factors.

Amongst them perceived and alternatives factors of the IT professionals are prime. These factors influence the IT professionals to stay or not to stay. This paper tries to document the practices followed by a select Indian IT companies in managing perceived alternatives factors and also highlights options of the IT professional show they respond to the policies.

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A Comparative Study On Coconut Fiber And Pet For Increasing The Stability Of Stone Matrix Asphalt

PA.Suriya, Muhammed Ashfaq, Sirajudheen2, Sonu V George

In this study, stone Matrix Asphalt mixtures execute the stresses in better way under heavy traffic loads.It is more cost effective than dense graded mixtures and they are largely used as surface-coarse mixtures. This paper discussing a research conducted to analyse the characteristic of bituminous mix modified with waste polythene and coconut fiber. The addition of PET has a significant positive effect on the properties of SMA and it can promote the re-use of waste material in industry in an environmentally friendly and economical way was observed from the final results. Based on the above performance, coconut could be used as stabilizing additive without affecting the design criteria of SMA mixture. The appropriate amount of the addition of PET was found to be 6% by weight of bitumen. This optimum percentage of PET results has given the maximum level of stability. It is calculated that use of waste polythene results in improved engineering properties of bituminous mix. In this paper, utilization of waste plastic and natural fiber to the optimum level and also provides an opportunity to construct an improved pavement material in surface course thus making it more durable

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Public Healthcare Spending In Haryana: Trends And Growth

Devinder Singh Hooda

Health expenditure is an important component of Government expenditure for social well-being. This paper analyzes the trends and growth rate of public health expenditure in Haryana during 2002-03 to 2016-17. On the basis of GDP, the paper selected major sixteen states of India to compare with Haryana to see the size and situation of health expenditure. The paper concludes that the health expenditure as a percentage of GDP ranges from 0.53 percent to 0.82 percent during the study period. The paper shows that the public expenditure on health in Haryana has increased only in absolute term but it is not satisfactory in relative terms. Out of 16 major states the rank of Haryana in public health spending as ratio to total expenditure is 12th in percentage term. Only Madhya Pradesh and Punjab have spent less expenditure on health whereas all other states have spent more expenditure as compared to Haryana in 2016-17. The result also shows that government health spending as percentage of GDP has also increased, but not enough to achieve the goal of 'Health for All'. The paper also suggest that for the development of health sector government needs to spend more on health care services in Haryana.

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Safety Documentation: A Communication Approach For Safety Management System In Aerodrome

Operator

Wildan Nugraha

Safety Management System covered a variety of procedures and processes related to aviation safety improvement. All procedures and processes related SMS implementation in Aerodrome Operator should be recorded and documented. It has also been regulated in national and international regulations that all documents and records related to the implementation of SMS should be managed properly and correctly. The aims of this research to determine the extent to which the implementation of Safety Management System Documentation at Aerodrome Operator. This research starts with analyzing the implementation of SMS documentation, identify and seek the factors that influence performance of Safety Management System Documentation using a list of suitable checklist or Gap analysis and conduct interviews to SMS Manager and Officers related to SMS Documentation processes. The result analysed using factor analysis. The results are to provide recommendations in presenting master data and procedures of SMS documentation in order to achieve SMS documentation standard.

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Digital Forensic Static Acquisition Analysis For Cloud Environments

Harris Simaremare, Reza Tanujiwa Putra, Rahmad Abdillah

The application of digital forensic static acquisition on cloud environment was successfully built on Proxmox. It was used for acquisition and examine deleted digital evidence. The examination results yields that the digital evidence produce from the acquisition procedures was readable by the forensic software. Our results also show that the acquisition process runs only about 5 minutes which is much faster than other acquisition tools which was 39 minutes. Certainly, this result supported by automatic system can enhance the digital forensic performance

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Performance Analysis Of Brain Tumor Detection Using Optimization Based Fcm Technique On Mri Images

K. Rajesh Babu, Anishka Singal, Kandukuri Sahiti, Ch. V. S. Sai Jawahar, Syed Shameem

Early diagnosis of brain tumour may enhance expected lifespan. When not diagnosed at the initial stages, the brain tumour shortens the life expectancy of the infected. Accompanied by several segmentation algorithms, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) has been typically used as a reliable evaluation protocol. In this paper include some of optimization-based segmentation techniques for brain tumour detection from a Magnetic Resonance (MR) image. This paper provides a comparative study about different optimization-based segmentation techniques. The comparison is done between different parameters that analyze the performance of the segmentation techniques include K-Means and FCM and some of the hybrid techniques for optimized segmentation such as clustering followed by Genetic Algorithm (GA), and clustering with Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO). For these segmentation processes to be done, first pre-process the MRI scan and then apply the further segmentation or optimization techniques to get a clearer and easily detectable tumour. We compare the results for each algorithm and find out the best and efficient method for detecting Brain Tumour from an MRI tumour. As per the performance metrics optimized based segmentation

provide a very efficient output in an optimized time as compared with the without optimization of segmentation technique. This paper helps the surgeons to completely detect and diagnose the Brain Tumour without leaving any part of Tumour un-diagnosed.

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Bagging Ensemble X-Means Clustering Based Multicriteria Whale Optimized Data Dissemination In Vanet

D.Radhika, A.Bhuvaneswari

Vehicular Ad-Hoc Network (VANET) is an intelligent transportation system owing to the rapid extension of safety and multimedia applications. But, successful data dissemination and reliable routing in VANET is still a difficult problem. In order to overcome such drawbacks, Bagging Ensemble X-Means Clustering Based Multi-criteria Whale Optimization (BEXCMWO) technique is proposed. At first, BEXCMWO technique applies Bagging Ensemble X-Means Cluster-based Routing (BEXC-R) where the total network is split into a number of groups. Each group contains the number of vehicle nodes. The BEXC-R uses the X-means clustering as a weak cluster to group each vehicle to the closest cluster centroid based on the vehicle's density, direction, distances, and velocities. After finishing the clustering process, vehicle node with the minimum average distance among cluster members is selected as the cluster head in BEXCMWO technique for route the data from source to destination. Subsequently, the optimal nearest cluster head is identified with the help of Multi-criteria Whale Optimization-based Data Dissemination (MWO-DD) for distributing the data packets from the source vehicle node to destination vehicle node in VANET. The simulation of BEXCWO technique is conducted using parameters such as reliability, end to end delay and throughput. The simulation results show that the BEXCMWO technique is able to increases the reliability and also reduces the end to end delay of data dissemination in VANET when compared to state-of-the-art methods

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Predicting Churn Rate Of The Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Game (Mmorpg) Users By Analyzing Playing Behavior

Han-Soon Sin, Woojin Paik

This study examined various methods to predict when the Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Game (MMORPG) players might quit the game. A relatively large data set consisting of 100,000 cases and 37 predictors was used. The data set was visualized with boxplots to conduct the exploratory analysis. Binary logistic regression and multi-layer perceptron were used to develop a prediction model. The boxplot analysis revealed that players who engage less in social interactions were likely to quit the game. This finding was partially confirmed by binary logistic regression analysis. Only the permanent form of chat type significantly affected user churn. The multi-layer perceptron model slightly outperformed the binary logistic regression in terms of the prediction accuracy at 85%.

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Comparative Study Of Growth And Sporulation Of Magnaporthe Oryzae Using Different Media Formulations.

Kalpana Kulkarni, Dr. Swati Peshwe

Growth and Sporulation of Magnaporthe oryzae isolate has been studied by different people across world since screening of rice varieties for Blast disease resistance requires large number of inoculum preparation. Fifteen different natural and synthetic media were studied to understand the nutritional requirements of the blast pathogen–naming few Oat meal agar, rice media, rice and soyabean extract media. Mycelial yield, number of spores, radial growth were observed and compared. Based on the requirements of Magnaporthe oryzae, a new medium named KKSP formulated medium was composed for growth and sporulation studies. It was found that the formulated medium was also suitable medium for the growth of blast pathogen, where high mycelium yield was achieved in shorter time as compared with other standard media used so far. The KKSP formulated medium showed pink pigmentation and newly formed mycelia could be easily identified with morphology and septation pattern with visual observation.

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Gamified Wearable Breathing Monitoring System For Lowering Hypertension

Na An, Stuart Adam Eisenstadt, Woojin Paik

Hypertension is known as the "Silent Killer." Worldwide, over 7 million people die each year from hypertension complications. Hypertension can damage a person's arteries, heart, brain, and kidneys. Stress is one of the significant causes of hypertension by repeatedly incurring blood pressure elevations and by stimulating the nervous system to produce large amounts of vasoconstricting hormones that increase blood pressure. To avoid applying various medications to treat both stress and hypertension, there has been growing interest in alternative and holistic methods. For example, a wearable breathing game system was developed for people to frequently conduct deep breathing exercises for the purpose of relaxation. The rationale behind this system is that slow and regular breathing increases the bar reflex sensitivity, which can reduce autonomic imbalances. An experimental study showed that an eight-week breathing exercise regimen elicited significant reductions in both stress and blood pressure level. However, it is difficult for regular people to continue performing these breathing exercises for an extended duration without sufficient motivation. The goal of the wearable breathing monitoring system in conjunction with a simple visual game proposed here was to ease such difficulty by providing encouragement and motivation.

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Carbon Footprint Assessment For Academic Institution: A Ui Greenmetric Approach

Samsuri Abdullah, Amalina Abu Mansor, Ali Najah Ahmed, Nur Nazmi Liyana Mohd Napi, Marzuki Ismail

: Climate change is a worldwide issue, caused by the emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) of which the dominant contributor is Carbon Dioxide (CO2). The amount of GHG produced by any higher institution can be quantified using carbon footprint (CF) estimation, of which the most established is UI GreenMetric carbon footprint approach. This study determine the CF at University Malaysia Terengganu, one of the public universities in Malaysia by quantifying 6 categories that are Setting and Infrastructure (SI), Energy and Climate Change (EC), Water (WR), Waste (WS), Transport (TR) and Educational (ED). Data was collected utilising primary and secondary data collection whereby primary data

collection involves TR indicator for traffic volume. Other categories data were provided by the relevant authorities of UMT. Result shows a decreasing emission of CF for academic year 2017/2018 and 2018/2019; from 1212145.524 metric ton to 1209743.2 metric ton, respectively. This positive improvement is made possible by 2 approaches: employing correct technique of measurements plus verification of data and UMT top management sustainability plans and actions. However, there are 2 categories that need more attention for improvement i.e. WR (19%) and EC (17%). The findings from this study show a better achievement compared to previous year because of overestimated for TR indicator and unverified data calculation during secondary data collection. Outcome from this study increases UMT ranking from 13 to 6, out of 18 participated universities in Malaysia and the most important, it enables the university leaders to set up the eco-accommodating strategies and oversee social changes among the academic community.

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Chain Based Routing Algorithm Using Hybrid Optimisation For Wireless Sensor Network

Rohini, Dr. Kanika Sharma

WSNs are spatially distributed, self-regulating sensors to track the physiological objects or observe the ecological information and gather the information to the main controller. WSN contains radio trans-receiver, micro-controller and sensor devices. A sensor device contains various applications that can be utilised in various fields. Different sensor devices are categorised on the basis of the inclines for the deployment of the fields that focused in term of economical, engineering, price and scalability. In wireless sensor network the system is controlled by the main controller and utilised to acquire information from various fields. Some of the applications of WSN is agriculture, monitoring of environment, Healthcare and transport services, authentication and surveillance, industrial uses. Wireless sensor network has the key restraint on power of sensor hops that is single hops contains a definite amount of energy. Hence, WSN may contain a robust energy reduced technique as key issue on the basis of energy. In present research, routing protocol utilise Power efficient gathering in sensor information systems (PEGASIS) is routing convention that depends on chain based and greedy approach. The sensors hops are arranged in form of the chain. In case any hop fails in between then the chain is rebuilt to bypass the failed hop. CH is allocated and transfers the information to the controller or sink hop. Performance metrices was analysed with packet delivery ratio to achieve the value up to 80%.In proposed research, a routing method for WSN is developed to improve the network lifetime, packet delivery ratio and energy consumption with help of number of rounds. The novel method has designed hybridization with GA+ALOA algorithm to resolve the issues in the network. GALO (Genetic-Ant Lion Optimization) is developed to improve the performance of the network. Simulation analysis is done using MATLAB. It is analysed that packet delivery ratio is improved up to 85%. Hence, the packet loss value is 9 bits and reduce energy is 0.9 joules.

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Looking For Value In Garbage: Intervention In Domestic Solid Waste Management

Mónica Elisa Meneses-La-Riva, Josefina Amanda Suyo-Vega, Jorge Luis Aníbal Baldárrago-Baldárrago, Víctor Hugo Fernández-Bedoya

The objective was to determine the effects of the intervention in the management of domestic solid waste for reuse, with the aim of reducing the environmental impact in the district of Los Olivos. The approach was quantitative, descriptive, quasi-experimental design. The population consisted of 40 families from a condominium in the north of Lima who were trained with 12 educational sessions on solid waste management. The participatory mechanism used was the intervention of a program that managed the reuse of domestic solid waste, which involved citizen participation in the municipal waste management process in order to reduce environmental impact and improve citizen awareness. The instrument used was an 11 question questionnaire on the level of knowledge about solid waste that it categorizes as adequate, moderately adequate and inadequate. Likewise, for the collection indicators, information from the SIGERSOL 2017 system was used, based on current regulations (paper, plastics, glass, and organic waste). The data collection techniques were direct observation and survey, respecting ethical considerations. The results demonstrated the effects of educational intervention in the management of domestic solid waste, and serves as a sustainable cooperation strategy within municipal environmental policies. It is concluded that the educational intervention plays a predominant role in the creation of responsibility, conscience and commitment of the citizens, thus developing a culture of care of the environment in the community. Hence the importance of educating and promoting good practices in the management of domestic solid waste to preserve the environment and improve the quality of life of the community.

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A Comprehensive Study Of Architecture, Protocols And Enabling Applications In Internet Of Things (IoT)

Srinivasa A H, Dr.Siddaraju

Internet of Things (IoT) is the latest technology enabled by the developments in technologies such as smart devices, communication technologies and internet protocols. Smart devices can able to communicate with each other without human involvement. The technologies like internet, mobile and Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communication are treated as the first phase of IoT. Applications of IoT are wide in range. Any application of the IoT accomplished with the help of different functions and functions can be treated as layers. This paper provides a detailed architecture of IoT in the form of layers. The paper covers layers starting from business to perception layer. Both hardware and software play an important role in the IoT, so the paper covers details of the hardware as well as software along with the challenges of IoT

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Optimal Prevention And Treatment Control Of Malaria Model With Resistance Drug

Jonner Nainggolan

This paper presents an optimal control model for malaria resistant to antimalarial drugs. Optimal control measures included: control on the use of mosquito nets to prevent contact with mosquitoes, treatments, and spraying mosquitoes with insecticides as a system variable. The application was performed with the fourth-order Runge-Kutta approach. The strategy of using a set of optimal controls was found significantly more effective to reduce the

number of individuals infected and mosquito vectors, compared to the optimal control separately.

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Spanning Tree Approach For Protecting Segment Level Failure In Fiber Wireless (Fiwi) Access Network

Uma Rathore Bhatt, Pramod Kumar Yadav, Nitin Chouhan

In the present scenario, as the number of internet users and mobile devices are growing rapidly, there is need of high speed internet connectivity. Passive Optical Network (PON) provides larger bandwidth but at higher cost. Similarly wireless mesh network (WMN) provides high scalability, rapid deployment at relatively low cost but it is bandwidth limited due to channel interference. Hybrid fiber wireless network is the key to get high speed internet at lower cost. It has the merits of both networks i.e. PON and WMN. Survivability is one of the key issues in fiber wireless network because of the failure of components like ONU and OLT etc. In this paper we propose a solution for ONU and OLT failure. To handle ONU level failure we select backup ONUs in each segment of FiWi, in such a way that traffic from affected ONU can be effectively rerouted to backup ONU in minimum hop distance. For OLT level failure, we deploy network using spanning tree. Simulation result shows that proposed method results in low network cost in terms of reduced backup fiber length.

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Application Of Ai And Soft Computing In Healthcare: A Review And Speculation

Sumit Das, Manas K. Sanyal

The crisis of healthcare resources in terms of man and machine in our society is the crucial issues. The calamity well observed at outbreak especially in rural areas where sufficient resources for healthcare management is very difficult to manage. The rural people are not getting proper treatment due to the lack of doctors and they most of the instance committed death due to improper diagnosis by the chock doctors. The question is how to minimize this calamity? The answer to this query is to grow technological consciousness in the glove that is the motivation of these reviews article. It has been observed that in healthcare system could not go ahead a single step without soft computing (SC) and it highly related to Artificial Intelligence in this AI-era. The aim of this article is to highlight and resolve these issues by the reviewing the recent development of artificial intelligence (AI). The paper finds link of AI and soft SC techniques in the field of medical diagnosis and healthcare management. This article reviews the methodology and application of each sub-component of AI-SC in the field of medical healthcare system. It encompasses most of the AI-SC recent development techniques to acquire the knowledge about this domain under a single umbrella. The goal of this review is to explore the application of AI-SC that could enhance diagnosis process of the critical diseases in terms of minimal cost as well as maximal crisis management

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1786-1806

Receiver Operating Characteristics And Total Error Probability Of Cognitive Radio

Mandapati Raja, B Siva Kumar Reddy

There is a tremendous development in technology for last two decades, however most of the researchers are failed to achieve 100% spectrum efficiency. It is very unfortunate to reveal that most of the spectrum is not yet used. Therefore, it is essential to study spectrum sensing techniques which is a major paradigm in cognitive radio networks. Cognitive radio analyses the sensing by identifying an unused spectrum and then this information is reported to the operator for further action to enable efficient utilization of spectrum. This paper presents Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) of Cooperative sensing for number of cognitive users. Furthermore, the optimization of Energy detection spectrum sensing in Cognitive radio network is also analyzed

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1807-1810**

A VLSI Structure For Computing Of 2D DCT Image Straining

Prashant Chaturvedi,Dr. Soni Changlani

Statistics photograph straining is the deficiency of redundancy in statistics illustration so one can obtain discount in storage value. DCT is broadly used in picture and video compression system. Some of algorithms had been proposed for implementation of DCT. Right here in this paper we review on 2D-DCT architecture by the use of 2D-DCT separability belongings by the use of a transpose buffer and also put into effect of optimization as well Zigzag parallel pipeline using VHDL. It was also discussed the VHDL synthesis results uses 615 slices, seventy four i/o pins, 6 multiplier,5651 logic mobile, operating frequency 124 MHz and pipeline latency one hundred sixty clock cycle. The coding is spurious the use of Xilinx 9.2i ISE synthesizedi the usage of Spartan 3E XC3S500.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1811-1816**

Doppler Effect Analysis Of NLFM Signals

Adithya Valli Nettem, Elizabath Rani Daniel, Kavitha Chandu

Waveform design plays a critical role in the current radar technology. Different radar signals can be achieved using tools like ambiguity function and autocorrelation function. Linear Frequency Modulation (LFM) waveform is the most used radar waveform. The main difficulty in LFM is its first high side-lobe level despite of its simple design and Doppler tolerance characteristics. A weighting function is desired to reduce the side-lobe with a penalty of mismatch loss. In an effort, to achieve low auto-correlation side-lobe levels, Non-Linear Frequency Modulation (NLFM) signal has been explored. NLFM has a spectral weighting function inherently in their modulation function which exhibits profoundly reduced side-lobes from its analogues LFM. In this paper, five different NLFM signals are investigated and their performance is assessed based on the study of Doppler Effect, Doppler tolerance and PSLR values. The matlab simulation results were used to decide the most suitable waveform for side lobe reduction.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1817-1822**

Mitigation Of Distributed Denial Of Service Attack Using Dynamic Captcha With Equal Probability Algorithm In Integration Of Internet Of Things And Cloud Environment

E.Helen Parimala, Dr.S. Albert Rabara, P.Theepalakshmi, Y.Sunil Raj

Cloud Computing is developed to provide its users with access to resources worldwide as a human-centrated computing model. All power users who are specifically concerned with security in cloud computing may share resources. The attacks that cause attackers to challenge protection of CC include a denial of service and spreading a denial of service. Variety of defense systems have been developed and introduced in order to avoid denial of service attacks. Review of literature articulates that several proposed methods using simple Captcha test such as object pictures, distorted text, mathematical calculation and I m not a Robot is used for user authentication and secure integrated cloud environment and also avoid denial of distributed service attack, but existing methods has lot of limitations and it is not suitable for securing integrated cloud and IoT Environment. Hence, this paper proposes Dynamic Captcha Testing with Equal Probability Algorithm for first verification process, moreover puzzle is used for second verification process to strengthen security in Client side network furthermore to overcome distributed denial of service attack in the integration of Internet of Things and Cloud Environment.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1823-1833**

Picture Books For Young Adults: Importance Of Visual Literacy

Novi Dila Kana, S.Sn., M.A.

Undoubtedly, picture books are popular for children as beginner readers. Yet, through the skill of visual literacy, this particular type of media is not constrained to the children's audience only, but it can also be relevant to proficient readers such as young adults. The balance of fundamental design elements of visual and text forms a connection in conveying the intended narrative and meaning from the writer and/or illustrator's imagination. With young adults' awareness, visual literacy exceeds in aiding the ability to understand, interpret, and decode information, but also to form a relationship between the writer and/or illustrator with the reader. By being able to contextualise the illustrated narratives, young adult readers find an emotional relation to the story based on their life experiences. In understanding the importance of visual literacy through picture books, this research looks into the value of the medium for young adults by conducting interview analyses while observingthe importance of visual literacy within picture books.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1834-1842**

Acquiring And Developing Outstanding Teachers Candidate: A Comparative Study From State And Private Elementary School

Rusi Rusmiati Aliyyah, Megan Asri Humaira, Didi Mulyadi, Widyasari, Rasmitadila, Sri Wahyuni Ulfah

This paper provides a comparative study of management of both state and private elementary schools in acquiring outstanding teachers for national teachers competition. The aim is to suggest principles that can be incorporated to improve the designing of management of finding the inputs, process and outputs consisting of teachers quality at the input process, recruitment at the process stage and the outputs at career path for the outstanding teachers. The research uses comparative study consisting of state and private schools in West Java, Jakarta, Banten and Central Java provinces. The data were gained from 5 schools in the assigned areas through interviews and documentation. In the findings, similarity and differences of recruiting, developing and competing

of the outstanding teachers at state and private schools. The research found that at input and process stage bot state and private schools share the same model as it is based on the guidance from the government. While at the output stage, especially for the career path, the outstanding teachers from state schools are much better in having opportunity to get a higher position while outstanding teachers from private schools, their opportunities to get higher and better position will be depending much on the policy at the assigned schools

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1843-1847**

Mining Knowledge Of The Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) And Dataset Using The Hill Climbing Algorithm

Munirah, Aslan Alwi

Hill Climbing Algorithm is used by people to produce bayes (bayes network) symptoms in the form of directed acyclic grpah (DAG). With this algorithm look for the optimal DAG of a dataset. However, a DAG is a symptom of causality / causation of bayes so that the optimal DAG search of a dataset is equivalent to the search for symptom causality that is most likely (optimum) between attributes or data variables. This means finding knowledge in the form of a causal relationship. Therefore, it is reasonable to mine the form of knowledge expressed in the form of rules from DAG by converting trending arrows between nodes as if-then relationships between variables. In this study, it was proposed how to mine knowledge (set of rules) from the dataset by using the optimal DAG from a dataset assuming that the optimal DAG produces the most optimal set of rules. Rule mining in this way uses hill climbing algorithms as a tool to produce optimal DAG. There are algorithms other than hill climbing such as ACO or Genetic algorithms, but the choice is dropped on hill climbing algorithms as the first trial of research.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1848-1853**

MPP Technique Using PSO With Inertia Under Dynamic Environmental Conditions

Shamshad Ali, Uzair Malik, Majid Jamil, M A Khan

The output power in PV module depends upon the solar irradiance and atmospheric conditions. Maximum power does not fluctuate under uniform environmental conditions. However, during the varying atmospheric conditions all the modules are not able to produce stable voltage. So, the PV characteristics become highly non-linear. To solve this non-linear problem the concept of PSO with inertia and without inertia is being used, which will be capable for tracing the global maximum power point. Since PV characteristics under varying atmosphere conditions consist of many peaks called as local maxima and global maxima. This paper presents the MPP technique using PSO with inertia under dynamic environmental conditions. So, with inertia optimizes the conditions under partial conditions and identify global maximum power point. This technique requires very less time to converge maximum power to the global maximum power point than the meta-heuristic techniques and as well as the conventional PSO.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1854-1859**

Influence Analysis Ratios Roa, Roe, And Ldr Adequecy Against Increased Capital Ratios At Bank Syariah Mandiri

R.S. Masna Hatuwe

These studies look at the variable ROA, ROE, LDR can simultaneously affect Adequecy Capital Ratio at Bank Syariah Mandiri and predict ROA, ROE, and LDR partially have a significant positive effect on CAR at Bank Syariah Mandiri. Keguanaan from this study are expected to have benefits include policy makers can be used as a basis for planning the management of funds in order to maintain the health of banks through the Capital Adequecy Ratio, for the banking institutions can be used as an input in assessing the soundness of banks and an input for investors and prospective investors to assess the soundness of banks before investing.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1860-1864

The Influence Of Family Leadership Towards Adolescent Social Values In The City Of Gorontalo

Abdul Rahmat, Achmad Daengs GS, Novianty Djafri, Imam Shofwan, M Chairul Basrun Umanailo

The role of leadership in fostering households occupies a strategic place and determines whether or not the family can prosper. Because of this, exemplary behavior from parents is needed here. That is, the attitude and actions of a family head or housewife will have a major influence on the social values of young children. This study aims to determine the influence of leadership family against juvenile social value. The sample of this study was 38 teenagers in Gorontalo City. Data collection methods used are observation, interviews, and questionnaires. The analysis used is product moment correlation. Has il research shows that the use values of co efficient of correlation (r) = 0,6681 or 66.81% is a positive number. This shows that the influence of family education on social values is positive and is at interpretation between 0.60 - 0.799 which is interpreted as a level of strong influence. The KD value = 44.62% shows a large influence between family education on social values, amounting to 44.62%. While the value of t count = 5.386618, with degrees of freedom (db) = 38 - 2 = 36 and a significance level of 0.05 = 2.02 so that, t count more than t table or 5.386618 > 2.02 then the correlation what happens is meaningful or significant so the correlation is the influence of family education on social values

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1865-1870

Political Policy For The Development Of Education

Nuraini Nuraini, Akhmad Riadi, M Chairul Basrun Umanailo, M Rusdi, Tri Kurnia Badu, Suryani Suryani, Irsan Irsan, Irwan Ismail, Sukainap Pulhehe, Vivi Rahim Hentihu

This article aims to dissect education political thinking in Indonesia regarding policies built for the advancement and Development of Indonesian community education quality. The educational policy that is still flavoured with capitalist and structuralist makes the pattern of education only produce human mapping in certain groups and strata of science. The approach used in this writing is literature research, with a data analysis technique in the form of content analysis with the aim of obtaining valid inference and can be re-examined based on its context. In the results of the study of education policy in Indonesia, there are several objectification for the changes in the strata policy to find their own identity as an institution that produces human resources. The need to change the centrality of educational patterns with generalities based on human resource capabilities and infrastructure availability. Using patterns of active theory, a view that emphasizes the observation

of educational inputs collectively where the most important angle to be considered by the educational policymakers is the process of personal maturity of the students who must be facilitated, of their needs and be guided towards maturity.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1871-1874**

Healthy Food With Children Learning Achievements At Makassar City Elementary School

Muhasidah Muhasidah, Nasrullah Nasrullah, M Yusuf M, Ningsih Jaya, Naharia Laubo, Sri Angriani, Hasriany Hasriany, Imam Shofwan, M Chairul Basrun Umanailo, Nuzulia Nur Farida

Hawker Food contributed 22.9% respectively, and 15.9% to the overall energy intake and protein of the elementary school children (Riskesdas 2013).JThe children who became samples were 102 grades 4.5 and 6. Data is processed and analyzed by univariate and bivariate, using the Chi-Sqar statistical test, with α = 0.05. Research objectives is to be aware of the consumption of healthy food in children, the description of food consumption was discovered Healthy, well-knew the picture of learning achievement in children, and the learning of consumption of children healthy food, with the achievement of children in the SCHOOL in Makassar. Because of the limited time, effort and funds, then in this research researchers restrict only going to see descriptive snacks in the school, children's snacks from or at home, a picture of the disease due to snacks, a picture of learning achievement Children at school, and connect children's snacks with a level of learning achievement, at the primary School in Makassar City. The results showed that the consumption of healthy snacks of children is almost the same as children who consume unhealthy food, consumption of children's snacks from home or at home, healthy, but very few children who carry the provision from the House Learning Achievement in children is very influenced by the food consumed by children in school, and there is a relationship of consumption of healthy snacks, with the achievement of learning in children in the city of Makassar.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1875-1882**

A Review On Medical Image Denoising Techniques

D.Sreelakshmi, Syed Inthiyaz

: Medical images are images that contain visual and meaningful information that cannot be observed by an ordinary person. Medical images remain frequently corrupted through noise in its acquisition in addition to Transmission. The noisy image may convey the information in a different way. The key impartial of Image denoising methods is essential to eliminate such sounds whereas remembering as much as probable the required significant image features. In this paper, it is planned to review the maximum number of latest possible medical image denoising methods and give comparison of these popular models.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1883-1887**

Factors Affecting The IT Service Quality

Kunyanuth Kularbphettong

The aimed of the research were to study the factors affecting the IT service: a case of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand. The population for this study were selected by purposive sampling and questionnaire was used as instrument to analyze data by descriptive statistic. The result of this study found that the

factor of demographic, like age, education and income do not affect the IT service quality among users. Staffs and students prefer to be serviced in person rather than on help desk counter and they suggest that IT helper should be more user friendly and provides information about the time that it would take to resolve issues. The total satisfaction level of the service providers was at the "highest" level for the services of the IT support, with the mean of 3.95. The service quality factors were in the high level and the service quality affects the service knowledge and service mind factors in the positive relationship. The analysis of multiple regressions found that the service mind (x1), the service knowledge (x2), and the organizational support (x3) influenced total aspect of service ($\hat{y}$).Also, the suggestion should enhance in management process of using computer laboratory and set explicitly the rules and regulations to use the room to clear and clarify for users.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1888-1890**

An Impact Study On Mentoring Barangay Day Care Workers Extension Program Of The College Of Education

Gladys S. Escarlos, Joanne E, Bermillo, Ehlrich Ray J. Magday, Ma. Vivienne S. Salon

The research ascertained the impact of the extension program of the College of Education. Most of the participants belong to age 36 to 40 years old, married and more than half of them are college graduates from various degrees. The implementation of the mentoring program was rated “very satisfactory”. A mixed-method research design was used to investigate the pedagogical knowledge and content knowledge acquired by the barangay day care workers. Learning occurs after the conduct of the extension program. It disclosed a significant difference on the levels of competency on content knowledge before and after the conduct of the extension program and on the levels of competency on pedagogical knowledge before and after the conduct of the extension. Participants strongly professed that knowledge about the background of the learners’ development and learning, appropriate strategies and materials are useful and important in teaching. Thus, the extension program improved the instructional services of day care workers in the barangay center.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1891-1898**

Seismic Analysis Of Reinforced Concrete Setback Frame Structure

Mohammad Kasim, Dr. Asif Husain

The damage of multi-storey RC framed building during earthquake ground motion depends upon their stiffness and mass and also depends upon discontinuity of stiffness, strength at adjacent storeys. Discontinuity of stiffness and strength to create a weakness at adjacent storeys. The vertical irregularity of building structure known as a setback and nowadays setback building widely constructed in urban areas because the natural vibration of such building does not create the huge losses as compared to regular building height it seen in various reports. The setback framed building is characterized by abrupt reductions in floor area to the upper storeys. Storey weight, strength, and stiffness also decrease with height above the foundation, but not necessarily at the same rate. Irregularity of the building is helpful for natural light and fresh natural air in urban areas where taller building constructed nearer to each other. This study was done for one regular and six setback models of G+9 storey RC frames, namely

Model R, S1-type and S2-type. S1-types and S2- types setback frame structure have select for comparing the base shear, base moment, storey displacement and storey drift by using THA-Linear Time History Analysis and RSA- Response Spectrum Analysis for 0.3368 PGA- (Peak Ground Acceleration) concerning Regular frame. Furthermore, response spectrum analysis (0.2354g, 0.3368g, 0.487g, 0.757g, 1.022g, 1.475g PGA) for S1-4-8 and S2-4-8 type setback frame have done and obtained results are compared with regular Model-R in terms of the base shear, base moment, top-storey displacement (i.e. 35m height). However, another one study also done for these same models by using linear time history analysis for Bhuj earthquakes in terms of base shear, base moment, storey displacement, storey drift. These all studies have done by using finite element based software, SAP 2000 v20.0.0. As per all observations, we found that the Setback frame structures are not seen to be highly susceptible to damage or highly susceptible to higher mode effect as compared to the regular frame structure.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1899-1910**

A Study On Problems And Prospects Of Ecotourism Projects In Kalasamala, Thrissur District

Satheesh Kumar C, Dr. V Pugazhenthi

Tourism is taken into consideration as one of the global largest smokeless industries. Nowadays, it is one of the quickest growing industries also. The importance tourism has been nicely identified in both developed and developing nations in recent times. This paper attempts to try to give a clean photo about Kalasamala ecotourism projects and its problems and potentialities. It is a budding ecotourism centre and a biodiversity history spot in Thrissur district. The essential goal of the study is that to recognize the socio financial blessings of the initiatives. Besides that the paper tries to find out the effectiveness of infrastructure centres research design is used for this look at. Data are amassed from hundred neighbourhood citizens thru comfort sampling approach. Chi square take a look at is also used to check the affiliation among development and infrastructure centres.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1911-1914**

Newspaper Literacy: A Practical Model Of Augmenting The Student's Mathematical Skills In The Business Mathematics Learning In Higher Education

Molli Wahyuni, Nurhizrah Gistituati, Ahmad Fauzan, UNP Padang, Indonesia

Economic and business problems in daily life can be found in the newspaper. Economic and business neared within mathematics. Business Mathematics is one of the basic subjects taught in tertiary institutions in economics. Mathematics learning in tertiary institutions must be contextualized and linked to the environment and real-world examples. This research is a follow-up of the results of previous research on the development of newspaper literacy-based business learning models in universities. The development of a newspaper literacy-based business mathematics learning model is carried out using the Plomp model. In the previous research, the validity test was done through expert assessment and practicality of the one to one and small group stages. Beside of the field test, results of lecturers respons 80.90, and classified as practical. Result of student’s respons 90.94 and classified as very practical. On the assessment phase, different test results on student’s mathematical abilities (understanding

concepts, problem-solving and mathematical connections) show significant differences, where p value or significancy 0,000 for all of the test, and it is effective

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1915-1920

Garbage Monitoring System Using Smart Bins

Dhana Shree K,Janani B, Reenadevi R, Rajesh R

The population in developing metropolitan city increases day-by-day. Solid waste management is one of the major concerns of the modern world. Monitoring of waste bins manually in metropolitan areas and cities every day is not an easy one. The amount of garbage differs in different areas and manual monitoring causes more human effort and cost. Non-disposal of wastes at the right time affects human health and the environment. This system proposes a methodology for an automatic garbage monitoring system using an ultrasonic sensor and detects the garbage level in dustbin and intimates to the concerned in-charge for disposal. This method involves less manpower and also avoids contamination

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1921-1925

How Changes In Leadership Behaviour And Management Influence Sustainable Higher Education In Bahrain

Saeed Hameed Aldulaimi, Marwan Mohamed Abdeldayem

This research aims to investigate the influence of leadership behavior on change management in higher education in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Also to propose and examine a framework for the influence of leadership on change management in order to achieve sustainability in higher education. The study used a qualitative approach in terms of in-depth interviews with 10 faculty members from 4 different universities who undergo significant changes through achieving the HEA Fellowship, UK. The findings reveal that the proposed framework is applicable to examine the influence of leadership on change management. Further, participants confirmed 19 significant themes of leadership behavior which are crucial in leading change management in higher education. The study also provides a practical map for the most significant leadership behavior considering essential in achieving change plans effectively in higher education.

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Policy Analysis On Development Of Leading Creative Industry Products In Muara Bungo Regency

Muhammad Syurya Hidayat, Muhammad Rachmad Rasjid

This research focused on leading industry products of local creative industry, the factors influence the leading products development of local creative industry, and the policy of leading products development of creative industry in Muara Bungo regency in the future. The SAW (Simple Additive Weighting), multiple regression model and SWOT analysis model were used to achieve the objective of the research. The results of the research show that the creative industry products of Muara Bungo Regency are; 1) the brick / roof tile, 2) furniture, and 3) woven rattan and bamboo and agate. The two determinant factors that influence the development of creative industry products are labor and raw material. The two factors are dominant in determining the creative industry area because the industry product is in form of

handicrafts. The product development policy of the regional creative industry is done through 3 policy instruments,(a) Increased production oriented to market demand and customer appetite. (b) The leading product offerings must follow trends within competitive design and technologies. (c) Increase the quality of labor and raw materials in order to produce quality products..

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Printed Text To Voice Communication For Vision Defect People Using Artificial Intelligence

V.Prabhu, D.Ruban Thomas, S.Ashok

There are a great many visually challenged persons on the planet. The powerlessness of perusing has enormous effect on the personal satisfaction. Existing arrangement of content acknowledgment are restricted by depending on explicit shapes or shading and of mind-boggling expense. The primary thought of this undertaking is to perceive the content having distinctive textual style styles and textual style shading and afterward convert into discourse signals. The content is sectioned to isolate the character. Division is trailed by limit discovery and the content is separated. These are carried out using the software named Tesseract. Then it is saved as a text file. The major work of this project is to train the Tesseract software to recognize printed text in any font style and font color from which to increase the accuracy of this software. Finally text is converted into speech. Coding is done in the popular language python.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **1945-1947**

Critical Review On Pull-In Of Aluminium In Continuous Casting

R. S. Fegade, Dr. R. G. Tated, Dr. R. S. Nehete,

This study offers a comprehensive review of the research articles related to the continuous casting for a selected grade of Aluminium alloys. Data were obtained from various articles between the years of 1976 to 2018 in journals and conference proceedings. Five categories have been distinguished based upon the studies of casting surface defects, casting speed effects, mould parameters, thermal and heat flow and other continuous casting survey. The most important defect produced is Pull-in of the casting which results due to improper control over solidification parameters. Many researchers discussed the issues of steel casting and rolling ingot defects such as crack, cold shut, run out, filter puncture and drag marks. Rare research work was found on the Pull-in problem in the rolling ingot of aluminum casting. Researchers attempted to solve this problem by CFD approach or by Finite element analysis approach for steel casting, but there is ample scope for modeling to be developed for many casting grades of aluminum alloys. So there is need to develop model for selected aluminum alloys continuous casting.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **1950-1959**

Energy Efficient Object Tracking Using Adaptive Node Deployment And Evolutionary Algorithm Based Node Localization

Dr. P. Prabaharan, Dr. R. Jayavadivel, Dr. L. Malathi and M. Ramesh

Target tracking is the predominant application of wireless sensor networks (WSNs) which are used in security and military environments. The initial step in any WSN based application is Node deployment and localization. Random deployment used by many WSN, leads to coverage hole problem which will cause a greater performance drop. Localization is the process by which the location of the sensor nodes is estimated relative to the position of anchor nodes. These anchor nodes are deployed with predetermined positions. Based on various distance measures localization can be considered as unconstrained optimization problem. In this work, a target tracking framework is proposed with hybrid node deployment and evolutionary algorithm based node localization. For node deployment the Adaptive Virtual Force algorithm (AVFA) and for node localization, the adaptive micro-genetic algorithm (AMGA) is proposed. During node deployment, the static nodes are deployed randomly, the area coverage and coverage hole are calculated, and if coverage hole exits then the mobile nodes are deployed for patching the coverage hole using AVFA. Finally the complete target tracking framework is described and the overall system is simulated. The result of each stage is described and it is compared with the existing well known algorithm.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1960-1969**

Implementing Encounter Level Hierarchy For Chronic Disease

J.Sridhar, Dr.K.P.Thooyamani , Dr.V.Khanaa

Rather than general substance based choice fashions, our gadget does not require sickness unequivocal factor fabricating, and might manage negations and numerical traits that exist in the substance. Our consequences on a buddy of around 1 million sufferers showcase that models the use of substance outmaneuver models the usage of simply composed statistics, and that fashions match for the usage of numerical characteristics and nullifications inside the substance. A variety of beyond undertakings, regardless, base on composed fields and loses the wonderful share of facts inside the unstructured notes. in this work we propose a trendy play out various undertakings framework for disorder beginning choice that joins both loose substance therapeutic notes and sorted out statistics. We take a gander at execution of modified sizeable mastering systems along with CNN, LSTM and unique leveled fashions. In spite of the hard substance, similarly improve execution. Furthermore, we take a gander at changed popularity strategies for therapeutic experts to decipher version conjectures

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1970-1974**

Effect Of Welfare And Teaching Motivation On Professional Competence Of Elementary Teachers Using Participatory Action Research (Par) Methods

Mumu Munandar, Firmanul Catur Wibowo, Tita Rosita

: Teacher professional competence is one of the factors to improve the quality of education. The teacher's professional competence is influenced by several factors, including welfare and motivation to teach. This study aims to analyze the influence of these factors. This study was conducted on teachers in the Solear District 01 Cluster, totaling 76 respondents. The independent variable in this study is the welfare and motivation of teaching teachers while the dependent variable is the professional competence of teachers. The Participatory Action Research (PAR) method is used to see the difference between the results of the analysis without participation and the active participation of relevant stakeholders. So the

involvement of the Principal is important in this research. Scale measurement using a Likert scale. Data collection procedures using questionnaire and observation methods. As for the analysis of the data using descriptive analysis and simple regression and multiple regression. The software used in the analysis is SPSS 20. From the estimated standard for the variables of Welfare (x_1), Teaching Motivation (x_2), Teacher Professional Competency (y) the structural equation can be made as follows Y = 93.908 + 0.010 x_1 + 0.603 x_2. The analysis shows that the variable Teacher Professionalism is influenced by the welfare and motivation to teach together at 96.3% while the remaining 3.7% is influenced by other variables outside this research model. So it can be concluded that the effect is very significant. However, if you look at the analysis results of each variable, the positive value is only the variable of teaching motivation while the welfare variable is negative. However, the principal's observations through the observation sheet during the research of the respondents showed positive changes in an effort to improve their professional competence.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1975-1978**

Review On Intelligent Law Based Working Systems

Bhargav R. Vyas, Dr Jeegar A. Trivedi

There are many laws which are developed for the citizens of India. It is possible that all the people may not have enough knowledge about the laws which are developed for their benefit. In most of the case, the person needs to approach a professional for getting advice on the legal matters due to lack of information and knowledge. This paper aims at the discussion on the fuzzy inference system and the needs to develop the system for the law-based suggestion. Also, some other systems based on similar domain and technology are being discussed.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1979-1981**

Unveil Indonesia Farmers' Welfare Analysis On Integrated Polyculture Agroforestry Farming (IPAF)

Rina Nuryati, Lies Sulistyowati, Iwan Setiawan, Trisna Insan Noor

Farmer welfare improvement programs through efforts to reduce poverty have been carried out, but poverty rates are still quite high. The main cause is that farmers are classified as small-scale farmers with land tenure less than 0.5 hectares. Efforts made include the Integrated Polyculture Agroforestry Farming (IPAF) to diversify sources of income. The application of this pattern varies considerably depending on farmer ownership and currently there are various forms of IPAF cropping patterns. The study aims to analyze and identify differences in the welfare level of IPAF farmers in Cibalong and Karangnunggal Districts, West Java, Indonesia. The study was conducted from April to October 2018. Data sources were primary and secondary data. Primary data through a survey of 250 farm households with details from Cibalong 167 farmers and 87 farmers from Karangnunggal. Secondary data were obtained from various research results and literature studies, related institutions and other data sources. Data analysis is descriptive statistical analysis using the level of welfare of farm households based on the National Socio Economic Survey (NSES) 2012 indicators. The level of welfare of IPAF farmer households based on the method of NSES 2012, based on income indicators based on poverty criteria from the Directorate of Land Use, IPAF farmer households in the two districts studied were included in the near-poor category. The level of welfare of farmers, households based on the concept of poverty line, the score of IPAF farmers' household expenditure in Cibalong District is lower (2.96)

compared to Karangnunggal District (3.00) and is included in the non-poor criteria. The recapitulation of welfare indicators according to NSES 2012, the level of welfare of IPAF farmers in Cibalong District is lower (75.45%) compared to Karangnunggal (78.31 percent).

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The Must Of Academic Text And Their Normative Effect On Quality Of Law

Ricca Anggraeni

Article 43 of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation clearly stipulates that Academic Manuscripts are a condition that must be fulfilled in the process of establishing legislation, with the hope that the resulting legislation becomes an effective and efficient product to fulfill community legal needs. It's just that empirically, this necessity is only fulfilled as a formality so that the process of forming laws is in accordance with the procedures stipulated through legislation. With a pattern like this, finally the quality of the Act is not significantly affected, with the existence of laws that are not in accordance with the material content, or unable to accommodate the legal needs of all Indonesian people, so judicial review must be submitted to the Constitutional Court. This empirical situation is interesting to study by taking a sample of the Act produced after the enactment of Law Number 12 of 2011. The study was conducted by asking the question why the Academic Script is required does not affect the quality of the law produced? The question becomes very important to solve because there will be found factors or argumentative reasons that are the cause of the infertility of Academic Scripts to produce quality laws.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1990-1993

Negative Campaign Presidential Election 2019 On Indonesia National Integration

Ratna Herawati, Novira Maharani Sukma

The election of the President is very important because it opens opportunities for the people to actively participate in electing candidates for the President, therefore elections are a form of democracy. Every election has certainly held a campaign in an effort to introduce candidates to the President and get the hearts of the people. In the campaign, there are many ways that can be done, including conducting a campaign with a dialogical approach, face to face with the people with an enlightening and quality political education agenda. In the campaign it is often found that each team successfully conveys a negative campaign through a variety of political statements and methods that are expressed in provocative languages, sarcastic, and blasphemous by expressing each other’s ugliness or deficiencies in order to bring down opponents, as well as various tricks to get sympathy and support from the people. With the many negative campaign forms, it raises the question of whether there is an influence that has been made on Indonesia’s national integration. This study uses a normative juridical method with conceptual and statutory approaches. The results of this study that the negative campaign that occurred during the 2019 Presidential election tended to result in political polarization within the community, due to a strong commitment to each of the presidential candidates, giving rise to Indonesia’s national disintegration.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1994-1997

Lacunas Occurance In Semantic Fields Of Chinese And Uzbek Languages

Ismatullayeva Nargiza Rasuljanovna

This article focuses on how to identify lacuna, including hyponymic and hyperonymic lacunas occurring in semantic fields in comparison to Chinese and Uzbek languages. The article provides a comprehensive review and analysis of the scientific views of world linguists who have conducted research works on the semantic fields, hyponymy inclusion relations and the phenomenon of lacunarity. In particular, the article provides a quantitative analysis of lacunarity in the terms of clothing in Uzbek and Chinese languages.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1998-2001**

Politics And Legal Philosophy Of Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection: Case Study In Malaysia

Elfia Farida, Rahayu, Dyah Wijaningsih

This study was conducted on how the State attempts to maximize legal protection against the rights of migrant workers and their family members, especially in Malaysia and how Indonesian state law protects the rights of Indonesian migrant workers and their family members. This study uses a legal pluralism approach, which seeks to operationalize the constructivism paradigm to obtain empirical and non-empirical material data. The social legal approach is also used to reveal empirical data as material for analysis to be submitted to the Legal Entity (State). The results of the study indicate that legally, Indonesia's efforts to maximize legal protection against the rights of migrant workers and family members are through Law No. 18 of 2017. Specifically with Malaysia, Indonesia and Perkeso, BPJS Ketenagakerjaan, or SOCSO signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on March 4, 2019. Politically, Indonesian state politics to protect Indonesian migrant workers and family members, among others, by ratifying ICRMW and establishing laws No. 18 of 2017 which adopted ICRMW as a whole although not all aspects of migration. This effort is needed, considering philosophically, Indonesian migrant workers need to be involved in the policy-making process so that safe migration for TKIs is realized. Pancasila is used as a tool or touchstone to test Law No. 18 of 2017 because these principles can provide a normative basis for the law to prioritize human values and act fairly and civilized.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2002-2004**

Responding To Beginner Voters In General Elections: Between Situational Aspects And Political Actualization

Amalia Diamantina, Lita Tyesta A.L.W,

Beginner voters are citizens who have an age range of 17 to 21 years old unless married. Beginner voters who reach the million mark are potential voters for the victory of candidates in the 2019 simultaneous elections, especially the simultaneous general election in 2019 is not only to elect legislators but also to determine the President and Vice President, so the participation of voters is very important for the running of the democratic process and the succession of national leadership. This study was conducted using a normative juridical approach, which uses legal materials as its main study and is supported by conceptual study studies as a complement to the analysis material. Many problems faced by beginner voters can actualize their voting rights. The

issue is related to regulations relating to the administrative requirements of beginner voters, the external conditions of beginner voters who are faced with the wilderness of information which is not necessarily true and the conditions of internal voters who are immature and have no experience in determining their political choices. Minimize these conditions so that the election as a means of implementing people's sovereignty can guarantee the distribution of the voice of the people, especially the voters, for the continuity of a quality democratic process.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2005-2007**

Effect Of VAM And PSB On Growth Of Tomato, Brinjal And Cucumber Under Semi Arid Conditions Of Jaipur

Chanchal Yadav and Sonali Pandey

Sustainable Agriculture has become a serious issue due to energy crisis and environment issues. Therefore, the agricultural production is aimed to make maximum output with minimum input. During agricultural production it is necessary to use organic fertilizers rather than chemical fertilizers. For this reason, Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhiza and Phosphorous Solubilizing Bacteria are important because they help in nutrient acquisition by plants especially P and Zn. The present study focus on the treatment of selected host plants viz. (Tomato, Brinjal and Cucumber) with nine combinations of VAM and PSB along with control. Various biochemical parameters like reducing and non-reducing sugar, Ascorbic acid, Amino acid, Phosphorous, Chlorophyll content, Phenol, Starch etc. was studied of the treated plants and compared with control. The performance of these inoculants was evaluated individually and in combination with one another for screening the best microbial inoculants. Different treatments were given and results were obtained after 30, 60 and 90 days of inoculation of these selected biochemical parameters in three different host plants. A significant increase was observed on the yield of these three treated plants in terms of all the biochemical parameters as compared to control.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2008-2013**

Huyula" Of Gorontalo; A Model Of Local Entrepreneur Business In Indonesia

Abdul Latif, Andi Mardiana

Local wisdom is much associated with the values, habits and positive traditions of a society. In the treasure of Gorontalo people's understanding, the creation of cultural values rests on Islamic values, as stated in the Holy Qur'an. This assertion has been indicated in principle: "Adat bersendi syara', syara' bersendi kitabullah". One of the cultures of Gorontalo people practised in their daily life patterns is huyula. The research objective is to find out how the huyula role in managing business entrepreneurs as well as opportunities and challenges in its application in Gorontalo Province. The results of this research indicate that the value of Huyula's philosophy reflects the development of the business world in Gorontalo province. The way in which Gorontalo business people do is to strengthen the workings of employees and make employees the best people, to support the achievement and performance of the company. Furthermore, the commitment that is built to care for and improve the quality and competence of employees, with attention and caring, will undoubtedly make employees as superior positive energy to produce the highest business turnover. Opportunities for the implementation of the values of togetherness in business practices in Gorontalo province include: the majority of Gorontalo's population are Muslim, and adhere to the cultural principle "Adatbersendisara', sara'

bersendiKitabullah", an order to implement huyula culture is an instant mind-set, Persaigan unhealthy and afraid of taking risks, it is still often found in business activities in a small part of Gorontalo society.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2014-2020**

Study Of GARCH, Ann, & Neuro-Garch Models To Predict Rupiah-Us Dollars (Usd) Exchange Rate

Ahmad Juliana, Hamidatun, Roni Padliansyah

: The volatility of Indonesian exchange rate caused the manager and investor panics. It happens causes they not know the method for anticipating. According to their insufficient knowledge direct to contagion effect for business activities and mitigate for financial distress. In general, that condition will not happen if they able to anticipate the exchange rate movement using the best forecasting model. There for, we investigate the volatility of Indonesia exchange rate by comparing three best model for forecasting. The novelty of this study is comparing three best forecasting model are: generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity (GARCH), artificial neural network (ANN), and Neuro-GARCH for predicting Indonesia exchange rate to US Dollar. The results shown that Neuro-GARCH is the best model for forecasting and more accurate, it causes the value of MSE and MAPE smaller than generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity (GARCH), artificial neural network (ANN).

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Experimental Analysis To Study The Tribological Behaviour Of Engine Oil With ZnO As Nano Additive

Melvin Rajkumar R, Shafee S.M., Sathish S, Johnson Samuel, Balaji R

The present experimental study investigates to Tribological - behavior on Zinc Oxide (ZnO) nano particles used as an additive of SAE (20W-40) engine oil. The nanoparticles were synthesized using the Two-step process in the laboratory, were scatter in the volume concentrations of 0.01, 0.02, and 0.05 in the engine oil using an utrasonicator. The tests for finding to friction as well as a wear feature were conducted using a 4ball tribotester for the ASTM standard D4172, consisting Load of 40 kilo gram at 1200 revolution per minute rotation for testing time of 1 hour at the temperature at 75 °C. Then an experimental result revealed to addition of nano particles to the engine oil improves from friction and anti-wear properties to a great extent. In this case Coefficient of Friction (COF) and their corresponding Wear Scar Diameter (WSD) and Wear Surface Area (WSA) were reduced for the samples containing Nanoparticle additives than those without nano particles. The samples with nano particles also showed good stability over a period of 1 month.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2034-2037**

Analysis Of Lecturer Career Development Program Of Vocational Education Using Swot

Karmila suryani, Ambiyar, wakhinuddin, Khairudin

This article aims to analyze the lecturer career development program of vocational education by using SWOT. It is associated with the rule of lecturers functional promotion that is called Tridharma, including; education, teaching, research and publications, community service and support. The method used

SWOT analysis, IFAS (Internal Strategic Factor Analysis Summary) and EFAST (External Strategic Factor Analysis Summary). SWOT analysis is conducted on a new lecturer in vocational education who has only been carrying out his duties as a lecturer for 9 years. The results obtained through SWOT, IFAS and EFAS analysis show that the Strength value (Streghts / S) is 2.01, Weakness / W is 0.75, Opportunity / O is 1.73, Threats / T is equal to 1.73, Threats / T .78. While the IFAS and EFAS diagrams is in cell 1 which means that the lecturer is in developing status to achieve the desired career.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2038-2042**

The Influence Of Reading Ability, Speaking Proficiency, And Classroom Management Toward Students' Interpreting Skill

Anam Sutopo

This study aims to know the influence of reading ability, speaking proficiency, and classroom management toward student's interpreting skill for the seventh semester students of English Education Study Program, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Muhammadiyah Surakarta of University. The type of this research was associational quantitative research. The population of this study is all students of the seventh semester students of English Education Study Program, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (UMS) in 2018-2019 academic year, consisting of 197 students. The sample of this study was 129 students who are selected by using random sampling. This research applied the questionnaire and test for collecting the data. The questionnaires are dealing with reading ability, speaking proficiency, and classroom management, while the test is in line with student's interpreting skill. The writers used SPSS version 21.0 to analyze the data which consist of descriptive statistic, classic assumption test, multiple regressions and hypothesis testing such as t-test (partial), f-test (simulation), coefficient of determination, predictor contributions. The result of this research shows that F result is 58.277 with the significant is 0.000. The result of R2 is 0.583. It means that there is a positive and significant influence of independent variables toward the dependent variable individually and simultaneously. There are positive and significant influence from student reading ability, students' speaking proficiency, and teacher classroom management toward students' Interpreting Skill in the seventh semester of English Education Department, UMS in the 2018/2019 academic year consisting of 58.3%. This means that students can get good achievements in interpreting if they improve their speaking proficiency and use their reading ability that make them easier to learn

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2043-2049**

Review On Template Matching And Registration Of Retina Images For Teleophthalmology

Mrs.B.Sivaranjani, Dr.C.Kalaiselvi

The process of diagnosis and treatment concerned with various ailments that affects the retina and the choroid beneath it need acquiring a set of fund us images, which uses the fund us camera. Also, these images require processing for achieving a better form of diagnosis and also treatment planning. The process of retinal image template matching is highly necessary for the extraction of particular features, which may be of immense use in diagnosis and medical treatment. In addition, registration of retinal images is hugely valuable during the extraction the motion parameters,

which aid in creating an entire map on the eye's retina and also in retinal tracking process. This research work presents an analysis for the image preprocessing, dimensionality reduction, template matching and registration approaches, which were reported for retinal images also.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2050-2055**

Influence Of University Reputation On Employability

YasmeenBano , Dr.S.Vasantha

Employability is the qualities of individual which helps individual to achieve their profession. Yasmeen Bano, Dr.S.Vasantha (2019), stated that employability is the set of skills and the capability of individual and graduated to maintain their employment. Dacre Pool and Sewell (2007), Employability is a set of skills that makes an individual to achieve their profession through which they can get the success. Employment for the university graduate is influenced by many factors like institutional ranking, image, branding and programme structure. Chevalier and Conlon (2003), their aims to provide information about higher institutional fees charge by the reputed universities and revealed that since those universities provide the quality teaching services to their students they claim that they should have allowed to charge higher fees based on their earnings and cost of provision and suggested that university reputation on degree program is important because it directly the paper affects the employability of graduates. The main purpose of this paper is to understand the impact of university reputation on employability among the graduates. The paper also highlighted the importance of university reputation on employability among the graduates. And the related information has been collected from the published journal and other sources secondary sources of information.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2061-2064**

Indian And Chinese Diaspora In Malaysia

PROMOD SINGH

Malaysia is a multi-ethnic country with three major ethnic communities: Malays (68.8%), Chinese (23%) and Indians (7%). A major chunk of the Indian population in Malaysia is poor, while most ethnic Chinese are prosperous. However, at the socio-economic level, both the Indian and Chinese community feel being discriminated and that they are not being accorded equal citizenship rights alongside the Malays, while there is revival of Islam in the country. This feeling of marginalisation and vulnerability in non-Malays has affected the process of national unity and integration. The author seeks to argue that it is very important for a developed country like Malaysia to accommodate the concerns of citizenship and discrimination of Indian and Chinese diaspora. Revising the policy of Bumiputera will go a long way in achieving this vision. Also, this will help foster better bilateral relation with India and with China.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2065-2067**

Research On Packet Inspection Techniques

Argha Ghosh, Dr. A. Senthilrajan

Packet Inspection techniques are useful for the purpose of monitoring and analyzing the network traffic of a network as well as for Intrusion Detection Systems also. Moreover, Packet Inspection techniques are widely used by all the security concern-

oriented systems and servers as well as, by all kinds of firewalls, gateway, etc. for providing better security to end user. Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) are generally used Packet Inspection Techniques to detect the vulnerable anomalies from the Internet to protect end-user. There are three types of packet inspection techniques are there and they are Shallow Packet Inspection, Medium Packet Inspection and, Deep Packet Inspection. Among all those packet inspection techniques, Deep Packet Inspection is the most used technique in recent time as well as the most effective technique for packet inspection in real-time traffic over SPI and MPI.Shallow Packet Inspection is the first introduced packet inspection technique in the domain of network data packet monitoring and mainly known for performing the task of identifying the packet's IP address, port number moreover known for inspecting the header of the data packet. Medium Packet Inspection used network's nodes in terms of Networking and Data Communication called middle-boxes though are mainly used to be placed in a network and using those middle- boxes, Medium Packet Inspection perform the job of monitoring the network. Deep Packet Inspection is the technique among those packet inspection techniques, though can perform the task of analyzing packet on the packet's header as well as in packet's payload also. This research work will give an overview of all the three-packet inspection technique as well as describe all the aspects of those three packet inspection techniques from the perspective of real-time network traffic identification.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2068-2073**

A Novel Blowfish Based-Algorithm To Improve Encryption Performance In Hadoop Using Mapreduce

Thoyazan Sultan Algaradi, B Rama

Nowadays, Big data is an exclusive term which describes the intricate and large amount of any significance structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data taking into account its volume, veracity, and variety. However, the biggest challenge faced in this area is security. The encryption is one of the important techniques that highlight its role in solving many problems of security, especially in Hadoop where it proved its worthiness protecting sensitive data. In this paper, a novel blowfish-based algorithm including a key scheduling procedure is proposed and integrated with Hadoop. The proposed scheme ensures a high level of security against any attacks attempt. Here, a pre-configured programming model of MapReduce is utilized to deal with large amounts of data and encrypt them in a parallel way that ensures a shorter processing time. Results analysis of Performance of the proposed algorithm proves its effectiveness and superiority in comparison to the traditional blowfish algorithm. Besides, the proposed algorithm makes a fair balance between security, time-consuming, and performance.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2074-2081**

Overview On Role Of Asset Management Systems For Smart Microgrids

Y. V. Pavan Kumar

Electrical energy demand of urban community buildings such as buildings of financial districts, industries, IT SEZs, greater communities, universities, etc., are increasing day-by-day resulting in frequent grid outages. Besides, in the modern smart grid era, the energy sector is looking for the load side management to deliver superior services to the consumers and also to manage their network effectively. To meet all the aforesaid objectives, "smart microgrids" are being deployed at distribution

level by using information & communication technology (ICT) and instrumentation & control systems engineering. The fruitfulness of these systems depend upon how best it can manage all its individual assets, where, asset management systems (AMS) play a crucial role. An AMS facilitates monitored and coordinated activities in an organization to enable controlled environment to realize full potential value from the critical assets of the organization. Further, significant growth in technology and device protocols brings added value to AMS deployment. However, technology refresh problems, standard architectures, and suboptimal unified standards are creating difficulties for the users to deploy AMS for their assets. So, it is very important to understand all these aspects that are related to the AMS deployment for smart microgrids application. With this objective, this paper presents an overview of AMS and all its related aspects such as the architecture and its components, objectives, fault analysis, risk management, etc., along with a practical case study of a smart power system network.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2082-2092**

Student's Worksheets Design For Eighth Grade To Improve Problem-Solving Ability With RME

Fitria Wahidatul Mujahidah, Suparman

The most important thing about learning mathematics is to understand the concept of the material presented. To understand the mathematical concept students must have certain competencies, the competencies concerned are problem solving. This study aims to design a student's worksheet on two-variable linear equation system material using the RME approach to improve problem-solving skills used for students of class VIII MTs Nurul Ummah, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. This study uses research and development (R & D) in designing worksheets for students with an ADDIE model. Development procedures include five phases, namely: analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation. This research is limited to analysis, design, and development. The research object is the curriculum, student characteristics, and evaluation of the teaching materials used. The instruments used are observations, problem solving skills tests, and interview guides. Data analysis techniques using Miles and Huberman. The results showed that students needed students worksheet materials with RME approaches to improve problem solving skills.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2093-2098**

Design Of Mathematics Module Based On Rme To Improving The Problem-Solving Ability

Melvinasari, Suparman

This study aims to develop teaching materials in the form of modules based on the Realistic Mathematics Education learning model to improve students' problem solving abilities. This research is a development research with ADDIE development model, namely Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation. The subjects of this study were mathematics teachers and VII grade students. I Data collection instruments include interview guides, class observations, and tests. Interview guidelines are used to determine the difficulties and interest in learning students in the learning process. Guidelines for observation are carried out to obtain information about the curriculum and learning resources used. The test results are used to determine students' problem solving abilities. The module design produced is based on the RME according to the curriculum, material, characteristics of students, and formulate objectives.

This research will then be developed into the steps of Development, Implementation, and Evaluation that will produce finished products.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 2099-2103

Advance Model For Cost Reduction In Cloud Computing Environment

Dr. Keshao D. Kalaskar, Shipra Yadav, Pankaj Dhumane

Cloud computing is emerging as a strong computing paradigm with a view to efficiently utilizing resources and providing Green IT services. However, from a customer view, the choice to move to cloud computing stays dangerous given the advantages that would be achieved in that way. Cloud study is more focused on technological problems such as safety, performance, effectiveness and so on. Research on cloud computing implementation is nevertheless in its infancy. This article therefore tries to develop a model to assess the cost-benefits of deciding whether cloud computing is acceptable. Different organizational parameters, such as server amount, energy specifications and other computing / non-computer assets, are taken into account. For cost-benefit assessment, this system takes a three-layer strategy and provides perspectives into profitability if an organisation moves into cloud computer in each layer. The three layers are cost estimates, cost estimates based on the data pattern and the specific estimates of project costs. These layers are intended to offer distinct decision-making concentrations to help executives to identify the opportunities for their organization's cloud computing. Data from companies comprising both tiny and big data centers were gathered for cost benefit analysis. In comparison to established companies, cloud computing was discovered to be lucrative for start-ups and tiny companies (small group data centers).

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 2108-2117

Requirements Prioritization Techniques Focusing On Agile Software Development: A Systematic Literature Review

Noor Hazlini Borhan, Hazura Zulzalil, Sa’adah Hassan, Norhayati Mohd Ali

Requirement prioritization plays a crucial role in the software development process. In Agile Software Development (ASD), requirement prioritization (RP) is challenging to maintain and requires a more formal process. It is essential to prioritize the requirements for making the correct decision for either single or multiple releases of a product. Ignorance of critical requirements during prioritization results in poor quality and unsatisfied clients. Various techniques have been proposed to prioritize requirements based on specific criteria. This SLR aims to identify the RP techniques focusing on Agile Software Development, as well as the issues or limitations of previous works. It will serve as a guideline for the practitioners to develop an effective RP process that can produce high-quality requirements that are expected to meet the needs of the intended users. Search terms with appropriate keywords were utilized in several online databases to recognize primary studies mostly related to RP in ASD. This SLR also shows the significant research gaps regarding techniques and issues for requirements prioritization in ASD. The researchers identified that a total of 25 papers report complete empirical results. Some critical issues of RP in ASD include severe limitations in terms of scalability, complexity, uncertainty, time consumption, starvation issue, dependency issues among requirements, limited research focused on the non-functional requirements and a lower automation approach. There are some significant challenges of RP

techniques in ASD, such as a conflict between the stakeholders, changes in the priority list lead towards rework, and requirement selection factors during the RP process.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2118-2125**

Application Of Statcom In Voltage Stability Analysis Of Wind Based Distributed Generation System

Namra Joshi, Dr. Pragya Nema

This paper probe the application of FACTS device STATCOM for enhancement of voltage stability of 9 MW wind based distribution generation system which is connected to a grid through a transformer. The simulation results of considered wind farm illustrate that the after connecting the statcom to the considered system the voltage profile of the system is considerably improved.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2126-2129**

Result Analysis Of Different Wavelet Types Using Speech Enhancement Algorithms

Divya Gupta, Poonam Bansal, Kavita Choudhary

: The main aim of speech enhancement is to enhance the overall standard and intelligibility of the speech by decreasing the background noise level. This paper proposes a speech enhancement technique to enhance the speech signal in wavelet domain. The technique used is a combined approach of generalized spectral subtraction and MMSE log-STSA. The Experiment is conducted on male and female Database at different SNR levels.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2130-2133**

The Impact Of Stop Words Processing For Improving Extractive Graph-Based Arabic Text Summarization

Reda Elbarougy, Gamal Behery, Akram El Khatib

Text summarization is one of the natural language processing's applications. It is used to reduce the amount of the input text to get the important information, to save the user's time. Text summarization composed of four stages: preprocessing, features extraction, building the summarization model, and finally applying the summarization algorithms to extract the summary. This paper uses graph-based algorithm which used in many researches before in summarization of Arabic text graph-based procedure still have low performance, due to the complexity of Arabic language. In the pre-processing stage stop-words are deleted relying upon a pre-characterized list. This paper investigates the impact of the stop words in the summarization performance. So, this research done in two phases the first phase is with stop words and the second phase is without stop words. Then the summarization ranking algorithms is applied, then the summary is extracted according to predefined compression ratio with redundancy removal. This research using the following features: nouns, term frequency and inverse document frequency. To evaluate the system EASC corpus is used. The performance of the summarization is increased when stop words are removed.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2134-2139**

The Management Revolution Of Indonesian Agriculture Towards National Food Resilience

Suharno, Kazan Gunawan

Until now, Indonesia's National Food Resilience is still in an unstable condition. This condition provides a real picture that there are problems for the Indonesian people in the field of food resilience. Because of the position of the existence of a very strategic region of Indonesia, Indonesia should become a prosperous and independent nation and state in terms of food sources. This study aims to create an Agricultural Governance Revolution towards Indonesia's National Food Resilience. The method used is a Descriptive Analysis by creating a Stock Flow Management Diagram of Food Resilience relating to the context of good governance in agriculture which includes procurement or production, processing, distribution and use or consumption activities. The results showed that the agricultural governance revolution must cover at least 4 aspects, namely; 1) Food availability and resilience, 2) Food distribution, 3) Provision of Food reserves, and 4) Management of Food Resilience. Furthermore, good governance practices must be able to be applied consistently, to principles in partnership terms, as the basis for more open governance in an agricultural governance revolution towards Indonesia's National Food Resilience.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2140-2151**

The Entrepreneurship Students' Character Through Learning Based Capacity Building

Hamzah, Hasbullah

The growing number of unemployment in Indonesia requires research to increase the knowledge, attitudes, skills, and motivation of the community for reducing the unemployment rate. However, the previous research showed the insignificant changes. This study examines the effect of the learning-based capacity building to develop an entrepreneurship character of students. This study implemented quantitative using ex-post facto design. One hundred and sixty-six students majoring in Economics involved as respondents in this study. The type of this research is ex post facto by using a quantitative approach. This study analyzes the causal relationship between the two variables that is the application of learning variables Capacity Building and Establishment of Entrepreneurial Character. The data of this study were collected by distributing the questionnaire. The data of this study were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. This study showed that the level of capacity-based learning to develop entrepreneurship character of students is in the very high category. This study also indicated that the improvement entrepreneurship character of the student is in a very high category after following the learning based on a capacity building in entrepreneurship subject. Ultimately, this study exposed that learning based on capacity building influences the student entrepreneurship character majoring in Economics.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2152-2157**

Design And Development Of 5-DOF Robotic Arm Manipulators

Yagna Jadeja, Bhavesh Pandya

A robotic arm is an artificial arm to achieve desired tasks. Now a day, there is a more and more purpose to develop artificial arms for various non-human situations where human communication is

impossible. Human's pickups stuff without considering the steps involved, and using wired and wireless, robotic arm is controlled manually. This paper focuses on design, and to control the robotic arm's angle by using Cortex ARM M3 LPC1768 Microcontroller including ultrasonic sensor and a digital controller using computer system. The robotic arm can move freely having 5 Degrees of Freedom (DoF) with a Servo motor situated at each joint. The function of Servo motor is position-controlling using a microcontroller. With the help of this Servo motor, Robotic Arm can position the link that required at the particular angle. By using rotary-encoder the feedback of the angle can be measured. The purpose of this paper is to introduce the level of intelligence that can be implemented to industries in order to reduce the human errors as well as enhance the quality and rapid production in manufacturing and processing. The major advantage of the Robotic Arm is that it can work in hazardous circumstances such as high temperature, pressure which is not suitable for the humans. The Robotic Arms can be update and modify easily. Robotic Arm reduces the overall cost and risk associated with the injuries of workers. The operation of designed robotic arm has been experimentally verified. Simulation results are presented and discussed.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2158-2167**

Pedagogy And Reduction Of K-nn Algorithm For Filtering Samples In The Breast Cancer Treatment

Sri Hari Nallamala, Dr. Pragnyaban Mishra, Dr. Suvarna Vani Koneru

Medical diagnosis is the primary task to determine any kind of disease today. Machine learning concepts and their specified tools in this diagnosing is bringing fruitful results. Recognition systems and various classification approaches of machine learning have helped most of the medical experts to draw conclusions easily compared to the traditional practices. Breast cancer is one among the nightmares in most of the women across the globe. As breast cancer patients are significantly increasing throughout the recent years, machine learning approaches in the breast cancer analysis (BCA) has proven better results in diagnosing the disease. The current context of this paper focuses on the usage of Hybrid machine learning approach with k-nearest neighbor algorithm breast cancer diagnosis with Wisconsin breast cancer dataset (WBCD). The approach is purely on the basis for performance classifications and rendered an accuracy of 99.14% as compared to the previous literature surveys existed. 10-fold cross validations are implemented and aptly used to obtain the accuracy. The accuracy results obtained so far are only on the WBCD, but can also be wisely used for several breast cancer problems.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2168-2173**

ID- Based Multiuser Signature Schemes And Their Applications

Vandani Verma , Shivani Rawat

Threshold signature scheme works on the principle that if a secret /shadow is divided into n shadows or parts such that this shadow can be recreated only if all the shadows are available. If any one of the shadow is unavailable then it cannot be recreated. Multiuser signatures have different variants like ring signatures, group signatures, threshold signature schemes and many more. The paper focuses on threshold signature schemes. The main aim of this paper is to formalize the concept of identity-based threshold signature and give the provably secure scheme based on the bilinear pairings. In this paper, we proposed a new ID-based threshold signature scheme from bilinear pairings which is

provably secure in random oracle model. We also discussed how threshold signatures can be applied for security of data in cloud computing.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2174-2177**

The Effect Of Advertising Campaigns In Encouraging Women's Early Breast Cancer Screening - Empirical Study On Jordan Breast Cancer Program (JBCP) In Amman City

Zakaria Ahmad Azzam, Ahmad Kamal Al Hawamdeh

This study aims to identify the effect of advertising campaigns in encouraging women's early breast cancer screening in Amman City – Jordan. In order to analyze the effect of advertising campaigns in encouraging women's early breast cancer screening. The researcher selected certain independent variables (characteristics of advertisement campaign, message content, medium and stimuli) and one dependent variable(early breast cancer screening).The researchers designed a questionnaire and was given out to 380 women respondents who live in Amman and had early detection test of breast cancer in the early detection unit at the King Hussein Cancer Center. Only 348, representing 91.5% of total distributed ones, were valid for the analytical descriptive study. Descriptive statistical analytical method was used for describing the phenomenon of the population using the SPSS to analyze the data collected from the questionnaire. The main result of this study showed that advertisement campaign has a significantly effect in encouraging women's early breast cancer screening in about 54%, and the message content of advertisement campaigns had the most contribution to the effect in encouraging women to get early breast cancer screening in about 48.5%.The research concludes that the message content of advertisement campaigns and the stimuli of advertisement campaigns have the most significance to encourage women's early breast cancer screening.

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Use Of Electroencephalography (EEG) In Academic Achievement Assessment

Sojin Kim, Woojin Paik

Recently, there has been an increased interest in reading human minds by monitoring brain activities through the use of Electroencephalography (EEG). In a traditional learning environment, teachers can assess learners in real-time and offer encouragement or adjust the level of difficulty for the learners according to the challenges faced. However, the existing computer-based teaching and learning curriculum require automated technology to understand the students' thoughts. The brain activity of 40 subjects was observed as they were undergoing tests. It is possible to determine the subjects' task commitments through the use of concentration index computed from both theta and beta waves. The concentration of the test subjects was better when there was minimal rest prior to solving the problems. It is also possible to speculate the state of subjects' knowledge based on whether the subjects achieved the concentration threshold during the limited problem-solving period.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2185-2189**

Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives Towards Rural Skill Development

Menaga. A, Dr. S.Vasantha

: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been recognized as gamer changer and to influences among drivers of Rural developments. The Research intended to study the impact of CSR through rural College and career readiness (CCR),This paper explores three thing how CSR helps the rural student to hold in college and career readiness skill with knowledge and behavior ,second Graduates describes how CSR initiates the skill development program for pitch in their career, and lastly based on Graduate description struggle after high school and graduation the research uncover gaps in college and career readiness .The structure is grounded with David Conley (2014) stated college and career readiness as Four Model, and social cognitive career theory was scrutinized all through the learning. The learning discuss the literature review on high school and college students/graduates are trained by cooperates under CSR effectively in college and career readiness skill (CCR) and also discuss the struggle to attain upon College and career readiness.

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The Influence Of Manager Competency On The Quality Of Management Accounting Information Systems: Study At Indonesia SOE's

Ilham Hidayah Napitupulu, Azhar Susanto, Widyo Nugroho

To achieve the quality of management accounting information system (MAIS) in accordance with the needs of the company, the user competence of information systems have an important role to make it happen. In general competence is a statement based on the ability of what a person does and the idea of which educates. User perceptions arise depending on the user competence, of which the competence of human resource, relates to the knowledge, skills and abilities that are required to perform the desired action. This research uses survey method and causality relation that uses Structural Equation Model (SEM) of Partial Least Square (PLS) test equipment. This study is conducted on 56 state-owned enterprises (SOEs) by empowering 236 operational managers as respondents. The results show that the user competence of information system influences the quality of MAIS. It is also found that integration is the main measurement on quality of MAIS which is characterized by business simplification.

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Anti Scavenging Property And Characterization Using HPLC Of The Fucoidan Extracted From Turbinaria Conoides.

Revathi Chitra Santhanam, Syed Ali Mohammed Yahoob, Anuradha Venkatraman.

The role of Antioxidant is to inhibit the free radicals that are produced by a chemical reaction which damage the cells of the living tissues. Plant-source is found to be a rich in antioxidants. In this study, Brown seaweed, Turbinaria conoides was selected and fucoidan, a type of polysaccharide was extracted using a standard procedure and it was confirmed by HPLC using a standard fucose and the antioxidant assays like DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl)assay, hydrogen peroxide scavenging assay, Nitric oxide scavenging assay and Deoxyribose radical scavenging assay was performed in the fucoidan extract .The above assays produced a significant results compared to the standards. From the results, it is proven that the selected seaweed Turbinaria conoides is a

good source of antioxidant and it can be further analyzed for finding its anticancer properties.

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Design, Analysis And Selection Of Shock Absorbing EPS Foam Packaging Material

Manojkumar Patil, Mahesh Pradhan, Pranav Madhup,4Pratham Pal

:This study is done by the company Whirlpool of India Limited, situated at Ranjangaon MIDC, Pune. The company is facing the problem regarding to packaging system. In December 2018, 265 Litre Whirlpool refrigerator product was found in damaged condition at e-commerce company amazon's ware house. Dents were found on the door and outer wrapper of refrigerator. Also EPS protection were found in damage condition. Hence, this product has been blocked for selling by amazon Company. Also amazon is demanding for ISTA certification of above mentioned product for further selling process. After root cause analysis it is clear that EPS currently used is failing to absorb energy dissipated during impact. So, it is needed to select EPS (thermocol) with more strength, energy absorption capacity and cushioning effect and changes in packaging protection post. Strength of the EPS is mainly function of granular size, density, heating temperature and pressure of the steam. Mechanical properties of existing and new material will be compared after carrying out tensile test and compressive test as per ASTM standards. FEM analysis for structural testing has been done in ANSYS Workbench

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2207-2215**

The Importance Of Preserving The Anonymity In Healthcare Data: A Survey

Uzair Aslam, Asim Sohail, Hafiz Ilyas Tariq, Daniel Mago Vistro

Healthcare industry has seen a massive influx of data from a multi load of digital sources, such as electronic health records, and body sensors. This data has opened the doors to many new opportunities in providing timely and accurate treatments to patients and unveiled access to concealed information that can be used for scientific research. While this data does provide an abundance of valuable insights, there exists a major concern in preserving the privacy and security of this data. This study thoroughly reviews the present literature on the privacy and security of data, Cervical Cancer genomic data, standards enforcing the privacy of data and the various techniques used to preserve them. Furthermore, this study also utilizes a cervical cancer dataset for visualization, by first cleaning the data using pre-processing on SAS. The data is then transformed and uploaded to Hadoop Horton works, and then to tableau for visualization.

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Fluorescence Quenching Of Aqueous Solution Of Fluorescein Dye Dispersed With Zns Nanoparticles

Mathew M.Mecheril, J. Philip

Semiconductor nanoparticles exhibit excellent optical properties such as broad excitation spectra, size tunable emission peaks and long fluorescence life-times, which make them attractive for optical as well as optoelectronic applications. Semiconductor nanoparticles act as acceptors as well as donors in energy transfer

processes in semiconductor nanoparticle-organic dye hybrid systems. They also function as effective quenchers for fluorescence emission in organic dyes. Metal and semiconductor nanoparticles exhibit optical properties comparable to that of organic dyes and their properties can be tuned by size, shape or concentration. In this work, energy transfer between the dye Fluorescein and nanoparticles of ZnS has been investigated following time domain and frequency domain spectral measurements. ZnS nanoparticles were synthesized by hydrothermal method and characterized by transmission electron microscopy. These have been uniformly dispersed in 0.5mM aqueous solution of Fluorescein and photoluminescence measurements were carried out. It is found that the optical energy gap decreases with nanoparticle concentration. Emission parameters such as quenching coefficient, energy transfer efficiency, and shift in peak wavelength have been evaluated. It is found that the fluorescence quenching time is indicative of resonant energy transfer between Fluorescein molecules (donor) and ZnS nanoparticles (acceptor).FRET (Foster Resonant Energy Transfer) efficiency and rate of FRET are evaluated from life-time data. Significant quenching is observed with the addition of ZnS nanoparticles, which is attributed to non-radiative and radiative energy transfers, of which the radiative process dominates.

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Energy Efficient Wireless Sensor Network Using Dynamic Cluster Head Selection And Fuzzy Inference System

Aayushi More, Dr. Shikha Agrawal, Prof. Manish Kumar Ahirwar

Wireless SensorNetwork (WSN) have been advanced to give a superior administrations, among them WSNs have developed as a potential innovation that pulled in expanding consideration and sending as a superior and minimal effort answer for last-mile broadband Web get to. WMNs comprise of work switches and work customers. WSN is a promising remote innovation for a few developing and industrially fascinating applications, e.g., broadband home systems administration, network and neighborhood systems, facilitated arrange the executives, canny transportation frameworks. It is picking up noteworthy consideration as a conceivable route for Internet specialist organizations (ISPs) and opposite end clients to build up vigorous and solid remote broadband administration access at a sensible expense. This paper present dynamic cluster head selection (DCHS) network and used to fuzzy inference system (FIS) technique. The proposed technique is best performance compared to previous one.

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The Selection Aspects Between Cold And Hot Asphalt In Road Rehabilitation Preservation Work

Nusa Sebayang, Hery Setyobudiarso, Aldi Setiawan

The role of the road to economic, social and cultural development is so great that it demands the government as a general implementer or organizer of the road to develop and maintain the road so that the role of the road as a means of transportation can run smoothly. Related to this, one of the government's actions is to carry out routine maintenance on Madura National Road along Sampang Pamekasan Sumenep road using cold asphalt and hot asphalt. The use of cold asphalt in Madura is rarely used instead, they use hot asphalt. Therefore the use of cold asphalt and hot asphalt needs comparative research in its use in value from

technical, environmental and cost aspects. Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) is a method used to determine the priority of using hot asphalt and cold asphalt in this study. Data processing and data analysis in the form of data obtained from the results of a survey (questionnaire) whose respondents came from the owner, contractor, consultant, stakeholders and academics. Furthermore, the data was processed to obtain information in tabular form. In the data analysis process, a software was used to obtain priority results. Based on the analysis, it was found that in determining the priority in the selection on the use of cold asphalt and hot asphalt in road rehabilitation, priority was given to the selection on the use of cold asphalt in road rehabilitation with a weight of 0.546 (54.60%). The second priority with a weight of 0.454 (45.40%) was the use of hot asphalt in road rehabilitation. While the order of magnitude of aspect weights used were technical aspects (A), environmental aspects (B) and cost aspects (C).

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Effect Of Addition Of Fly Ash & Graphite Particulates On The Mechanical Behavior Of Al-7Si Alloy Hybrid Composites

Nagaraj N, Mahendra K V, Madeva Nagaral

Hybrid Metal Matrix Composites are considered as advanced materials in the field of automotive, marine, and several industrial applications. In the present work, investigations have been made on effect of addition of dual particulates on the mechanical behavior of Al-7Si alloy. Fly Ash and Graphite particulates were used as the reinforcements in the Al-7Si alloy base matrix. Hybrid composites were prepared by using liquid melt method, keeping Fly Ash constant at 3 wt. % and varying Graphite in steps of 3, 5, and 7 wt. % in the Al-7Si alloy. Samples were tested for microstructural characterization by using Scanning Electron Microscope, Energy Dispersive Spectroscope, and X-Ray Diffraction. Mechanical behavior like hardness, ultimate tensile strength, and yield strength were evaluated as per ASTM standards. Scanning electron micrographs revealed the uniform distribution of Fly Ash and Graphite particulates in the Al-7Si alloy and confirmed by EDS analysis and XRD patterns. Further, hardness and tensile properties of base matrix Al-7Si alloy was enhanced with the addition of Fly Ash and Graphite particulates.

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Havocs Of Wheat Allergy On Sports Performance In Haryana And Application Of Apriori Association Rule Mining To Detect Hidden Relationships Between Various Factors Of Allergies

Deepak Dhaka & Reena Hooda

Haryana is a state recognized for healthy food, healthy physique and one of the biggest producers of wheat as well as sportsmen in India. However, the race of profit earning through increased production on the same limited fertile land, innocent farmers use costly wheat grain, fertilizers and pesticides without knowing about the severe health effects on own generations, their health issues and performances in inherent sports. The current paper highlights growing health hazard in Haryana as wheat allergy that causing an alarm to the sports authorities and sports lovers. Further the paper link the study of wheat allergy & its effect on the sports performances along with the mining tools suited to analytically identify source. Further, associate different causes with other factors of allergy including the prediction of the unknown relationships between factors or the symptoms and other health

issues. Severe effect of wheat allergy on the sports performance in form of degraded behavioral and physical aspects is the major concern of the paper. Apart from this, impact on the banking sectors, wheat based companies and Indian economy has also been discussed. For the given purpose, association rule mining that is a classical method of data mining is introduced aimed at this new application area to widen the scope of data analytics through the applicability of Apriori Association mining to relate different factors, causes, effects and identification of unknown associations which are important to remark the actual problems, facts & conclusions and remedial actions.

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Predicting Depression Level Of Youth Smokers Using Machine Learning

Sukaina Alzyoud, Mohammad Kharabsheh, Rola Mudallal

Tobacco smoking is an alarming public health concern on a global scale due to its negative impact on the future generations wellbeing. This study aim to demonstrate the role of decision support system in predicting the depression level of youth using their smoking habits and related factors. In this work, we developed a hybrid machine learning model that consisted of clustering and classification. The idea of this model is to provide health care providers with a tool to predict the level of depression for youth smokers using a set of novel factors including: father's job, number of Aarghile (Shisha) heads smoked, and other relevant factors. Our model illustrated a significant relationship between smoking and level of depression. Our model demonstrated a prediction accuracy of 94% when applied on a dataset consisting of 993 student smokers in Jordan. Age was found as the most influential attribute in predicting the depression level of youth smokers. Therefore, efficient solutions must be considered to find useful alternatives to smoking.

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Intelligent Heart Disease Diagnosis System Using Distance Based Outlier Detection With Gradient Tree Boosting Algorithm

R. Bhuvaneeswari, P. Sudhakar, R. P. Narmadha

Generally, outlier detection techniques recognize the abnormal data instances which deviates from most of the data in the dataset. In this paper, we present a new distance based outlier detection (DOD) model from the given patient's care particularly heart disease, where every patient-management action are mainly based on the condition of the patient. This method intends to recognize the patient-management actions for a provided patient data which is highly abnormal with respect to previous patients with condition(s) which are identical to the ones that the provided patient suffers from. When a variation is identified, it might be employed to classify the patient data to identify heart disease. For classification purposes, gradient boosting tree (GBT) classifier is employed. To ensure the correctness of the presented DOD-GBT model, a set of two benchmark dataset namely Heart-Statlog and Cleveland heart disease dataset under several performance measures. The presented DOD-GBT classifier achieves a maximum of 96.70% accuracy whereas the GBT classifier without outlier identification attains a maximum of only 95.19% accuracy.

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Risk In Housing Development Investment Appraisal In Abuja, Nigeria

Zainab Toyin Jagun, Dzurllkanian Daud, Salfarina Samsudin

The growing prospect of any investor is to achieve maximum satisfaction in his investment. To attain the investment objective of maximizing wealth, maximizing returns and minimizing risks as a prudent investor will be paramount, therefore, chooses between ranks of alternative investments. Therefore, this study aims to identify various risk factors that affect housing investment appraisal and measure the level of familiarity with the risk factors in housing development investment appraisal in Nigeria. This study adopted the use of exploratory sequential methods which consist of expert opinion and survey method by using stratified sampling technique in administering questionnaires to the 160 estate surveyors and valuers in Abuja, Nigeria. The ordinal test was analyzed using frequency distribution while the nominal was analyzed using partial least square (PLS) analysis. The study, however, shows that estate surveyors and valuers are most familiar with four risk factors which include the economic factors, political factors, technological factors, and social factors. Therefore, there is the need for estate surveyors and valuers to increase their effort to ensure that risk factors that are prone to variation during appraisal estimates are managed, as it affects the outcome of housing development investment.

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The Cryptography Based Security Algorithm For Protecting Sensitive Information In Cloud Environment

Smita Sharma, R.P. Singh

Data security has congruently been a significant issue in information technology. In the cloud computing , it becomes especially imporantt because the data is stored in different places around the globe. Data security and privacy protection are the two important factors of user's interest about the cloud technology. Although many algorithms have been designed in different areas of cloud computing in various fields , data security and privacy protection are of great significance for the future advancement of cloud computing technology in government sectors, companies, and business areas. Data security and privacy protection issues are important to the concern of both hardware and software in the cloud architecture. This algorithm protects sensitive information over the cloud through encryption and decryption techniques. The performance evaluation shows that this algorithm can be used for enhancing data security.

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A Survey Of Machine Learning Algorithms In Health Care

Sweety Bakyarani. E, Dr. Srimathi. H , Dr. M. Bagavandas

Data is Knowledge and Knowledge is Power. In this age of information overload, Data Analytics has changed the perspective on how to effectively solve problems in many industries. One of the potential areas where Data Analytics can have a very positive outcome is in the field of health care. Health Care analytics can not only benefit patients but also all the stake holders and key players in the health care industry. It has the potential to prevent disease outbreaks, identify and detect diseases, reduce cost of operation for hospital administrators help government with health

care policies and thus improve the overall quality of life. Machine learning is an area of computer science in which we develop algorithms that can effectively self-learn from the data provided. The primary aim is to let the computers learn for themselves without intervention from humans. Data Analytics and Machine learning go hand in hand. In this paper we have reviewed literature on some of the key machine learning techniques employed in the healthcare sector. This systematic review aims at determining the applications and challenges of Machine learning in health care.

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A Global Search Algorithm Combined With SIFT Algorithm For Optimization Of MUX BDD Switching Circuits

M Balal Siddiqui, M Tariq Beg, S. Naseem Ahmad

Binary Decision Diagrams are data structure used in different electronic EDA tools for representing switching functions. MUX based Shared BDD are data structures used in modern electronics CAD tools for modelling of different digital circuits. The size of Binary Decision Diagrams is very sensitive for the variable ordering of input variables used in construction of BDDs. Finding an optimal shape of MUX-BDD based design of switching circuits results in optimization of different design parameters including chip area. Here in this paper we have proposed a global search algorithm combined with SIFT algorithm for optimization of area of MUX-BDD circuits. SIFT algorithm is used as second level of optimization in each generation of global search algorithm. The proposed hybrid approach is implemented for different benchmark circuits available for calculation of number of MUX used in each circuit. The results have been compared with different existing other MUX-BDD optimization design techniques for different benchmark circuits and shows a good improvement.

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How Financial Literacy, Innovation Capability, And Human Capital Affect Competitive Advantage And Performance: Evidence From Creative MSMEs

Lilik Farida, Mochammad Farid Afandi, Raden Andi Sularso, Imam Suroso, Nadia Azalia Putri

This paper provides new insights by testing the effect of financial literacy, innovation capability, and human capital on MSMEs' competitive advantage and performance. By utilizing convenience sampling, 114 creative MSMEs in Jember, Indonesia, were involved as samples. The data was analyzed using path analysis. The results revealed that: a) financial literacy has no significant direct effect on competitive advantage; b) innovation capability has positive and significant direct effect on competitive advantage, c) human capital has positive and significant direct effect on competitive advantage; d) financial literacy has positive and significant direct effect on MSMEs performance; e) innovation capability has positive and significant direct effect on MSMEs performance; f) human capital has positive and significant direct effect on MSMEs performance; g) competitive advantage has positive and significant direct effect on MSMEs performance; h) competitive advantage mediates the indirect effect of innovation capability on MSMEs performance, and i) competitive advantage mediates the indirect effect of human capital on MSMEs performance. These results provide new insight for creative MSMEs in improving their competitive advantage and MSMEs performance in this competitive and disruptive era. The limitations

of this study, first, the varied subsector of creative MSMEs may lead to biased results; second, the data was collected in certain subdistricts in Jember. Future research should involve distinguished subsector and wider scope of samples.

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Occurrence And Distribution Of Phytoplankton In Thiruchendur Coastal Water, Southeast Coast Of India.

Selvam Murugan, S. Bragadeeswaran, K. Aparnadevi, R. Ranjithkumar

Increasing human encroachment of the coasts insist the biologists to monitor the coastal biodiversity. Not just industries, but tourism too makes the coastal environments more prone to anthropological activities. Thiruchendur a coastal town in the Gulf of Mannar National park is a famous pilgrimage site attracting much pilgrims and tourists. The present study aims to probe the diversity of the phytoplankton of the coastal waters of Thiruchendur, Tamilnadu, Southeast coast of India. The results unraveled the influence of monsoon season during which diversity of the phytoplankton. Seasonal changes were well reflected in the physiochemical parameters and the phytoplankton diversity of the coastal waters of the study area.

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Seasonal Variation Of Phytoplankton In Tharuvaikulam, Southeast Coast Of India

Selvam Murugan, S. Bragadeeswaran, K. Aparnadevi, R. Ranjithkumar

Coastal environments being prone to anthropological activities and exposed to the rain floods, the biodiversity are more prone for human and seasonal impact. This study aims to understand the biodiversity of the phytoplankton of the coastal waters of Tharuvaikulam, Gulf of Mannar Biosphere, Southeast coast of India. The study revealed that the monsoon season brings in more diversity of the phytoplankton. Impact of the rainfall reflected in the hydrological parameters in the study area.

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Improved Constraint Decision Model For Multicast Routing In Wireless Ad Hoc Network

Trannum, Dr. Charanjit Singh, Dr. Rajbir Kaur

MANET is the type of ad hoc network that has no fixed network infrastructure. It consists of mobile nodes distributed arbitrarily. The data transmission in MANET is dependent on the location of the network, thus, to send the data to group of destination multicast routing protocols are developed. These protocols perform well but they lack in optimum route selection. Many researchers have developed different techniques to enhance the effectiveness of multicast routing protocols. A protocol named EFMMRP is proposed, however, it is not capable of achieving the optimal route and reducing the cost value of the network. Thus, in this paper, a novel approach is developed to increase the energy efficiency of multicast routing protocols. Fuzzy based decision system is implemented to estimate the cost value and next hop selection method is also enhanced by implementing Random Waypoint Mobility Model. Results are attained through the simulation of the proposed protocol using MATLAB. It is observed that the proposed protocol is better than the existing EFMMRP.

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Case Study On Data Security Improvement In SAAS In Azure And AWS Platforms

Dr. Keshao D. Kalaskar, Shipra Yadav, Pankaj Dhumane

The cloud is rapidly becoming a common software delivery system for SaaS. As the cloud has various benefits above conventional traditional personal infrastructure, like enhanced mobility, no servicing, fewer strain of leadership, simple connectivity, and simple data sharing. There are, however, many worries about problems such as device safety, safety of communication, safety of information, privacy, latency and accessibility. Furthermore, these safety problems need to be resolved while designing and developing the Cloud SaaS implementation to guarantee legislative adherence, safety and safe atmosphere for Cloud SaaS consumers. We are exploring the security patterns for Cloud SaaS in this document. We are working on models that cover various safety elements from scheme and data security to privacy. Our objective is to create the finest safety procedures & information records that SaaS provider could make use of the floor up as a reference to the development of cloud SaaS apps. We are also providing a case study of AWS and Azure security patterns and alternatives.

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Model Of Accommodating Microfinance Institutions For SMEs

Ike Kusdyah Rachmawati, Agus Rahman Alamsyah, Eko Aristanto, Syarif Hidayatullah

Financial institutions have the function as intermediaries in the activities of an economy. If this function runs well, then the financial institution can produce added value. Economic activities here are not distinguished between the businesses carried out large / small, because the only difference is the amount of added value based on the scale of the business (Gunawan Sumodiningrat, 2003). This means that even small businesses, if utilizing financial institutions will also increase value added, so one of the efforts to increase people's income can be done productively by utilizing financial institution intermediary services, including productive businesses carried out by the women's micro-business base. The purpose of this study is to develop an accommodative Micro Finance Institution Model through empowerment of women's micro-based businesses. The focus in the long term is to become Kota Lama Kelurahan, Kedungkandang District, to become the fried onion center in Malang City and the positive impact of reducing unemployment through related business development.

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Life Cycle Analysis Of Sugar Production Process In Central India

Arpit Shukla, Dr. Sudhir Y Kumar

A life cycle assessment has been carried out to find out the various causes for environmental impacts of sugar production from sugarcane in Central India region. For the analysis the sugarcane cultivation, transportation, crushing and finally conversion to sugar crystals have been considered. The study scope was from cradle-to-grave with particular emphasis on cultivation and plant operations for sugar processing plants. The simulation has been

carried out using Simapro software, the data is obtained using field survey, database from various organizations etc. Operation data was collected from the Kareli sugar mill. For the analysis the GHG was the prior considerations.

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Changing HR Roles, HR Effectiveness And Its Impact On Organizational Effectiveness; A Study Of Indian Healthcare Firms

Dr. Zuhaib Ahmad, Prof Israrul Haque, Mohd Shahfaraz Khan and Mr. Akbar Ali Khan

Researches show that HRM is a bigger concern in India. In this regard changing HR role is being reported by many researchers. Human Resource [HR] is actively participating as a strategic business partner now as opposed to being merely a support function previously. As rightly noted, management of Human Resource [HR] practices is vital for strategic development of organizations. It has also been advocated that in order to align HR managers' efforts with the overall contribution of their function, top management should evaluate HR's effectiveness based on the role HR managers play. Thus, HR managers' role and HR performance indicators i.e. HR effectiveness should produce a strategically focused workforce and drive superior strategy execution which will further enhance external Organizational effectiveness. Academically, some authors emphasize on the significance of HR roles and organizational effectiveness and financial performance in healthcare organizations. However, there have been very few researches reporting the changing role of Human Resource [HR] managers in the healthcare sector. Although it is a well believed notion that the role of HR managers has changed to add value to organizational effectiveness and achieve business goals. Therefore, this study tries to assess the impact of these changed HR roles and responsibilities on HR effectiveness and finally on financial performance of the healthcare firm. Ulrich"s [1997] original four roles model of HR roles is used in the context of Indian Healthcare Industry to capture this changed HR role and its impact on HR effectiveness and finally on financial performance of the company. The findings of this study also suggests that the role of the HR professionals has changed in number of ways, Furthermore, this study finds that this relationship is stronger when HR undertakes the Strategic HR role. The relationship between dependent and independent variables was measured using SEM in LISREL 8.80. The theory has been tested using survey data from 70 healthcare units. The results of empirical analyses support our claims partly.

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Framework Assessment And Index Of Knowledge Management Of Small Farmers In The Agricultural Area

Veronice, Helmi, Henmaidi, Ernita Arif

Knowledge Management (KM) in agriculture is an establishing system for creating, documenting, classifying, and disseminating knowledge, required for synergy of the development of technological innovation dissemination. KM framework requires assessment as a basis for the KM system in agricultural areas as efforts to determine the effectiveness of the system need to have a KM index which serves to represent conditions in the field. This study aims to determine the framework and KM index of small farmers in agricultural areas. Also, evaluating it as a basis for KM systems requires framework assessment in agricultural areas;

therefore, the effectivity determination requires a KM index which represents the conditions in the field. The design process uses a Delphi method through the stages, as well as in-depth interviews with 15 experts, observations, and Focus Group Discussion. The result reveals the form of KM index measurement variables within agricultural areas. First, acquisition with indicators of all group member participation in all related activities. This process occurred within and outside the organisation, using a systematic approach. Second, storage with signs of knowledge access owned by all members, which are easily traceable and digitally stored, as well as the existence of information security mechanism. Third, distribution with indicators source, material clarity, and the delivery methods used. And fourth, application with indicators of precise regulation, utilising information technology. The average index results based on the reference of American Productivity and Quality Center (APQC)'s level of Knowledge Management Maturity KM obtained level 3 which is standardisation with the dominant indicator being the acquisition indicator. This study concludes the KM framework in the agricultural area has four variables, and the km level index is at level 3.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 2359-2366

Low Cost Design And Fabrication Of Collision Avoidance System For An Automobile Model Using Proximity Sensors

M.Suresh, Masepogu Wilson Kumar, Alfred sunny, Jefferson Raja Bose, K.Balasubramanian, C. John Kennedy, R.Jayaseelan, T.Suresh Simon, P.Daniel Rajasingh

Based on sensing element and logic system build the collision warning square measure in high and middle category models. To create safety system like pre-crash sensing, collision mitigation or collision shunning. For safety operate short vary sensing element square measure utilized in addition of facet wanting and extended to logic management within the system to create steering management. The vehicle management collision shunning and increasing the traffic safety. The program is given to the logic circuits and performance, decision-making within the system. Result, it are often utilized in the day time or night and in any climatic conditions.

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Asset Management In Power Network Towards Optimization Performance Using Integrated, Intelligent And Automated (IIA) Scheme

Mohamed Yousuf.S, Dr. Ramzi A. Abdulhalem

Asset management is a wide variety of interpretations throughout the industry and even electricity supply organizations. It has been as the core of the distribution business and responsible for the strategy of the power network. Also, data is an essential ingredient to effective asset management. Asset management process adds value by converting this data into decisions, which reduce the overall lifecycle cost of the network. In service, lifecycle costs can be broken down into three distinct areas as: Installation, operations & Maintenance and Decommissioning. Installation and decommissioning costs have been evaluated at the conceptual stage of the project. So, this paper shows the current status and the unused patterns for benchmarking and moving forward the asset management in power networks towards optimization execution.

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Seasonal Variations In Seagrass Associated Polychaetes At Thondi, Palk Bay, India

P. Partha Sarathy, V. Bharathidasan, P. Murugesan, S.T. Somasundaram

Polychaetes represent one of the most diversified and abundant taxa in marine benthic communities, which play a significant ecological role in seagrass and mangrove ecosystems. These organisms from suitable bio-indicators of various marine environmental status and disturbances. Hence, the present study, aimed to study the polychaete diversity in relation to seasonal and environmental parameters. Water and sediment samples were collected from January 2017 to December 2017 and statistical analyses were performed to infer the environmental variation and diversity. Temperature ranged between 27.1 and 31.4oC; salinity varied from 24.6 to 30.5ppt; pH ranged as 7.7 and 8.1; alkalinity varied between 1178.9 and 1528.6µmol/kg respectively. Shannon diversity varied from 3.015 to 4.126; species richness fluctuated from 3.216 to 4.194; Pielou's evenness varied between 0.896 and 0.995. Altogether, 33 species were identified, of these Armandia intermedia, Branchiomaldane vincenti, Diopatra dubia, Notomastus sp. and Scoloplos johnstonei were recorded as most dominant species. The benthic data were approached to univariate and multivariate statistical analyses to arrive at meaningful conclusion.

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'We Are Not Assamese': Reflections On Ethnic Identity Formation In Contemporary Assam

Partha Pratim Borah, Rabin Deka

The processes of formation of ethnic groups, their boundary maintenance are essential aspects of understanding ethnic identity in multicultural societies. Ongoing ethnic identity assertions in Assam reflect the diverse forces that shape the ethnic identity formation. These complex processes of ethnic identity formation of Assam reflect co existence of the processes of fusion and fission in the region. The 'Assamese' identity formulated by dominant Assamese speaking caste Hindu group of Brahmaputra valley is vehemently contested by various ethnic groups of Assam.

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A New Approach For Solving Dynamic Shortest Path Routing Problem In MANET Using Swarm Intelligence Algorithm

E. Hemalatha Jai Kumari, Dr. A. Kannammal

Advancement of wireless correspondence accelerates wireless network reaction when required. Principle attributes of portable wireless networks is dynamics of topology, which implies that the network topology changes actively, inferable from protecting energy or development of nodes. In this proposal a network model is displayed to settle the Dynamic Shortest Path Routing Problem (DSPRP). Improving and looking at the calculations of a Mobile Ad-hoc Network should be possible productively by recreation. In any case, enormous network reproduction is as yet a difficult activity that expends part of handling the parameters, for example, energy, memory, and time. The network begins with a particular number of bundles to be directed and a particular measure of energy per hub in the proposed network model, and the goal is to serve the parcels in as few activities as could reasonably be expected or to fill in as most extreme bundles as conceivable before the exhausted energy at the hubs. The proposed routing

calculations utilized the Network Simulator (NS2) to actualize and play out a resulting test.

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A New Approach For Designing The Monopole Internal Quad Band Antenna

C. Kohila, Divya Francis, S.Sathya Devi, D.Gayathri

The advancement of mobile networks is enumerated by generations. Many users communicate across a single frequency band from end to end mobile phones. Cellular and cordless phones are two example of devices which make employ of wireless signals. Typically, cell phones have a larger range of networks to offer exposure. But, Cordless phones have a inadequate range. Similar to GPS devices, some phones make use of signals from satellites to converse. Currently, many mobile telephones employ one or more of the following frequency bands: the GSM band, CDMA band, the WCDMA , WiMax. Currently in INDIA, 4G LTE band-40 having 2300 to 2400 MHz (TD-LTE) frequency range is energetic (online) and presented by the operators in Indian territory. The other LTE band in 1800 MHz (FDD-LTE) frequency is also auctioned by the Indian government. A condensed internal planar monopole antenna capable of multiband process of mobile handsets is offered. The antenna has a very low outline and cover GSM, UMTS, WiMAX, LTE. The future antenna acts as a transmitter. The radiator of the projected antenna is embedded in dielectric medium to progress its features. The frequency assortment of the antenna is enlarged which increases the gain of the antenna.

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Performance Comparison Of PV Module Using INC MPPT With Boost & SEPIC Converter

A K Srivastava, Sanjay Kumar, A S Pandey, Debottam Mukherjee, Rashmi Rekha Behera

Nowadays, at this stage of energy crisis, it has become essential to switch towards renewable energy sources from conventional sources of energy to obtain power. Among all other renewable sources, solar energy is getting more attention in a country like India due to its abundant availability. This paper presents a study on Photovoltaic Module. As we know, solar energy is intermittent in nature, i.e. it varies according to the environment conditions, so we need to have some sort mechanism that helps it to operate efficiently. In this paper, an Incremental Conductance MPPT has been used to track that maximum power for the different environmental conditions. After tracking the maximum power, we need to obtain that power by changing the voltage and current values. This is done by changing the duty cycle of the DC-DC converters which gets its pulses through the MPPT and firing circuits and accordingly changes the voltage and current values. So, in this paper a study on PV module using INC Conductance MPPT with Boost and SEPIC Converter is presented and their values are obtained and compared for different environmental conditions. The whole system is simulated on MATLAB/Simulink.

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Efficient Multi Hop Inter Cluster Routing In Wireless Sensor Network

G.R. Annushakumar, V. Padmathilagam

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) are currently being used in many real time applications and suffers mainly due to low power supply available in the wireless nodes. Many constructive approaches are formulated by many active researchers to resolve the energy constraints in the WSN. The main focus in all those research is to utilize the energy available in the network effectively using an optimal routing between the sensor node and the base station. This paper proposes a multi-hop routing protocol based on Low Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy (LEACH) routing protocol aiming at balancing the energy consumption in the network evenly and thereby extending the life span of the network. The transfer of data from cluster nodes in the Cluster Head (CH) remains unchanged. The cluster formation is centralized approach wherein the Base Station (BS) will elect the CH and informs the decision to all the cluster heads and respective cluster nodes. The routing phase is designed differently from the routing approach used in LEACH. The multi hop routing decision is dynamic and reactive based on a probabilistic rule. This protocol is expected to minimize the energy consumption, even when the certain CHs are positioned far away from the BS. The overall performance of the protocol will be better when compared to the single hop inter clustering routing approaches being used at present.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2404-2408**

Allele Frequencies Of 15 Autosomal STR Loci In The Eastern Population Of Morocco

Mohammed El ouardani, Lamiaa Habibeddine, Hicham El Ossmani, Jalal Talbi, Noureddine Boukhatem, Abderrahime Bouali

This study evaluate the frequency distribution of 15 autosomal STR in Eastern population of Morocco (northeastern region of the Moroccan kingdom),in a sample of 208 unrelated individuals from different part of the region using AmpFlstridentifiler TM PCR Amplification Kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). All loci are highly polymorphic with the highest being D8S1179 (0.84286), and the lowest is D5S818 (0.70476). Hardy–Weinberg Equilibrium expectations were met. This database is a useful to complete the STR profiling of the whole Moroccan kingdom.

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Periodic Boundary Condition For Von Neumann CA With Radius-N

M. Rajasekar, R. Anbu

Cellular Automata have rich computational properties and provide many models in mathematical and physical processes. In this paper, one of the most commonly used neighborhood type of two-dimensional (2D) Cellular Automata which is called the Von Neumann neighborhood in two dimensional integer lattice is considered. We study the characterization of two dimensional linear Cellular Automata defined by the Von Neumann with neighborhood radius-N of periodic boundary conditions over the field Z_3. Transition rule matrix for periodic boundary condition for Von Neumann cellular automata with radius-N is studied.

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Scalable Propagation Of Data In Wireless Sensor Networks In Avoiding Fault Tolerance

S.Selvaraj, R.Rathipriya

Fault tolerance during transmission time the network energy resource preference is essential and establishing numerous network (such as social, private, personal, cell based networks) needs to extremely reliable becomes a big concern. This network should be fault-resistant so it may handle this wrong situation efficiently. It will be significantly impacted by mistakes and defects occurring owing to many factors, such as hardware malfunction in environmental hazards, etc. Numerous information propagation based on the network ground and energy routing protocols have been specifically enforced for Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) which is awareness of its design constraints issue. Most protocols for managing data transfer strategy are quite different energy balance and disseminating data were designed for a network of wireless sensors; energy awareness is a key design problem. The focus was offered however to the fault tolerance that may vary according to the application and network architecture. The objective of the issue is to move the mobile sensor nodes, so that WSN fault tolerance is maximized.

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Morpheme Contraction In Chinese By Method Of "Reduction By Number"

Bakayeva Barno Bakhtiyor kizi

This article provides information on the specifics of the method of "numerical reduction" of morpheme contractions. The types and methods of reduction of morphemous contraction using the "数字统括 shuzi tongkuo" The aim of the research paper is to examine and analyze the expression patterns in the Chinese numerical contraction method of morpheme contraction. The objectives of the research work were: The analysis of theoretical views in Chinese linguistics; Studying the features of the expression of the "numerical reduction" method; To analyze the methods of contracting morpheme through examples from Chinese social and political texts;The thematic materials were analyzed using descriptive, classical, analytical, component, translation, scheduling techniques. In the present research work, the terms related to the subject are described in terms of morpheme contractions, and various methods are described using descriptive techniques. The methods of morpheme contraction were reclassified according to the studies and were divided into several types within each method based on similar and different characteristics. Morpheme contraction methods have been studied and analyzed using various examples. Morpheme contraction methods and structural models were analyzed according to the number of joints in the compound abbreviations.In modern Chinese language morpheme contraction, only four different models of component interactions were observed: copulative, verb-object, attributive, and subjective prediction models. In Chinese, complex abbreviations are subdivided into verbs, verbs, and adjectives. Numerical abbreviations summarize the original word with a number and divide it into attributes of attributive, copulative, predicative, and subjective relations that have the form of "number + central word." By numerical generalization of morpheme contraction, contracting units are subdivided into four: word contraction, vocabulary reduction, sentence reduction, sub-themes or textual reduction in whole text components. In this method, the number has its fixed position. In complex syllables of two syllables, the number comes at the beginning of the word, at the beginning of the word; There are two different approaches to the method of summarizing with numbers. The first view was welcomed in this work, since the "general component" in the "number + general component" does not necessarily have to be a common component in each equal word, but it can also be a separate word that represents the common meaning.

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Enhanced LSTM For ASD Classification

S. Padmapriya, S. Murugan

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a developmental disorder that affects 1 in every 59 children. Latest researches determined about the substantial association of ASD with gene sequences. Technological advancements in hardware and software during the last decade made gene extraction, storing and analysis processes more comfortable. Identifying ASD in earlier stage is the key to get best treatment and total recovery from it. This work is indented to apply data mining and machine learning procedures to detect the presence of ASD and identify its classification by analyzing gene sequences. The concept of Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) is picked as the radical base of the proposed work. Automatic Variable Threshold LSTM (AVTL) and Modified Softmax Layer (MSL) are introduced and integrated in this work named as "Enhanced LSTM for ASD Classification (ELAC)" to improve the classification performance of conventional Long Short-Tern Memory (LSTM) in the process of ADS classification. MSL is used to improve the classification accuracy, sensitivity and specificity of the proposed method whereas AVTL is introduced to reduce the processing time without affecting other parameters.

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Assessing Indonesia's Upstream Petroleum Fiscal Regimes Choices

Dwi Atty Mardiana, Fadhlia, Ridha Husla, RS. Trijana Kartoatmodjo

Over the past ten years, the state revenue from the oil and gas sector has continued to decline with an increase in production cost. This paper, therefore, analyzes and compares two PC's fiscal terms in three different field scenarios. In January 2017, the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources issued regulation No. 08/2017 and revision No. 53/2017 to increase the efficiency and effectively on oil and gas management between government and contractors. The analysis includes technical uncertainties around volumes and costs, fiscal regimes and price uncertainties, with economic analysis performed once hydrocarbon is discovered till the economic levels of hydrocarbon reserves in place. These analyses are used to determine the fiscal terms that maximize value for both host government and contractors where these terms are subject to negotiation. The study suggests that the PSC-GS scheme is more favorable for contractor as it improves the efficiency and effectiveness of project development, and provides certainty of profit split from the production, thereby, eliminating burden associated with cost recovery on national revenues.

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Economic Analysis Of PSC Cost Recovery And Psc Revenue Over Cost For Long Term Exploration Block

Reyhan Kamil, Syamsul Irham, Prayang Sunny, Arinda Ristawati

This study aims to analyze the strengths associated with PSC Cost Recovery and PSC Revenue Over Cost from the Government and Contractor perspective. There are some differences in the PSC fiscal component of each country, especially for the components in Indonesia and Malaysia, which consists of royalty components in Malaysia's PSC Revenue Over Cost and Indonesia's PSC Cost Recovery. In addition, there is a component of First Tranche Petroleum in Malaysia's PSC where profit is shared using Revenue

Over Cost (R/C) factor, thereby creating differences in the PSC economic indicator of both countries. The Net Present Value (NPV) obtained are 277,14 MMUSD for PSC Revenue Over Cost and 275,49 MMUSD for PSC Cost Recovery, while the Pay Out Time (POT) results are 25,86 years for PSC Revenue Over Cost and 25,30 years for PSC Cost Recovery. Finally, the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 3.52% for PSC Revenue Over Cost and 3.47%. for PSC Cost Recovery were obtained

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Placemaking And Privatization In Tambora's Public Open Space

Maria Immaculata Ririk Winandari, Punto Wijayanto, Ardilla Jefri

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the cause of privatization in public open spaces for placemaking performed by residents. Tambora as the most populous settlement in Southeast Asia, possessing limited public open space for inhabitants to socialize, therefore, the streets serve as the main alternative to actualize this need. In addition, visual data were collected via walk-through studies, site visits and observations, which were based on the spatial form of buildings, streets and open spaces, on-site interviews, and a survey. Furthermore, the variables consist of the use of space and the occurrence of privatization, and the results showed the practice of furniture placement on streets to be part of efforts to obtain a comfortable open space. Therefore, this pattern of privatization is considered to strengthen their identity and reinforce personalized territory.

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Teacher's Perspective Toward The Use Of Song In English Language Classroom

Alfiyah Zulfa, Susanti Amalia, Bella Nusa Bahari, Akmal

Songs as a kind of music that contains linguistic, pedagogical, cultural and entertaining features can use as media and materials in the teaching-learning process. This study aims to know the advantages of using a song based on the teacher perspective and the limitation in applying in the classroom. Moreover, this research uses qualitative as research design, and use the interview as an instrument of this research. By using the open-ended question in an interview to some experienced teachers who have already taught using songs, the result showed that the advantages of the song as media increase the students' motivation and interest in learning English. Besides, as materials, songs are easy to get and to present in the classroom. Meanwhile, the teacher should select properly the song considered to the aspect of content, vocabulary, grammar, of the song that suitable or not with the student's language level.

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Understanding Unplanned Settlement Structure As A Result Of Self-Organization In Jakarta

Dedes Nurgandarum, Inavonna, Mohammad Ischak

City design, as a continuous urban place transformation process, emphasizes the process rather than the product, therefore to understand the physical characteristic of a settlement should be based on an understanding of its formation process. The aim of this study is to discover and understand the features of those

unplanned settlements, which have been created in an autonomous manner without any comprehensive planning. This study is intended for understanding the complex settlemets structures as the result of self-organization mechanism. Through the mapping, organizing, and structuring of the settlement structure elements, such as path system and land division system, using information extracted from maps, photographs and field survey in Kelurahan Petamburan village, the study reveals that there is a strong relationship between the path system and land division system with the hierarchy of socio-spatial units as the main determinant of unplanned settlement development. The pattern of the path network shows the importance of the neighborhood unit as socio-spatial unit that driven the settlement evolution. The neighborhood unit represents a closed socio-spatial unit with intact social and emotional relationships within its community, where effective self-organization mechanism takes place. Responding to the fact that there is segregation in urban settlement structures, due to relationship between the path - land division systems and the hierarchy of socio-spatial units, one approach to urban planning is reconfiguration or rescaling of the urban settlement and urban space hierarchy, as well as examining political roles and socio-spatial implications of various stakeholders with different interests.

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Indonesian Millennials' Behavior Intention To Online Shopping Through Instagram

Andre Hasudungan Lubis, Wan Rizca Amelia, Sari Nuzullina Ramadhani, Aditya Amanda Pane, Solly Aryza

As the favored mobile application platform among young age, Instagram offers an attractive features and more friendly to be used. Instagram is a social media that usually used for online shopping purposes, such as marketing, brand exhibition, and advertisement. Millennial are the majority of online shopper, due to their activities mostly connected to the Internet and smartphone uses in daily. Hence, it is crucial to be know how and what is their attitudes and behavior in online shopping. The study employs the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) to explore the viewpoint of Instagram behavior intention to use. Variables that used in this research are: attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control, and trust. SEM is used as the means of data analysis technique. The total samples of the survey were covered about 152 participants from Medan, Indonesia. The result pointed out that perceived behavioral control is not significant to influencing behavioral intention to online shopping. However, the other predictors are positively significant. Respondents assumed that there are some difficulties or issues regarding Instagram usage for online shopping.

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Visitors' Satisfaction Towards Street Food In Chow Kit Kuala Lumpur

Ain Shamimi, Arifin; Albattat, Ahmad; Jeevamalar, Manimaran; Muhammad Khuzairy, Adnan; Afifuddin Faiz, Shamsuri

This investigation perceived the effect of sustenance quality, cost, and staff execution on purchaser reliability in the street sustenance domain of Chow Kit Kuala Lumpur. Customer faithfulness is an outrageous target for any business whether new or old, they can end up productive and productive if the customers are content with it. The examination approach was quantitative. The theories prescribed that all the foreseen variables had a positive association with customer steadfastness. The street

sustenance associations used to be thing arranged anyway, now they are customer organized and are incorporating themselves with the necessities and requirements of the customers and making them satisfied as much as they can. Sustenance based business is the place there are inconsequential chances of oversight by virtue of the test in this section, especially close-by street sustenance dealers where the purchaser base is starting at now picked so they can't put it all on the line of baffling their customers. They have to satisfy them and increment their commitment to hold them and boast more customers. This examination helps in understanding that in what ways sustenance quality, cost and staff execution are accountable for shopper dedication and what customers are making of Chow Kit street sustenance

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The Relationship Between Food Delivery Apps Attributes Towards Customer Perceived Value Among Young Working Adults In Shah Alam

Azizul, Jamaludin; Albattat, Ahmad; Ahmad Shahriman, Ismail; Irfan, Kamal Fitri

The development in sustenance delivery application is a huge reason to attribute to the customer in an incentive in Shah Alam, Malaysia. Mobile application had gathered this chance adjusting to restaurant and food delivery services, as an alternative to increase income and for customer to receive product and services. This research was designed to specifically explore five quality attributes representing conveniences, design, trustworthiness, price and various food choices associated with food delivery apps with consideration to their impact upon customer perceived value among young working adult. Result determined that price is the most important quality attribute of the food delivery app among young working adults as at this stage of age they are still in a process of career building. Plus, their monthly income also is below than RM2,000. Through a quantitative method using paper-based survey, a total of 276 surveys were collected. The paper-based survey or questionnaire was at Seksyen 7, Seksyen 9, Seksyen 13 and Seksyen 15 Shah Alam where the data collection of respondents is conducted.

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Impact Of Language Choices On Discourse Analysis In English Stylistics

Arooj Shahzad

In an era of competitiveness and Globalization there is a required essentiality that in the communication process between the speaker and the listener or between the writer and the reader, the message is eloquently transferred and the meaning of the message is interpreted clearly in both the literal sense and the figurative sense. The message which is communicated across depends upon the selection of words based on the demographic traits of the speaker or the writer, the communication medium, and the space in which the message is produced. The aim of this research is to understand the language choices gender wise, occupation wise, personality traits wise, and register wise, and the impacts it can have on the Discourse Analysis in English Stylistics. The present research unleashes the enthralling impact of language choices that the speaker use in the performance of utterances, sentences, and Discourse, and the linguistic outcomes that are reflected in the Discourse Analysis in English Stylistics. For Instance, a poet would use Stylistic Devises at Phonological Level

in the Discourse and therefore the Discourse Analysis will be shaped by the language choices made. In a way language choices are shaped by the Social Dialects that reflect the social variations in language. This research uses secondary sources as methods of data collection. This research is creatively produced keeping in view the literature review of different theories and theorists. The results of this research identify a significant relationship between Language Choices and Discourse Analysis in the domain of English Stylistics.

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Work Productivity In Lecturer: Case In The Private University In Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Fatwa Tentama, Vallahatullah Missasi, Naila Nasywa

Workload and stress in the workplace are factors which can influence work productivity in lecturers. This study aims to empirically examine the effect of workload and work stress on the productivity of lecturers at the University of X Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The res0earch subjects were 85 lecturers at the University of X Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The sampling technique was randomized by using a simple random sampling technique. Methods of collecting data are by using the scale of workload, work stress scale, and work productivity scale. Data analysis is carried out by multiple linear regression techniques. The results show that workload and work stress simultaneously affects lecturers' productivity (p-value = .019, (p<.05)), there is a significant effect between workload and lecturer work productivity as indicated by the value p = .048 (p <.05) and there is a significant effect of work stress on lecturer work productivity which is shown by the value p = .037 (p <.05).

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Development Of Translation Learning Package On Task-Based Language Teaching To Improve Learner’s Autonomy Of English Education Students

Rafiqa, Sukmawati Yasim, Fajriani, Noer Jihad Saleh, Herawati

this study aims to design a translation-learning package on task based language teaching to improve learner autonomy of English education students. Quantitative approach with descriptive method was employed in order to connect the students’ local background knowledge regarding local culture stories as the materials provided in English. Twenty-two students programming Reading for Information were selected purposively over the 158 population. The data were collected through observation, questionnaire, interview with semi-structure, and documentation.

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The Effect And Implications Of Work Stress And Workload On Job Satisfaction

Fatwa Tentama, Pusparina Arum Rahmawati, Pipih Muhopilah

Job satisfaction is very important for the work productivity of employees. This study aimed to empirically examine the effect of work stress and workload on job satisfaction of employees. The study sample was 40 educational support staff who were permanent employees at the University of X in Yogyakarta. This study used simple random sampling technique. Data collection was conducted using the job satisfaction scale, work stress scale, and

workload scale with a semantic differential and Likert scale model. Data were analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis supported by assumption tests, which includes the normality test, linearity test, and multicollinearity test. The results of the data analysis show that work stress and workload simultaneously affect job satisfaction and obtained an F-value =12.274 and significance p=.000 (p<.01). There is a very significant effect of work stress on job satisfaction with a t-value =4.307 and significance of p=.000 (p <.01). There is also a very significant effect of workload on job satisfaction, which obtained a t-value = 4.656 and significance of p=.000 (p <.01). Job stress and workload offer a contribution of 39.9% to job satisfaction with the remaining 61% being influenced by other variables.

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The Effect Of Human Relations And Autonomy On Employee Employability

Fatwa Tentama, Indah Dwi Cahya Izzati, Muniratul Husna

Employability is an essential component of the organization. Therefore, organizations need to pay attention to factors that can improve employability. This study aimed to examine the effect of human relations and autonomy on employee employability. The participants of this study were employees at the University of X Yogyakarta, with a total of 49 employees. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling technique. Data collection was conducted by using human relations scale, autonomy scale, and employability scale. Data analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression techniques. The results showed that 1) there was a very significant effect between human relations and autonomy simultaneously on employability with p = .000 (p <.01), 2) there was a very significant effect of human relations on employability with p = .003 (p <.01), 3) there was a very significant effect of autonomy on employability with p = .001 (p <.01). Simultaneously, human relations and autonomy contributed 40.8% to employability. Autonomy contributed more dominantly to employability (22.2%) than human relations to employability (18.6%). Therefore, the employability of employees can be predicted based on human relations and autonomy.

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Mathematics Module Development Design Based On PBL To Improve Mathematics Problem-Solving Ability

Annisa Sulistyaningsih, Suparman, Ellya Rakhmawati

Problem-solving ability must be owned by each student in accordance to 21st century education. This ability is expected to improve student reasoning pattern strategy to deal with actual mathematics model problem. Problem based learning may improve the ability through sufficient learning material in the form of mathematics module. This research produces certain product in the form of mathematics module based on PBL model to improve problem-solving ability. This ADDIE research development took seventh graders of 09 Public JHS Yogyakarta. Stage in this study is researchers designed a prototype. Results 1 tested prototype one-to-one, parallel to the expert review stage, as the basis for revision to improve and produce a prototype 2. Prototype 2 was tested in the small group as a basis for revision to improve and produce prototypes 3. The results of this study are prototypes 2 which are ready to be used at the small group stage. Module design development through the analysis phase and design phase.

The module is designed as interesting and easy to understand by students.

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Nasn: A Novel Approach For Securing Network From Malware Injection

Nooh Bany Muhammad

With immense globalization and the fast growth of technologies, the world is now running with the real time technologies which means the communication made over the internet and the data is fetched simultaneously from the website. There are different websites which include the vulnerability of hosting the suspicious activities like hosting of the Malware or Worm which cause serious effect on the running system. Malware is such a threat which is injected silently and creates a massive affect on the system by creating different types of syndrome on the system like the system slow down, unexpected shut down and even the data breach. Data breach is actually the main target of the hackers through which the hacker steals data from the database and flies off. This is because of unsecured network protection and unreliable software hosting on system. So, to make the system secure over the network the protection should be upgraded with new approach so that the unauthorized access to the network can be restricted. As the hackers leave no stamp for their identification, so after the data breach takes place, the IP of the hacker cannot be recognized. This is the reason for which the hackers are hard to be recognized. There are different approaches to prevent the suspicious access but most of them are basically cracked by the data hijackers. In this paper, the discussion and the approach are made through which the unauthorized access can be obstructed and thereby the probability of hijacking of the host system can be minimized by using the Artificial Neural Network.

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Development Of The Conductive Coating For Memory Module Manufactured With 3d Integration Technology

R.S. Litvinenko, A.V. Sukhanov

The article describes the development of conductive coating for micromodules based on the new 3D integration technology. The technology allows to manufacture modules with reduced occupied area compared to planar technology. Besides the 3D technology is able to combine advantages of existing standard technologies. Device components are grouped in stacks to form a multi-level assembly. The assembly is poured with specialized compound for mechanical protection. Stacks are connected via conductive tracks formed on the surface of the module. The experimental conductive coating is made from nickel. Critical aspects of metal plating are solution composition and surface quality.

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Development Of Andragogical Learning Model To Improve Life Skill For Teenagers Who Drop Out Of School In Gorontalo City

Rusdin Djibu, Imam Shofwan M Chairul Basrun Umanailo

Rusdin Djibu, Development of andragogical learning model to improve life skills for teenagers who drop out of school in

Gorontalo City is one of the models that is developed in order to improve life skills. This research aimed at determining (1) the objective conditions of teenagers who drop out of school in Gorontalo City, (2) the development of andragogy learning model, (3) the effectiveness of andragogical learning model, (4) the supporting and inhibiting factors to model development. The theoretical review in this research involved the concept of non-formal education, life skills education and andragogical learning model. This research applied a qualitative approach which was descriptive research. The research method used was the Research and Development (R&D) method and applied nonparametric statistic using the z test to test the hypothesis. The research samples were 20 people who were divided into an experimental group and control group. Furthermore, techniques of analysis were divided into three stages which were preliminary study, model development, and model effectiveness study. The research findings were: (1) obtain an overview of the objective conditions of life skills education in Gorontalo City, (2) development of andragogy learning model by using participatory and collaborative method can develop attitude, knowledge, and skills of trainees, (3) the effectiveness of learning model implemented through model testing. Based on the statistical test, a model that was developed had a significant influence on the result of training participants. The result revealed that a) the mastery of learning material in the test stage II was more evenly distributed than the test stage I, b) the average score result of posttest was higher than the average result of the pretest, c) the implementation of andragogy principles increases the participation, knowledge, skills and attitudes in utilizing local excellence and develops continuous learning motivation. (4) The supporting factors so that this research was succeeded with good result were: a) community and government support, b) readiness and availability of all components and draft models that was understood. While the inhibiting factors involved: a) there was still public doubt about the results of the training, b) lack of competitive attitudes among the training participants, and c) the lack of optimal mastery of each component regarding the learning model and management functions. The result of this research was recommended to the government, the organizer and manager of KUPP, and the facilitator in the development of andragogical learning model, both at the center and in the regions, at the level of province and Gorontalo City.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2534-2542**

Malicious Websites Classification Based On Web Address Features

Shaik Irfan Babu, Dr.M.V.P.Chandra Sekhara Rao

In Cyber security, one of the major violations of cyber laws is due to propagation of malicious web sites for exploiting legitimate users. These malicious websites exploit the vulnerabilities in users systems. Also infect them by inducing malware such as phishing etc. Hence, Cyber security is an active research area where a given Uniform Resource Locator (URL) needs to be classified as either malicious or benign. In this research work, different machine learning supervised techniques are used for detecting malicious URLs with respect to 13 rules framed based on web address features. The dataset were collected from phish tank URL (https://www.phishtank.com/). Which consists of approximately 7000 URL's. Experimental results obtained were satisfactory where Neural Network (NN), k-Nearest Neighbor (k-NN) and Support Vector Machine (SVM) classification techniques were applied on the given dataset. The empirical results shown the accuracy of the above techniques are 81.3%, 85.1% and 87.7 % respectively.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2543-2548**

Bingham Plastic Fluid Film Lubrication Of Asymmetric Rollers

Gadamsetty Revathi, Venkata Subrahmanyam Sajja, Dhaneshwar Prasad

Hydrodynamic lubrication of asymmetric roller bearings under usual boundary conditions for heavily loaded rigid system is analyzed for incompressible Bingham plastic fluid in the operating behavior of line contact. The viscosity of the lubricant is assumed to vary with the hydrodynamic pressure. The fluid flow governing equations such as momentum and continuity equations are solved analytically first and then numerically using MATLAB. The lubricant velocity distributions are obtained and the results, particularly, pressure, load and traction forces are in good agreement with previous findings.

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Intelligent Robotic Inspection System Using Image Processing Technique

Santosh Kumar Sahoo, B.B.Choudhury

The objective of the present research work is to develop an intelligent robotic system to identify and classify the defective objects in a bottle manufacturing unit. At this point Artificial Intelligence procedure followed by the different classifier are used in order to classify the defective bottle. The response of the proposed model highlighted that the Least Square Support Vector machine (LSSVM), Linear Kernel and radial basis function has maximum overall performance in terms of Classification rate comparison to others. Thus, the proposed model is a best suitable for classification in a manufacturing unit. The addition of robotic unit also enhances the performance rate as well as more productivity. Here four various machine learning classifiers like KTH NN, ANN, SVM and LSSVM for grouping of defective bottle images. Hence it is perceived that the proposed LSSVM with RBF and kernel are confirmed the higher rate of 96.35 % matched to other classifiers used during the analysis.

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Novel Ensemble Approaches To Model Macroscopic Material Behavior Using Micromechanical Simulations

Dr.R.Venkatesh Babu, Dr.G.Ayyappan, Dr.A.Kumaravel

Micromechanical modeling of material behavior has become an established approach to depict the macroscopic mechanical properties of polycrystalline materials in a microstructure-sensitive way. The well trained Machine Learning algorithm is then used to suggest grain size distributions, grain morphologies and crystallographic textures, which yield the desired mechanical response for the application. This research work focuses on the demonstration of micromechanical simulations are trains the Machine Learningalgorithms, which observed strongly the capture material behavior and its relation to microstructural mechanisms. Since the quality of the Machine Learning algorithms are only as good as that of the micromechanical model and it is need to validate the proposed model. It is proposing a novel ensemble approaches to model macroscopic material behavior using micromechanical simulations to capture the mechanical reply of a variety of microstructures under dissimilar loads.

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Keystroke Dynamics Based Authentication As A Service

Rushin Tilva, Akshay naik, Dr. Ambika Pawar, Rupali Gangarde

With the increase in use of internet, there is an increase in vulnerabilities and security lapses which lead to theft of sensitive data has also increased. To protect data, password-based authentication systems are used. But they are still vulnerable if the user as set one of the very common passwords which can be easily cracked by simple guessing or can be stolen or copied if you wrote the password somewhere and lost it. For better security a second layer of authentication like finger scan are used but need special hardware and become costly to implement.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 2565-2569

Data Leakage Detection And Security In Cloud Computing Environment

S. Visnu Dharsini, Mrinal Pramanik, Sanidhya Gupta, Saurav Pahadiya

The organizations and corporate sectors are standing only because of exchange of data with other bodies, and then may it be an individual or a company. This data might be sensitive and private to the company. The data leakage is the problem of accidental leakage of data by any security illiterate or an intentional attempt by a guilty employee within the organization. The leakage of such sensitive data can work as the profitable factor to the rival company and huge monetary loss to the victim company. In order to overcome this problem, we need to maintain a transaction log to find whether one or more users have leaked the data. This will, to a much extent, makes the solution for prevention of the problem. The proposed model implements the SHA algorithm, which is used for the encrypting data which is to be communicated. For security of data from illegal accesses we have also implemented the concept of Fake Object Module in the proposed system.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 2570-2572

Prototype Electronic Circuit Simulator

Joseph Christian P. Oliquino

This study aims to develop a prototype electronic circuit simulator and evaluates its acceptability as an instructional and training material in developing competencies in an electronics training program. Research and Developmental method was used in this research. The prototype was used and evaluated by 50 students and 10 teachers of the electronics training program in one state-rut technical vocational and training institution in the Philippines. The average weighted mean was used to analyze the gathered data. It found out that the developed electronic circuit simulator is very acceptable in terms of functionality, cost-effectiveness, safety, and workmanship with the overall rating mean of 3.71. In general, the developed Electronic Circuit Simulator be used as an instructional and training material in developing competencies in the electronics training program. Since it is low cost and safe this can be reproduced training institutions with programs in electronics technology.

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A Comparative Analysis Of Parkinson Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning Approaches

F.M. Javed Mehedi Shamrat, Md. Asaduzzaman, A.K.M. Sazzadur Rahman, Raja Tariqul Hasan Tusher, Zarrin Tasnim

Objective: The primary objective of the study is to inspect the exhibition of three supervised algorithms for improving Parkinson disease analysis by detection. Methods: I utilized three AI methods for the detection of Parkinson disease datasets. SVM, KNN, and LR were utilized for the forecast of Parkinson Disease. The exhibition of the classifiers was assessed via recall, precision, f 1 extent, and precision. Results: SVM shows the accuracy level of 100% for Parkinson disease prediction. LR achieved the second-highest classification accuracy of 97%. Also, as far as precision for dissecting Parkinson illness datasets, KNN acquired the worst performance (i.e. 60%). Conclusion: My findings showed that the SVM obtained the highest performance for analyzing the Parkinson datasets. This perusal has emphasized the current of Parkinson research aptitude and scope in connection to clinical research fields by machine learning techniques. That will be a viable effect in the field of Parkinson disease.

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An Effective Owl Search Based Optimized Resource Allocation Framework For Network Slicing In An LTE Network

M. Leeban Moses, B. Kaarthick

Network slicing enables service providers to set up multiple independent virtual networks to support a wide range of services and applications on a single physical network. Network operators can also provide an expense-effective solution to satisfy different technical requirements of distributed software and services with network slicing. Many of the wireless networks slicing strategies were computationally expensive due to the time it takes to calculate the required resources for each individual slice. Hence, there seems to be no guarantee that a slice will equally share the resource allocation between users. Every slice of the network needs two resource types, bandwidth as well as energy to process. As a result, resource distribution between these two elements must be balanced, and conceptions of equality and efficiency become much more complicated. Therefore, in this paper, we intend to propose an efficient network slicing resource allocation system on LTE network. Software Defined Networking (SDN) and Virtual Network (VN) can act as network slicing building blocks by enabling network programmability. First, we best describe the LTE network model of the distribution system and then the solution proposed. In addition, we use the MATLAB to analyze different scenarios to test the proposed models in this paper, and the simulation results show that the proposed algorithm can substantially satisfy end-user resource allocation approach.

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The Relationship Of Patterns Use Of Time And Income Family With Juvenile Delinquency In Junior High School Students At Lebak Distric

Anis Ervina, Daini Zulmi, Rita Ariesta, Yulica Aridawarni, Aminah Aminah, M Chairul Basrun Umanailo

Every stage of life always has its challenges, especially in adolescence where psychologically experiencing many changes from the phase of children to adults. This challenging period, if not

well prepared early on, will lead to many problems that currently tend to increase significantly statistically. Starting from drug use, gambling, watching porn videos, having pre-marital sexual relations, fighting, stealing, skipping school and leaving home without permission. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between patterns of time use and family income with juvenile delinquency in junior high school students in one private junior high school in Lebak Regency in 2018. The research method used in this study is analytic research with a cross-sectional approach (cross-sectional). The results showed that there was a significant relationship between time usage patterns with juvenile delinquency (P-value = 0.0003). and there is no significant relationship between family income and juvenile delinquency (P-value = 0.87). Therefore it important every parent must be able to restore the parental function/family function in the house. So that children become well educated / intelligent in all aspects of life, both physically and psychologically. And avoid all forms of threats from the outside and the nature of the child as a superior human being maintained until the end of his life.

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Product Design-Oriented Cooperation Process Between The Designer, HW Developer And Sw Developer

Neunghoe Kim

Recently, the product design which used to be merely for product packaging has received much attention as an important factor that satisfies customer needs and provides competitive advantages to the company business and thus, it’s predictable that such significance increases as time goes by. However, the existing product development process requires to figure out customer needs first and create product design and then, forward it to HW and SW developers. This error-prone process results in unrealistic product design which can’t be further developed and also, difficulties in changing product design, consequently ending up with redevelopment from the early stage. Although each team considers each other, the lack of understanding in other field makes them not settle those problems. The cooperation between designer, HW developer and SW developer is essential from the product development process. Many corporations have made efforts to get designer, HW developer, SW developer involved in the product development process but failed due to lack of proper procedure or role definition. Therefore, this paper aims to suggest process in which the designer, HW developer and SW developer can cooperate with each other and work on product development, especially focusing on product design.

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Assessing Of The Impact Of Good Governance And Institutions On Economic Growth In Indonesia

Muhammad Ramadhan

Government performance and quality of government institutions will encourage economic growth through the creation of effective government systems. The goal of good governance is to manage resources in a country more effectively for sustainable economic development. The research objective is to analyze the relationship between government performance and the quality of government institutions with economic growth in Indonesia. The analysis in this study uses the method Generalized Methods of Moments (GMM) time series. The variables used in this study are the variables of economic growth (GDP), then to describe Good Governance the

variable voice and accountability (VA), political stability and absence of violence (PV), control of corruption (CC) and government effectiveness (GE)) which is used to describe government performance. While the variable used to describe the quality of the institution is variable the rule of law (RL) and quality of regulation (QR). The results showed that government performance and institutional quality have a role in driving economic growth. Strategies that need to be carried out in improving government performance and institutional quality through evaluation and monitoring.

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Microbial Degradation Of Reactive Dye Using Mixed Consortium

C.Nivetha, S.P.Sangeetha, Haleel Kaleemullah, Umar Ibin Aziz, Adarsh J S

Synthetic chemicals have been widely used as dyes by the textile industries. Since a large amount of different dyes are used by textile industries, wastewater discharged out of them poses a threat to the surroundings. These dyes enter into the surrounding water bodies in the form of colored wastewater, unless degraded properly. Micro organisms have the ability to convert colored dyes to non-colored liquid under defined environmental conditions. In this study, dye degradation ability for mixed consortia (Bacterial and fungal) of Pseudomonas putida and Phanerocheate chrysosporium is studied for synthetic dye Reactive Red 198. Results show that mixed consortia of Pseudomonas putida and Phanerocheate chrysosporium has an efficiency of 91% in decolorization and 87% in COD removal within 3 days of dynamic condition.

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Metallurgy In Medieval Assam: A Study With Special Reference To Gold Washing And Iron Smelting Technology

Biraj Jyoti Kalita

The history of culture and civilization is closely linked to the story of the use of metals includes gold, iron, copper, silver, lead and mercury. In fact, Assam has a very traditional metal technology as indicated by iron smelting and gold washing technology in the medieval period. Moreover, in the medieval Assam, the people generally used native metals which could easily smelted from ores. The Ahom ruler of Assam was ardently interested in exploring new prospects for commerce and revenue. Assam's abundant resources for iron and gold production received their attention. They encouraged traditional smelters for develop traditional metal technologies. Therefore, this paper focuses on the high status of traditional gold washing and iron smelting technology in the medieval Assam.

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Walking Stability Control System On Humanoid When Turning Based On LQR Method

Andi Dharmawan, Curie Habiba, Muhammad Auzan

When a humanoid robot turns, the centre of mass of the robot moves with its body. This rotation causes an unwanted moment on the sole and causes the robot to become unbalanced. If the

projection of the centre of mass on the foot of the humanoid robot moves beyond the supporting leg's limit, then that moment can cause the robot to fall. Therefore, we need a control system to optimize the movement of the centre of mass in a humanoid robot. In this study, we use the Linear Quadratic Regulator (LQR) method to handle this. The inverted-pendulum mathematical model is used as a control system response approach to the robot. The position of the centre of mass of the robot is obtained by reading the position of 12 servos on foot and using forward-kinematics. The current position of the centre of mass of the robot is corrected by the desired centre of mass resulting from the walking pattern. The results of these corrections serve as input controls to stabilize the robot. The result of the control is the torque which must be produced by the robot actuator. The torque is converted to the angle and angular velocity of the pitch and roll on the robot's ankle. Inverse kinematics is used to calculate the angle of each foot servo and make the walking motion according to the walking pattern (both straight and turning). The results showed humanoid robots when turning can reduce overshoot in the system and speed up the system response time compared to the system response without LQR control.

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Compliance Therapy Of Patients With Chronic Kidney Failure (CKF) In Hemodialysis Room Of Puri Husada General Hospital

Hastuti Marlina, Raviola, Miratu Megasari

Compliance is an act of someone who reflects the behavior during treatment according to the recommendations of treatment providers, it is important to pay attention especially for patients with Chronic Kidney Failure (CKF) who get hemodialysis therapy to maintain kidney function. This study aims to determine the factors that influence compliance with CKD patients during hemodialysis therapy at the Puri Husada Tembilahan General Hospital. This type of research is quantitative with a cross-sectional study design. Samples totaling 47 people were taken with a total sampling technique. Data collection using a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability. Data analysis was performed univariate, bivariate and multivariate. The results showed the proportion of patients with chronic renal failure who adhered to hemodialysis therapy by 76.6% while those who did not comply were 26.4%. The final results of the multivariate test revealed only four variables (motivation, family support, hemodialysis duration, and knowledge) related to adherence to undergoing hemodialysis therapy. Motivation variable has the greatest relationship with the POR value (95% CI), that is 9,029 (1,267-64,344). Good motivation is certainly related to family support in encouraging patients with kidney failure in undergoing hemodialysis therapy, therefore it is expected that families will play a role in providing home care for patients with chronic kidney failure because it will impact on adherence to carrying out hemodialysis therapy.

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Analysis Of Gender Wise Enrolment Trend In Higher Education In India

M. O. Wankhade

This study relates to the male and female enrolment trends in higher education since 2001. The Winter's method is adopted to analyze the gender wise trend of enrolment in higher education under multiplicative and additive models of time series. The

forecasts are generated for the period 2016-2055 along with 95% predictive intervals under both the models and comparisons are made. It was observed that female enrolment has an increasing trend while male enrolment showed decreasing trend. For the year 2024 the female and male enrolment are nearly same but afterwards female enrolment will be more than male enrolment. If the same trend continues then in 2055 the female (male) enrolment is observed to be 76.91% (25.27%) and 75.66% (24.34) under multiplicative and additive models respectively. We do not found any significant difference between multiplicative and additive models.

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Exponential Cipher Based Concealed Policy In CP-Abe For Trusted Cloud Environment

A.C.Ashmita, Dr.C.Yamini

In several access control systems of a cloud, any data can be accessed by many different users and expecting a trusted environment from those scenarios is always a challenging and complex task. Cloud server determines the access rights of the users based on their authorization. Conventional access policy using public key cryptosystem is a tedious task. Generally, the properties of the access policy are defined by attributes of a user. This paper is an enhancement of conventional CP-ABE in concealed policy that constructs exponential ciphers based on user's attributes. The proposed scheme supports all sorts of access structures without supporting bilinear mapping. The exponential form of ciphertext creates complexity for attackers to decrypt the message. Prior updatable CP-ABE systems were suggested on restricted access structures. The bound representation of the access tree size during setup process proved the efficiency of the systems. Additionally, encryption and decryption time were also studied to prove the flexibility and scalability of the systems.

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E-Waste Management And Awareness

Srimathi H, Krishnamoorthy A, Dharshini S

The evolution of electrical and electronic equipments (EEE) in 20th century made our life easy brought enormous changes in household, industry and economy. It is very difficult for us to function without electrical and electronic products. However, one serious problem is a massive amount of waste and hazardous generation from the products when they become obsolescence. India is one of the highest producers of e-waste. In addition, few of the Asian and African countries become dumping sites of e-waste to the first world countries including India. Most of the e-waste management in India is taking place in in-formal sector with limited infrastructure, technology and lack of awareness. The paper identifies the existing sector gap and public awareness on e-waste with specific study carried out in Chennai region and recommends suggestions to way forward.

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Overview On The Role Of National Anti-Narcotics Agency And The Constraints Of Law Enforcement Based On Criminal Law Number 35 Of 2009 On Narcotics

Muhamad Romdoni

Drug abuse in Indonesia is still a difficult phenomenon to avoid in the social fabric of society. As one of the serious problems facing the Indonesian nation, the issue of drugs cannot be ruled out by all components of the nation. The government together with the community, have the same responsibility to eradicate the existence of drugs that have the potential to threaten the future of the nation's next generation. The number of drug abuses that is still quite high in Indonesia is an excess of imperfect enforcement of drug crime. This study aims to determine the enforcement efforts and obstacles faced by the National Narcotics Agency in acting against drug abuse in Indonesia based on Law Number 35 Year 2009. The method used in this study is juridical-normative. The results of the study showed that efforts to act against drug abuse in Indonesia carried out by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) so far have been partly going well. Enforcement efforts undertaken ranging from prevention, enforcement to legal sanctions have been carried out through work programs that have a systematic system. But the action taken has several notes that need to be immediately made an improvement in anticipation of the expansion of drug abuse in Indonesia. Constraints faced in cracking down on drug abusers in Indonesia are the lack of community participation, involvement of government officials and the difficulty of revealing drug business networks. For this reason, the Government through the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) needs to intensify public education on the dangers of drugs, increase the intensity of surveillance of government officials and work with several parties to uncover the international drug network in Indonesia.

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Governance Of Cyberspace: Personal Liberty VS. National Security

Ridoan Karim, Tasmeem Chowdhury Bonhi, Rawnak Afroze

The term ‘Governance’ is defined as structures and processes that are designed to ensure primarily accountability, transparency, rule of law, equity, inclusiveness, empowerment, and broad-based participation. On the other hand, cyberspace is a borderless public space in which individuals communicate and interact, regardless of their citizenship, nationality, ethnicity, political orientation, or gender. Individuals use cyberspace to conduct business, make policies, and organize their private lives. This significant space does not have any common rules, a governance apparatus, or control mechanisms that would protect people’s activities. Therefore, this research attempts to clarify the principles of sovereignty, and activities in cyberspace, to help establish a standard governance system within the international regulatory regime. Societies are becoming more dependent on computer networks and vulnerable to cyber-crime and terrorism. Measures to protect information systems have received increasing attention. But there does exist some concerns about the measures; such as: what legal standards should govern the use of these measures? What nontechnical constraints should be placed on them? What importance should be assigned to these constraints in designing/implementing technologically robust solutions? In view of the novel character of cyberspace and the vulnerability of cyber infrastructure there is a noticeable uncertainty among governments and legal scholars as to whether the traditional principles of customary international law are sufficiently apt to provide the desired answers to some worrying questions. The purpose of this paper is to hence shed light on the responses of good governance and cyberspace in the context of international political and legal regime. Based on qualitative methodological framework and utilization of secondary sources, the paper emphasizes on the discussion of personal liberty vs. national security and recommends which approach to follow. This paper

thoroughly discusses the rights to privacy, the protections against unwarranted searches and seizures, and the rights to due process of law.

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DYNAMICS OF AN SI MODEL WITH TIME DELAY AND DIFFUSION

M.Sridevi , B. Ravindra Reddy

This work presents on model of Susceptible and an infective (SI) with saturated incident rate along with this latent period has been investigated. The stability of the disease-free and endemic equilibrium for the model with and without delay is analyzed. The existence of Hopf bifurcation with time delay as the bifurcation parameter is studied. The effect of the spatial diffusion on the dynamical system is presented. To support the analytical results from this work introduced numerical simulations with various numerical values have been used and tested

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Prediction Of Plain Needs Old Telephone Service (POTS) Using ANFIS-GA

Achmad Setiawan, Abba Suganda Girsang

One of the important in making decision in company is the prediction. One of the big communication company in Indonesia is PT T. One of problem in PT T is expected to address issues of service needs plain old telephone service (POTS) on the division of government service. For these reasons, the necessary system pots accurate prediction of service as a reference in determining the right policy. The data used are time series data for 5 years of service users. Adaptive Neuro Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS) is conducted to build the model and Genetic Algorithm is built for improve the weight of parameter model. It shows that combination ANFIS and GA can improve the accuracy of prediction.

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Understanding The Interplay Among The Factors Of Behavioral Intention Regarding Environmental Reporting

S.M. Shafiul Alam, Salma Akter

Tremendous efforts have been taken by the governments and different authoritative bodiesto hold business responsible for ever-growing environmental risks. This study has been designed withthe aim of searching prominent factors that determine intention to disclose environmental information in the annual or sustainability reports. Primary data have been collected from 53 textile firms enlisted with Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC). Five point measurement scales is used to gauge the data which were finally analyzed through structural equation modeling. In this study, TPB model is used to explain the motivators of intentions towards environmental reporting.It is found that subjective norms (social expectation/authoritative pressure) are the most influential determinantsfor developingintention to engage in environmental reporting behavior.Perceived behavioral control (ability/ difficulty to perform a behavior) is found to be non-contributory.Findings imply that government, non-government and other policy makerswould

emphasize on compulsory environmental reporting to create a more environmentally responsible society.

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Trace And Rare Earth Elements Enriched Carbonatite Rocks Of Pakkanadu Alkaline Complex, South India

S. Rakkiannan, Dr. K. Anbarasu

The paper presents of the geology and geochemistry studies of Pakkanadu Alkaline Complex (PAC) of Neo Proterozoic age is located Dharmapuri rift/shear zone on the northern part of southern granulite terrain in India. PAC of syenite is the predominant rock exposed area with enclaves of pyroxenite and dunite. The carbonatite (sovite) occurs as thin veins/bands and discontinuous lenticular bodies intrusive into highly deformed biotite schist that is considered as the fenitised product of pyroxenite traceable over a strike length of 1.5 km. Very high abundances of Ba and Sr and Sr/Ba ratio ranges from <1 (ferrocarbonatite) to >1 (calico carbonatite). Low to moderate abundances of compatible elements like Ni, Cr, Cs and V indicate some degree of fractionation of the melts before crystallization. The rare earth element abundances show increases in total REE with LREE enrichment from coarse grained early dolomitic carbonatite to younger ankeritic carbonatite. However, the lightest REE abundances are found in a dolomitic carbonatite rich in pyrochlore, zircon and Nb silicate. Magnetite and dolomite phenocryst show intermediate REE values. During fenitization of the Pakkanadu Epidote- hornblende biotite gneiss to syenite fenites, REEs have been added to the country rock will LREE > HREE; and REEs behaved coherently during the process of fenitization.

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Studies On The Textural Characteristics Of Sediments From Vaigai River Basin, Tamil Nadu, Southern India

Arun TJ, Limisha AT, Krishna R Prasad, Aneesh TD, Sreeraj MK, Reji Srinivas

The sediment characteristics, in particular, the grain size distribution is important to be correctly determined for accurate representation in sediment transport to understand the source of evolution for sediments under the river environment. The present study illustrated the detailed textural variations in the sediments of Vaigai river basin, Tamil Nadu. The textural studies established clearly that the samples have insignificant fractions of finer grains, where sand and gravel were dominant. The textural nomenclature of the sediments mostly shows in the order sandy gravel - gravelly sand - slightly gravelly sand - muddy sandy gravel and slightly gravelly muddy sand. The statistical analysis of the samples was conducted in the study area; including the mean grain size, standard deviation (sorting), skewness and kurtosis. The sediments were dominant of course grain size, poorly sorted and very positively skewed. The kurtosis suggested dominantly leptokurtic nature of sediments. The statistical parameters display little temporal as well as spatial variations. The observations were supported by the polymodal nature of sediments that confirmed using the frequency distribution curves. At certain locations the unimodal and bimodal nature of the sediments were also present. The studied sediments are inferred to have deposited in quiet to calm environment. The energy process discriminate functions of the sediments were deposited predominantly as shallow agitated process under turbidity environment and remaining fluvial deltaic

process. Based on the CM diagram, the debris transported under the tractive current thhrough rolling mechanism except a few samples that declined in bottom suspension and rolling. Furthermore, the anthropogenic interventions including the man-made structures like bridges and check dams in the fluvial system and the urbanized areas have a significant role in the overall dispersal pattern of sediments in the downstream of the rivers.

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Money Related Execution Of Media And Entertainment Organization

S.Karthika, Dr.A.Muthusamy

The Media and Entertainment industry has different sections that consolidate into one vertical; Movies/Cinema, Television, Music, Publishing, Radio, Internet, Advertising and Gaming. Additionally, patterns and drivers for every one of the fragments fluctuate crosswise over sub-sections, geologies and buyer portions. This makes the vertical exceptional since these sub-verticals contend, compliment and join to satisfy the consistently expanding interest for excitement and data all-inclusive. The business likewise relies upon numerous other components/innovation advancements like remote, portable, gadgets, digitization, web get to speeds, distributed storage, shopper examination, and web-based life among others. The business has effectively adjusted around these advancements in each age. Since the 1990s, digitization of substance has changed the creation and conveyance of music. Another interruption in the 2000s, the ascent of the web was a distinct advantage for all the sub-verticals of the business. By and by, online networking has been instrumental in forming the present media and the media outlet. Generally, the M&E business has been an imaginative industry following innovation developments and buyer requests. From this money related execution device, this investigation breaks down the chosen two media and excitement organization's generally monetary executes for a long time from 2010-2011 to 2017-2018. Because of the market execution of these two media and diversion organizations are chosen for this investigation. It is an observational investigation dependent on information from the organization's yearly reports. The hypothesis is to test differences between the Ratios of the sampled companies during the period of study. The analysis reveals that there is a difference in Ratios of selected two Media and Entertainment companies during the period. Zee Entertainment Industry is the best media and entertainment company comparing to the Sun Tv Network. This company financial performance is very high concerning its Ratios.

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Empirical Validation Of Absorbed Dose To The Rectum In The Treatment Of Cervical Cancer Using High Dose Rate Brachytherapy

Justice Avevor, Joseph Amoako, George Amoako

In brachytherapy treatment of the cervix, the tolerance of the normal tissue is often the limiting factor for the dose that can be delivered to the patient. The objective of this study is to determine the absorbed dose to the rectum in high dose rate brachytherapy of cervical cancer for empirical validation and system verification for patient treatment and safety. The dose distribution measurements were carried out in a locally constructed phantom. Gafchromic EBT3 films were used as a dosimeter for measuring doses to the rectum. The deviation between TPS dose and the film dose measured by the Gafchromic EBT3 film at the rectal point

was 14.73%. This ranged from -47.22% - 51.06%. The doses predicted by TPS were higher than the doses measured by the film. At the rectal point 47% of the doses measured by the film were higher than the doses calculated by the TPS. For the rectum, the discrepancies between TPS dose and measured dose that were larger than 15% occurred in 64% of the entire treatment. Deviations at rectal point larger than 30% occurred in 6% of the entire measurements. In vivo dosimetry is the only practical way to check the delivered dose during treatment, because it provides the needed information which aids in assuring precise, targeted and conformal dose delivery.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2687-2694**

The Age Of Digital Technology In Music Industry

Bindu Balagopal, Chacko Jose P

Entertainment industry is going through a period of structural change. The spread of digital technology has transformed the sector from physical to digital .This change can be witnessed in almost all the segments of the entertainment industry. This is especially true of music industry where the shift from analog to digital platform is much easier. A technology revolution is a great stride forward for any industry; costs would come down, profits would rise and those who surround the industry and live by it would benefit. The article tries to examine the structural shift in the music industry from physical formats to digital formats as a result of technological innovations. There has been a tremendous change in music formats right from the period of LP records to digital music.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2695-2699**

Medicinal Plants For The Prevention And Management Of Nephrolithiasis: A Review

Farah Al-Mamoori, Ali Al-Samydai, Talal Aburjai

Nephrolithiasis (Kidney stone)is one of the oldest known and common illnesses in the urinary tract system. Most of the people generally can have renal stones at any phase of life. The rate of occurrence of renal calculi is commonly high in males as well as in females. Still, there is no drug that can be reasonably used in the treatment of nephrolithiasis. Data collected from in vivo, in vitro and clinical trials suggest that medicinal plants could be used as an alternative therapeutic approach in the management of nephrolithiasis. The results as presented in this review demonstrate the promising role of medicinal plants in the prevention and management of kidney stones. Additional investigations are required to approve the safety and efficacy of these compounds.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2700-2705**

Investigations On Tensile And Compression Behaviour Of Al2219-Tic Composites

Jayasheel Harti, T B Prasad, Dinesh Kumar S, Madeva Nagaral, Rajesh B S

Micro particulates reinforced metal matrix composites are well suited for large number of automotive and marine applications. In the current study, an investigation made on fabrication of TiC reinforced Al2219 alloy composites and evaluation of properties. Al2219-TiC composites were synthesized by two step reinforcement mixing melt stirring process. The weight percentage

of TiC particulate was varied in steps of 2, 4 and 6 %. Microstructural characterization was carried out by using scanning electron microscope. Prepared composites were evaluated for tensile and compression strength as per ASTM standards. Scanning electron micro photographs revealed the uniform distribution of TiC particulates in the Al matrix. TiC particulates reinforced composites exhibited the more enhanced properties compared to Al2219 alloy.

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Hindi-English Neural Machine Translation Using Attention Model

Charu Verma, Aarti Singh, Swagata Seal, Varsha Singh, Iti Mathur

Translation is the technique in which system translate text from source natural language to target natural language, so that the original message is retained in target language. Deep Neural Networks are capable models that achieved malicious achievement on challenging learning tasks such as visual object recognition and speech recognition and work well whenever large amount of training sets are available. This paper represent Hindi to English machine translation at Hindi-English parallel corpus in which supervised learning algorithm applied with attention model and in which one Recurrent Neural Network map the input sequence to a vector in fixed dimensionality, and another Recurrent Neural Network decode the target sequence from the vector and show how neural machine translation is better way to translate the data from source language to target language.

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Social Media Effect On Students Academic Performance Based On Their Usage

Dr.V.Krishna Priya, Dr.P.G. Thirumagal, Dr.G.Madhumita

Social Media is the internet services which helps an opportunity to create public based profile with in a boundary. The present study is based on the effects of social media on students academic performance based on the usage. In this study, to measure the effects of social media a structured questionnaire was framed based on the past reviews. Social Media is considered as a independent factor and Time Duration, Connectivity with friends and people, privacy concerns, technology advancement are mediating factors whereas academic performance is considered as dependent factors. The sample size collected for this study was 725. The collected data was analyzed through SPSS 21.V. The statistical tool regression is applied to analyzed the data. From the current study, it is revealed that based on the usage of social media there is a almost positive impact on the student's academic performance.

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Perception Of Non Performing Assets (NPAS) In State Bank Of India

Dr.S.Ganapathy, A.Thangam, K.Seethal

The present paper is to analyze the perception of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in State Bank of India with special reference to defaulting borrowers. The study area is Madurai. The researcher has found twenty-two variables. The researcher has used a convenience sampling method to identify the respondents for the

present study. The researchers were used in primary data. The data has been collected through questionnaires from the defaulting borrowers. The responses are obtained from 175 defaulting borrowers. The researcher has used percentages, weighted average methods, and chi-square tests. As per the analysis, among the top ten causes, seven causes are associated with educational qualification and monthly income of the demographic variables. There are seven causes the borrowers unable to repay the loan. This is the major cause of NPAs in SBI.

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Synthesis, Characterization And Biological Screening Of Some Sulpha Pyridine Schiff Base Transition Metal Complexes

P. Jona, Dr. V Gnana Glory Kanmoni, Dr. Isac Sobana Raj

A new series of transition metal complexes of Mn(II), Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II) with a Schiff base ligand derived from Sulpha pyridine and 4-hydroxy quinolone-2-Carbaldehyde were successfully synthesized. The complexes have been characterized by elemental analysis, Spectroscopic methods (IR, UV-Visible, 1H NMR), TGA-DTA, Conducto-metric and magnetic data. According to these data, we propose an octahedral geometry to all the metal complexes. Anti-microbial activity of the ligand and its metal complexes were studied. It has been found that all the complexes are antimicrobially active and show higher activity than ligand. The nuclease activity of the above metal complexes were assessed by gel electrophoresis assay and the results show that metal complexes cleave PUC18 DNA in presence of hydrogen peroxide compared to the ligand.

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An Approach For Removing Salt And Pepper Noise From Mammogram Images

Kamlesh Kaur, Dr. Reecha Sharma

The uses of digital images have been increasing day by day due to advancements in the field of telemedicine. Various techniques are used for acquiring digital images such as ultrasound, CT scan, X-ray etc. mammogram images are used for detecting breast cancer in women. While acquiring and transmitting the image is corrupted by various kinds of noise such as Gaussian noise, salt and pepper noise, Poisson noise etc. a hybrid filter is proposed for the elimination of salt and pepper noise from mammogram images. The principal component analysis along with adaptive median filter is used for removal of noise. The performance of the filter is depicted in terms of PSNR and MSE..

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High Gain Double Cross Monopole Array Antenna With CSRR

B Madhavi, M V Siva Prasad

A high gain double cross monopole antenna array is modelled, and its analytical study is presented in this article. The proposed antenna model consisting of FR4 as substrate material with overall dimension of 42X36X1.6 mm. Complementary split ring resonators are loaded in the ground plane to enhance the gain and radiation characteristics in the modelled antenna along with array setup. Antenna is operating in the quad band with application bands at

4.5, 7.8, 10.5 and 12 GHz respectively. The prototyped antenna is providing good radiation parameters with the value of gain more than 12 dB in the prescribed working band. The fabricated antenna model measurement results is exhibiting good similarity with simulation.

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Process Parameter Optimization In Green Sand Casting Using ANN

Gukendran R, Parameshwaran R, Sambathkumar M, and Sasikumar KSK

In the present work a neural network models and fuzzy logic are developed for predicting the mould and chemical properties of green sand casting. An attempt has been made to predict major casting defects like porosity, hot tearing, blow holes, pin holes, cold shut, and shrinkage using back propagation and perception from the neural network. The network trained with input parameters like compatibility, permeability, moisture, grain strength, melting temperature, clay content and chemical properties charge as inputs presence/absence of defects as output. The results of neural network models were compared with the results obtained from fuzzy logic.

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Infant Healthcare: Striking A Balance Between Public Expenditure, Outcome And Impact: A Case Study Of Barak Valley, India

Pradipta Deb

Healthcare expenditure is quite significant in public healthcare provisioning of any country. This paper discusses the issue of public provisioning of infant healthcare, especially preventive healthcare which forms a very integral part of the child's initial few years of life. Preventive healthcare in form of immunization goes a long way in protecting the child from many life-threatening and deforming diseases. Also, continuous health expenditure in form of curative healthcare is important to cure from acquired infections and sickness. Healthcare expenditure has always been a question of debate in the developing and less-developed countries faced with the perennial problem of scarce resources and unlimited wants. The area of study is Southern Assam of India. The study explores the trend of the state allocation of healthcare services and its outcomes. Moreover, the paper shall attempt to study their reach-out to the target group, impact on the healthcare parameters of the infants in the area of study and ultimately, probe into the gap between what has been done and what needs to be done.

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Factors Influencing Brand Equity: The Case Of Jakarta E-Commerce And M-Commerce

Pantri Heriyati, Riezky Trianto Arif

This research aims to investigate the drivers of brand equity of e-commerce and m-commerce brands in Indonesia. Primary data was collected through self-administered questionnaires distributed to respondents with experience of buying online from e-commerce or m-commerce in 2014 to 2016. The sample of respondents was withdrawn from the population in south Jakarta who had experience of buying from online shops. The data was analyzed for

reliability and validity. To test the hypotheses and interrelationship of variables, Partial Least Squares (PLS) analysis was employed. This research found among the factors influencing brand equity, trust and loyalty were found to significantly influence brand equity, while satisfaction toward brand influenced brand equity only through brand value. Trust was also found to influence brand equity only through loyalty, where loyalty and brand value proved to significantly influence brand equity. This study contributes some evidence to provide the relationship of e-commerce and m-commerce branding and brand equity mechanisms.

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Effectiveness Of Radio In Promoting Awareness About Tuberculosis In Rural India

Dr Shashikala Patil, Assistant Professor, Dr. Vasudevan Sundara Rajan, Delicia Fernandes

Tuberculosis (TB) is the most common and fatal disease in India. Indian government has been taking several measures to curb the deadly disease. As a result various media platforms have been used to reach out to the rural population and spread the awareness about TB. Radio as a whole and one of the best media platform acts as an agent in this endeavour. Several radio programs are exclusively designed to cater to the rural India's need of awareness about TB. Radio emerges as one of the most effective form of communication because the message can be disseminated in various regional languages, resulting in better understanding of the communication delivered amongst the rural population. This paper tries to study the effectiveness of Radio as a means of communication especially in rural areas. The paper also aims to ascertain the efficiency of Radio in spreading awareness about the preventive measures and the availability of the treatments. Three communication theories such as sender-receiver theory, agenda setting theory and gratification theory are also analysed in this paper to examine the data and establishing the understanding of how rural consumers consume information from radio sources and utilise the decoded information for their betterment.

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Patterns Of News Consumption Among The Urban And Rural Post Millennium Youth In India

Dr. N. Thilaka, G.Nikita, Leo Gertrude David

Mass media have traditionally encompassed print and electronic/broadcast, the Web has merged as the distinctive quality of media from masses to personal and media to entertainment. With the proliferation of technology, it is almost impossible to escape the impact of any form of media. Harris (2004) in his research has found that people involve themselves less in other activities and spend maximum time in a week watching television along with sleeping and eating (Harris, 2004). In such a context, the paper attempts to draw this general picture to understand the current patterns of news consumption among post millennium youth (18 to 34 years) in India. Using a quantitative dimension and applying a survey method among respondents of age group 18 to 34 the paper tries (1) to analyze the media used for news consumption and (2) understand how the chosen media fit in respondents daily news consumption patterns (3) to analyze demands in the digital era and understand the consumers of print media and changing patterns of news consumption. This paper bases its study on Victor Vroom's theory of expectancy which assumes that behavior and beliefs from emotional orientation and motivational force to make sensible

choices from available alternatives to maximize pleasure and to minimize pain. The data will be analyzed using advanced statistical methods.

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Assiduous Study On Experiential Learning In Entrepreneurship Education With Reference To Higher Education In India

Dr. Rashmi Bhatia, Dr Arun Bhatia

The aim of this research paper is to elucidate the role of experiential learning in Higher Education in India, specifically entrepreneurship education. The paper recommends that experiential learning is best expedited as a result of the learner's participation in practical events, thus supporting the creation of understanding and their subsequent reflection on these experiences. The current practices in disseminating knowledge on entrepreneurship in Higher Education is analyzed, and the role experiential learning has to play. The Key Findings enumerate that by providing suitable experiential learning opportunities, educators can develop entrepreneurial capabilities in the students and aid in promoting an entrepreneurial ecosystem. However, it is also important on the onset, that students gain an understanding about entrepreneurship itself and the skills required to become an enterprising agent. This research paper provides reflection on the experiences and provides an opportunity for the (re)-evaluation and future enrichment in the area of experiential learning.

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Investigation Of Low Voltage Ride Through Buses On 140 Bus Power Grid Using SCIG And Hybrid B-STATCOM To Improve Voltage

K.V. Ramana Reddy, K. Ravi

This paper gives the Performance Analysis and Mitigation of LVRT Issues with Hybrid B–STATCOM in 140 Bus Distribution System Connected to SCIG Wind Turbine. It is an important task to improve the LVRT problem within the system operating limits and facilities in a distributed power grid. LVRT is particularly important in maintaining the voltage stability and therefore is made mandatory. The developed 140 bus system, hybrid battery energy storage system and STATCOM (B-STATCOM) with combined feed forward and feed backward control strategy is proposed a VSI to improve power factor with an exchange of current and voltage simultaneously. The inside B – STATCOM VSI current loop, controllers are designed using CFFFB strategy with three phase and four wire system to inject clean and balanced harmonic free currents provides excellent transient voltage control and good reactive power support. The hybrid B – STATCOM follows the rules of grid operation as per IEC 61400 – 21 for supplying of reactive power demanded by LVRT buses due to faults. MATLAB/ SIMULINK power system block sets are used to verify the control scheme of 140 bus distribution power grid connected SCIG wind energy system.

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Adaptive Crow Search Optimization With Anfis For Predicting The Software Reliability In Banking Sector

P. Lakshminarayana , Dr T V SureshKumar

Reliability of a system has a direct impact on the success of any software system. Predicting the reliability helps to optimize the maintenance of the software. Rapid changes in hardware and software technologies lead to inventions of new methodologies and needs developing and validating a reliability predicting model for each method. To solve this problem, we have presented an adaptive technique which combines crow search optimization technique and Adaptive NeuroFuzzy Inference System. The chosen data set is given as the input of proposed method and estimate the reliability. To increase the convergence rate and reliability prediction rate, the parameters of ANFIS are optimized using CSO algorithm.The proposed technique is implemented in the platform of MATLAB and their corresponding performance is compared with the conventional techniques such as ABC-ANFIS, ANT-ANFIS, GA-ANFIS, PSO-ANFIS and ANFIS.

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Psychometric Properties Of Multidimensional Scale Of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS): Indian Adaptation

Kamalpreet Kaur, Nimisha Beri

Social support is a process of social change that is significant in behavioural, social and value development of individual. Social support exists in various forms which include emotional support, instrumental support and professional support. The original construct of MSPSS is designed by Zimet et.al. (1988) and comprise of three dimensions namely support received by significant other, family and friends. Investigator in the present research assessed the psychometric properties of the scale in Indian conditions. The selected model of MSPSS was tested by employing confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) using AMOS 23.0 on a sample of 461 professional students from Punjab, Northern India. The results revealed that the 12 item, three factor model of MSPSS fits well on Indian sample. The estimated convergent and discriminant validity ensures the psychometric properties of the scale in Indian context and scale also reflects good internal consistency. Analyzing the psychometric properties of MSPSS on representative sample it is evident that scale is well adapted for future researches in Indian conditions.

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Algorithms For Vertex Magic Total Labelling And Edge Magic Total Labelling For Complete Graphs

Manas M N, Dr.Krishnappa H K ,Aaron Paul

Abstract: Labelling of graphs is the process of assigning weights to vertices and/or edges of the graphs which quantifies the significance of their inter-relationship. The weights assigned are usually positive integers. If weights are to be assigned to both edges and vertices then the labelling becomes Total Labelling. For all vertices if total weights associated with each vertex are equal then the labelling is called Magic Labelling. If the property of magic labelling holds true for a total labelling with respect to each vertex then this system of labelling is known as Vertex Magic Total labelling and if the property of magic labelling holds true for a total labelling with respect to each edge then the system of labelling is know as Edge Magic Total Labelling. Similarly, if weights for each vertex and/or each edge differs in a system of labelling then the labelling is know as anti-magic labelling.

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Corporate Finance And Government Finance – A Comparative Analysis With Reference To Debt Sustainability And Solvency

Uma Charan Pati , Sudhanshu Sekhar Rath

: Any discussion on corporate finance would be incomplete if we lose sight of having a study on the sustainability and solvency aspects of debt. The issue becomes more complex and interesting the moment we link the principles of corporate finance to that of the government finance. This particular study has focused attention on the applicability of the debt sustainability and solvency aspects of corporate finance to the state finance. Five years data on Odisha state finance have been used along with the data on forty corporate entities across sectors to verify whether corporate finance and state finance have any relationship as regards debt sustainability and solvency. The results have conformed to the null hypothesis that corporate financial principles have no correspondence with state finance even after the implementation of the FRBM Act.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2806-2814**

A General Equilibrium Approach To Common Property Resource Exploitation

Sudhanshu Sekhar Rath, Uma Charan Pati

: From the normative point of view general equilibrium approach to the exploitation of common property resource is considered as the rule but in practice it is a myth in terms of Nash behavior, Non-Nash behavior and the Consistent Conjectural Equilibrium indicating the relevance of "Index of Tragedy". The elasticity of conjectured response examines the convergence of Non-Nash and Nash behavior for increasing group-size and at the other extreme explores the possibility of Pareto optimal behavior regardless of group size when its value rests on minus one. Consistent Conjecture Equilibrium generates a more pessimistic prediction for a group exploitation of the common property resource.

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Machine Learning Techniques Based Spectrum Sensing In Crn

L.Rajesh, M Sivaranjini

: Cognitive radio technology can mitigate the problems that faced during the spectrum allocation such as depletion of spectrum due to the advancement in new technologies like IoT and 5G technology. The hidden primary user problem is a serious issue faced by cognitive networks, since the secondary user can misclassify the spectrum occupancy. Thus, this problem stated using cooperative spectrum sensing based on machine learning techniques. The machine learning techniques includes Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) and Support Vector Machine(SVM) where GMM technique is an unsupervised learning technique and SVM is a supervised learning technique. The above techniques have two phases(classification and training phase), which decides the channel available and channel unavailable class. Gaussian Mixture Model is used to determining the training features with the mixture of gaussian density distribution. Support Vector Machine has subset of training vectors with which the decision surface is made. It is done by maximizing the margin between separating hyperplane and training vectors. The receiver operative curve for

above gaussian model is obtained. The obtained results verifiesthe factors of hidden primary user as overlap of data distribution and transmit power level .

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 2822-2825

Women And Their Identity: Reflection On Socio-Cultural Paradigm Of Women Among The Deori Tribe In Madhupur Deori Village Of Assam

Rashmi Baruah

Assam is the habitation of various tribal groups since time immemorial. All of them have their own culture and tradition which have a great contribution towards the making and well being of Assamese culture. Some of the major tribal inhabitants of the land are Deori, Kachari, Bodo, Mishing, Rabha etc. Deori tribe is one of the major and indigenous ethnic tribes of Assam. The Deori tribe has its own culture and traditions which able to keep their identity in a unique way. The women belong to the Deori community have their own culture and traditions that make them unique from other tribal communities. It has been generally seen that tribal women face noteworthy challenges in their day to day life which manifold in the forms of discrimination, lack access to education, health issues etc. and the Deori women are not also apart from these challenges. Thus, it is important to keep their identity and to establish and realize political, economic, cultural, personal and social rights for women. Deori women have great value in their indigenous society. This paper is an effort to emphasize Deori women and their identity as well as try to analyze the socio-cultural paradigm of women among the Deori tribe in Madhupur Deori Village of Assam.

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SOR (Stimulus-Organism-Response) Model Application In Observing The Influence Of Impulsive Buying On Consumer’s Post-Purchase Regret

Jondry Adrin Hetharie, Surachman, Ananda Sabil Hussein, Astrid Puspaningrum

This study used the concept of stimulus-organism-response (SOR) to test the environmental stimuli, such as store environment, social factor, and fashion involvement, to the impulsive buying behavior mediated by customer’s emotional gratification and its effect on post-purchase. SOR’s basic assumption explains that change of behavior of an organism is influenced by the quality of stimulus, which is similar to the learning process. The population of the study is the customer of the Matahari Departement Store in Ambon city. The sample number was determined by purposive sampling with 223 respondents. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used for data analysis. 9 hypotheses were tested; 8 accounted for the direct causative; 1 accounted for the moderation factor, and another accounted for the mediation factor. The result showed that 2 insignificant factors; the store environment and emotional gratification to the impulsive buying of the customer.

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Comparative Study On Growth Performance Of Poecilia Sphenops (Valenciennes, 1846) Under Different Salinity And Different Diets

Anandakumar Arunkumar, Gnanakkan Ananthan, Rajaram Murugan

Poecilia sphenops (Molly) is a commercially important ornamental fish which is popular among new hobbyist and breeders as they are easy to groom and breed. Current research was done to study influence of salinity of water and different diets ((i) Chironomus larvae, (ii) Cyclops, (iii) Artemia, (iv) Daphnia, (v) Commercial feed) on the growth performance and survival of molly fish. Maximum length gain was observed in fish fed daphnia grown in saline water followed by fish fed with artemia diet and poor growth performance was observed fish grown in fresh water fed with pellets. Highest Weight gain is observed in fish grown in saline water and fed with daphnia, followed by artemia diet, Poor weight gain is observed in fish gown in freshwater fed with pellets. Specific growth rate was higher in fish grown in saline water fed with daphnia. SGR was lower in fish grown in freshwater fed with pellets.

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Impact Of Corporate Governance Disclosure Practices On Financial Performance Of Selected Sectors

Subramanyam Mutyala, Shalini B

In the present scenario, the concept of organizational development does not happen ignoring the interests of shareholders, employees, business partners, etc. (Mihaela Ungureanu 2013). Corporate governance (CG) refers to the practices that administrate and guide firm managers to take decisions that are in line with the shareholders goal of wealth maximization. The key predictable quantitative measures used to gauge the efficiency of CG structure in a corporate setting mainly includes Board Performance, Board Committees and Communication structure which are both mandatory and non-mandatory according to revised clause 49. On the other hand to measure the corporate's performance ROA, ROE, ROCE has been used and to measure the market value Tobin Q has been used. The aim of this study was to check the impact of CG disclosure practices (CGDP) on the corporate's performance. For the purpose of this study the top most company from every sector when arranged according to their Market capitalization has been taken and analysed. The study incorporates some important policy measures related to major players of CG that are of significant in nature. The study results show that the impact of voluntary governance disclosure practices are positive and significant on the overall performance of the selected sectors and the non-voluntary governance disclosures are also gearing up showing a positive impact on the performance of corporates. The study also has suggested to have a proper execution of regulatory framework which in turn increases the proper governance disclosures leading to an effective management system.

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Habitat Plants And Foraging Preferences In Termites Of The Genus Anacanthotermes

Zumrad Abduhakimovna Ganieva, Bahtiyar Rustamovich Kholmatov, Farhod Karimov, Tangirbergen Isaevich Zhuginisov, Gulnora Saidarifovna Mirzaeva

: The article describes the foraging preferences in termites of the genus Anacanthotermes. Seventy-two plant species of the desert and semi-desert zones growing in termite habitats were revealed; 74 species of plants were revealed in the anthropogenic territory. Besides, the most stored plants and wood varieties were identified.

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The Social Media Use For Digital Natives: Parenting Model Of Muslim Cleric Families

Saidna Zulfiqar Bin-Tahir, Muhammad Amri, Andi Mukarramah Nagauleng, Amirah Diniaty, Ibnu Hajar

Social media has become an essential part of digital native ways of life and the demand for the industrial revolution 4.0. Thus, this study attempted to investigate the employment of social media by Muslim digital natives and to explore the parenting style of cleric toward their children use of social media. It employed a qualitative approach using a case study design. Seven cleric families in Ambon city involved as the informants who have been selected purposively. The data gained through the observation, interview, and documentation have been analyzed descriptively. The results found that Muslim digital natives actively used social media such as Facebook, Instagram, and Youtube. Besides, Muslim clerics applied a role model parenting by giving motivation, time bounding, and employed 1+1 model, i.e., one hour of studying or reciting the Quran, one hour will be given for activating the social media and friendly controlling. The study contributed information and references to parents and further researchers about children parenting in the healthy use of social media.

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IHiMod-Perturb: Histogram Modification Based Reversible Data Perturbation Algorithm For Adaptable Privacy Preservation And Integrity

Dr Alpa K Shah, Dr Ravi M Gulati

With the advent of users' perspective to store personal information digitized, measures to protect their private information has necessitated. Organizations also publish anonymous data to facilitate research in social science, healthcare, identification of fraudulent users, and trend analysis to foster sales and marketing techniques. Privacy Preserving Data Mining [PPDM] protects the disclosure of sensitive information present in the published datasets. Most of the existing pool of algorithms perturb the attributes forbidding verification of original data at receivers' end. This paper introduces a Reversible Data Perturbation iHiMod-Perturb approach efficient in privacy preservation and enabling recovery of original data, if needed, at the receiver end. Unlike traditional methods that adds/multiply noise or randomly project data, our method uses differences of adjoining values as basis for modification to perturb sensitive attributes. Selection of privacy factor and embedding of digital watermark ensures data integrity along with perturbation. The privacy factor enables user specific adaptable privacy preservation model in contrast to one-level model. Experiments are performed on five datasets from UCI Repository and confirms that the Classification Accuracy of the perturbed dataset is preserved well. Experiments also suggest that the Probability Information Loss [PIL] is less than 25% and Disclosure Risk [DR] is less than 8% after application of iHiMod-Perturb algorithm.

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E-Waste Practices And Regulations

Anisa Shaikh, Jayashree Khandare

Many countries of the world and their environmental agencies are being forced to work on the problem of e-waste. They are working

to develop and innovate strategies for e-waste management. Many developed countries have given priority to e-waste management system. In India, it is very difficult because of insufficiency of infrastructure, social and economic conditions, lack of trained people and absence of legislation for e-waste. Switzerland is the first country to established and implemented e-waste management system. For ensuring environment safety and health, India needs to impose concurrent legislation for e-waste management.

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Variation Of Protein Concentration On Diabetes Affected People In Andhra Pradesh

Divya.Kakara , Ramesh Malothu Apparao Allam

Protein metabolism leads to many complications in Diabetic Mellitus disease, because Insulin based binding receptor initiates the metabolism of BDNF gene based proteins and other particles present within cells. The present study deals with environmental temperature, playing main role in metabolic activity of proteins among Diabetes affected people in India. Serum samples of diabetes affected people were collected and incubated at different temperatures in different timings, and total protein were separated by using standard protocol and estimated concentration by using UV- spectrophotometric analysis. BDNF (Brain derived neurotrophic factor) protein in the serum is analysed by ELISA (Enzyme Linked Immuno-Sorbent Assay) through the determined observations, there is variation in total protein concentrations and BDNF protein at various temperatures, these variations clearly show temperature effect on protein concentration that plays a main role to control Diabetic mellitus.

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Comparison Of Machine Learning Approaches In Arabic Tweeps Gender Prediction

Khaled Alrifai, Ghaida Rebdawi, Nada Ghneim

: In this paper, we present our approach for profiling Arabic authors on twitter, based on their tweets. We consider here the gender of an Arabic author as an important trait to be predicted. For this purpose, many indicators, feature vectors and machine learning-based classifiers were implemented. The results of these classifiers were compared to find out the best gender prediction model. The best prediction model was obtained using SMO classifier with word 1-3 grams and the used punctuation marks as feature vector.

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How Do Children View Other Children Who Have Visible Enamel Defects Around Metropolitan City – A Crossectional Study

Nazia Zareen I, Dr. Geomani

Introduction: Enamel defects may affect an individual's dento-facial appearance, impacting on their psycho-social status and on how other people view them.Having an attractive smile in particular has an impact on a range of psychosocial aspects and is important even to children and youth, not just adults. Materials and method: Inclusion criteria: Age group 11-12 years as group 1 and 14-16 years as group 2 in order to measure their social judgments of their facial and dental appearance. Exclusion criteria:

Mentally disabled children: Two Standardized full face color photographs were taken of an 11-12 years male and 14-16 years female who had excellent occlusion and good oral health. Apart from their standardized features , anterior part of teeth is being digitally altered to appear whitened ,decayed is done graphics using digitally editing software programme. Scores is being rated with 4 point likert scale response format to denote the positive and negative feedback of children on their social judgements towards other children dental appearance. Scores are rated as strongly agree =4, agree =3, disagree=2, strongly disagree=1. Result : From this study we have found that 11-12 years old children attribute negative personality characteristics to other children with visible enamel defects Conclusion: Negative responses of those around young people with poor dental appearance may extremely affect the way they act, even influencing future long term development and life chances.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2896-2900**

Role Of Emotional Labour Strategy As A Mediator Of The Relationship Between Strategic Emotional Intelligence And Job Performance In Public Sector

Dr. S.N Raghavendra, Dr. B. ArulSenthil

This research intends to analyze the role of Emotional Labour as a mediator of the relationship between Strategic Emotional Intelligence and Job Performance with the public sector in India. In an effort to meet this objective, a study was conducted amongst customer service personnel who work in a public sector. Three hundred and three complete responses were obtained from customer service personnel. In this study strategic emotional intelligence is considered as the independent variable, job performance as the dependent variable and emotional labor as a mediator. One way ANOVA was employed to study the relationship between total work experience and emotional labor. The result has revealed that there is a significant difference among the respondents with regard to total work experience. ANOVA test has revealed there is a significant relationship between age and emotional labor. The relationship between strategic emotional intelligence (SEI) and job performance (RBPS) exhibited a positive relationship. Emotional Labour Scale (ELS) mediates the relationship between strategic emotional intelligence (SEI) and job performance (RBPS). In the future studies, researchers could explore this model in various domains and various demographical data for the development of upcoming research in emotional intelligence and emotional labor towards job performance.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2901-2913**

An Intrusion Detection System Using Optimized Svm For Detecting Ddos In Cloud

M. Mayuranathan, Dr. M. Murugan, Dr. V. Dhanakoti

One of the most advanced techniques in the field of information technology is the so called cloud computing technique. This technique has turned out to be user friendly as it offers scalability and flexibility in its services thus rendered to the end users, this technique is also known to offer a variety of services on demand to its users. The ultimate goal of the technique is to meet the demands of its users, these demands can be catered in three different ways and these ways are referred to as the three different levels of the cloud, using which it caters to the demands of the users. These three levels are named as the infrastructure, the platform and the software levels. The cloud environment thus appears to be susceptible to various kinds of offenses, one such is

the so called DoS or the DDoS offense that can lead to a major breach in the security related aspects. The training data set is thus considered in the cloud environment, the data type would be determined in the initial stage, if it belongs to the non linear type then the SVM appears to be a form of the kernel trick that is employed for the mapping purposes, here the original input space would be suitably mapped onto the high dimensional feature space. This mapping procedure is thus accomplished so as to improvise the classifier generalization ability. The Genetic algorithm thus deployed in this strategy has been observed to be a stochastic and heuristic searching algorithm. The algorithm has derived its inspiration from the natural evolution process. This work discusses the deployment and application of the genetic algorithm and the support vector machine (GA–SVM) method that is found to be suitably integrated with the parameter optimization procedure for the purpose of detecting the DDOS in the cloud.

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Title: Problems And Prospects Of Women Doctors In The Age Of Technology: A Sociological Study In Assam

Dr Rinku Borah

Introduction: Now a day the world is known as age of technology, where individuals are well equipped with various inventions. Though human beings are in the age of technology, still women are facing problems due to male dominated values of the society. In medical profession, the women doctors are also not free from gender discrimination and they face a lot of obstacles to survive in this profession. Objectives: In this study, an attempt has been made to study the problems and prospect of women doctors in their profession. Methodology: Both primary and secondary data were collected in this study. In this study, primary data were collected from the women doctors, i.e., 100 employed in government hospitals of Dibrugarh, district of Assam. For collection of primary data, some important techniques were used in this study, i.e. Interview method, Interview Schedule and Observation. Findings: In this study, it was found that 59(59%) respondents out of 100 respondents faced some problems as lady doctors such as problems in pregnancy period, sexual harassment etc. Conclusion: In this study, it has been found that a majority of the women doctors have faced various problems in the medical profession. It was found that due to various problems such as lack of crèche facilities, lack of part time work, negative attitude of male colleagues towards them, problems in promotion and training, health problems during the maternity period and menstruation, some women doctors even felt stress and depression which affected their profession.

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Logo Program To Strengthen Phonological Awareness In 5 Year-Old Children Of Educational Institutions In Peru

Ambrocio Teodoro Esteves Pairazamán, Víctor Hugo Fernández Bedoya, Walter Gregorio Ibarra Fretell, Rosario Violeta Grijalva Salazar

The objective of this investigation was to confirm the effects of the application of the speech-therapy program to strengthen phonological awareness in children of 5 years of educational institutions in Lima, Peru. A sample of 353 children has been obtained from eight educational institutions selected by convenience. A pre-test was applied, which was then contrasted by a post-test, both measuring a total of seven tests related to

phonological awareness, in addition to chi-square tests in order to confirm the hypothesis, which was. It was concluded that the speech-therapy program strengthens positively in phonological awareness in children of 5 years of educational institutions

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Microbiological Pattern Of Secondary Infections, Standard Living Index And Pharmacoeconomic Analysis Among Tuberculosis Patients With Comorbidity

Md Mujahid, Yatindra Kumar, parimalakrishnan. S , SP Singh

Aim: The aim of the present study is to determine the clinical, microbiological pattern of secondary infections and cost of illness for the tuberculosis subjects with and without hypertension. Method: The present study design is a cross-sectional observational prospective during January and December 2018 in a tertiary care teaching hospital located in Uttar Pradesh, India. Totally 68 patients were enrolled in the study. The subjects were divided into 2 groups: group I with TB only and group II with TB and hypertension. The data were collected from prescription and/ or interview with the subjects and Standard of Living Index was also estimated for the subjects. For all the subjects were subjected to either by Mantoux tuberculin skin test or sputum smear or both tests. Results: 27 subjects were having TB and hypertension in stage III (77.42%). 8% and 14% of subjects were having PTB and Extra PTB in group I and II respectively. 36% of subjects having S. aureus as secondary pathogens. 17 isolates carrying pathogens shown resistance to 14 various antibiotics in susceptibility and resistance test. Direct medical costs of group I was INR 5,6668.88 and group II was INR 11,677.08, which was high in both the groups when compared to indirect costs of both the groups; group I was INR 902.41 and in group II was INR 1012.68. Nearly 58.9% and 41.1% of subjects from the group I and group II, respectively, were lost their income during the treatment days. Conclusions: The present study concludes the following based on the findings, prevalence of TB is high in increased age, rural residents and unemployed in lower economic populations. Pulmonary TB cases are more than extrapulmonary TB and S. aureus was the most common secondary infection pathogen in isolates. Total medical cost and direct medical costs were higher in group II, whereas in the group I total medical cost was high. In both groups, a maximum number of subjects were on the medium scale of SLI. Treatment outcome was good in both groups around 70% in group I and 68% in group II among successfully completed subjects, which is as per the WHO standards.

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“Breathe-Safe”: An IOT Based Predictive Tool For Health Care

Mohd. Tahseenul Hasan a Vijay S. Chourasia b Sanjay M. Asutkar c

For patients suffering from respiratory disorder it is elementary for them to avoid situations where in lies a chance of exposure to pollutants leading to attacks which could prove to be fatal at times. There is a need of a system which provides an opportunity to such stakeholders to avoid or minimize their exposure to pollutants by providing them with an alarm or notification well before the situation would have arrived so that they are able to avoid moving in that situation all together or at least minimizes their movement. We have developed an alarm based predictor System for Air Pollution Monitoring “Breathe-Safe” This proposed work acquires Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, P.M.10 level in

the air along with the temperature and the relative humidity. Arduino along with the sensors together forms a wireless sensor node which is used as a data acquisition system. ANFIS tool is used to predict the pollution metric with the help of the historical data obtained from the state pollution control board. The data obtained from the sensors is relayed to the cloud. The UI at the cloud provides the user with an access to know the status or the levels of pollutant as well as the AQI (Air quality Index). The users can also access the data from the APP which can be installed on the phone. Any user can use the services by registering at the application. Once registered they will be able to view the status of the sensors, AQI and will also be able to receive the notification about the predicted values of the pollutants giving them an opportunity to be aware of the impending pollutants levels at least a day before in advance

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The Influence Of Firm Age On The Relationship Between The Capital Structure Determinants And Firm Value.

Dr. Gangu Naidu Mandala, Dr.Suresh Sirisetti, Dr. Dr. K. Srinivasa Rao , Dr. Venkta Ramakrishna Rao Gandreti, Dr. Nitin Gupta

Researchers have always made laudable contributions in examining the factors that influence individuals and business firms to adopt and maintain the capital structure decision during a firm's life cycle and the influence of firm age on the relationship between the capital structure determinants and firm value. The research methodology is carried out to examine the financing choices of the top 100 firms in terms of market capitalization through a close outlook with the business life cycle. The determinant of capital structure decision is based on profitability, liquidity, nature of the industry, timing, and timing of the issue. Debt is taken as a fundamental source in an early stage where as in the maturity stage; firms re-balance their capital structure gradually substituting debt for internal capital. This study aims to generate an idea of the dynamic evolution of the firm across the different stages, investment/disinvestment needs, profitability, cash flow generation, and risk changes. Moreover, the study is carried out with a comprehensive analysis of the firm's capital structure and the main elements in the classical theories, i.e. Trade-off Theory and Pecking Order Theory

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To Study The Effect Of Rice Husk Ash And Iron Slag On Rigid Pavement

Rabiya Sarwar, Punit Verma, Sandeep Singla, Shakshi Chalotra

The present experimental study was taken up in order to enhance the properties of concrete used in rigid pavement and preparing the design mix (control mix as well as replacement mix) of grade M35. The partially replacement of cement with Iron Slag is done at fixed proportion and Rice Husk Ash at varying proportion. As the demand of cement has been increased drastically with the increasing development, the levels of carbon emission has also increases which possess environment threats. Therefore, this research work attempts to replace the cement with Iron Slag and RHA. Various tests like compaction factor test, compressive strength test and flexural strength test was performed. From the obtained results, it can be concluded that from all the replacement mixes, design mix M2 (Iron Slag 30% and RHA 7.5%) was found to be the most optimum proportion at which the maximum strength parameters were obtained.

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An Understanding About The Union Commitment Among The Service Sector Industries In Coimbatore District

Mrs. N. Kowsalya, Dr. A. Vimala

The Industrial Revolution brought people together in factories and unions where they had to learn how to work with each other and become committed to organizations in which they had little control. The factors of the union commitment scale were defined and labeled as union loyalty, responsibility to the union, willingness to work for the union, and belief in unionism, a member's general belief in the concept of unionism. The study attempted to find union commitment among the service sector employees in Coimbatore District of South India. It is understand that loyalty towards the union influence by most of the respondents and their values about the willingness towards for the union was down when compared to loyalty and the value of responsibility towards the union higher than willingness and lower than loyalty. The study highlighted that the age was playing important factor on their loyalty and wiliness towards their union activities. Moreover the age does not influence their responsibilities towards the union.

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Distribution And Diversity Of Meio-Benthos In Ennore Estuary, Southeast Coast Of India

R. Punniyamoorthy, G. Mahadevan, P. Murugesan

In the present study, the distribution and diversity of meio-benthos in Ennore estuary was studied in relation to seasonal variation of environmental entities. A total of 41 meio-benthic species belonging to four meio-fauna taxa: foraminifera, nematodes, ostracodes and harpacticoids were recorded. Among the four meio-fauna taxa, foraminiferans topped the list with 26 species followed by nematodes (8 species), ostracodes (4 species) and harpacticoids (3 species). The maximum density (448Nos/10cm²) was recorded near thermal power plant (EE-2) and minimum (296Nos/10cm²) was recorded near estuary mouth (EM-RS). Heavy metal concentration also varied significantly in both the estuaries. Of these, the level of Cadmium (Cd), iron (Fe), chromium (Cr) and Lead (Pb) accumulation was found maximum at estuary station (EE-1) and minimum at mouth regions (EM-RS). Biota- environmental matching (BIO-ENV) showed that the environmental parameters such as Dissolved oxygen, Temperature, Salinity, Soil pH, Sand, TOC and Clay manifested as best match ($\rho\omega = 0.975$) in determining meiofaunal distributions. The maximum diversity (H') of meiofauna was recorded (3.768) near estuary mouth (EM-RS), similarly the maximum species richness (d) 6.923 was recorded near thermal power plant (EE-1) and maximum species evenness (J') 0.995 was recorded at mouth region (EM-RS). The results of present study helps to develop an understanding on the meiofaunal distribution based on seasonal variation of physico-chemical parameters and heavy metal concentration, which will form a reliable tool in bio-monitoring studies.

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Market Attractiveness And Collaboration Strategies In Improving The Business Performance Of The

Digital Out Of Home Media Industry In Indonesia

Jimmy Lizardo, Prof. Dr. Harjanto Prabowo, Dr. Asnan Furinto, Dr. Dyah Budiastuti

The market share of the digital out of home (hereinafter abbreviated OOH) media industry in Indonesia is dominated by 2 or 3 companies that control more than 30% in each format of the digital OOH media business. In addition, a decrease in sales prices due to competition causes the level of profitability to fall. This condition is thought to be related to problems in collaboration strategies and market attractiveness. So based on this background, this study aims to examine the effect of market attractiveness and collaboration strategies on the business performance of the digital OOH media industry in Indonesia. The type of research used in this study is verification. The unit of analysis and unit of observation in this study is the management of the company's business units which are included in the digital OOH media industry in Indonesia. The research data collected is in the time horizon that is cross-sectional / one shoot. This study uses a multivariate statistics analysis method using PLS. The study population amounted to 183, the sample was taken as many as 118 using simple random sampling which was distributed to 3 major cities namely Jakarta, Surabaya, and Bandung, based on a list of members of the population in each city as a sampling frame. The results of the study show that market attractiveness and collaboration strategies influence business performance. Collaboration strategies have a greater influence than market attractiveness in achieving business performance. The results of this study have implications for the management of digital OOH media industry companies that improving business performance rests on a collaboration strategy that is supported by adaptation to market attractiveness.

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Studies On The Impact Of Abiotic And Nutritional Factors On Mycelial Growth And Sporulation Of Alternaria Brassicae Causing Blight In Indian Mustard

Surbhi Gupta, Nidhi Didwania

Mustard is one of the most significant oilseed crops in India which constitutes the second largest agriculture product next to food grains in the country. Production of Indian mustard (Brassica juncea) is immensely influenced by numerous biotic and abiotic factors like temperature, pH, light intensity etc. Among biotic stress the plant pathogenic fungi Alternaria brassicae causes substantial yield and economic loss to the farmers. In vitro, studies were carried out to identify fungal pathogens responsible for blight disease of mustard. Abiotic factors influence the growth of the fungus and affect its pathogenicity. Understanding of the physiology of the pathogen can effectively be employed in combating blight disease. Effect of environmental parameters (seven temperature levels, five carbon sources and six pH levels) were investigated, in vitro, to observe the growth and sporulation of the plant pathogen. Alternaria brassicae was isolated from diseased leaves of mustard from Faridabad region of Haryana, India and characterized based on key morphological characters. Results indicated that carbon sources displayed mixed radial mycelial growth and sporulation of the pathogen, among different carbon sources sucrose supported magnificent sporulation and growth of the fungus. Optimum temperature for the growth of A. brassicae was recorded to be 25oC on PDA medium at pH range of 6-6.5 when supplemented with sucrose. Alternate cycles of 12 hour light and 12 hour dark were seamless for the highest mycelial growth of the fungus. Present study was carried out to exploit the information about susceptibility of Alternaria brassicae with

mustard and its intensity under specific abiotic conditions to minimize blight disease in field conditions.

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Promoter Prediction In DNA Sequences Of Escherichia Coli Using Machine Learning Algorithms

Anveshrithaa S, Balamurugan Aathavan, Jaisankar N

The advent of Artificial Intelligence and Machine learning has brought many advancements in the field of computational biology. The significant improvement in the field of Machine Learning has made way for opportunities in demanding fields by enabling machines to automatically learn from data without any explicit programming and improving their ability to solve complex problems through learning and experience. Bioinformatics is one among the many applications of Machine Learning where it is widely utilized especially for classification and identification of patterns in DNA in genomics. The purpose of this research is to implement and improve various Machine learning models including ensemble learning namely boosting and bootstrap aggregation, neural network-based methods, Support Vector Machine, Naïve Bayes, k-nearest neighbors and decision tree for predicting transcription start sites (promoters) in the DNA sequences of a common bacteria, Escherichia coli. The performance of the models is optimized through hyper-parameter tuning for improved prediction. This paper also focuses on the comparison of these machine learning classification models to determine the model that best predicts the promoters in the DNA sequences.

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The Use Of Logit And Probit Regression Models In The Process Of Graduates' Employment

Aleksey V. BURKOV, Elena A. Murzina

The paper analyzes a variety of conventional estimation methods of binary response operation in order to model the probability of setting up a new business by university graduates. Such methods as 3-factors and 2-factors Logit and Probit Analysis are reviewed. The author used the database of the National Science Foundation as the source for the research about American graduates.

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Interaction Of Financial Assitance And Competency Of Financial Reporting In Indonesia: Evidence Of Local Government In Papua And West Papua

Pilipus Ramandei, Abdul Rohman, Dwi Ratmono, Imam Ghozali

Good local government financial statements are financial statements according to the qualitative characteristics of financial statements, which are relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable. However, the phenomenon shows that there are still weaknesses in financial reporting in several local governments in Indonesia, especially in the provinces of Papua and West Papua based on the findings of the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (IHPS II BPK, 2017). The purpose of this study is to obtain empirical evidence of the role of moderating financial assistance and apparatus competency on the quality of government financial reports. Explanation of the relationship between variables using an institutional theory perspective. The survey was conducted in 2018 on 42 Local Governments in Papua

and West Papua. Methods of processing and analyzing data using SEM-PLS with WarpPLS 6.0 statistical software . The results of the apparatus competency research have a positive effect on the quality of financial statements. A financial resistance positively strengthens the influence of apparatus competency on the quality of local government financial reports. Thus, efforts to overcome the presentation of quality financial statements require competent apparatus through the existence of financial assistance policies. Limitations of the study 1) the method of collecting data using a questionnaire and it is very possible for the bias to occur. Therefore, efforts to achieve better results need to be accompanied by an interview method in order to obtain additional information as a comparison of respondents' answers; 2) the determination coefficient value of R- square is 0.41 or 41% indicating that there are still 0.59 or 59% variability in the quality of Local Government Financial Statements (LKPD) which can be explained by other variables outside the research model

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Optimization Of Orientation Of Carbon Fiber Reinforced Polymer Based On Structural Analysis

Vijayanandh R, Venkatesan K, Ramesh M, Raj Kumar G, Senthil Kumar M

Generally, integrated effect of composite is depends on reinforcement and its load transformation characteristics. In this regard, a research about fiber and its orientation are emerged to fulfill the requirements of Structural Engineering. Hence in this paper optimize the orientation of reinforcement on carbon fiber based composite structures with the help of numerical simulation. Structural-geometrical classifications of Carbon Fiber Reinforcement Polymer (CFRP) composite test specimens are suggested, in which it is assumed to having five layers with different orientations of CFRP coupled with epoxy resin matrix. The reference components' design is based on ASTM D3039 and finite element models of the normal tests against the CFRP composite structures are developed in Ansys ACP-Pre 17.2. Totally, 15 models are generated based on the orientation of the fundamental fibers for numerical analysis. The structural simulations of entire 15 models are completed and then comparative analyses are carried out by using Ansys ACP-Post 17.2. Finally stress variation and displacement of various combinations of multi-layer composites have been analyzed and the suitable material is optimized.

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Relationship Between Entrepreneurial Orientation And Business Performance

Timotius F. C. W. SUTRISNO

The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of the practice of entrepreneurial orientation (EO) on the performance of SMEs in the Republic of Indonesia. Data was collected through semi-structured discussions. In total 293 SME owners were interviewed and data were analyzed using a causality framework. Three EO practices namely Innovativeness, proactiveness and risk-taking together have an impact on the business performance of SMEs in developing countries. This study uses a type of quantitative research that has the potential to generalize the findings, using exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and multiple regression to obtain optimal results. This study explores the gaps identified in the literature about the impact of EO on business performance to face global competition in the future

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Nexus Between Non-Performing Assets And Macroeconomic Variables – A Study Of Indian Banking Sector

Dr.K.Sudarsan, Mr. Kathari Santosh

This research paper is to establish the relationship among Non-Performing Assets with Macroeconomic Variables and also to study the macroeconomic variables (GDP, Unemployment Rate, Interest Rates and Inflation Rate) impact on NPAs of Indian banking sector during 1996-97 to 2015-16. Employing Correlation and Multiple Regression Analysis to test show that research model is of good and statistically significant. The study uses the data of Indian Banking Sector form official web sources of Reserve Bank of India. The present study was depends on the secondary data and is processed through SPSS 20.0 to get the results. Only Unemployment rate is statistically insignificant relationship with Net NPAs of Foreign Banks.

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The Settlement Of Candidacy Disputes In The Election Of Governors, Regents, And Mayor To Realize The Electoral Justice System

Erman I. Rahim, I. G. Ayu Ketut Rahmi, Agus Riewanto

Local Leader Election is the manifestation of people sovereignty to provide local government head in both Province and Regency/City. One of stages where dispute often occurs is nomination stage. The objective of research was to describe and to analyze the settlement of nomination dispute in Governor, Regent, and Mayor Elections to realize the electoral justice system. The approach methods employed were doctrinal and empirical confirmatory ones, based on data and information related to the organization of Governor, Regent, and Mayor Elections, that were then analyzed descriptively and qualitatively. The result of research showed that the candidate pair feeling harmed and objected with either Provincial or Regency and City General Election Commission's decision about the assignment of candidate pair s becoming the participant of election is given an opportunity of filing law suit against the decision of assignment. The overlapping authorities between dispute settlement institution, in this case the Supervisor of Provincial and Regency/City election with State Administration Court resulting in multi-interpretation, inconsistency, and disharmony thereby impacting on the impaired election stages, even leading to the loss in candidate pair and election organizer. Through normative law approach, the arrangement and the improvement of provisions governing the settlement of Nomination dispute in Governor, Regent, and Mayor Elections to realize the electoral justice system

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Significant Factors Affecting Delays In Construction Projects In Northern Region Of India And Their Relation With Cost

Syed Mohammad Tahir Naqash, Sandeep Singla

Delay has been the most important issue in almost all construction projects in India. To complete the projects within the prescribed time, successful execution of activities or works of a project is foremost important. It is due to the late completion of these activities the delays occur. This research work is carried out on

exploring significant factors causing delays in construction in the Northern Region of India. These delays lead to the distrust among the people and the organization and show their incapability in implementing the projects. A reasonable questionnaire was prepared for the survey based on the factors causing delays taken into consideration from literature review. The questionnaire listed the 31 factors causing the delays and was distributed among the 50 professionals working in the construction industry. The factors were rated on a scale of rating 1 to 5. The data from the questionnaire was analyzed statistically. Relative Important Index method was used to find out the most significant factors causing delays. The result obtained from the survey revealed that the major causes for delays are; delays in payments, design errors, poor site management, lack of expertise in project management, contract duration, change in material prices, corruption, and poor estimation. This research focuses on top ten factors which create a major impact on the delays in construction projects.

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Green Technology Based Nanostarch Films: Water Vapour, Thermal Properties And Micro Structural Properties Detection

Tanima Bhattacharya, N.R.Bandyopadhyay

A process tried to be developed to prepare starch nanocrystals other than conventional method of acid hydrolysis. Further comparative structural studies in between the films incorporated with acid hydrolysed starch nanocrystals and green technology based nanocrystals, are carried out by Scanning electron microscopy. It is observed that a lower content of starch nanocrystals showed smoother than high starch nanocrystals in a rice starch film matrix in case of acid treated starch nanocrystals. A uniform smoothness is observed in case of green technology based starch crystals both at high and low concentration. With the increase in content of rice starch Nanocrystals (from 5% to 20%) prepared from green technology results in decrease in water vapour permeability and no nanopores or nanocraters are observed in nanostarch films prepared by green technology compared to acid hydrolysis based nanostarch films.

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Performance Of Particle Swarm Optimization For Reducing System Delay

Sudhir A. Kadam, Dr. Mahesh S. Chavan

The utilization of Digital channels in actualizing superior circuits in advanced sign condition is ending up progressively prominent. Computerized channels are fit for execution particulars that would, best case scenario, be very troublesome, if certainly feasible, to accomplish with a simple usage. The purpose of this paper to propose a molecule swarm streamlining PSO technique for the structure of FIR computerized channels. The estimations of the channel coefficients are improved by utilizing PSO to accomplish greatness blunder and swells extent as target capacities for enhancement issue. The PSO is a stochastic, populace based calculation for pursuit and advancement from a multidimensional space.

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Floristic Diversity And Ethanobotanical Studies On Selected Sacred Groves Of Perambalur District,

Tamilnadu

G. Rajkumar, S. Ravipaul

: Sacred groves are small patches of forest left untouched by the local inhabitants to be protected by the local village folk deities who play a vital role in the conservation and preservation of species diversity. Field studies on floristic composition and ethno botanical practices of the sacred groves of Kunnamtaluk, Perambalur district of Tamil Nadu were undertaken. A total of 113 plant species belonging to 102 genera distributed among 51 families were recorded. The mode of mythical and therapeutic uses and conservation practices of these plants by the local people has been discussed. A total of 113 plant species belonging to 102 genera distributed among 51 families were recorded. Medicine preparations made from different parts of medicinal plants included whole fresh plant, flower, leaves, bark, fruit, root and tubers were used for treatment of various diseases by the village people The present study as result shows leaves were the most commonly utilized plant part with 30.08 % application in traditional medicinal raw materials, followed by whole plant (18.69%), root(11.38%), stem (1.62%), fruit|(12.19%), Seed(8.13%), flower (8.94%), bark (6.5%), shoot(1.51%) and rhizome (0.81%).These observations indicate that the sacred grove is the traditional way of conserving plants.

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The Effect Of Organization Culture, Leadership Style, And Work Motivation Toward The Organizational Commitment

Mukhtar, Risnita, Masriani

This paper examined the influence of Organizational Culture, Leadership Styles, and Work Motivation Against Organizational Commitment, The usefulness of this study to enrich the science of Islamic Education Management. The location of this research is the Islamic High School in Riau Province which consists of Tuanku Tambusai Islamic High School, Rokan Hulu Regency, Pekanbaru Diniyah Islamic High School, Nurul Hidayah Islamic High School, Meranti Regency. This research is a quantitative research with the technique of sampling in the research is to use simple random sampling with a sample size of 120 lecturers. The hypotheses examination was using analysis with level of α = 0.05. The results showed that the Organizational Culture of Leadership Style and Work Motivation partially or simultaneously influences Organizational Commitment. The implication is the better organizational culture, leadership style, and work motivation will further enhance organizational commitment.

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In-Vitro Anticancer Activity Of Hydroalcoholic Extract Of Senna Alata

Nawas Bhaduhsha, Rajendran Raja Priya, Veramuthu Manivannan and Thanthoni Gunasekaran

Cancer is a class of disease characterized by uncontrolled development of cells. Current cancer treatment possibilities are radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hormone therapy and surgery, all causing disagreeable side impacts. Because of their adverse side effects, the development of fresh drugs for cancer treatment is challenging. The researchers are therefore attempting to find noble compounds for the treatment of cancer from natural sources. For the anticancer activity against various cancer cell lines, the hydralcoholic extract of Senna alata leaves was assessed

in the current research. The cell lines of breast cancer (MCF-7) and prostate cancer (PC-3) were used to study invitro anticancer with the leaf extracts of Senna alata. Concentration ranges were tested against MCF-7 and PC-3 cells ranging from 50 to 1000 micrograms of Senna alata crude hydralcoholic extracts. 3-[4,5–Di methyl thiazol-2-yl]-2, 5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay was conducted with the Senna alata crude hydralcoholic extracts. The cytotoxicity was highly significant in the hydralcoholic extract 456.45 µg in MCF–7 cell line and 628.95 µg in PC–3 cell line

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Mortification From Existing Malady-Transfiguration To A Etiology: Gender Diseases

Christina Sara Deepak, Kessia Elizebeth Thomas

The advancement of better lifestyle and the advent of factors to make life easier, have given a rise to collection of bizarre diseases. That has left us with research to investigate gender diseases which is scientifically and practically higher in which gender and it also studies the shift from less threatening gender diseases by the replacement of emerging gender diseases.In order to enlighten this topic, we have accumulated findings from an inventory scale proposed by the researchers of this paper. Self- measuring ordinal scale is developed by us includes questions based upon gender disorders which is cooperated with diseases such as Persistent Genital Arousal Disorder (PGAD), Sexsomnia, Post Orgasmic Illness Syndrome (POIS), Seminal Plasma Hyper Sensitivity (SPH), Prostate Cancer, Ovarian Cancer, Endometriosis. The survey data is collected from 60 people in the age group of 19-60. The results revealed that the intimidation of emerging diseases among the people are comparatively less than the risk that experience by people from the existing diseases. This study also disclosed that a larger percentage of females are carriers of existing diseases and have higher chance of possibility to be affected by emerging diseases rather than males. Therefor an interaction based on age was detected for accuracy of the results. These findings may lead to an increased awareness and prevention among the people and also opens up more reflection for future research regarding the need to modify the advancement in the field of gender diseases

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The Impact Of Transformational Leadership On Team Performance: The Mediating Role Of Emotional Intelligence Among Leaders Of Hospitality And Tourism Sector

Namrata Mishra, Dr. Rajiv Mishra, Dr. Mantun Kumar Singh

: India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world with a sharp upward swing in the hospitality and tourism sector. In such a competitive and challenging environment, it becomes imperative for employers and managers of hospitality and tourism industry to have a better team performance and outcomes. Emotional intelligence has the ability to perceive and comprehend others emotions in terms of social contexts, to dissuade the emotional reactions and to influence others by regulation and control of emotions. It epitomizes a critically important skill for effective transformational leadership and team performance in today’s organizations. This study would emphasize the impact of emotional intelligence as a mediating variable on transformational leadership and team outcomes among Leaders/Managers of hospitality and tourism industry. The transformational leadership and team performance would be proposed as independent and dependent variable respectively.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3111-3117

The Use Of Locally Sourced Materials In The Design And Analysis Of A Portable Cassava Peeling Machine

Okoronkwo C. A, Ezurike B.O, Adjogbe A.S, Oguoma O.N

: The presented paper is on the design and fabrication of a portable cassava peeler with objectives to reduce labor input involved in cassava processing and provide affordability for commercial production of the machine using durable and locally sourced materials. The paper highlights previous literature on the research papers, describing the new design machine and its principles of operation, the design calculation deliverables made for accurate construction phases and machine performance evaluation after testing was carried out. From result obtained, performance test revealed that 9 kg of cassava tuber was peeled per minute, and the weight of cassava peels only accounted for 9.7% of the total average weight of tubers fed into the machine. The machine was able to remove about 89.42% of the peels resulting to a capacity of 9.36Kg/min and an overall efficiency of 91.72% was obtained.

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Deep Learning Pre-Trained Architecture Of Alex Net And Googlenet For DICOM Image Classification

P.Haripriya, R.Porkodi

Deep learning is a subset of machine learning and it is dedicated to the development of machines which would learn based on the given inputs and eventually attaining Artificial Intelligence inspired by the human brain. This learning model is used to extract the complicated features from query image and increase the classification performance. In the medical domain, medical image classification is the descriptiveness and discriminative power of features extraction are critical to attain good classification performance by using traditional algorithms. Recently, Deep Learning have resulted in significant performance of medical image classification by use of the Deep Convolutional Neural Network. In this paper, Pre-trainined DCNN architecture such as AlexNet and GoogleNet are implemented and analyzed the classification performance. Pre-trained Networks are used to easily customize the model for own data set, provide state-of-the-art performance and easy access. This Experimental results are used four different significant ratio of training and testing dataset like 50:50, 60:40, 70:30 and 80:20 respectively for AlexNet and GoogleNet. The obtained result achieved the highest classification accuracy of GoogleNet is 97.02% with error rate is 0.01 in particular ratio of 70:30 when compared with other ratios and AlexNet performance results.

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Nutritional Composition And Phytochemistry Profile Of Seaweeds Collected From Rameshwaram Coast

Manickam Elangovan, Perumal Anantharaman

The present study was undertaken to analysis the nutritional composition and phytochemistry profile of seaweeds collected form Rameshwaram coast (Jania rubens, Sargassum wightii, Halimeda tuna and Chondrus crispus). Total carbohydrate was found high in all seaweeds species was found to be 12, 6, 7 and 8.6 %, protein was recorded second in Chondrus crispus, Halimeda tuna,

Sargassum wightii and Jania rubens as 4, 3.4, 4.5 and 3.2% and lipid was found to be low in all species. In qualitative phytochemistry estimation, Saponins, Cardiac glycosides and Phenolic was recorded in high level, Alkaloids and Terpenoids was found moderate level. The recorded seaweeds species having more nutritional and pharmaceuticals important constituents in consider level.

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Some Finite Integrals Of Generalized Polynomial Sets And The Multivariable Aleph -Function With Applications

Yashwant Singh

In the present paper, the author will evaluate three new finite integrals with the product of generalized polynomial sets and the multivariable Aleph ( )-function. These integrals are unified in nature as a key formula from which we can derive its particular cases as integrals involving a large number of simpler special functions and polynomials. At the end, we give applications of our main findings by inter-connecting them with Riemann-Liouville type of fractional integral operator.

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Study On The Effect Of Steel Fiber And Metakaolin On Mechanical Properties Of Hardened Concrete

Vinaykumar S Jatti and Savita S Birajdar

Use of fibers in plain concrete leads to improved mix cohesion, ductility, abrasion resistance and reduction in crack width, steel requirement which in turn increases the durability of concrete. In the present paper an experimental study has been performed to examine the effect of incorporating 0-10% hook ended steel fiber with an incremental increase of 2.5 % by volume of concrete and 5-20% metakaolin with an incremental increase of 5 % by weight of cement on hardened state of concrete with 6 mm maximum aggregate size. The result shows an increase in mechanical properties of hardened concrete. Optimum compressive strength of 66.1 MPa is achieved at 2.5% steel fiber and 5% metakaolin, flexural strength of 8.6 MPa is achieved 10% steel fiber and 20% metakaolin and split tensile strength of 9.1 MPa is achieved 10% steel fiber and 20% metakaolin. Further, regression analysis is carried out to develop mathematical model for mechanical properties. Results showed the predicted values using regression equations are in good agreement with the experimental values.

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Virtopsy : An Investigation In Forensic Identification-A Review

Lakshmi Shree B, Dr C Aarthi Ram

Autopsy is one of the very oldest methods. With the technologies being improved the forensic experts can make the dead talk. Virtual autopsy is a helpful and complimentary tool for medical cadaveric examination. The aim is to establish an objective, observer independent and modern imaging techniques, leading to minimally invasive “virtual autopsy” methods to investigate a case. This method elaborates the review of maxillofacial imaging in image guided virtual autopsy. The project VIRTOPSY combining the research topics under one scientific umbrella The advance imaging

techniques such as computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) ,3D surface scanning and modern radiological procedures is used in virtual autopsy in order to visualize and reconstruct the internal organs to know the site, type, and depth of injury.

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Optimization Of Raw Material Mixing In Rotor Spun Yarn Using Analytical Hierarchy Process

Shahriar Raian, Toufiqua Siddiqua, Md. Lutfor Rahman Shanzid, Tanzeena Refat Tumpa

: Different types of process wastage produced in the cotton textile spinning mill is an important factor to determine overall operating cost and profitability. One of the major operations to decrease the operating cost, as well as the increase of profit, is proper management of raw materials as it is associated with highest amount of operating expenses. To make a contribution to the reduction of raw material costs, in the present study the effect of different ratio of cotton wastage also termed as reused cotton fibers on the quality, such as Imperfections Index (IPI), Hairiness, Tenacity of 10 Ne OE-rotor yarn and some other parameters related with mill's profit such as total operational costing and wastage utilization rate was investigated. Finally, by using Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) a pairwise comparison was done to make the decision of optimum sample.

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Natural Colorant For Food: A Healthy Alternative

Mohamad Faizal Mohamad, Daniel Joe Dailin, Sara E. Gomaa, Muktiningsih Nurjayadi, Hesham El Enshasy

Natural colorant have great interest in the market. Colorant are an important aspect that affect the way we feel and judge towards foods. The color of foods is normally associated with the safety, flavor and nutritional value of the products. Therefore, it is an important characteristic that give reason for colorant to be added in foods. As a natural colorant, it can replace the synthetic dyes. Since, an artificial color additive tends to impart undesirable taste, negative health issues related to their consumption such as allergenic and intolerance reactions. Food with good texture, nutrients and flavor should be of appealing color then only it can be desirable for human consumption. It is therefore, essential to explore various natural sources of food grade colorants and their potential uses. This review summarizes the important of natural colorant in human health and wellness, economic impact and different groups of natural colorants as a healthy alternative compare to conventional colorant used.

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Acceptance Of Online Banking Among Customers (An Empirical Investigation In India)

Ms.M.Baladevi, Dr.G.Nedumaran

This investigation paper hopes to confide in the effect of online banking services on customer fulfillment among the customers. Structure was organized by the investigates. Information and data are assembled and inspected from the net clients inside the banks customers. The examination found that there square measure quantifiable critical differences of online banking given by the banks on customer fulfillment. The investigation attempted to

explain the different techniques for online banking services which can provoke the customer fulfillment. This paper incontestable that the financial services over the net totally influences customer fulfillment. This examination recommended that the bank the administrators should consider spreading the information of the web banking services to the customers. This investigation underscored the significance of the web banking administrations and endorsed that the bank the board should develop the imaginative mindfulness among blessing and intended customers, and create reasonable establishment for online banking services inside the financial area.

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Investigation Of Entrepreneurship Education Impact On Vocational Student

Ludi Wishnu Wardana, Mohammad Hari, Rachmad Hidayat, Djoko Dwi Kusumojanto, Agus Wibowo, Thusy Tiara Saraswati

: Entrepreneurship plays an essential role in the prosperity of a nation. Through entrepreneurship education, the young generation of a nation is prepared to create prosperity. This study aims to determine the impact of entrepreneurship education on motivation and entrepreneurship intentions of Vocational High School students. In this research, we use the quantitative approach involving 780 Vocational High School students in East Java. Sampling using probability sampling. Data retrieved using questionnaires. Data were analyzed using path analysis. The results showed that: First, entrepreneurship education influences entrepreneurship motivation. Secondly, entrepreneurship education influences the interests of entrepreneurship. Third, entrepreneurial motivation influences interest in entrepreneurship, and Fourth, entrepreneurship education influences entrepreneurial interest through motivation. This research can be a prelude to a similar study in the Vocational High School, by uncovering other factors that influence entrepreneurial interest.

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Prediction Of Hematologic Cancer And Restoration Of Blurred Image Using K-Means Clustering Algorithm And Neural Networks

B.Janani , K.Dhana Shree, J.Vijay Franklin

Image Processing is the process of analyzing and manipulation the digitized image, so as to improve its quality. Motion blur is generated when people capture a picture that may be in non-liner motion, image may be affected due to blur and noise. Image restoration recovers the original image from its blurred appearance. The image degradation is the capture of the motion pictures between the camera and the object which may blur the captured image during its formation. In existing system, blurred image restoration is done based on fast blur-kernel algorithm that quickly finds the best kernel among the set of available kernels. Motion blur estimation is quite time-consuming. Degradation may also occur in medical images such as CT scan images, X-ray etc.In proposed system, it restores the blurred/degraded medical (blood tissue) images using Blind Deconvolution algorithm. The basic step of deblurring image is to perform de-convolution in the degraded image with the PSF that describes the distortion. This system can effectively increases the executing time and produces the best high quality of deblurred image. The recovered blood tissue images are compared with the normal (non-affected) blood tissue images by using Feed Forward algorithm. The feed forward approach and takes care of spatial correlation between

neighboring pixels of the image by comparing two images. It compares the affected and non affected cell among the clusters and produces the result . This algorithm can efficiently reduce the computational time and the hematologic cancer is predicted with high accuracy

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Reducing Delay Of Wireless Sensor Networks Using Energy Efficient Unequal Clustering Routing Algorithm

Priyanka Handa, Tripatjot Singh Panag, Balwinder Singh Sohi

The sensor nodes with limited resources are deployed in a sensor field. A large number of Senor nodes communicate with each other and exchange sensed data to form a wireless sensor network (WSN). The Quality-of-service (QoS) guarantee in WSNs is difficult and more challenging due to the fact that the resources available with sensors nodes are limited and the various applications running over these networks have different constraints in their nature and requirements. End to End transmission delay(E2ETD) is very important factor of QoS of WSN. E2ETD is time taken by a packet to travel from source to base station(BS). To achieve high QoS the delay should be minimal. In this paper energy-efficient unequal clustering routing algorithm(EEUCR) is evaluated to check its performance for E2ETD. In this protocol, the area of the network is divided into the number of rings of unequal size and each ring is further divided into a number of clusters. Rings nearer to BS have smaller area and area of rings keeps on increasing as the distance from BS increases for balanced energy consumption. Heterogeneous energy nodes are deployed in the network. E2ETD of EEUCR is computed and is compared with existing protocols. Results show that EEUCR performs better than other protocols because the ring structure facilitates to find the route to transfer the packets immediately and also BS is located at the center of sensor field.

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Assessing The Extent Of Aerosol Spread In Prosthetic Dental Lab

Sahana Kritivasan, Nazia Zareen. I, N.P. Muralidharan

AIM:-The aim of this Number:to estimate the risk of amount of aerosol produced in the dental labs during trimming and shaping of dental prosthesis. OBJECTIVE:- To create awareness about the risk of lab transfer objects which is handled by technicians who are unaware of the potential harmful contamination present in them. BACKGROUND:- Aerosol is produced during trimming and shaping procedures done in the dental prosthesis lab. There is a potent risk of transmission of pathogens present in a prosthetic material removed from a Patient mouth and also has the risk of contaminating the other patient's materials in the lab. So this study is aimed at estimating the amount of aerosol produced by taking bacteria as an indicator. MATERIALS AND METHOD:-Ten dentures were selected from those patients who visit the clinic for adjustment of shaping and trimming. Three blood agar-plates where placed at a distance of 1ft, 2ft & 3ft respectively from the micro motor position. After the trimming procedure was done, the blood agar plates, exposed to the aerosol prosthetic particles were closed and transferred to the microbiology department for incubation at 37°c for 24 hours. The plates were checked for a total colony forming units. The colonies which were formed by bacteria of an oral origin were counted and tabulated. RESULTS:- The blood agar plates were kept at distance of 1ft, 2ft & 3ft

respectively from the micro motor horizontally. There were more colonies found in blood agar plates which was placed at 1ft and 2ft compared to the plate at 3ft distance. The type of bacterial species present were alpha and beta haemolytic streptococci, enterococcus, coagulase negative staphylococcus.

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Iterative Method Of Solutions Of Evolution Stochastic Differential Equations With Local Conditions

S. A. Bishop, A. A. Opanuga, K. S. Eke & O. O. Agboola

Using the iterative method, the existence of a strong unique solution of evolution quantum stochastic differential equations (QSDEs) is studied. The evolution operator generates a family of a semigroup. The paper shows under some carefully selected conditions, that the unique solution is stable. The iterative method applied here is simpler when compared with other methods used in literature, such as the fixed point approach which has been used extensively to establish existence of solution. The technicality demands of transforming a problem to a fixed point problem is taken care of by using the iterative method. The results here generalize some results in the existing literature concerning classical stochastic differential equations. This work will have applications in Ito type stochastic differential equations.

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Ecological And Feministic Concern In The Poetry Of AK Ramanujan

Dr. S. Sushma Raj , Dr. C.V.Padmaja, Dr P.Sreenivasulu Reddy

A.K.Ramanujan, one of the leading Indo-Anglian poets, was born and brought-up in India, in the traditional milieu. He migrated to Chicago in search of a job and wrote poetry as an expatriate in American culture. Ramanujan's cross-cultural poetry is adjudged by many as social, cultural and metaphysical in nature with love and reverence for womanhood and their liberation. Sentimental love for mother, grandmother, wife, and sister and the attachment to non-human world like birds, hens, insects, snakes, cows and dogs, along with the sanskritized Hindu faiths of birth, death and rebirth dominate the themes of his poems. The alluring poetry of Ramanujan naturally invites different analytical methods for arriving at the final picture. The expert opinion, in consensus, notes the essential point of 'kinship with nature' in Ramanujan's poems like "The Striders, Snakes, Breaded Fish, A river, Chess under the tree, ecology…..etc'. The present work searches for ecological references in the feministic mode, resulting in an ecofeministic approach in the poetic gamut of Ramanujan.

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A Comparative Study Of Teacher Empowerment Of Rural Private Secondary School Male & Female Teachers Of Agra District

Jyoti Manwani, Prof. Kavita Varma

: Education provides direction to life of students. Books, Teachers, principal, friends and school all play a significant role in the success of life. But teachers are the main sources of knowledge. Empowered teachers are the need of present education system. They can change and reform education system. The present

research designed to study and compares the teacher empowerment of urban private secondary school teachers. Descriptive survey method was used. Secondary schools were selected through convince sampling method and 52male teachers and 48 female teachers were selected through simple random method. Amit Kauts and Harveen Kaur's Teacher Empowerment Scale was used to collect data. Mean, S.D. and t- test were used to draw the conclusions. Finding of the study shows that no significant difference is found between male and female teachers empowerment of rural private secondary schools

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Impact In Brain Due To Alcohol -Note

Gayathri S, Dr.M.Punithavalli,

Alcohol consumption is the leading risk factor for disease burden in developing countries and the third largest risk factor in developed countries and it is the most important universal health problem to adolescents. Heavy alcohol use increases the risk of stroke and cardiovascular disease. The brain is the most convoluted vital organ in the human body. It is the central nervous system of the body.When alcohol enters the brain each and every part of brain is associated with pressure and activates pressured area this makes the person drink again and again. Brain damage can affect many organs including memory, sensation and even personality. Binge drinking damages corticolimbic brain regions which are important for memory, decision-making and behavioral control and recent studies indicate that it results in detectable brain dysfunction So it is more significant to detect the affected regions of brain due to alcoholism to provide proper treatment for alcoholic patients. This paper focuses on the research made on alcohol addiction using MRI, Various tools and methods used by the Researchers.

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Restrained Independence In Graphs

I. Sahul Hamid, M. Fatima Mary, A. Anitha

: A set is an independent set if no two vertices of S are adjacent. An independent set S such that has no isolates is called Restrained independent set. A restrained independent set is maximal if it is not a proper subset of any restrained independent set. The minimum and maximum cardinalities of a maximal restrained independent set are called respectively restrained independence number and upper restrained independence number. This paper initiates a study of these parameters.

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Violence Against Women: Insult To Modesty

Umang Gupta, Dr. Rajdeep Roy

In Indian culture and society, women occupy an essential position and respected place. The different mythological books and Vedas have glorified women as the creator, the mother and one who always sacrifices her life and is worshipped as 'Devi' or 'Goddess'. But the glorification of women was rather mythical as Indian women mostly find her totally dominated and suppressed in this patriarchal society. Indian women has always been oppressed and subjugated as society believes in clinging on to the orthodox beliefs. Violence and crime against women is the most insidious yet least recognized human rights abuse in the world. Violence against women in India among many communities goes

unreported on regular basis. Presently, women are considered only as sex objects and they are treated inferior to men at different phases of life. In rural areas, women are tortured, wives are beaten, burnt, torture of unmarried women etc are some of the common phenomenon. Females are considered as a burden on family as huge sum of amount is required for their wedding. Girls are generally not allowed or encouraged to complete their education. There is high discrimination in male and female in education and the major reason for this is that people feel that girls should be confined to domestic household. The objective of this study is to discuss the different forms of violence against women in India. This article will investigate women's condition and experiences in Indian society with legal interventions that address domestic violence, dowry related issues, rape and assault.

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Enzymatic Hydrolysis Of Vegetable Oils Versus Sardine Fish Oil By Hydrated Rice Bran With And Without Husk

Pragasam. A, Preeti N Tallur, Vaishnavi P.Naik, Nivedita V.Naik, Vinayak M Naik

: Rice bran is a byproduct obtained by milling paddy to get rice. The fresh rice bran is mainly rich in proteins, vitamins, minerals, and oil. Rice bran oil has noticeable nutritional value in food industry. The percentage of oil content decreases with time due enzymatic hydrolysis forming free fatty acids and glycerol. Aqueous extracts of fresh rice bran hydrolysis sardine fish relatively more than that of sunflower and groundnut oil. The rice bran extract with husk shows relatively higher hydrolysis 1.63 % than that of rice bran extract without husk 1.45% hydrolysis on fifth day irradiation under sun light with respect to the control (1.30 %). When the sample incubated at 400C, the hydrolysis was increased. The percentage FFA of sardine was recorded as 1.70 % on the first day of incubation and 1.87% on the fifth day incubation against the control with 1.30% in the presence rice bran extract with husk. However, the oil sample having rice bran extract without husk shows a relatively lesser percentage of free fatty acids as 1.68% on first incubation and 1.85% on fifth day incubation. Under sunlight, the sardine fish oil shows reluctant hydrolysis. The percentage of FFA on the first day irradiation was 1.50 % and 1.63 % on the fifth day irradiation for the sample having an aqueous rice bran extract with husk against control of 1.30% to that of sardine fish oil having aqueous rice bran extract without husk recorded 1.32 % on first day and 1.45% on fifth day respectively. The peroxide value under the sun light was increased rapidly to that of heat treatment. A maximum 254.44 meq O2/ kg of peroxide value was noted for sardine fish oil having hydrated rice bran (HRB) with husk under sunlight and 137.21 meq O2/ kg to that of samples under heat treatment. On correlating the percentage of enzymatic hydrolysis of sardine fish by HBR is more effective with heat treatment than irradiation by sunlight.

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Internal Control Toward Accounting Fraud Tendency At Whole Bmt

Sudarman, Grahita Candrarin, Prihat Asih

This study aims to determine the effect of internal control, individual morality to the fraud accounting tendencies in the BMT. This research is a field research with a quantitative approach. The data used are primary data with survey methods through questionnaires. There are two independent variables in this study,

namely internal control and the dependent variable in this study is the tendency of fraud accounting. The population in this study were all BMT employees in Kudus District who were members of the BMT, totaling 302 employees. A sample of 173 respondents used the purposive sampling method. The results of this study indicate that internal control has a negative effect on the tendency of fraud accounting.

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The Khanqah Of Sayfiddin Bokharzi In Bukhara

Makhmatkulov Ilhom Turdimurodovich

: The article describes the places of Sufism in Central Asia, their functional function and structure, as well as their development in historical sources. One such teacher of Sufism is Sheikh Saifiddin Bokharzi, who lived and worked in the 13th century. He came to Bukhara from Khorezm, where he became a propagandist of biblical teachings, and chose a sheikh to build his own dwelling not adapted for the city of Bukhara

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Precise Humane Diabetes Management: Synergy Of Physiological And Psychological Data In AI Based Diabetes

Rekha Phadke, Varsha Prasad, Dr. H C Nagaraj

: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing the healthcare industry. It has got the eloquence to provide globally accessible, improved diagnosis at affordable price. As, per Forbes report the investment in healthcare AI is expected to reach $6.6 billion by 2021 portraying a compound annual growth rate of 34 percent. The market of AI in diabetes care alone is expected to reach $626.3 million by 2022, as per Infoholic Research LLP. AI is seen as the most germane technology remodeling the diabetes care sector. Diabetes is anticipated to affect an approximate of 642M people by 2040. More funding are being poured into the research of using AI to provide the right diabetes treatment. This paper reviews the appropriateness of AI in providing right and timely diabetes treatment. It also highlights the impediments present in laundering successful accurate diagnosis. Currently, stress is laid upon considering only the physiological data of the patient with diabetes by AI. The human dimension, i.e. the psychological data of the patient is nowhere considered by the AI models. This certainly leads to absurdity. Psychological research has an important role to play in improving the prevention and care of diabetes. Disregardance of this aspect will lead to fallacious treatment being administered to a patient. Putting AI based diabetic care on the wrong track. Hence stressing upon the need to consider both physiological and psychological data of a patient, this review paper highlights the right kind of data to be examined and investigated while modeling the AI algorithms. This aids to administer personalized precise clinical diagnosis and quality diabetes care.

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The Influence Of Product Innovation On Helmet Industrial Competitiveness With Standardization SNI As A Moderated Variable

Hendry Hartono, Elvan Jehezkiel, Rizky Firmansyah

The objective of the study is to analyze the competition of the helmet industry in Indonesia by examining whether Product Innovation can influence the national helmet industry competition with applying Standardization SNI. This research is descriptive and associative methodology at all company that produce helmet in Indonesia. Data collection was done through literature study, interview and questionnaire. The analysis tool used is linear hierarchical model with SPSS version 22. The result showed Product Innovation has an influence on the competitiveness of the national helmet industry. Product Innovation will not improve competitiveness while Standardization SNI as a moderating variable influences negatively. SNI Standard should be more relied on industries condition and the market need, so SNI seems not be a solution to the industry to get competitiveness.

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Ultrasonic Investigation Of Thermoplastic Polymers

Mohammed Shaalan Abed Fathi

Polymers classify in the nonmetallic section of the engineering materials. They form the backbone of today's industries. Polymers combines the most desirable physical and mechanical properties side by side with low production cost if compared with metals. This research aims to investigate the ultrasonic characteristic in two of the most common used polymeric materials in the engineering and industrial applications. The results of the research can pave the way for the next step of assessing the using of the ultrasonic inspection as a quality control tool to detect the manufacturing defect in these materials through determining the optimal frequency spectrum that can be adopted during the inspection. Samples of PMMA and ABS have been cut to cylindrical specimens of different thicknesses. Compression ultrasonic wave probes of different frequencies (1, 2 and 4 MHz) have been used to transmit the ultrasonic waves into the samples. At the given specimen thicknesses, the results showed that ABS caused in higher acoustic attenuation if compared with acoustic attenuation of PMMA samples in all probes frequencies employed. Furthermore, 4MHz compression wave probe frequency demonstrated the lower maximum echo amplitude in both PMMA and ABS samples comparing with the probes of 1MHz and 2MHz frequencies.

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Design Differential Evolution Algorithm That Effect On Order Of Digital Filters

Mr. Sudhir A. Kadam, Dr. Mahesh S. Chavan

The mutation scheme that makes DE self adaptive and the selection process. In DE, all solutions have the same chance of being selected as parents without dependence of their fitness value. DE employs a greedy selection process: The better one of new solution and its parent wins the competition providing significant advantage of converging performance over genetic algorithms. DE algorithm is a stochastic optimization method minimizing an objective function that can model the problem's objectives while incorporating constraints. The algorithm mainly has three advantages; finding the true global minimum regardless of the initial parameter values, fast convergence, and using a few control parameters. Being simple, fast, easy to use, very easily adaptable for integer and discrete optimization, quite effective in nonlinear constraint optimization including penalty functions and useful for optimizing multi-modal search spaces are the other important features of DE. The convergence speed is one of the main issues indicating the performance of an EA. There have been

some studies to increase the convergence speed of the DE algorithm.

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Static Functioning Of A High-Pressure Distillation Column In A Nitrogen-Producing Air Separation Units

Victor I. Ryazhskikh, Alexander M. Kokarev, Mikhail I. Slyusarev

: High-purity liquid nitrogen and oxygen are obtained by cryogenic distillation, which is associated with large resource costs. One of the options for reducing the cost of production is the task of finding the rectification process parameters, in which the yield of the target component increases. In this work, a study was carried out to determine the maximum performance of the mobile air separation unit in the mode of producing liquid nitrogen under conditions of a constant flow of processed air. The paper presents a novel dynamic model of a nitrogen-producing distillation column for TKDS-100V air separation units; the model takes into account the vapor holdup of the sub-tray zone in the bottom and makes it possible to calculate the pressure dynamics by means of the ideal gas state equation. The model equations were integrated in Matlab/Simulink. The static properties of the rectifier were found by the relaxation method. Static parameters under analysis were the number of trays; tray efficiency per Murphree; oxygen content in liquid nitrogen; the reflux ration of the trays; the fraction of extracted liquid nitrogen; operating pressure of the column. The paper shows the air separation unit can perform better in terms of producing quality liquid nitrogen by means of lower operating pressure in the rectification column.

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Enhancement Of Working Postures Of Industrial Workers Through Sit-Stand Assembly Workstation

Masepogu Wilson Kumar, Mona Sahu, Gadudasu Baburao, M.Suresh, S.J.Vijay

Principles of ergonomics play an important role in designing workstations in the industries. Lack of this knowledge leads to poorly designed workstations. This ultimately paves way for the incorrect and uncomfortable working postures for the workers in an industry. Further these incorrect and awkward working postures gives rise to work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WRMSDs) among industrial workers. This paper made an attempt to study, observe and intervene to improve the working conditions of the workers in a small-scale industry which manufactures automotive service equipments in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. These equipments include air compressors, hydraulic lifters for four wheelers and vacuum cleaners. These equipments are supplied to major automobile servicing workstations in and around Tamilnadu. Six industrial workers participated in this study. RULA analysis was used to find the incorrect working postures and the risks associated with them. The final scores were found to be high and alarming. Therefore, a new workstation was designed, fabricated and installed in the industry for light and medium assembly tasks which allowed the workers to occupy comfortable working postures thereby reducing musculoskeletal disorders. A comparison is made between RULA scores before and after the introduction of new workstation. It was found that the scores are low indicating that the workers discomfort reduced to a considerable extent.

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Design And Analysis Of Catalytic Converter Model With Shape Change For Overall Improvement In Fluid Flow

S.Ramasubramanian, M.Ganesh, L. Karikalan

Catalytic Converter plays a important role in emission control from the vehicles reducing harmful pollutants to the atmosphere. However, the presence of catalytic converter in the exhaust system has an impact in the flow of exhaust gases from the internal combustion engines. The proposal is an improved design of the monolith present in the catalytic converter which caters to better flow rate of fluids than the conventional design. The conventional and improved models are created in CAD and analyzed in ANSYS with solver FLUENT. The flow results are provided with comparisons between conventional design and new improved design. The proposed new design with shape change provides improved fluid flow than the conventional model.

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Determinants Of Stress In School Going Adolescents In Pondicherry

G.Dhanalakshmi, R.Veerapathiran, P.B.Shankar Narayan

Adolescence is the most energetic period of human life in which the intensive change in one's physical, mental, emotional and social changes takes place. In this stage, more importance is given to education, as people believe it is the way to improve their knowledge and it decides their future. They are put up in schools for their education. They almost spend eight hours a day in schools possibly influence their behaviour and attitude. Students are evaluated and rewarded for their academic performance. School infrastructure, teachers, health and family environment influences the academic performance. Parents and teachers believe their career will be decided by the marks obtained in the board examination. They place more demand on them to secure more marks in the examination. Major stress is experienced by adolescents when they prepare for board examinations. This study aims to find the level of stress experienced by school-going adolescents. The objective of the study was to examine the exam-related, personal and family stress factors that influence the stress of the school-going adolescents. The quantitative method was used and descriptive research design was followed. Samples were chosen from two higher secondary schools in Pondicherry by the method of simple random sampling. The stress scale prepared by Shilpa Taragar was used for collecting the primary data from 113 school-going adolescents. This study reveals 71 percentile of the school-going adolescents are experiencing a moderate level of stress.

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A Study Of Student Satisfaction In The Different University (Covering The Area Of DELHI NCR)

Dr. Seema Thakur

Satisfaction can be defined as a short-term attitude resulting from an evaluation of students' educational experiences, services and facilities. It is a positive antecedent of student loyalty and is the result and outcome of an educational system. Student satisfaction is a student's disposition by subjective evaluation of educational outcomes and experience. Therefore, student satisfaction can be defined as a function of relative level of experiences and perceived

performance about educational service during the study period. Student satisfaction is important because the students who are most satisfied with their academic majors are those who have the highest self-efficacy. If they are satisfied then they will be able to make good career decisions, do well in their academic sectors and accomplish their goals. The highly satisfied students help not only to achieve the targeted objectives of their life but also they are the key factor for building goodwill of the university. The satisfied students they them self-promote the university either knowingly or unknowingly. In short, the future of the university depends on the satisfaction level of the students. However, if they are less satisfied

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Waterproofing And Calculation Of The Thickness Of The Insulation Of The Basement Wall Of A Low-Rise Energy-Efficient House In Accordance With Domestic And Foreign Standards And Norms

Tulakov E.S., Ph.D.; Inoyatov D.T., Kurbonov A.S., assistant;

Insulation of basement walls is necessary when placed in the basement auxiliary premises, warehouses, etc. the result is a reduction in heating costs, eliminates the possibility of condensation on the walls, increases comfort and improves working conditions of constructions.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3311-3314**

National Imagination And School Curriculum: A Study Of The Representation Of Different Linguistic Groups In Assamese Language Curriculum

Gargi Gayan

In a society comprised of multiple social groups, it is essentially the dominant group that articulates its understanding of a reality and imposes it on others. This is implicitly manifested in the ideas embedded in the textbooks as well during the teaching learning process. This paper examines the representation of different linguistic groups by examining their presence or absence in the textbooks. For the purpose of the study Assamese language textbooks followed in the Middle Education level are analysed to understand the representation of different linguistic groups in the textbooks. The study reflects that the reality of the children belonging to diverse social background is not reflected in the textbooks. This has a potential to 'de-motivate' the children and thereby impact their learning levels.

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Antecedents Of Online Impulsive Buying Behaviour: A Meta-Analysis

Annie John, R Rathidevi, Jain Mathew

The advancement of technology has created curiosity among researchers and marketers in identify the possible antecedents to online impulsive buying. The concept of impulse buying is often defined as "unplanned" purchase behaviour. Researchers have identified few factors based on a systematic review of literature. The factors have then been combined using Meta-Analysis to arrive at variables that act as antecedents to Impulse Buying behaviour. The variables identified include promotion, web atmospherics, online behaviour, shopping context, buyer's

emotions and buyers' personality which all contribute significantly proving to be an important antecedent of impulsive online buying. The above identification of antecedents will help the marketing practitioners to understand and improve the characteristics of each antecedent. Further investigation can be done by further research scholars on finding if any variable could be added in enhancing the sales by creating a better impulse on the online platform.

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FSHR Gene Polymorphisms & Protein Structure Changes Of Cattle Bred In Iraq

Salah H. Faraj, Asaad Y. Ayied, Khalaf A. H. Al-Rishdy

: The present study was undertaken to characterize genetic diversity of the follicle-stimulating hormone receptor (FSHR) gene in 35 cows (15 local 15 Holstein and 5 Crosses) in Iraq. The aim of this study was to identify the polymorphism in the exon 10 region of the FSHR gene. Polymorphism of the FSHR gene was detected by DNA sequencing methods. The results showed the presence of 4, 3 and 3 polymorphic sites leading to the construction of 5, 5 and 3 different haplotypes for Holstein, local and crosses respectively. Haplotype diversity were 0.743, 0.695 and 0.800 respectively. While nucleotide diversity was 0.0056, 0.0051 and 0.0056 respectively. Five single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) loci of the FSHR gene were detected, namely C2037G (C/G), T2071C (T/C), A2119C (A/C), G2128C (G/C) and T2143C (T/C). Four different structures in protein were identified. Those protein structures were the result of the changes of threonine to serine, tryptophan to arginine, threonine to proline and alanine to proline. FSHR gene in cattle bred in Iraq showed five mutations which have changed the three-dimensional protein structure. Local breeds differ from Holstein by two haplotypes and shared three others.

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Magnetic Characteristics Of Different Mukhi Rudraksha Beads: A Comparative Analysis

Shiva Sharma, Durg V. Rai, Manisha Rastogi

Elaeocarpus ganitrus (L.) commonly known as Rudraksha has been stated for its potential medicinal benefits in traditional system of medicine due to its electromagnetic activity, although scientific evidences about its magnetic properties are missing. The present study aims to investigate the magnetic properties of three types (Three Mukhi, Four Mukhi and Five Mukhi) of Rudraksha beads abundant in India. The main study questions were a) whether Rudraksha beads owe any magnetic property as defined in traditional system of medicine, b) If yes, then what type of magnetic property it displays, c) does their magnetic property varies due to variation in Mukhi d) What shall be the constituents that are likely to be responsible for its magnetic behaviour? Magnetic characterization was assessed through Vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM), Superconducting Quantum Interference Device (SQUID), and Electron Paramagnetic Resonance (EPR) Spectroscopy whereas Energy Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence (ED-XRF) was used to quantify minerals. The present study outcomes demonstrated that all three types of Rudraksha beads possess weak ferromagnetic behaviour with marked differences in their magnetization potential. Research outcomes of the current study generated valuable scientific evidences about the magnetic characteristics of Rudraksha which is attributed as major pharmacological mechanism of action. Further, the present study introduces Rudraksha beads as a "natural magnetic wood" candidate with wider research applications.

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Effect Of Orientation On Charge Transport In Molecular Junctions

Nisha, Amardeep, Taruna, Pratibha, Vijay Kr. Lamba

An Organic/inorganic interface plays a fundamental role in flexible electronic devices. Charge injection and transport through the interface is one of the major challenges in developing and optimizing devices performance and to design it at molecular level. In the present work we studied the interface between organic molecule and conductor, using density functional theory (DFT), and Non equilibrium green function (NEGF) approach. We found that molecular orientation and the electronic structure at molecular donor/acceptor interfaces play an important role in the performance of organic devices.

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A Substantial Study On Environmental Legal Framework For Exploration And Exploitation Of Unconventional Hydrocarbon Resources (UHR) Around The Globe

M.Panbarasan, R.Karthikeshwaran

The necessity for the hydrocarbon is rising day-by-day as a result of globalisation. Large number of international companies are opened their firms in the developing countries because of the man power capacity and wider market in it. It results in the development of newer infrastructure such as roadways, buildings, electrical lines and so on. For this, a large amount of energy is needed and is provided by conventional hydrocarbons in the form of oil and gas. We are extracting conventional reservoirs since the beginning of hydrocarbon energy era as it is cheap and safe. But the rate of production is declining. To overcome this Unconventional Hydrocarbon Resources such as Shale Oil, Shale gas, Oil Sands, Tight Oil, Gas hydrates and Coal Bed Methane has to be tapped in a larger scale to meet out the hydrocarbon demand and maintain stability in the world's oil market. But this UHR extraction is expensive and it results in environmental pollution. There is no standard procedure and framework is followed worldwide as on date for UHR production. This paper discuss about the need of environmental legislation framework for the exploration and exploitation of UHR in large-scale.

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Fertilizers Recommendation System For Disease Prediction In Tree Leave

R. Neela, P. Nithya

Agriculture is the main aspect of country development. Many people lead their life from agriculture field, which gives fully related to agricultural products. Plant disease, especially on leaves, is one of the major factors of reductions in both quality and quantity of the food crops. In agricultural aspects, if the plant is affected by leaf disease then it reduces the growth of the agricultural level. Finding the leaf disease is an important role of agriculture preservation. After pre-processing using a median filter, segmentation is done by Guided Active Contour method and finally, the leaf disease is identified by using Support Vector

Machine. The disease-based similarity measure is used for fertilizer recommendation.

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Encrypt And Decrypt Messages Based On LU Decomposition Using Multiple Keys

Sandeep Dixit, Girish Dobahl, Shweta Pandey

There is always a need for Data Security while trading data between the sender and the collector in the presence of third party. In the proposed algorithm the problem of cryptographic messages to encrypt and decrypt the messages by utilizing matrix and inverse matrix (modulo) is given. In this proposed algorithm first we input text using multiple keys matrices with congruence modulothen we decompose a random square key matrix using LU decomposition into a lower triangular matrix and an upper triangular matrix. In coding process, the key is lower triangular matrix and in decoding process, the key is upper triangular matrix under modulation of prime number . We also illustrate the proposed system with help of examples.

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Knowledge, Attitude And Perception Of Pharmacist & Physician Towards Generic Drug Use - A Cross Sectional Study

Dr.Deepalakshmi M, Dr.Santhoshkumar.R, Sajna .S.J,Dr.Arun K.P

The study was aimed to appraise the knowledge, attitude and perception of physicians and pharmacist towards generic medicines in Kollam district of Kerala, A set of two different questionnaires was framed and validated by a team of physicians and pharmacist, which was given to the population that met the inclusion criteria. The questionaries' were also designed in such way to collect the socio-demographic details of the participants. This study was conducted over a period of six months covering most of major hospitals of the study site. A total of 124 physicians and pharmacist was enrolled in this study respectively. The study disclosed the concerns of physicians and pharmacist regarding generic substitution. 67% percent of the enrolled physicians raised the need for bioequivalence study for generics, to ensure its quality was the main concern for physicians, and 47% of them perceived that generic drugs are effective as innovator drugs, while 83% of them stressing the importance to conduct awareness program about the use of generics, while the lack of knowledge among the public regarding the generics was a common concern for physicians and pharmacists, around 76% of the pharmacist showed positive attitude towards the generic substitution by preferring them to be substituted for treating minor ailments. When they were asked a question about their willingness towards it. The study results showed both the physicians and pharmacists possessed good knowledge and attitude towards the generic substitution. Addressing their concerns is the need of the hour.

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Preserving Healthcare Data In The Cloud Using C-Lion And Whale Optimization Algorithm

I. Sudha, Dr. R. Nedunchelian

Cloud computing grows into a recent and innovation and technology that is inevitably used for secure communication

among users. Although Cloud systems handle varied data sets, privacy and security may be challenging issue in those systems. Hence, Major issue in the cloud systems is handling of large datasets. Consequently, this paper suggests a method, particularly C-lion and whale optimization algorithm. Here, the Data Protection (DP) coefficient is generated to preserve the source data. The DP coefficient vector is chosen based on the recommended C-Lion (Crow search established Lion) and whale optimization algorithm, which is the combination of c-lion algorithm and whale optimization algorithm. The performance is evaluated through fitness based on privacy and utility for the feasible selection of DP coefficient vector. The experimental analysis shows the proposed method gives better performance with the maximum accuracy and fitness parameters.

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An Open Label Study To Evaluate The Efficacy And Safety Of Smashit Tablets In Treatment Of Urinary Calculi

Dr. Hemant Toshikhane, Dr.Sailee Kadam, Dr. Harish Daga, Dr. Satej T. Banne, Dr.Nilesh Jethva

:Aim: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of Smashit tablets in treatment of urinary calculi. Material and Methods: After clearance from Institutional Ethics committee, 68 patients with urinary calculi, who had consented for the study, were enrolled as per inclusion criteria. Smashit tablet was administered 2 tablets thrice daily for three months. They were monitored for change in clinical, urinary & USG parameters as per protocol.Results: At day 90 there was significant reduction in stone size in left kidney upper pole 72.55%,middle pole 73.49%, 61.02% lower pole, and 68.07% at vesicoureteric junction (VUJ) ($p<0.05$). In right kidney upper pole 75%, middle pole 60.56%, lower pole 74.11% and 59.46% at VUJ.In total 70 renal units had stone out of 120 renal units (60 patients). Complete stone clearence was attained in 53 renal units (75% stone cleaeance) after completion of study. Out of 68 patients 60 patients completed the study. There was significant decrease in dysuria 89.91% (7.3 to 1.32 mean value), due to reduction in stone size and expulsion. Discussion & conclusion: With 75% stone clearance in 60 patients, it can be concluded Smashit tablet is effective in management of kidney stone. Tablet Smashit helps to break down a larger stone into smaller particles, which can be easily flushed from the body via urination; as well it also gave cooling effect to urinary calculi patients.

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3D Image Watermarking And Quality Assessment

Divya, Sreelaja N Unnithan

Digital Watermarking is an innovation being developed to assure protection and security of multimedia information. The reason for digital watermarking is to support data validation, copyright protection, and content integrity validation. Digital watermarking is a moderately new and very multidisciplinary research domain, which combined the domains like digital signal processing with cryptography, communications and information theory, and the theory of visual perception. Without including any security information, its difficulty to precisely confirm the authenticity of the transmission content, thus the digital watermarking is utilized to prevent the information against the opposite changes inside the sort of images, audio, and video. The paper deals with reading of 3D object file and then extraction of the slices from the volume. A sequence of binary data is embedded as a watermark using DWT and the same is then extracted at the receiver. The procedure is

performed on all the three extracted slices of the 3D volume. The MSE, PSNR, RMSE and BER quality measures are then calculated.

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Contrivable Community Development Program For Remote Locations By Exploration And Production Company For The Amelioration Of Ethnic Groups

M.Panbarasan, Karthikeshwaran.R

Maintaining a healthy relationship and community engagement with the domicile citizens will be helpful in exercising business operation in a region. This will boost the inter-relationship between the company and the community. The accusative of this is to meliorate the standards of the livelihood of the society and engage the local community people as workers in their enterprises in all the phases of their project right from commissioning, designing, planning, executing and decommissioning. This paper discuss in detail about the community activities and environmental measures to be done by the petroleum companies for their exploration & exploitation activities in a region.

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Strategic HR Roles During Internationalization Process: Evidence From Indian MNC‘s

Dr. Firdous Ikram

The study seeks to explore strategic role for HR managers. The study is built on Primary Data Collection methodology. The data was collected from 90 respondents. The results indicate that the role of the HR department was more strategic during internationalization process. It was also observed that size of the organization and the structure of the HR department was positively associated with the strategic role of the HR department. The study contributes to the literature on internationalization process and strategic HR roles in Indian MNCs by examining the role of the HR department, which has received little attention in previous researches, especially the role of the HR department. The study collects data from 90 MNCs in order to study the relationships between dependent and independent variables. The study also responds to calls for more robust theoretical frameworks and thorough empirical researches examining the strategic development of HRM in India over time.

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Automatic Ship Detection For Pre-Annotated Ship Dataset Using Residual Neural Network

S. Pavithra., D.Ganesh Kumar., L. Hariprasath

Automatic object detection in the maritime environment has become very important, with a wide array of applications in areas such as naval warfare, vessel traffic services and fishery management. The manual detection of objects is not very efficient because of the tough climatic conditions such as fog, rain, storm etc. It may lead to faulty predictions and it is purely dependent on the expertise of the person. This contributes to the implementation of automatic object detection mechanism. In the system that exists, the detection and classification of ships are less than 90% in accuracy. The proposed system uses Residual Network architecture to identify the type of ship and annotate it with ship type labels such as accommodation ships, container

ships, war ships and cruise ships with an accuracy greater than 90% and with less time consumption

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Various Techniques Used For English Language Speech Recognition: A Review

Kanchan Naithani, Ashish Semwal

The Recognition of speech is a process, which can be defined as understanding of human speech, processing it into a machine-readable format and utilizing it for real time applications. English (the international language), comprises of the largest vocabulary among the languages, and is mostly used for giving commands and for speech recognition in various areas. This paper descirbes a review of varoius techniques that can be used for Speech Recognition at Feature Extraction and Classification level.

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Blackhole Attack Detection And Prevention Mechanism Using Ns2 Simulation

Ashwini V. Jatti and V.J.K. Kishor Sonti

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) are susceptible to several attacks. Attack in which an intruder captures the nodes and change the programming of group of nodes and instead of forwarding packets to the base station, they are blocked is called blackhole attack. Due to this data entered in the attack area is seized and unable for reaching its end point which tend to low throughput and delay from end to end. Blackhole attack effect in this paper is determined on different parameters of network and mechanism for blackhole attack detection and prevention in AODV routing protocol. With proposed scheme the dropping ratio under attack is around 4 percent less than in comparison to AODV protocol and number of packet loss is also decreased. Under proposed scheme PDR is 39.4057 and under normal flow PDR is 43.2935. Under normal flow, end to end delay is 10.5026 msec and by this proposed scheme is 9.4160. Throughput under normal flow is 13.8578 bps and under proposed scheme is 12.6133 bps. Total energy consumption under normal flow is 79.5844 mJ and under proposed scheme is 79.8618 mJ. Due to this technique, there is increase in packet delivery ratio and delay is also decreased. Proposed mechanism discovers new route to destination by avoiding the attacker nodes.

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Historical Background Of National Register Of Citizens (Nrc) In Assam And Digitization: An Overview

Biraj Jyoti Kalita

The National Register of Citizens (NRC) is a complex process to separate Indian citizens from illegal migrants. The influx of illegal Bangladeshi migrants has posed a serious threat in Assam than any other states of India. Recently, the final list of NRC published on 31 August, 2019 in which at least 19 lakh people of Assam excluded from the right of genuine Indian citizenship. However, the NRC project has set a new system of data collection, document scanning and digitization etc. Therefore, this paper is mainly concerned with the digitization of NRC updating process in Assam.

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Fuzzy Clustering Enchanced Multipath Routing To Enhance The Network Lifetime In Wireless Sensor Networks

Dr.K.Vinoth Kumar , Dr.V.Eswaramoorthy, S.Nagakumararaj and J.Wilson

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) energy potency has used a restricted battery. We have a tendency to given a multi-parameter higher cognitive process cluster head choice below fuzzy surroundings. Fuzzy clustering technique is employed for the choice of cluster heads in WSNs. Three criteria as well as residual energy distance of the nodes from main node and the variety of neighbor nodes measure the throughput. So we have to optimize the quantity of cluster heads. The simulation result shows that this approach is simpler in increasing the property among every cluster and conjointly localizing high intensity traffic among a cluster.

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Development And Practice Of Social Entrepreneurship In India

Dr. S. Niyogi, Surabhi Paliwal

TAs we know social entrepreneurship has recently captured the attention in academic and corporate world, it has actually been in practice for only some time. This paper studies the definitions of social entrepreneurship that have evolved over the time and the major distinguishing traits of social entrepreneurs and traditional entrepreneurs. The study also aims to analyse the current scenario of the social entrepreneurship concept and the key factors that have promoted its growth in India. Further the focus shifts to detail out the differences between non-profits and for-profit firms in context of social entrepreneurship. The research paper also highlights the main operating challenges that social enterprises face in India, forth which the paper recommends certain suggestion in pursuit of the same.

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Exploring Prospective Teachers' Relational Reasoning In Mathematics Problem-Solving

Sanusi, I Ketut Budayasa, Agung Lukito

This study discusses about the relational reasoning of prospective teachers in solution of mathematics problem. The descriptor including: understanding problems, planning the strategy to solve the problem, doing the strategy to solve the problem, and evaluating the solution. The 100 prospective teachers answered to the questions and a series of semi-structured interviews. The result showed that most prospective teachers who had highly capable can do the four steps in mathematics problem-solving include understanding problems, planning the strategy to solve the problem, doing the strategy to solve the problem, and evaluating the solution

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Digital Financial Inclusion: A Payoff Of Financial Technology And Digital Finance Uprising In India

Ravikumar T

Technological inventions and innovations paved a way for upheaval in the financial market. New technologies such as the internet, artificial intelligence, machine learning, big data, biometric identification, and blockchain technology brought new financial technologies (Fintechs) namely Unified Payment Interface, Immediate Payment System, and Mobile Money into existence. As a result of the development of Fintechs, digital finance companies and digital financial services and products emerged and got well-liked among the people because of their convenient, speedy, simple, and user-friendly functions. In fact, digital finance companies work a mile further, in the name of digital financial inclusion, by serving excluded, marginalized, neglected individuals and Small and Medium Enterprises through their innovative, affordable, quality, and speedy digital financial services and products. This article focuses on Fintechs, digital finance, and their role in digital financial inclusion in India using the existing sources of the World Bank, Reserve Bank of India, National Payment Corporation of India, and United Nations Organizations

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Socio-Psychological Factors Of Corporate Loyalty

Andrii Trofimov, Larysa Matviienko, Olga Emishyants, Yuliia Tretiakova, Vsevolod Zelenin, Tetiana Andrushchenko, Hanna Kotsiuba

The main goal of this study was to identify the impact of socio-psychological factors (region of residence, cultural values, tolerance level) on the level of corporate loyalty (PsyCap). The research was conducted under the 122 Ukrainian participants from 4 specific groups. There were used such methods as «Communicative tolerance», «Short tolerance index» and PsyCap. The results show that the manifestation of corporate loyalty is influenced by the mentality of employees - their region of residence, the system of values. Commitment to power, tradition, and security combined with benevolence ensure that employees hope for long-term cooperation with their organization and have a positive attitude both to each other and to customers in the sales department. Hedonism, stimulation and self-direction allow employees to experience optimism in their workplace. But such a parameter as staff's self-efficacy was ambiguous about value system. Achievements, self-direction and universalism expectedly increase the level of self-efficacy, but adherence to traditions, conformity and intention for security reduce the level of self-efficacy. Significantly increased loyalty of sales staff in the presence of a high level of communicative tolerance.

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An Exploratory Study Of Copyright Infringement Of Digital Material In Mutah University

Omar Lasassmeh

This paper provides an exploratory study of copyright infringement of digital material in Mutah University. Copyright infringement levels in the educational organization have consistently ranked higher than other organizations, and this study finds that Mutah University is no exception. Almost a quarter of those surveyed appeared to not understand the legal issues involved in digital or electronic copyright infringement behaviour. However, a majority believe that downloading and sharing digital material illegally is unethical, but they justify piracy from a perception that individual software costs only pennies to produce and represents no harm. The roles of the university procedures in countering copyright infringement also studied. The respondents believed that the university has a responsibility to increase public awareness of copyright infringement issues, but the success of such efforts was

limited. The paper summarized some suggestions on copyright infringement, including the use of computer application to detect plagiarism and cheating and the implementation of a unified marketing strategy to raise public awareness of the issue.

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Development Of Digital Library Through Student Empowerment Scholarship Of NU Smart Program

Ehwanudin, Mispani, Choirudin, Mahmudi, M. Saidun Anwar

This study aims to 1) empower students who get the NU Smart scholarship program by providing soft skills about the knowledge and capabilities of school digital library literacy, 2) Establishing digital libraries as scientific centers and efforts to foster a culture of literacy for teachers and students, and 3) Opening teachers' horizons and library staff in NU schools in 3 districts / cities for digital information sources provided in the school library. This study is a Participatory Action Research (PAR) which involves all relevant parties (stakeholders) in reviewing the ongoing actions, including: 1) The Library and Regional Archiving Office of the City of Metro as the authority in the literature and literacy, 2) Institutions NU Ma'arif Education Lampung Province as a policy holder in the school environment under the auspices of the Lampung provincial NU, 3) Head of the Education Unit. The study also involved school librarians and Library Ambassadors of NU Smart students as staff who would assist library staff in each NU school that was targeted for research. This research uses quantitative research methods by analyzing data with a survey approach to describe the characteristics and how to use the Senayan Library Management System (SLiMS) on the system of cataloging, membership and library circulation of NU schools. The results of field analysis showed that empowering students who received the NU Smart scholarship program by providing soft skills about the knowledge and literacy skills of the school's digital library. The growth of the literacy culture of teachers and students in NU schools

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An Efficient Design Implementation Of OFDM Based Transmission System.

Ravi kumar.M, Dr.Eranna.U

In present generation health has rooted its importance deeper than anything else in human life cycle. With the latest innovations and inventions the telecommunication has extended its path in medical field to provide health care to remote places from far distances. The distances between regions, countries and continents are no longer a barrier for telemedicine as the rural areas are reachable saving lives in medical emergency from distant places is now a reality. This paper details on efficient design and implementation of OFDM (orthogonal frequency division multiplexing) based Cognitive Radio for achieving a quality transmission and reception of biomedical data through the wireless channel. The Cognitive Radio employs smart wireless devices with awareness and sensing along with a learning and adaptation capability. Therefore proving to be the best solution in solving the problem of spectrum scarcity. Implementing this concept in a wireless healthcare applications helps to transfer medical information through wireless networks for remote medical analysis and examinations. The primary purpose of choosing Cognitive Radio is to utilize the available spectrum and advantage of using OFDM is it reduces ISI Interference and multi path fading. Hereby

proposing a framework for the remote monitoring and analysis of patient health by using the concept of wireless networks.

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Nanoparticles As Effective Adsorbent For Removal Of Heavy Metal From Aqueous Solutions

Chandranayan Waghmare, Kiran Pakhale, Sayyed Hussain, Shivanand Sonkamble

Advances in nanoscale science and engineering encourage resolving various recent problems associated with water quality using nanosorbents and nanoparticles resulting from the development of nanotechnology. The resulting products involving nanotechnology helps to decrease the concentration of harmful toxic compounds to tolerable level. This can assist to achieve standard water quality as per health advisories. The present work is to study the possibilities on the removal of Ni ions from aqueous solutions using Copper oxide nanoparticles as adsorbent. Removal of Ni ions were investigated using solutions with different concentrations in the range 20 to 150 mg/L. In this study, removal of Ni ions on surfaces has been investigated by spectrophotometric method. Batch adsorption studies were performed as a function of contact time, initial heavy metals concentration, and pH. The heavy metals sorption has been well explained using Langmuir isotherm model.

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Challenges And Opportunities In Logistics At Domestic And International- An Overview

Dr. U. Arumugam, AV. Karthick, Dr. S.Ganesan

Logistics Management plays a predominant role in distributing goods and services from the point of production to the point of consumption in every stage of life. It is used by B2B, B2C, C2C and G2C. Recently years transportation sector services have drastically change due to an advancement in technology. It helps to develop the economic growth of the country and availability of transport to every individual. On-time delivery, affordable cost and safety delivery are the basic pillars of transportation. Modernization of infrastructure and advancement in technology that increases the strength of the transport sector on the other hand various issues in both domestic and international levels that are affected by transport sector are discussed in this paper. The aim of this article is to provide a clearer knowledge and comprehensive assessment of the present status of the worldwide problems faced by the manufacturer, suppliers and customers in their activities and also discussed on opportunities realting to them. Most of the successful companies convert the challenges into opportunities and finally succeed.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3462-3466

A Comparative Analysis Of The Performance Of LPG Iron Box And Charcoal-Based Iron Box With Reference To Coimbatore District

Manjula D R & Venkatachalam S

Iron box is the common heat source used for pressing clothes. In earlier days, Iron boxes were operated using charcoal obtained from burning of forest wood and country wood. Later on Electric iron boxes came into use in households and laundry services.

Nowadays, modern iron boxes like robot automatic iron machines and steam iron machines are available for pressing clothes. In India, there are several families involved in ironing services; they prefer coal-fired iron boxes because they are cheap. Iron pressing through coal has drawbacks like burning coal particles spilling on the clothes and air pollution. These drawbacks are overcome with the brand-new iron machine "LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) Iron Box". LPG Iron is efficient, eco-friendly and economical.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3467-3469**

Does Personal Branding Influence More Than Political Marketing And Pull Marketing? The Choice Decision Of The Beginner Voters In Governor Election

Angga Sucitra Hendrayana

The branding strategy in the marketing concept has already been embraced by prospective regional leaders in introducing themselves in order to achieve the maximum possible voters. This study aims to examine influence personal branding, political marketing and pull marketing to the decision to choose beginner voters in West Java Governor election. The research method used is an explanatory survey with a sample of 200 respondents beginner voters. Data analysis is path analysis using SPSS Software. From the results of the study, it is known that political marketing, pull marketing and personal branding have a simultaneously effect on the decision to choose.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3470-3474**

Experiential Marketing: Managing Tourist Satisfaction And Revisit Intention Bangsring Underwater Banyuwangi

Kristian Suhartadi Widi Nugraha

The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of experiential marketing in shaping tourist satisfaction and the desire to return. The population in this study is all tourists visiting the Banyuwangi Underwater Bangsring with minimum age criteria of 17 years, is the first visit and has ever tried at least one tourist attraction. And the sample was taken by employing an accidental sampling technique. Research data were analyzed using path analysis. Results showed that experiential marketing had a significant effect on tourist satisfaction and revisit intention. Moreover, tourist satisfaction has a direct impact on revisit intention and indirect effect as an intervening variable in forming revisit intention.

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General Bayesian Estimation For Genotype × Environment Interaction In M×m Latin Square Layout

Chetan, Ratna Raj Laxmi and Nisha

A major challenge in crop breeding experiment is to estimate the response in terms of yield of variance genotype under environmental condition. The stability variance of any genotype in the environment is the vital parameter to study the performance of that genotype in the particular environment under consideration. Therefore, in the present study, an attempt is made to study the prior information in Genotype × Environment Interaction (GEI) hen the experiment is studied in m×m Latin

square layout which helps in the selection of genotype with different environments is more accurate when a such information is used on them.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3480-3482

COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS (CEA) ON COMMUNITY ADAPTATION STRATEGIES OF MEN AND WOMEN IN PANGASINAN, PHILIPPINES

Rosanna D. Gonzales

Climate change impact chooses no one to harm, thus; by increasing one's resiliency can lessen a person's worry in dealing with such situations. Using the participatory-based approach in determining the most extreme and recent hazard that affected a certain coastal area particularly in selected towns in Pangasinan, Philippines facing West Philippine Sea as well as identifying the most possible, feasible and suitable adaptation strategies in a community is an avenue where direct and decisive solutions of related hazards were pointed out by groups of men and women representatives from various sectors whose experiences brought relevant lessons in their respective lives. It is then believed, that to reduce the destructive effects of a hazard, gathered common adaptation strategies from the focus group discussions (FGDs) subjected to cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) can serve as a basis and frame of reference in selecting the most cost-efficient so the best project may be implemented to address an issue that is detrimental to their resources. Further, men and women should be both proactive and reactive in making decisions on hazard related matters so as to enhance the empowerment index of women.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3483-3486

Design Optimization Of A Centrifugal Oil Cooling Blower Casing Using Modal & Harmonic Analysis

Raman Gora, S.S. Dhami, Deepam Goyal

The ever-increasing demand for electrical equipment proficiency has renewed attention in enhancing the electrical and thermal performance of industrial equipment. The design of the blower casing is just as important as the selection of blower. In this paper, the design and locations of the stiffeners has been optimized to reduce weight and vibrations in a centrifugal oil cooling blower. Geometric model of oil cooling blower has been created for modal and harmonic analysis. The modal analysis was carried out to evaluate the natural frequencies and deformation at mode shapes for further optimizing the stiffeners design and location, whereas the harmonic analysis was accomplished to determine the vibration amplitude. Then, after finalization of design and analysis as per railways standards, the sample assembly was tested on the test rig where the amplitude of vibration in terms of displacement was measured using vibration meter. A sample cooling unit established on the optimal design was fabricated and verified by the company. An excellent performance of the sample production of oil cooling blower has proved the effectiveness of the proposed design.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3487-3492

Developing Reading Ability Through VAKT Technology

K. Manigandan, Dr. C. Vairavan, N. Santhakumar

In this paper the writer will illuminate in general that the significance regarding Reading expertise among the ESL Classes. As per National Reading Panel (2000) portrayed that the "understudies who don't create Reading familiarity, paying little mind to how brilliant they are, are probably going to stay poor Readers for the duration of their lives". In the country like India, which has multi-refined likewise, has multi-language structure gives less hugeness to the recognition with Reading a substance in the ESL classes. The answer for the issue is in the hands of the Teachers and their methodologies to instruct Reading. It is the obligation of the language instructor to make the students to be familiar with all the language skills: Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3493-3495**

Characteristics Of Students Thinking In Understanding Geometry In Learning Ethnomathematics

Wahyu Widada, Dewi Herawaty*, Nilna Ma'rifah, Aida, Serlis, Devi Yunita, Sarwoedi

Geometry is an abstract subject and is difficult for students to learn. Therefore, learning that is close to student culture is needed, namely ethnomathematics. The purpose of this study is to study the thinking characteristics of students in solving geometry problems during learning with the ethnomathematics approach. That is an exploratory descriptive study. The subjects of this study were students of Mathematics Education Curriculum IAIN 2019. There were 17 research subjects that would be presented in depth. The research instrument was the researcher himself guided by the interview sheet and the geometry problem solving task sheet. Data were analyzed qualitatively by genetic decomposition techniques. The results of this study are there are 32% of subjects at the Visualization Level, 36% at the Analysis Level, 15% at the Abstraction Level, and 17% at the Deduction Level, and no subject has reached the Rigor Level. Also, there are 10% of subjects at the Semi-inter Level, 37% at the Inter-Level, 33% at the Semi-trans Level and 20% are at the Trans Level, and no subject is at the Extended Trans Level. The conclusion of this research is that students can do the processes of abstraction, idealization, and generalization about geometric objects based on ethnomathematics. Also, students are able to do interiorization and encapsulation in the form of concepts and principles of geometry. That is done through specialization and generalization.

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Work Life Balance Of Working Women Professionals: Scale Development

Dr. Shweta Sharma, Dr. Sanjeevni Gangwani, Dr. Latefa hamad Al Fryan

- New era is facing a lot of advancements and technical developments on one side along with a lot of problems related with environment as well as physical and mental health of the people on other side Occupational life is a multidimensional construct and has been influenced by many drivers and when employee is considered, work life balance is found to be the most influential variable effecting the employee itself and in turn its organisation. The report findings are in accordance with the review of literature on WLB and its drivers. Thus this paper intends to contribute to the academic community and add on to the existing stuff of literature relating to WLB. To develop a valid and reliable scale by considering the significant dimensions of Work Life balance of women professionals working in service sectors and

also to discuss the future implications of the scale with respect to various sectors in India. An attempt is made to develop WLB scale for women professionals. A survey was done using a self designed questionnaire among 188 employees working in various service sectors of Madhya Pradesh. The facts collected were subjected to principal component factor analysis with varimax rotation in SPSS16. The following eight factors were extracted based on factor analysis: Employee's motivation, Flexible working conditions, Welfare and recreational activities, Work and total life space, Job enrichment, Grievance handling, Job satisfaction and Family support. If these factors are taken care of, this would definitely result in WLB in women professionals.

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Developing Vocabulary Abilities Through Lexical Power

K. Manigandan, A. Sathiya Jothi, Dr. C. Vairavan

In this paper the author tends to speak about the importance of learning word power to improve English speaking skills for the development of career development. Across the nation, the quantity of alumni going out each year is high in number. In India, graduates are more lately contrasted with the days prior to 10 years. Particularly, Engineering graduates are more. The level of utilized ones is generally low when contrasted with the understudies who have gone out. The reason is that the level of employable understudies is insignificant, what can be implied for an employability. It turns into a lacuna among the present age. The investigation of this paper is on the best way to improve the word intensity of the understudies and make their correspondence compelling. This paper centers on jargon building

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Factors Influencing Women Entrepreneurial Decision-Making Styles In Msmes

Dr.S.Yuvaraj, M.Sujatha

The women entrepreneurial action in the decision-making process gives different decision-making styles which improve the value of their enterprise. This decision-making styles creates the women as a potential entrepreneurial leader. The purpose of the present study was to analyze the factors of entrepreneurial decision making approach which influencing the women entrepreneurs towards their entrepreneurial decision making styles in Tiruvallur District of Tamil Nadu. To achieve the purpose of the study, 637 women entrepreneurs were identified as sample from the district. The lists of sample respondent were collected from the District Industries Center (DIC) and Women Development Corporation by adopting the convenient sampling method. The result of the factor analysis shows that entrepreneurial decision making approach was divided under the different quantitative variables namely conceptual style, directive style, analytical style or behavioral style. These are influencing the women entrepreneurs to have tcontrol over the situation by maintaining good employer employee relationship to achieve successes of the enterprise

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Wachspress Coordinates For Degree N-Approximation Over Convex Quadrilateral Element

Rishabh Tiwari, P. L. Powar

Wachspress has initiated the concept of rational wedge functions for linear approximation over the polygonal discretization of the domain Ω in R^2.In the present paper, we have focused our study on the construction, of wedge functions for degree n-approximation over the convex quadrilateral element. In particular, we have explored two different approaches to define the basis functions in accordance with the availability of data.In support of the construction an illustrative example has been discussed

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A Certificate-Based Proxy Signature Without Message Recovery With Bilinear Pairing

Vandani Verma, Aarushi Thakur

: Proxy signature plays an important role in the authentication of agents who work on behalf of the original signers. Different variants of proxy signature have been proposed in the literature. The paper proposes certificate-based proxy signature with bilinear pairing and without the message recovery. The paper also discusses about the security analysis of the proposed proxy signature and their applications to cloud computing.

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Deep Learning Based Crime Investigation Framework

Lydia J Gnanasigamani, Seetha Hari

Deep learning has emerged as the best way to infer knowledge from data with more meaning and accuracy. The applications of Deep Neural Networks in a variety of domains have made it an important area of research. Crime analysis is the study of crime characteristics and their relationships. The huge volume of crime-related datasets and the various different types of crime and their different characteristics and the complex relationship between them make Deep Neural Networks an ideal choice for this domain. The knowledge gained from this analysis will enable law enforcement officers to process information rapidly and accurately. In the paper, we have proposed a crime framework for India keeping in mind the language and cultural differences across the country. We have proposed automatically creating keywords from the written complaints and tagging the cases using Natural Language Processing. We have also proposed an approach using Deep Neural Network to classify the crimes and match the crimes to offenders using the method of operation. We have also used Deep Neural Networks for prediction of crime rates and hotspots.

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Critical Set Of Caterpillar Graph For Secret Sharing Scheme Based On Reverse Super Edge Magic Labeling

Kotte Amaranadha Reddy , S. Sharief Basha

In this paper investigate the critical set of reverse edge magic labeling on caterpillar graphs and application on secret sharing scheme. Here we construct a distribution scheme based on a super visional secret sharing scheme. The schemes use the notion of critical sets to distribute the share and reconstruct the key.

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Political Marketing In India: A Review Of Key Strategies

Dr. Vineet Kumar

Political marketing is a compulsory ingredient for successful political endeavors. It is most popular in countries that practice democracy. India is among the countries that are democratic in the world and this means that individuals are elected into positions of power through a competitive campaign process. Due to this, politicians have to show the voters what they have for them and a reason enough for them to be voted in. The electioneering period cannot be a success without the application of political marketing. Campaigners use political marketing to communicate with the electorate. However, it requires the intervention of a specialist in political marketing to help the political parties to apply the right channels and the most tactful strategies. This paper looks deeply into the whole issue of political marketing, borrowing from already published sources about political marketing to understand the whole concept. The political parties in India have capitalized on political marketing and based on the stiff competition in the arena of politics, parties have resorted to strategies to beat the rest. In India, political parties are using both traditional and modern strategies. However, the modern strategies are in fact gaining track in media. These strategies have at times acted to the advantage or to the detriment of a political party. Every strategy is uniquely applicable to a specific target audience and it is therefore upon a political party to have an understanding of such vital information. In the near future, political marketing is set to undergo rapid changes and at the same carry along with some challenges that are usually synonymous with change.

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Consumer Perception Towards Green Products And Strategies That Impact The Consumers Perception

Lavanya.K & Dr.P. MadhanKumar

Environmental concerns have highly intrigued consumers, marketers, researchers and policy-makers to choose different green methods and strategies to mitigate the environmental concerns. There this study aims to explore the impact of different strategies used by green marketers to modulate the customer perceptions towards green products and their choice to purchase based on the Theory of Reasoned Action. Therefore, an empirical research was conducted amongst the customers who have at least purchased green product once in their life. Data was gathered from a sample size of 204 customers and the statistical findings implicated a strong association between marketing strategies, product factors, consumer green values and consumer perception. The study has high implications for the stakeholders of the ecology.

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Sylvia Plath: A Woman, A Mother And A Poet

Anju , Dr. D Deepa Caroline

This Article is a close reading of Sylvia Plath’s poem Three Women: A Poem of Three Voices (1962), a fascinating and profoundly touching piece of art. The poem characterizes three different life situations of a female through three different women characters, say an immature college girl, a professional woman and a mature and content mother. A close reading of the poem can unearth

transformations occur to an immature girl during her evolution to a mature mother. This transformation can be compared to the transformations a poet undergoes during his/her way to a distinguished one. This Article deals with the association of three phases of a female and that of a poet.

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An Investigation On How Brand Image Influences Tourist Destination And Customer Satisfaction: A Case Of The Tourism Sector

Ahmadullah Noori

Purpose-The purpose of the research was to explore how branding in the tourism sector influences tourist destination and customer satisfaction. Design/methodology/approach-A qualitative narrative method was used in the research. Secondary sources were used as data collection techniques. Journals, books, peer-reviewed articles published between 2010 and 2019, and written in the English language were used to answer the research questions. Findings-The results indicate that branding in the tourism sector has significant positive impacts on tourism destinations through customer behavior and the quality of services provided. Branding ensures that the needs and expectations of tourists are met, which enhances their decisions to choose the best accommodation and improves their loyalty towards the tourism sector. Originality/value-The impacts of branding on tourism destination and customer satisfaction was investigated in the context of the tourism sector. Implications are presented for the tourism sector to focus on implementing branding for improved tourism destinations and to meet customer satisfaction.

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Strategic Intervention In Baxol India Limited (BIL) For Accelerating Growth

Subhamay Chatterjee & Prof A. Sahay

India’s FMCG manufactory is enormous and extensive. In the year 2013, nearly 8.4 million outlets furnished to 1.26 billion customers and estimated 2405 billion INR in the sales. It is recorded that in the past 3 years, a stable and energetic correlation of consumer’s confidence in FMCG sales that has immersed. Nonetheless, notices to be revived, the sector turns out to be one with apparent clues of uninterrupted restoration. FMCG sector is supposed to flourish and grow from 12% - 17%.It refers that it could reach a market range in between 4,000 – 6,200 billions in INR by the year 2020. Baxol India Limited (BIL) that has prepared to come up as one of the prominent FMCG firm with turnover of 25000 Million (INR) by March 2019. There are definite vital decisions of growth that can go after by the firm and among that it has to opt and introduce one. The rise in market competition in the field of hair and skin care, Baxol India Limited (BIL) is awestruck with which policy and strategy to opt to comprehend the growth conceived

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Eco-Feminism And Folk Media: A Case Study Of The Chipko Movement

Malvika Singh, Dr. Kaveri Devi Mishra

This paper aims to examine the aspect of eco-feminism in the Chipko movement and also the role played by the folk media. The

Chipko movement is one of the greatest environmental movements that have ever taken place. There are various perspectiveson this. While some scholars call it an environmental movement, some others call it an economic one. It is also touted as one of the biggest eco-feminist movements. This paper shall try to assess the perspective of eco-feminism in the Chipko movement and how the folk media of the region helped the females and the activists altogether. The methodology adopted is content analysis in which data gathered from secondary sources shall be analyzed. The main objective of this paper is to assess the element of eco-feminism in the Chipko Movement and how the folk media helped. The term eco-feminism or ecological feminism was coined by French feminist Françoise d'Eaubonne in 1974. It describes the connection between women and nature and how they are inter-related. Eco-feminism takes its basic tenets from feminism that disregards patriarchal structures and connects feminism with nature. Chipko Movement was spearheaded by the villagers, primarily women, of the upper Alaknanda Valley in Uttarakhand to stop the unscrupulous felling of ash trees. The folk media of the region played a major role in the uprising.

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Benefits Of Yoga For Dental Professionals

Dr. NeerajaTuragam, Dr. Durga Prasad Mudrakola, Dr.JeevanMatadaBasavarajaiah, Dr.MandavaDeepthi, Dr. Ravi Shankar BabuYelamanchi

Dental profession is very demanding in terms of engrossment and impreciseness required while performing any procedure or operation. Due to inconvenient sitting postures attributableto limited working area and even more restricted access inside the oral cavity, dentists tend to neglect the posture while operating.Due to the long working hours, the dentist tends to brace the body with the support of legs in a sitting position which leads to muscle ischemia. Once the dental procedure is complete and they get back to normal position the muscle ischemia reflects in the form of mild to excruciating pain leaving the neck, shoulder and back regions in utter discomfort. A simple change in lifestyle by regular practice of yoga and meditation, helps make a major difference in dentists to escape this health hazard, leading a healthier and happier life while enjoying professional success.1Yoga is thescience of the mind and soul. Yoga has transformed into a widely used physical, mental and spiritual exercise worldwide for both overall wellness and specific health ailments. Yoga focuses on mindfulness, pranayama (breathing exercises) and meditation by facilitating relaxation of body and mind, intern contributing to decreased perception of pain. Practicing yoga as a daily routinefor dentists offers a way to counteract or avoid many physical conditions that are commonly seen in dental care team members.2

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Strategic Decision Of Ambee Automation: A Case Study

Hoshiar Mal, Dr. Manishkumar Varma, Khalid Sheikh

Startups struggle for many reasons; some even go out of business or never quite attain the level of success that the founders had anticipated. They might not have anticipated some of the obstacles and, hence, failed to respond to them in an adequate and timely manner. This case focuses on the financial challenges faced by Ambee Automation, a technology startup; and how the founders and employees of the startup had tactfully resolved it. Ambee Automation had completed projects for one of their big

clients, TekTool, but the owner of the TekTool, Rajesh, did not clear the dues even after the successful completion of the project. Rajesh was all along pretending that he was facing financial problems and was putting up false excuses to defer payment to Prasad. Prasad, one of the owners of Ambee Automation, was facing serious problems related to working capital management and urgently needed funds to keep the startup running. Prasad understood that Rajesh was taking advantage of their weak position in the market because being a startup company they didn't have many contacts in the industry. After deliberating on many possible solutions, Prasad decided to implement a rather risky, even somewhat unethical, solution. This solution needed to be implemented immediately for the very survival of the company and saving the jobs of its employees. Engineers of Ambee Automation surreptitiously inserted a timer in the software solution they had deployed at TekTool in a way that the software program running the critical equipment at TekTool stopped functioning within two days of the insertion. The risk here was if Rajesh would come to know about the software tweak then Prasad might lose business and face consequences of defamation by Rajesh. When the software stopped working, Rajesh asked Prasad for help and agreed to clear all dues. Rajesh did clear all dues; and was happy as he was able to complete orders from his customers on time. He was under the impression that Prasad had helped him in his difficult time. Rajesh also recommended Prasad and his team to other companies. This developed strong relationship, and Ambee got all subsequent orders from TekTool. For all subsequent orders from TekTool, Prasad could get all his receivables from TekTool in time by incorporating appropriate legal terms and conditions in the sales contract.

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Finite Element Modeling Of Different Substrates Based On Bimorph Piezoelectric Of Vibration Energy Harvesting

Dounia El Fadlaoui , Brahim Boubeker , Mohamed Idiri and Soukaina Essaket

Vibration energy harvester have been paid a lot of attention by many researchers to transforming ambient vibration into electrical energy which is normally utilized to develop wireless electronic sectors . The paper presents a finite element model (FEM) of a vibration energy harvester consisting of a bimorph electromechanical system (MEMS) generator. The model is used to simulate, and compare, the mechanical characteristics and electrical response of piezoelectric material results between the cantilever beam structure formed by laminating two piezoelectric layers on both sides of a Carbon fiber reinforced polymer (CFRP) substrate and Ti-6Al-4V substrate using ANSYS®19 R1. A set of numerical simulation has been carried out and the results show that the comparaisons of the harmonic response analysis seen change between the different substrates based on bimorph piezoelectric MEMS generator .

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Role Of Phraseological Actualizers In The Sense Implementation Of Phraseologists And Proverbs In The Text

Tsagaraeva Olga Batirbekovna

This article describes the cognitive processes involved in actualizing the meaning of a proverb in speech and text. Proverb

can grow more than one scenario in a context that promotes such development, especially if it is in a strong textual position.

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Development Instructional Media On Static And Dynamic Electrical Based On Android As Student Center Learning Media

Mahesi Agni Zaus, Krismadinata, Nurhasan Syah, Nizwardi Jalinus, Rizky Ema Wulansari, Syaiful Islami

This article discusses the development of instructional media on static and dynamic electrical studies that are abstract in nature by explaining the abstraction using animation supported by the android based operating system for smart phones, so it can be used anytime and anywhere to support the process of understanding of learning. The research method used is Research and Development (R & D) by using development model of Instructional Development Institute (IDI) which includes three stages: define: needs analysis, develop: product development, and evaluate: product test by doing validity test, and effectiveness test on instructional media. The results show that the developed instructional media is valid, practical, and effective, to be used as student centre learning media, and can improve student learning outcomes.

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A Novel Control Technique Using Seven Level Converter Topology For Single-Phase Transformerless Pv Systems

Ajay M. Mendhe , Dr. R.P.Singh

This paper introduces a new control technique for a seven-level converter topology for single phase transformerless PV systems. The proposed control mechanism has been implemented for a cascaded full bridge operating on one bridge being fed from dc source and the other from a flying capacitor. This scheme utilizes the redundant switching states of the cascaded full bridge. The proposed scheme works upon maintaining the capacitor voltage constant, which helps in maintaining the inverter output. Simulation results have been presented to substantiate the validity of the proposed mechanism.

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A Machine Learning Perspective To Foster The Next Generation 5g Networks

S.PraveenChakkravarthy, V.Arthi, M.Leeban Moses

In the 5G era, the escalation of smart phones, the augmentation of network scale, the magnitude of data usage with respect to application will experience an explosive growth, which will reflect in improved system performance if properly utilized. Bearing in mind, the co-existence of heterogeneous nodes, with User Equipments (UEs), Macro Base Stations (MBSs) with Device to Device (D2D) connectivity capability , a heterogeneous network will satisfy the draconian desideratum of 5G networks. With the advent of machine learning method – Q learning, the contrive of Auto encoder will foster the Throughput and simultaneously guarantee seamless coverage. Given the loftiness of the research challenge, the Q-learning method applied for an indoor environment provide more accurate localization.

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Blast Effects On Reinforced Concrete Connections

Alireza Bahrami, Sina Matinrad

This study is concerned with the blast effects on reinforced concrete (RC) connections. The RC connections are analysed nonlinearly. The analyses are conducted by applying the finite element software ABAQUS. The first step is to do the verification of the modelling. To achieve this goal, an experimental test performed on an RC connection is simulated utilising ABAQUS. Comparing the analysis result with the experimental test result establishes the modelling verification. In the second step, a 5-storey building is designed by the use of the ETABS software. A connection of the ground floor is selected for further analyses in ABAQUS. In the third step, the components of the selected connection are designed. Then, various variables are taken into account as the distance of the connection from the blast centre (2.5 m, 5 m, and 10 m) and the blast power (500 kg, 1000 kg, and 2000 kg TNT equivalent mass of explosive) for the further analyses of the connection. In the fourth step, the connection is analysed considering the variables. Finally, effects of these variables on the behaviour of the connection are investigated and discussed. Failure modes of the connections due to the blast loading are presented.

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Lead Biosorption (Pb) And Cadmium (Cd) By Flavobacterium Sp Bacteria

Apri Susanto, Rudi Kartika, Soerja Koesnarpadi

This research studies the ability of Pb and Cd biosorption by Flavobacterium sp bacteria and the characteristics of bacteria after being exposed to the heavy metal. Heavy metals Pb and Cd with concentrations (2, 4, 6, 8 and 10) ppm were exposed to bacteria as much as 0.4 mL and measured reduction in metal content every 3 days for 30 days. Analysis of the decrease in Pb and Cd levels uses an Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) while the bacterial characteristics test after exposure to heavy metals uses Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). This research shows that the Flavobacterium sp bacteria is able to absorb heavy metals Pb and Cd, this can be seen from the decrease in metal content in the growing media that gets smaller with increasing exposure time until all metals are absorbed 100%. The most maximum biosorption process occurred in Pb 2 ppm metal solution on day 18 achieved metal reduction percent of 96.08%, while the highest absorption of Cd metal occurred at a concentration of 10 ppm on day 24 achieved a reduction percent of 77.21 %. SEM photo showed that the Flavobacterium sp bacteria experienced increased levels of heavy metals Pb and Cd after being exposed to the metals for 30 days with an increase of < 1.5% in Pb metals and < 0.5% in Cd metals.

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Morphological And Spectroscopic Analysis Of Carbon Soot Nano Particles With And Without Humidify Atmosphere

Rakhi Tailor, Y. K. Vijay, Minal Bafna

The present work aims at studying the properties of carbon soot obtained from pyrolysis of mustard oil. Mustard oil which is used

as precursor basically has long chain fatty acid containing saturated hydrocarbon atoms Process of synthesis of carbon soot from mustard oil is by using flame deposition method, where in the soot is prepared by burning the oil with the aid of wick (clay lamp-"diya") and collected using a clay lamp as collector. The prepared soot samples have been characterized for Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM), Energy dispersive X-Ray (EDX), X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier Transform infrared absorption spectra (FTIR), Raman and UV spectroscopy. Spectral studies show the presence of small aromatic clusters and large amount of amorphous carbon.

Network Slicing And Performance Analysis Of 5g Networks Based On Priority

S.Jayalakshmi, N.Sangeetha, S.Swetha, Dr.T.Ananth kumar

Network slicing is a foremost critical aspect of the advanced 5 G cellular network connectivity. It offers the separation of the single physical network into numerous digital networks so one can attain particular targets inclusive of safety, mobility, and the monitoring of the network. The main problem of isolating slices by prioritization is fixes by using the end-to-end network slimming principle of 5 G networks to reduce latency and to improve the performance for excessive-priority applications. The effects of experiments with the NS-3 simulator demonstrate demands for latency and efficiency improvements..

A New Parameter For Ramanujan's Function χ(q) Of Degree 3 And Their New Explicit Evaluations.

S. Vasanth Kumar and M.R. Rajesh kanna

In this article, We will come to know new modular identities of Ramanujan's Remarkable product of theta-function of degree 3 and their explicit values

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A Conceptual Framework On Knowledge Sharing, Intrinsic Motivation, High-Performance Work System, Authentic Leadership And Creativity

Syed Ibn Ul Hassan, Badariah Haji Din, Norlaila Binti Abdullah Chik

The aim of this research was to establish relationship among intrinsic motivation, authentic leadership and high-performance work system (HPWS) on university faculty members with the mediating role of knowledge sharing. Previous studies showed that authentic leadership, intrinsic motivation, and HPWS had a significant effect on faculty member's creativity. Theory and past studies also supported the idea that knowledge sharing mediates the relationship between HPWS, authentic leadership, intrinsic motivation and employee's creativity.

Automatic 2D Ear Detection: A Survey

Resmi K R, Raju G

Human ear is a passive biometric and recognizing people by ear is popular in multimodal biometrics. Ear recognition is performed based on the features extracted from the detected ear structure. Detection in ear biometrics deals with localizing ear or region of interest (ROI) from the input image .Ear detection is the first and main step for an ear recognition system. Accuracy of the detection module affects the overall accuracy in an ear recognition system. Due to the complex structure of the ear, its detection is very challenging. The simplest approach for detection is manual cropping and automatic ear detection is a challenging task. In this paper, we present a survey on semi and fully automatic 2D ear detection approaches with detection accuracies. The detection accuracies found to be reduced in situations like occlusion by hair, specs, ear rings, illumination change, change in pose etc. Also a description of publicly available databases is presented for researchers.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3643-3647**

Learning Process And Visualization Of Children To Multiplication Concept

Darmadi, Edy Wihardjo

The real concept is the basis of quality understanding. This paper discusses the identification of the multiplication concept, learning process, and visualization of children. A descriptive research method with a qualitative approach is used to obtain data. A research subject is a group of UNESA alumni teachers and lecturers and TK Cendekia Kids School, SDN 03 Kanigoro, and MTS Kota Madiun. The results showed that: 1) There are two concepts of multiplication, namely: multiplication as a repetition of numbers and multiplication as part of. The multiplication concept as a repetition of numbers occurs when the first term in multiplication is an integer. The concept of multiplication as part of occurs when the first term in multiplication is the number of fractional; 2) the process of learning multiplication through stages, namely: concrete, visualization, symbolization, and abstraction; 3) visualizing the concept of multiplication as recurring addition occurs when the lack of concrete objects that can be manipulated. Visualizing the concept of multiplication as part of can be explained using an overview. The image is used with images, interpretation, or using transparent plastic. Visualization of the multiplication concept for children is contextual visualization

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3648-3651**

The Causality Relationship Between Various Dimensions Of Liquidity And Risk In The Amman Stock Exchange

Omar Khlaif Gharaibeh, Ali Mustafa Al-Qudah

This study examined the causality relationship between various dimensions of liquidity and risk in the causality framework utilizing free float MSCI index on the Amman Stock Exchange for the time period 2011-2019. Granger causality and Toda-Yamamoto tests are used to examine the causality relationship between the measures. Price impact liquidity is measured through Amihud ratio ILLIQ and conventional liquidity ratio CLR, while to capture the depth of market liquidity trading volume TV, log trading volume LTV, and turnover rate TR are used. Volatility over volume VOV and the high-low range HLR are employed to recognize the liquidity in general. Using two proxies to measure risk, while seven proxies to measure the market liquidity, this study shows that there is bidirectional causality between risk and liquidity measures. The both relation causal risk-liquidity and liquidity-risk are generally

asymmetric except of the HLR and VOV are symmetric. Among various alternatives, this paper finds that three liquidity proxies namely HLR, VOV, and LTV are most often Granger cause for risk, while risk proxied by volatility is Granger causes for liquidity namely TV, HLR, and VOV

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Competitor Analysis And Benchmarking Of Improved Alex Net

Nikita Jain, Dr. Harvir Singh,Dr. Vishnu Sharma

The rapid development of deep learning techniques not only provide a considerable amount of datasets but also request an appropriate classification choice when facing with finite labeled samples. Alex Net, as relatively simple convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture, has obtained great success in image classification tasks and has been proven to be an excellent foundational hierarchical and automatic classification technique. Alex Net architecture lacks a kind of appropriate supervision for enhancing the performance of this model, which easily causes over fitting; also don't have the energy parameter, bias function parameters. In this paper, an improved Alex Net architecture HF-Alex Net-RBF has been proposed, which incorporates the parameters of Hopfield networks, layers of Alex Net and RBF to improve the above situations. All-embracing experimental results conducted on the self created dataset and the have established that the proposed HF-Alex Net-RBF model is better to the original Alex Net architecture. This paper also proposed an improved Alex Net model according to the design principle of convolutional neural networks (CNNs).

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Influence Of Family Environment On Emotional Intelligence Among Youth

James Robert S & S. Kadhiravan

The advancements in science and technology put a lot of threat on the quality of life of people which demanded enormous adjustment in all facets of life. The cut throat competition in today's world affected both cognitive and emotional resources of people. The prime function of education is developing healthy and harmonious citizens, which could be achieved by developing the cognitive, social, emotional, moral and spiritual components of personality. It is witnessed from the practices that the 'youth' population forms a major section of the society, which is unable to cope up with the social pressures and demands. Emotional intelligence incorporates the complexity of individuals' capabilities with respect to their emotional and social health. The development of the emotional skills mostly depends on the quality of family environment An attempt is made to find out the influence of family environment on emotional intelligence among youth. 240 students from twelfth standard in and around Harur Taluk of Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu were selected through stratified random sampling and the data was collected with the help of Family Environment Scale by Bhatia and Chadha and Emotional Quotient Inventory by Bar-On. The results revealed that the family environment of youth had significant influence on their emotional intelligence. Youth differ in their emotional intelligence on the basis of gender, course of study and income of the family. It is suggested by this study that emotional intelligence among youth can be fostered, by providing suitable opportunities within family as well as in educational institutions An attempt is made to find out the influence of family environment on emotional intelligence among youth. 240 students from twelfth standard in and around Harur Taluk of Dharmapuri

District, Tamil Nadu were selected through stratified random sampling and the data was collected with the help of Family Environment Scale by Bhatia and Chadha and Emotional Quotient Inventory by Bar-On. The results revealed that the family environment of youth had significant influence on their emotional intelligence. Youth differ in their emotional intelligence on the basis of gender, course of study and income of the family. It is suggested by this study that emotional intelligence among youth can be fostered, by providing suitable opportunities within family as well as in educational institutions.

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IOT Based Unmanned Aerial Vehicle For Mobile Monitoring And Management Of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfill Sites And Air Quality Index (AQI)

S.Kishore, Nithin Rogan,Aman pandey S,Nagasudhan N, Vikram Raj K

With ever increasing population limits, Solid and Air pollution levels in the major cities of India are at appalling limits. One major obstacle to effective waste management is the lack of monitoring sources at the site of pollution. This is primarily due to inaccessibility of the site or the cost involved in monitoring. Due to ineffective monitoring, Municipal solid waste landfill sites (MSWLF) expand rapidly and encroach upon fresh water sources. These landfill sites also pose other hazards such as a fire risks from methane emissions which may subsequently increase particulate matter (PM 2.5) levels in the air. Furthermore, due to the significant growth of industries in and around the major urban centers of India, monitoring the Air quality index (AQI) has become imperative. The AQI readings in most of the major cities in India are biased due to the short ranges of Monitoring stations. With periodic and frequent monitoring of the MSWLF sites and AQI limits, Authorities can undertake more decisive actions to combat pollution. This article reviews the perspective of using an IOT based drone connected to the cloud for effectively monitoring the MSWLF sites and AQI levels very frequently in a short span of time. The suggested drone would have sensors categorized into two sets of components. The components for monitoring the MSWLF site would consist of a light detection and ranging (LIDAR) sensor along with a thermal imaging camera while the AQI monitoring component will include a PM 2.5 sensor along with a gas detection chamber. These two components would be connected to a cloud server and the obtained information would be updated to a crowd sourced database. The obtained data from the landfill monitoring component will be analyzed using suitable machine learning algorithms to prevent events like fire outbreaks from methane emissions, slippage of wastage slopes, expansion of the site from defined limits etc.

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Experimental Verification Of Computer Model Efficiency For Centrifugal Concentrator In Cases Of Microdispersed Gold Recovery From Dredging Tailings

Andrey Taskin, Oleg Elkin, Demyan Fedotov

During applied scientific research the computer model for centrifugal concentrator was developed and verified using methods of computerized fluid dynamics via the Ansys software system; this concentrator is used for size-fractioning the researched materials as particles with set characteristics settle within centrifugal field. Model application will allow the following: 1)

research operation process of concentrators of various sizes and designs in various operation modes and with changes in hydraulics (velocity of fluids that are being purified, angular velocity); 2) research the challenges of settling the particulates with set characteristics (density, size) within centrifugal field, as well as determine concentration of residual matters during recovery process in future. The results of works conducted allow the increase in treatment process efficiency for gold-mining industrial tailings due to obtained knowledge on interaction mechanisms of centrifugal concentrator and treated materials

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Automatic Facial Expressions Prediction Using Segmentation & Feature Extraction Optimization

Harendra Singh, Prashant Singh Baghel, Dr Rachana Dubey, Dr. Pradeep Chouksey

Facial expression interpretation is one of the most enabling technology in affective recognition computing. The objective of affective facial features expressions recognition is to find the best feature points and based on trained feature points; classify the type of facial expressions. The existing framework for the automatic interpretation of facial expressions [1] uses genetic search algorithm and optimization of the algorithm to find the most accurate points. The algorithm is applied on Mars-500 dataset and the results predicts the performance of the algorithm, but after finding some of the issues and chances of enhancements in the existing algorithm a new and efficient algorithm is predicted using Segmentation of images and then predicting special feature vector points using feature extraction algorithm. The proposed system outperforms well as compared to existing system in terms of predicting more feature points and accuracy.

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Review Of Different Video Compression Methods Based On Fractal Transform

Shraddha Pandit, Dr. Piyush Kumar Shukla, Dr. Akhilesh Tiwari, Dr. Prashant Shukla

Now a days most of the researchers are doing lots of work in the area of video compression. The major concern of video is its size. Video compression based on fractal transform is an emerging technique. Fractal transform trails the block evenness and achieves high compression ratio. Still there are limitations such as working with speed and its cost while performing the proper encoding and decoding using fractal compression. The main goal of fractal transform is to reduce computation time required to compress videos. In this paper we analysis different techniques of fractal transform to compress the videos.

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Predicting Malnutrition Disease Using Various Machine Learning Algorithms

Rahamuddin Khan, Manish Ahirwar, Piyush kumar shukla

Healthcare evaluates clinical datasets regularly by specialist's learning and action. In the clinical field, computer-supported with prediction system is used in the healthcare department. Malnutrition is a situation that comes by eating a diet in which one or more nutrients are in imbalance or are too much such that the food causes health related problems. It may involve

carbohydrates, vitamins or minerals proteins, calorie. Malnutrition can lead to complications such as gastroenteritis, pneumonia, malaria, and measles. Enhanced predictive analysis for malnutrition disease using regression algorithms is a confronted task to help doctors for diagnosing the malnutrition patients. In this paper the work sets out to make comparative evaluation of classifiers for achieving higher classification accuracy using WEKA tool and at last, the result is obtained. The experiment results shown are about prediction accuracy, precision, recall and ROC curve. The results in this work on Malnutrition dataset show that processing efficiency and prediction accuracy of linear regression is better than that of, k-nearest neighbor, decision tree, and multilayer perceptron regression algorithms.

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Optimized Sampling Strategy For Big Data Mining Through Stratified Sampling

Kamlesh Kumar Pandey, Diwakar Shukla

The revolution of digital and communication technologies changes the nature and behavior of data to big data respect to volume, variety, and velocity. When applying any data mining techniques for these types of data, it suffers the various challenges with execution time. Divide and conquer, parallel execution, and sampling techniques give a platform for fast execution in the big data environment. This paper used data reduction techniques as sampling for fast execution and identifying which sampling technique is appropriate for big data mining based on existing research. From a practical examination, and theoretical, and existing research perspective, this paper describes big data and their characteristics, big data mining, sampling techniques, sampling for big data mining and design the optimized sampling strategy algorithm through stratified sampling for big data mining. This optimized algorithm describes the new data mining technique based on stratified sampling. The optimized sampling Strategy is explained by using the partitioning based K-means clustering algorithm, which is known as the SSBKM

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Traditional Medicine Among Missing Tribes Of Assam, India

Puspanjali Hazarika

The Mising people are one of the important tribes living in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh of North East India. Enriched with indigenous cultural elements Missing is the second-highest populated tribe of Assam, which falls under the Tibeto Burman family of Mongoloid race. The highest populated tribe is Bodo. In Assam, Missing people are mainly living in Lakhimpur, Sonitpur, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sivasagar, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia district. They are also found in Lohit, Dibang Valley and East Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh. In the distant past, in the rural society of Assam, various herbal medicines were abundant in the forests and surroundings. Using those, people could prevent and cure diseases and got remedies easily. The notable thing is that these medicines do not have any side effects. The Mising people also seemed to use herbal and folk medicine from the ancient days. These were prescribed by their traditional doctor Mibu or Miri. But in their prescriptions, treatment through worship and various prayers to God were preferred rather than the traditional medicines. After migrating to the plains, they adopted many cultures of the neighboring communities. But slowly, because of the decreasing popularity of their traditional doctors or priests Mibu, many changes took place in their religious practices and culture. So their

mode of prescription of natural herbal medicine seems to be similar to the people of the plains.

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Protection From Jamming Attack And Service ,Quality Improvement Of Network In Future MANET Communication Network

Sonika Thapak, Dr. Pradeep Chouksey

Our objective to protect future MANET communication network and improve the quality of service of network, in this section we briefly define the structure and its objective of our research proposal. Mobile attackers have the same capabilities as that of the other nodes of any particular ad hoc network. Having the same resource limitations, their capabilities to harm the networks operations gets also limited. For instance, with the limited transmitting capabilities and battery powers, mobile attackers could only jam the wireless links within its vicinity. They are not capable to launch the network jamming attacks to disrupt the whole networks operations. The main aim of the security scheme against jamming attack should be the improvement of unnecessary heavy flooding and as well as the performance of the network. The purpose of this research is toinvestigate some of the important issues that might berelated to security attacks in mobile ad hoc networksand some of the existing detection and mitigationschemes and through Taguchi's loss function finds the reason of performance degradation of network in presence of security scheme in network and also improves the performance to overcome the drawback of that factor. The control packet congestion called jamming state is often caused due to heavy control packet traffic load from few attacker nodes in the channel or high density of nodes competing for channel access to transmit data. When there are a large number of users in the network, jamming conditions are more frequent. Such flooding is due to traffic load and channel contention can degrade the network performance to a large extent. With the knowledge of some common attack issues, researchers might have a better understanding of how mobile ad hoc networks could be threatened by the attacker, and thus might lead to the development of more reliable security measures in protecting them.Before the development of any security measure to secure mobile ad hoc networks, it is important to study the behavior of jamming attacks that might be related to such networks. The network performance enhancement and the factors that affected the performance are not easily covers and also not possible after applying security scheme the network performance is well good. In that case the Taguchi's loss function is capable to resolve the factors that improve the network performance.

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Design And Performance Analysis Of Subcarrier Multiplexed Radio Over Fiber Optical Transmission System

Kanchan Chaudhary, Dr. Kulwinder Singh Malhi

In this paper performance analysis of a subcarrier multiplexed (SCM) digital fiber optic transmission system is carried out in terms of BER, Q-factor and optical receiver sensitivity varying transmission SMF fiber length, bit rate, optical carrier power and number of multiplexed subcarriers. The SCM system design set-up employs low pass filter for optical detection of baseband signal and it is a comparatively simple and less costly design layout. The performance of the system is indicated in terms of BER and Q-factor by varying the transmission fiber length from 5 to 50 km.

The reported results show BER and Q-factor are observed in a range 0.58 ×10-19 to 93.1 × 10-19 and 9.05 to 8.48 respectively. Similarly, by varying transmitted bit rate from 1 to 10 Gb/s BER and Q-factor are observed in a range 1.73×10-14 to 2.93×10-19 and 7.57 to 8.88 respectively. Similarly, analysis of transmitted input optical power 1 to 20 dB has been obtained Q-factor and BER in a range of 6.91 to 6.79 and 4.43 ×10-20 to 1.94 ×10-20 respectively. Furthermore, optical receiver sensitivity analysis is shown 10.23 to 8.34 dBm range by increasing number of RF subcarrier multiplexed subscribers 1 to 16. The indicated performance investigations are a novel contribution to the practical SCM RoF system design

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A Model For Analysis Most Visited Web Page For Web Usage Mining

Jayanti Mehra, Dr. R S Thakur

Weblog analysis takes raw data from access log and performs study on this data for extracting statistical information. These info incorporates a variety of data for the website activity such as average no. of hits, total no. of user visits, failed & successful cached hits, average time of view, average path length over a website and analytical information such as page was not found errors and server errors, server information which includes exit and entry pages, single access pages and top visited pages, requester information like which type of search engines is used, keywords and top referring sites and so on. In general, the website administrator uses this kind of knowledge to make better the system act, helping in the manipulation process of site, then also forgiving marketing decisions support. Most of the advanced Web mining systems practice this kind of information to take out more difficult or complex interpretation those take learning, using data mining procedures like association rules, clustering, and classification etc

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Grasshopper Optimization Based Clustering Algorithm (GOCA) For Adaptive Flying Ad-Hoc Network (FANET) To Enhance The Quality Of Service (Qos)

Ankur Pandey, Dr. Piyush Kumar Shukla, Dr. Ratish Agrawal, Ankur Khare

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) are broadly used for disaster and rescue operations in flying ad-hoc networks (FANETs). UAVs generate problems like small time for flying and infertile routing due to limited power of battery and high velocity. In this paper, these issues will be condensed by utilizing efficient Grasshopper Optimization based Clustering Algorithm (GOCA). The performance of clustering is enhanced by using the grasshopper optimization algorithm and outputs are analyzed in terms of several performance parameters and compared with other optimization approaches like CLPSO, CACONET, and GWOCNET. The experimental results represent that the GOCA has been generated better efficiency than CLPSO, CACONET, and GWOCNET on the basis of packet delivery ratio (PDR), cluster lifetime, end to end delay and consumed energy.

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"Effect Of Demographic Factors On Entrepreneurial Intention Of Management Students In Nagpur

University, India"

Dr. Dipesh Daddelal Uike

Entrepreneurial Intention inspects a desire of and individual to start a new business. If the desire is high then the individual is motivated to go for a new business. The individual's motivation is affected more or less by different demographic factors.This study focuses on the impact of demographic factors such as family business experience, region, category, specializationand gender on entrepreneurial intention of management students of Nagpur University in India. The survey sample includes 200 students from different reputed management colleges of Nagpur University. Factors analysis and multiple regression analysis were conducted to the data. It was found that demographic factors had a positive effect on the entrepreneurial intention. It was also found out that the region and specialization of students are the most influencing factors among the given demographic factors that affect entrepreneurial intention.

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Simple Performance Test Of An Appropriate Technology Solar Concentrator Equipped With A Monitoring System For Remote Areas

Agustami Sitorus, Andi R. Hasan, Aries Karyadi, Yudinata

Utilization of solar energy continues to be developed for various needs, especially for applications such as dryers, heaters, and electric power sources. The obtained solar energy can be directly used or can be transformed through a heat exchanger mechanism before use. Currently, the development of technology to achieve maximum solar power is still being investigated mainly through the solar concentrator approach. However, a solar concentrator equipped with a monitoring system that is easy to design and manufacture with simple equipment so that the lower costs have not been investigated deeply. Therefore, appropriate solar concentrator equipment for remote areas and equipped with a performance monitoring system was developed. The equipment consists of (i) the concentrator unit, (ii) the fluid bath, and (iii) the monitoring system. The electromechanical monitor system is based on a precisely-timed microcontroller circuit used. The monitoring system was developed based on IoT for monitoring. The results show that a useful concentrator tool can be improved with a more straightforward design. The monitoring system is reliable, cost less, and can be easily modified in software and hardware to monitor components based on other criteria.

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A Steady Change From RFID To Facial Recognition

Manjot Singh Randhawa, Rahul .O. Vaishya, Navneet Dua

RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) is widely used in organisations for Access management, tracking of goods and persons, contactless payment etc. RFID system can be expensive and unreliable (sometimes) but recently, we have been hearing a lot about the new facial recognition techniques. Facial recognition can be faster and more secure than RFID. In general, these work by measuring the similarity or dissimilarity between facial features of given image with faces within a database. Therefore, we aim to develop a cheap but reliable and fast access management system capable of gradually upgrading from RFID to Facial recognition, with minimum obstruction to the daily activities within an organization.

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Optimization In Recent Aspects Of Power Converter

Agalya V, Sumathi S

In this paper, a detailed literature review is given pertaining to Artificial intelligence (AI) emerges in Power Electronics field. Switch mode pulse width modulation technique based dc-dc converter plays a vital role while designing hardware parts in computer industries and the speed of the processor used in converter has increased drastically. The processor families have improved their performances in speed and functionality. Many optimization techniques have been studied related to AI, finally immune system is more robust and adaptable system for converter application.

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Characterization Of 50 Hz Dielectric Barrier Discharge Plasma Actuator Operating In Atmospheric Pressure

S. Ghalab, U. M. Rashed , A. Samir

Surface dielectric barrier discharge (DBD) plasma actuators are widely investigated for their ability to manipulate airflow. Their main advantages are their very short response time and their low power consumption. Plasma actuators are electrical devices that generate a wall bounded jet without the use of any moving parts. For aerodynamic applications they can be used as flow control devices to delay separation and augment lift on a wing. The aim of this work is enhancing the electric wind produced by a typical single DBD actuator for flow control. The study examines the effects of the applied voltage amplitude, the width of encapsulated electrode and the distance between exposed and encapsulated electrodes. I-V waveforms, consumed powers and plasma extensions were measured to estimate the optimum condition

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Formal Specification Language Jpiaspectz: Looking For A Complete JPI Software Development Process

Cristian Vidal-Silva, Claudia Jiménez, Erika Madariaga, Luis Urzúa

Aspect-Oriented Software Development AOSD solves modularity issues in the Object-Oriented Software Development OOSD approach. AOSD adds a few more details concerning the dependency between related modules. Join Point Interface JPI represents an AOSD methodology to solve those AOSD issues by the definition of interfaces in the middle of advisable artifacts and aspects. JPI permits developing software modules without crosscutting concerns. Looking for a JPI software development approach, this article proposes and exemplifies the use of JPIAspectZ, an extension of the formal aspect-oriented language AspectZ for the requirement specification of JPI solutions. Mainly, JPIAspectZ looks for a consistent JPI software development process. Defining join point interfaces represents a primary JPI component for explicitly associating aspects and advised modules. Classes are no longer oblivious of possible interaction with aspects, and effectiveness of aspects no more depend on signatures of advisable modules components for the use of JPI instances. JPIAspectZ fully supports these JPI principles. As JPI application examples, this article shows the formal requirements

specification, structural model, and JPI code for a typical aspect-oriented application.

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Influence Of Zinc On The Growth, Mechanical, Thermal And Dielectrical Properties Of Ninhydrin Single Crystals For Non Linear Optical Application

A.Ponchitra, K. Balasubramanian and R. Jothi Mani

Pure and zinc doped ninhydrin crystals were grown by conventional slow evaporation solution growth method. The powder XRD studies have been focused to determine crystal structure and various cell parameters of the grown crystals. The mechanical behavior such as work hardening coefficient values, yield strength and stiffness constant was calculated by using Vickers microhardness studies. The decomposition point of the harvested crystals was also observed by using TG/DTA analysis. The nonlinear optical behavior and its second harmonic generation efficiency have been tested by powder Kurtz and Perry powder technique.

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The Effect Of Profitability, Tax Avoidance And Information Transparency On Firm Value: An Empirical Study In Indonesia

Rachmawati Meita Oktaviani, Desy Tri Susanti, Sunarto Sunarto, Udin Udin

This study aims to analyze the effect of profitability, tax avoidance and information transparency on firm value. This study is based on data of manufacturing firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2016 to 2018. There are 213 firms selected as samples and analyzed using moderated regression analysis. The results prove that profitability and tax avoidance partially have a significant effect on firm value. Contrary to the expectation, information transparency does not strengthen the relationship between tax avoidance and firm value

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Acorn Maturation And Regeneration Problem In Quercus Semecarpifolia Sm. In Himalayan Treeline

Ashish Tewari, Shruti Shah, Nandan Singh, Krishna Kumar Tamta, Amit Mittal

Brown oak (Quercus semecarpifolia Smith) is an important forest forming tree species between 2400-3400m altitude and forms the treeline in the Western Indian Himalayan region where it is degrading and declining in the area because of its slow growth rate and over exploitation. Climate change or irregularities in weather conditions may alter the cyclic phenological events. The present study was carried out to assess the acorn maturation time of Q. semecarpifolia and to study the impact of anthropogenic pressure on seedling recruitment. In the study sites anthropogenic pressure was very high in the form of grazing animals. Across both the sites tree density of Q. semecarpifolia varied between 60 indi/ha and 103indi/ha and seedling density was very low. Saplings were completely absent at both the sites. Reduction in moisture content appeared to be a good indicator of acorn maturity in Q. semecarpifolia. The acorns of the species matured when the moisture content of acorns was between 41.6±0.21 and

48.9±3.6% and maximum germination was between 57.6±1.2 and 67.6±2.49%. The acorn maturation differed by one week only between the two sites which varied in altitude by 300m and mean daytime temperature by 1.6°C. Global warming would not severely affect the acorn maturation, fall and germination of this species as it falls in the mid of peak monsoon period July-August. However, the presence of large number of fallen seeds with dried emerged radical varying in length between 2 and 6cm is a clear indicator that the intermittent pattern of rainfall followed by long stretches of rainless period (6 to 8 days) results in drying of radicals and ultimate mortality of seeds. This coupled with foraging of seeds by large herds of cattle is resulting in failure of this species to regenerate.

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Wearable Textile Antenna For Gps Application

Dr.S.Shanthi, Dr. T. Jayasankar, Prasad Jones Christydass,Dr. P. Maheswara Venkatesh

We propose a GPS wearable textile Antenna. The antenna has a rectangular shape with the size of the 88x88x1.6 mm3. The resonating frequency band of the proposed antennas are 1.575 GHz. The entire structure is fabricated on a cotton substrate which make use of the micro strip feed line for feeding and the structure is analyzed with the help of HFSS electromagnetic simulator. The structure is validated with analysis of return loss, radiation pattern, Smith Chart and Gain. The optimum dimensions of the structure are selected with the help of parametric analysis is conducted on three parameters such as circular patch radius, feed width and the ground size. The proposed structure has good matching of impedance at 1.575 GHz resonating bands.

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Molecular Characterization Of Litopenaeus Vannamei Molt Inhibiting Hormone (Mih) Gene In Seawater And Freshwater Aquaculture

Andhang Sebastian, Mohamad Fadjar, Maftuch

The purpose of this research was to analyze the molecular characterization of Litopenaeus vannamei MIH gene that reared in seawater and freshwater aquaculture. Samples of L vannamei were taken from ponds at Gresik Regency and Situbondo Regency, East Java, Indonesia. Shrimp samples were taken to the Central Laboratory of Life Sciences, University of Brawijaya Malang for PCR testing. Molecular character of MIH from vanamei shrimp samples cultivated in seawater and freshwater was identified as MIH gene in vanamei shrimp with cover queries of 95-99%, identity values between 99-100 and E-value 0.0. Based on the results of electrophoresis, the MIH gene is found in basepair 212-237

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HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION OF FFT ON MSR CORDIC –MODIFIED ROTATOR ALLOCATION

C. Thiruvengadam, Dr. M. Palanivelan

The coordinate rotational digital computer (CORDIC) calculation is an outstanding iterative amount juggling for performing vector pivots in numerous advanced sign preparing (DSP) applications. Be that as it may, the huge amount of cycle is a noteworthy weakness of this calculation for its speed execution. In this paper, we extant original feed forward FFT hardware architectures based

on mixed-scaling-rotation (MSR) CORDIC and Rotator sharing. This static point error analysis besides limitation assortments of MSR-CORDIC with application to the Fast Fourier transform (FFT).First, static fact mean shaped fault of the MSR-CORDIC is analyzed by seeing together the viewpoint estimate error and signal rotund of fault. The Spinner distribution method involves in allocating the rotations of the FFT in such a way that the amount of edges in the FFT that need rotators and the difficulty of the rotators are concentrated. We are going to Propose Radix-2 - 8 Point and 16 Point feed forward structural design created on rotator provision. This Projected System Applied using Verilog and Simulated by Model-sim 6.4 c and Produced by Xilinx tool. The projected system realized in FPGA Spartan 3 XC3S 200 TQ-14.

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Peak Ageing Inequality In Some Asian Countries

Mohammad Kamal Hossain, Mohammed Taj Uddin, Nazrul Islam

In this paper, an attempt has been made to use three different modified inequality indices namely Gini coefficient (G), Logarithmic transformation of Geometric equivalent of Gini coefficient (LTGEG) and Trigonometric measures of Gini coefficient (TMG) for measuring peak ageing inequality. The study is based on a secondary population data of Bangladesh as well as Asian countries which is taken from an international data base, US census Bureau. From the analysis it is observed that the Gini coefficient shows equally sensitivity at all levels. The coefficient is more concern for the country which are closed to the line of absolute equality. For example, Gini coefficient is more concern for India than in China. The sensitivity levels of the LTGEG is higher for India than in China which indicates that this index is more sensitive to the countries whom are far from the line of absolute equality like India. From the analysis it is also found that the trigonometric measure of Gini coefficient satisfies transfer principle as well as shows higher sensitivity. Finally, based on this analysis it can be conclude that the trigonometric measure of the Gini coefficient is the best measure of peak aging inequality among the other measures.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3830-3840**

Avoiding Hardware Vulnerability In IC Design With Design-For-Trust Techniques

Sneha Nandini Bolloju, Ameet Chavan

Un-trusted Computing Hardware platform is vulnerable to physical attacks such as probing of the memory bus or executing cold reboots. The proposed work implements Smart Memory with encryption and decryption control unit for not only securing data but also address. Through this control mechanism the data packets would appear indistinguishable to any adversary snooping into the memory bus. Smart memory further guarantees that the adversary cannot identify the type of memory access and prevent rollback of the memory state with unidentified packets. We demonstrate that Smart memory design isoptimized in power, performance and Area to other contemporary solutions. The overall smart memory system helps in developing a secure processor to store and process information at the edge level of a physical node as in the case of an IOT application.

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Identification Of Speaker Recognition For Audio Forensic Using K-Nearest Neighbor

Rusydi Umar, Imam Riadi, Abdullah Hanif, Siti Helmiyah

Voice is a part of human that has unique characteristics and can be distinguished from one person to another so that it can be used for loudspeakers as needed to use biometric sounds in the process of logging into applications to be developed. The process of appreciating in this study uses the K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN) method, where the collection process is carried out using feature extraction data that has been previously obtained using MATLAB R2013a software. The voice data used for speaking speakers consists of 5 speakers with 3 men and 2 women, each speaker says the same word, namely login. The amount of data is 75 voice data taken from 5 speakers, where 50 data are training data, and 25 data are test data. This research has the result of completion of 4 speakers by 40%, and 1 speaker by 20%.

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Improving Learners' Articulation In Indonesian Language Speaking Using Cooperative Learning

Rohana, Syamsuddin

This study aims to improve the lack of students' speaking skills in an Indonesian language subject. The formulation of the problem of this study is the application of the articulation in cooperative learning model to improve the Indonesian language speaking skills in Elementary School level. This study applied a descriptive qualitative method with a classroom action research designed in two cycles and each cycle is held twice meetings. The subject of this study was 1 teacher and 20 students consisting of 11 men and 9 women in Makassar City, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The focus of this study is the application of the articulation in cooperative learning model to improve students' speaking skills. Data collection techniques were through observation and documentation. Based on observations of teaching activities of teachers in the first cycle are in the fairly good category and in the second cycle increased to good categories. The results of observations on learners' learning activities in the first cycle are in the fairly good category. In the second cycle increased to both categories. Then the results of observations assessing students' speaking skills in the first cycle are in the fairly good category, while in the second cycle, they are in the excellent category. Thus, it can be concluded that the application of the articulation in cooperative learning model can improve Indonesian language speaking skills.

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Economic Efficiency Of Resource-Saving Technologies In The Cotton Industry System Of Indicators

Rashidov Rahmatullo Alojonovich

One of the urgent problems of resource saving technology of today is dealt in this article and problems, shortages in this direction were shown and recommendations are given.

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Impact Of Financial Inclusion On Industrial Workers

J S Pasricha, Supreet Kaur

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the socio-economic impact of various financial inclusion schemes on industrial workers. For the purpose a semi-structured schedule was prepared and responses were gathered using semi-structured personal interview from the industrial workers working in different shoe, clothing, automobile and furniture industries operating in the areas of Delhi and NCR namely Delhi, Bahadurgarh, Noida and Okhla during the period January-April'2019. Exploratory factor analysis, Confirmatory factor analysis and one way ANOVA were used for scale purification and advanced data analysis. The findings of the study revealed that the three selected financial inclusion schemes for industrial workers have a significant impact on socio-economic empowerment of the workers. Also the number of problems associated with availing and using of the schemes were minimal. The output regression coefficients indicate that the extracted factors are a significant contributor of the economic and social empowerment of the industrial workers. The present study makes a significant contribution towards the evaluation of financial inclusion schemes related to industrial workers as there is dearth of empirically tested relationships indicating impact of financial inclusion schemes on the industrial workers and it fulfils the research gap in an advanced manner.

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Disparities In Food And Non-Food Expenditures Across Social Groups From Perspectives Of Poverty And Inequality In Contemporary India

Asoke Howlader, Sidhartha Sankar Laha, Arindam Modak

The paper offers to the ongoing research over the dynamics of economic and social inequality focusing on food and non-food distinction of expenditure. The paper uses Indian Human Development Survey data to analyse the pattern of differentials of food and non-food expenditure among poor and social groups in India. It closely examines the effects of household characteristics on food and non-food expenditure for India. Further, it examines the effect of household and other characteristics on poverty status and the pattern of food and non-food expenditure among poor and non-poor households. The existing social hierarchy in the spending amount, pattern of expenditure and urban and rural divide is very clear. The amount of expenditure on each category shows a wide discrepancy between poor and non-poor. For per capita food and non-food expenditure, the models showed that sector, highest adult education, per capita income, size of the households and region have a significant and strong effect on food and non-food expenditure. The caste variable shows that in comparison to generals the OBCs are less likely to be food insecure but on the other hand, SCs and STs are on the lowest ladder and odds of being poor are very high for them. Education of adult female leads to significant decreasing odds of being a poor household for food expenditure model.

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An Intelligent Diagnostic Framework For Healthcare Services Using Optimal Deep Learning Model

K. Veerasekaran, P. Sudhakar

Presently, people affected by diabetes mellitus (DM) get increased in every single day. Many of the diabetes patients are completely unaware about the health issues or risks factors related to it. This paper presents a new classification model for predicting type II DM

(T2DM). The proposed model intends to enhance the classifier rate and build the model highly adaptable to numerous dataset. Using a sequence of pre-processing steps, the presented model comprises of two processes namely clustering and classification. Initially, K-means clustering technique is employed to cluster the dataset. Then, the logistic regression (LR) classifier is employed for data classification. Here, the parameter tuning of LR with deep learning models such as Adam and Root Means Square (RMS) Prob model takes place. The experimental validation using PIMA Indians diabetes dataset is employed and detailed investigation takes place under diverse domains. The simulation outcome indicated that the presented LR-Adam with after K means clustering model shows outstanding results on the applied dataset under several validation parameters.

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A Study Of Consumer Perception Towards Mwallets

Deepti Sharma, Deepshikha Aggarwal, Amisha Gupta

The advanced mobile devices have become popular in recent years. These devices with the developments in mobile network connectivity enable the users to explore a variety of mobile applications. One of the most popular mobile applications is the mobile wallet or mwallet. The mwallets are the mobile applications that provide a variety of features to the consumers. These include bill payments, online transactions and even online shopping facilities. The mwallet providers have introduced various promotional schemes to attract the consumers such as discounts and cashbacks. This paper investigates the customer's perspective towards the usage of mobile wallets in India. The authors have used various statistical tools like correlation and regression analysis to determine and understand the perspective of customers for acceptance and adoption of mobile wallets. Data is collected through primary survey by the means of in depth interviews and questionnaires. Around 100 people were given the questionnaires out of which 72 responded. The factors taken into consideration are privacy and anonymity, flexibility of usage, mobility, convenience, trust, usage cost, speed of transaction and ease of use. The results of data analysis indicate that these factors play a major role in determining the intention of users to use the mobile wallets for their financial transactions.

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Design Of Mathematics Module Based On Guided Discovery To Train Student Creativity

Lina Anggraeni, Suparman

Creativity is a skill to find new thoughts. This skill is one of the skills students must possess in answering the challenges of 21st century learning. This study aims to describe guided discovery-based module design and facilitate students to improve their creativity. This study uses the ADDIE research model. The ADDIE stage used in this study is only Analyze and Design. The instrument of data collection uses observation guidelines, interview guidelines, material expert validation questionnaires, and media expert validation questionnaires. The types of data in this study are qualitative and quantitative. The results of the study at the analyze stage obtained curriculum analysis, material analysis, analysis of learning resources, and analysis of student characteristics. In the design stage, the module design results obtained, the delivery of the material is adjusted to the steps of guided discovery learning that are able to facilitate students to practice their creativity on the design stage obtained the module design validations from the expert. The result of the validation is

says that the module design can be develop to be module prototype.

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Design Of Mathematics Module For Mental Retardation Students In Mathematical Problem-Solving

Susiana, Suparman

This study aims to develop a mathematical learning module design based on Indonesian Realistic Mathematics Learning which aims to improve the mathematical problem-solving abilities of mentally retarded students. This study uses the analysis design development implementation evaluation (ADDIE) model. The phase of this model includes analysis and design. The analysis phase carried out in this study included the analysis of teaching materials, student characteristics, and curriculum. The design phase carried out in this study includes the preparation of the module framework and designing the initial form of the module. The research subjects were Yogyakarta special school, mental retardation students. The object of this research is teaching materials, student characteristics, and curriculum. The study produced a needs analysis module mathematics learning Indonesian Realistic Mathematics Education based on the following problem-solving skills improve teaching materials, the characteristics of the students, and the curriculum. The module design consists of covers, identity pages, introductory words, table of contents, concept maps, learning activities, evaluation. The design used in the manufacture of modules using Microsoft Publisher 2013.. The results of the feasibility media module test results are in a very good category, with a score of 14.

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Design Of Interactive Learning Media Based On Contextual Approach To Improve Problem-Solving Ability In Fourth Grade Students

Fidi Andrianingrum, Suparman

Problem-solving is one of the goals in mathematics learning. Learning media is one of the important components in achieving learning objectives. The purpose of this study is to design interactive learning media based on a contextual approach to improve problem-solving skills. This study uses the Research and Development (R & D) method with the ADDIE model. The procedure in the ADDIE model consists of five stages, namely Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation. This research is limited to analysis and design only. The subjects in this study were class IV elementary school students at Glagah Public Elementary School, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Data collection techniques are observation and interview. The instruments of data collection include observation guidelines and interview guidelines. Data were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman models. The results of this study indicate that the design of interactive learning media has been adapted to the characteristics of students and the 2013 curriculum. The design of interactive learning media based on contextual approach has the potential to improve problem-solving skills on the subject of the circumference and the area of a flat building. This research can be continued in the stages of development, implementation, and evaluation.

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Development Of An Integrated Model For Successful Adoption Of Management Information Systems In Yemeni Telecommunication Organizations

Yaser Hasan Salem Al-Mamary, Murad Mohammed Al-Nashmi, Alina Shamsuddin, Mohammed Abdulrab

The Telecommunication sector is a significant contributor towards the economic activities of countries. Recently, developing nations have witnessed significant transformations in this sector due to its impact on their economies. In the context of Yemen, Telecommunication sector is an interesting sector due to its high growth rate over the past few decades compared to other sectors. Telecommunication sector revenue alone accounted for 13 % of Yemeni GDP. Consequently, the Telecommunication sector is an important sector that affects Yemeni economy. There are various issues faced by this sector especially in the Yemeni context such as Inadequate training that provided to end-user, insufficient support provided by top management, Insufficient quality of information and data, and low level of employee's satisfaction, the previous issues causes low level of individual performance. Current study focuses on previous factors, and other factors which are rarely mentioned in previous studies in Yemeni context. Management information systems are one of the most important solutions in Telecommunication organizations that used to solve the previous issues in Yemen. Adoption of management information systems in Yemeni Telecommunication companies plays an imperative role for development further to improve individual performance by resolve the stated issues. Hence, the objective of this study was to develop an integrated model for the adoption of management information systems in Telecommunication organizations. In addition, determine the impact of technological, organizational, and people factors on perceived usefulness and user satisfaction towards enhancing the individual's performance. The questionnaire was used to collect primary data and the collected data were analyzed by using AMOS version 21 and SPSS version 22. The response rate in this study was 60.57%. 382 effective cases were analyzed with the SEM technique to validate the proposed model. Data were obtained from four Telecommunication companies. CFA and hypothesized model were tested with SEM technique in this study. The findings showed that technological factors (system quality, and information quality), people factors (computer self-efficacy, and computer experience) impacted on perceived usefulness. In addition, technological factors (system quality, and information quality), organizational factors (user training), people factors (computer experience) and perceived usefulness impacted on user satisfaction. Moreover, perceived usefulness impacted on individual performance. The findings of this study would be useful for managers, especially in the Telecommunications sector in understanding the impact of management information systems adoption. The successful adoption of management information systems affects individual performance; thus the revenues of these companies will increase and will have a positive role in improving the country's economy.

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Multiple Intelligence Inventory Of Public Secondary School Teachers In Bukidnon, Philippines

Marbeth G. Aringay, Nenita I. Prado

This work is intended to determine the multiple intelligences of public secondary school teachers in the District of Don Carlos, Bukidnon and their performance. Specifically, the study sought to accomplish the following objectives: (1) identify the kind of intelligence these teachers possess; (2) identify the level of job

performance of public secondary school teachers in the District of Don Carlos; (3) find out the level of multiple intelligences categorized as: bodily-kinesthetic, interpersonal, intrapersonal, linguistic, logical-mathematical, musical, naturalistic and spatial; (4) determine the level of performance according to their multiple intelligences when grouped according to: age, income, educational attainment, gender, civil status, number of children and cognitive designation; (5) determine the significant relationship between the teachers' multiple intelligences and their performance and personal profile; and (6) determine which of these multiple intelligences singly or in combination influence the performance of the public secondary school teachers. Ninety four teachers from the District of Don Carlos served as respondents of the study. Mean, frequency counts, percentages, ANOVA, correlation and regression analysis were the statistical tools used. Results of the study revealed that 81 teachers or more than the majority (86.2%) has a very Satisfactory performance from their Performance Appraisal System for Teachers (PAST). In terms of Multiple Intelligence, the respondents possessed the following intelligence ranked from the highest to lowest; first is intrapersonal intelligence, second is spatial, third is bodily-kinesthetic, fourth is interpersonal, fifth is naturalistic, sixth is musical, seventh is linguistic and the eight in rank is logical-mathematical. As to their mental ability test score, (70.2%) they are Average in their cognitive designation. Through ANOVA, when grouped according to multiple intelligences; educational attainment, income and cognitive designation came out to have significantly related with their performance. Of cognitive designation, further analysis shows a significant relationship between spatial and intrapersonal intelligence with their performance. When the performance was correlated with the teachers' multiple intelligence and their personal profile the results showed that all multiple intelligence namely naturalistic, musical, logical-mathematical, spatial, interpersonal, bodily-kinesthetic, linguistic and intrapersonal are not significantly related with their job performance. Three out of seven variables of personal profile were found to be significantly related with their performance. These variables are educational attainment, income, and cognitive designation from the mental ability test score. The regression analysis explained the educational attainment, cognitive designation from mental ability test score and naturalistic intelligence are the factors that significantly influence their performance.

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Trend Analysis Of Air Pollutants In The Medchal-Malkajgiri-District, Telangana State

Varalakshmi Vajja, Sunil Kumar Kadiri

Hyderabad city is one of the fast growing city in its population, infrastructure and development of industries in India. This rapid growth and related activities affected the air, water and land quality in and surrounding the city. This was adversely affecting the human health and environment. The objective of this study is to identify air pollution trend in Medchal-Malkajgiri District which is just 10km from Hyderabad city and investigate the factors contributing towards it. Data for analysis is collected from state pollution control board website for the Mandals Balanagar, Uppal, Jeedimetla, Shamitpet and Kukatpally. particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) sulphur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and ammonia (NH3) have been investigated for air quality analysis.

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A Study Of Entrepreneurial Choices And Challenges Encountered By Young Graduates

Dr. Usha Dinakaran, Dr. Nita Thomas, Dr. S. Boopathy

India, one of the most populous countries is growing phenomenally, though the challenges of unemployment is compounding. An unique method of overcoming this issue is through motivation of college students in becoming entrepreneurs, which will not only create employment but will also reduce the pressure of gaining employment on the students. However, flexible government policies in favor of entrepreneurs will facilitate the economic development of the country. In this study, a quantitative method is used to collect the data on entrepreneurship and the changing preferences of college students. A survey (N= 209) among college students of Bengaluru, India is conducted to identify the impact of entrepreneurship on work life choices of young graduates, evaluate the emergence of entrepreneurs in influencing decisions and analyzing the differing choices of males and females in terms of entrepreneurial selections. Analysis of the collected data indicates that Indian Government policy, unskilled labor, entrepreneurial education, family background and caste are factors affecting the entrepreneurial growth rate in Bangalore. Entrepreneurship education in Bangalore is still in the early stages, thus, depriving the college students from acquiring gainful practical knowledge. The structure of a conventional learning system and lack of social experiences also affects the learning process.

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Economic Returns And Production Constraints In Palm Sugar Processing In Kolaka District Of Southeast Sulawesi

Haji Saediman, Sitti Kurniansi, Wa Ode Yusria, Laode Geo, Rosmawaty

The study aimed to find out economic returns and assess production constraints of traditional palm sugar processing. The study was conducted in a palm sugar producing village in Kolaka district of Southeast Sulawesi. All palm sugar farmer-processors existing in the village, namely, 20 persons, were selected as respondents. Data were collected using a questionnaire-based interview method and Focus Group Discussions. Data were analyzed using cost and returns analysis and R/C ratio. The average monthly net returns are Rp2,477,622, which is above the provincial minimum wage of Rp1,650,000. Palm sugar processing is profitable, as can be seen from the R/C ratio being more than 1. The main production constraints are the availability of fuelwood, traditional technology, competing crops or jobs, weather variability, intensive labor work, and naturally grown plants. Palm sugar processing operations give many benefits to the households and the rural community, especially in terms of income and employment generation. In order for palm sugar processing to continue performing these roles, attempts should be made to promote it and to address those constraints. Keywords—constraints, palm sugar, processing, production, returns, Sulawesi.

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A Contemporary On Government Initiatives And SWOT Analysis Of Transportation Sector In India

Aravindaraj. K, Dr. P. Rajan Chinna, Dr. V. A. Anand & Dr. James Paul

In many developed and developing countries, the transportation sector plays an important role in movement of goods and

passenger from one place to another. This paper explains the transportation sector is one of the main contributions to the Indian economy. Many developed and developing countries, the respective Government will have a ministry of transportation sector to enable the people and the goods to provide a better service. In this paper, we highlight importance of Government of India take many necessary action, steps, implementation and initiative plans among the transportation sector. Among many review papers, newspapers, articles, we are tried to frame the SWOT analysis of transportation sector in India. According to Logistics Performance Index 2018, India slipped at 44th position from 35th position in 2016 out of 154 countries. This is due to the implementation of GST on July 1, 2017. Since many sectors in India are unorganized and fragmented sector. The impact of GST has been affected Indian economy during the initial period. Since transportation sector is an integral part of the Logistcs Sector in India. In India, transportation sector accumulates nearly 85% contribution in transportation sector. But in coming years, there will be a tremendous growth and recently, the Government of India during union budget 2019 is now planned and focuses on 5trillion economy by 2024.Keywords: RO-RO, Sagarmala, Bharatmala Project, SetuBharatam and DFC

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Communication Effects Word Of Mouth (Wom) In Wali Santri's Decision On Pesantren Selection

Machfudz

This research aims to explain the linkage of word of mouth (WOM) strategy with the interest of wali santri (student’s representative) to entrust their children's education to pesantren. Word of mouth (WOM) is a reasonable strategy to raise the image of pesantren as a non-profit institution. The findings of this research are that prospective wali santri get word of mouth (WOM) information and recommendations about pesantren from family, friends and incumbents wali santri. The biggest information that influences the decisions of wali santri is the pesantren curriculum, pesantren facilities, and pesantren's tuition fees. The pesantren word of mouth (WOM) strategy can be expected to raise its positive image to prospective santris.

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Classifying Network Traffic Using DPI And DFI

Argha Ghosh, Dr. A. Senthilrajan

Nowadays, most of the people are using Internet, for that reason, Internet getting crowded or full of traffic in terms of the network traffic. In between, Hackers/Phishers get best of their chances to make it count for doing their anonymous work comfortably. For managing or handling this much number of traffic it’s a big task to ask for. So, particularly some techniques are needed to check the incoming traffic is malicious or not. Mainly there are three types of network traffic identification methods. And, they are Port-Matching, Deep Packet Inspection and Machine Learning. Port matching is the simpler among those and mainly used in the past. Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) mainly used for High-Speed networks for detect the Network Traffic. And, some of the country’s government likes Egypt, China, etc. is using Deep Packet Inspection for better network traffic identification. Machine Learning mainly used to detect modern-day network traffic. And, it has several classification algorithms like Bayesian identification, Support Vector Machine (SVM), C4.5 and other machine-learning algorithm. This paper proposes a network traffic identification approach using Deep Packet Inspection and Deep Flow Inspection.

Besides those above-mentioned identification methods, this paper focuses on P2P traffic identification also because nowadays almost 60%- 80% of traffic comes under P2P traffic.

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An Encryption Method Involving Fourier Transform And Moore Machine

Ayush Mittal, Dr. Ravindra Gupta

The necessity of information security is acute and spirited. To achieve security, Cryptography has been stays behind them Cryptography is based on repetitive rounds of transformation, which change input plain text into encrypted text output. Every round consists several functions, which always includes a depending on the round, secret key. Several rounds establish inverse transformation cipher text involving the same secret key. The Fourier transform is important in mathematics, engineering, and the physical sciences. Its discrete counterpart, the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT), which is normally computed using the so-called Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), has revolutionized modern society, as it is ubiquitous in digital electronics and signal processing. Radio astronomers are particularly avid users of Fourier transforms because Fourier transforms are key components in data processing (e.g., periodicity searches) and instruments (e.g., antennas, receivers, spectrometers), and they are the corner stores of interferometry and aperture synthesis. The Fourier transform is a reversible, linear transform with many important properties. For any function f(x) (which in astronomy is usually real-valued, but f(x) may be complex), the Fourier transform can be denoted F(s), where the product of x and s is dimensionless. Often x is a measure of time t (i.e., the time-domain signal) and so s corresponds to inverse time, or frequency (i.e., the frequency-domain signal). Fourier transform is an integral transform in mathematics, which transforms the real variable x to a complex variable s. Automata Theory is an exciting, theoretical branch of computer science. It established its roots during the 20th Century, as mathematicians began developing - both theoretically and literally - machines which imitated certain features of man, completing calculations more quickly and reliably. The word automaton itself, closely related to the word "automation", denotes automatic processes carrying out the production of specific processes. Simply stated, automata theory deals with the logic of computation with respect to simple machines, referred to as automata. Through automata, computer scientists are able to understand how machines compute functions and solve problems and more importantly, what it means for a function to be defined as computable or for a question to be described as decidable. Moore machines are ideal computation models for a small amount of memory, and do not maintain memory. This mathematical model of a Moore machine can only reach a finite number of states and transitions between these states. Its main application is in mathematical problem analysis. Moore machines are also used for purposes aside from general computations, such as to recognize regular languages. The aim of this paper is to establish an encrypting technique and hiding the data involving Moore machines and Fourier transformation. The efficacy of the proposed method is analyzed, and the analysis shows an improved cryptographic protection in digital signals.

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A Descriptive Study On The Use Of Nanomaterials As Corrosion Inhibitors In Oil And Gas Industry

Parijat Burhagohain, Gitalee Sharma*

In oil and gas industry, corrosion is electrochemical caused by the presence of some highly corrosive medium like CO2, SO2 and free water. It has become one of the most challenging problems leading to the loss of billions of money every year. Use of Corrosion inhibitors is the most popular corrosion mitigation technique. Organic corrosion inhibitors containing N, S and O atoms offer excellent inhibition efficiency, but may be toxic either in their synthesis or in application. However, nanomaterials, a new emerging alternatives for corrosion inhibitors with excellent biocompatibility and inhibition efficiencies has arise as a solution to the problem of toxicity. Nanoparticles with large surface area are expected to form a uniform film on the metal surface, thereby making them advantageous over other organic inhibitors. This paper presents an evocative account of nanomaterials used as corrosion inhibitors in the field of oil and gas industry.

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Legal Protection Of Communities As A Victim Of The Mining Industrial Pollution

Hudali Mukti, Ayu Linanda

Abstract: Various kinds of legal protection efforts to the community around the mining area are still not qualified. Therefore this study examines the authority of stakeholders who have not fully covered the problems of the community, and the obstacles that have created a paradox in the community towards the position of the community as a victim (collective victim) marginalized because of the stakeholder's involvement in following up on violations of mining activities. The technique used in this research is Purposive Sampling, and data retrieval is done by interviewing research to several places, and library research. The results recommended some ideas in developing a model of legal protection as a first step in reforming the appropriate form of legal protection for the community as victims of pollution in the mining industry (Collective Victim).

Index Terms: Legal Protection, Society, Victim, Mining

1. INTRODUCTION

Environmental pollution caused by coal mining activities in Samarinda City has made the community occupy the top standings as victims in the most disadvantaged level of pollution in the mining industry. In this case there is an embodiment of victimization in the form of coercion of the public in directly enjoying the risk of conditions of exposure to environmental pollution. Victimization occurs since the community around the mining area cannot avoid damage to the environment around the residence, and places the community's position as an individual victim (Collective Victim). As a collective victimization of the community around the mining area of Samarinda City demands legal protection that can be provided by relevant stakeholders as a state representative, but the position of the community around the mine area as a victim makes it difficult to provide legal protection due to polemic tangled threads of mining activities that harm communities around the mining area.

In this study the discussion of legal protection of communities around the mining area as victims of mining industry pollution (Collective Victim) will be examined through the authority of relevant stakeholders who have not been able to protect the communities around the mining area as victims of mining industry pollution (Collective Victim) Samarinda City, to examine the obstacles in realizing the essence of legal protection for the community around the area of the mining land as a victim of pollution in the mining industry (Collective Victim). Therefore, the orientation of this study aims to compile a legal renewal step towards legal protection that is appropriate for people who live around the mining area as victims of mining industry pollution (Collective Victim) in Samarinda City.

2 METHOD

This research uses empirical juridical research type. This research is looking for data through primary data and secondary data. Primary data obtained through interviews with research subjects as speakers, while secondary data obtained through literature study. The subjects of this research are the people who are in the Harapan Baru Kelurahan area of Samarinda City, East Kalimantan, as well as related stakeholders such as the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) of East Kalimantan Province, and the Samarinda City Police Department, the Harapan Baru Kelurahan of Samarinda City, as one of the sample from the population in this study. Data collection is obtained by using Purposive Sampling technique, while data analysis uses descriptive qualitative research.

3 RESULT

The results of this study found a category of people including victims of the mining industry pollution (collective victim) including First, the community is a group of people gathered somewhere, who immediately felt the impact of the existence of mining activities, Second, the distance between community settlements with active mining land is very close, around less more than 100 meters radius from community settlements, Third, mining locations are in the middle of settlements, Fourth, the environmental ecosystem around the community is damaged by mining waste. The description is justified by Rashmi Nair, and Johanna Ray Vollhardt (2019: 3-4), in her journal that in collective victims (Collective Victim) the virtues of groups based on identity in the form of ethnicity, nationality, citizenship, or religion, and focus on inter-group relations, so that mutual influence group members based on an equal consequence and accepted for the existence of strong solidarity between groups on collective victims because of the similarity of perceived loss. Then Arif Gosita (1993: 46) quoted by Wessy Trisna and Ridho Mubarak stated that the definition of victim is a person both individually and collectively, suffered physical, mental suffering, economic loss, or reduction in the substance of human rights, caused by violating criminal law, whereas, the definition of victim by Van Boven quoted by Adam Chazawi (2010: 49-50) is that both individuals and groups have suffered losses, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or real deprivation of basic rights. Similar to the opinion of Hibnu Nugroho (2009: 12-13), it is said that the victim if a person, both alone and jointly suffers a loss, both economic loss or basic rights to cause physical and mental injury and emotional suffering, because of unlawful acts criminal. Based on the definition of the victim, many people living in an area of Samarinda City became victims for pollution of the mining industry, one of which was a group of people living around the area of the Harapan Baru Kelurahan township in Samarinda

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which was the sample of this study population. As victims of pollution in the mining industry (collective victim), Harapan Baru Kelurahan community in Samarinda City wants the realization of the reclamation program to be realized immediately, because so far the community still feels the impact because of the pollution of the former mining land environment. For this reason, the community demands the provision of optimal legal protection to relevant stakeholders as state representatives, through reports submitted by the public, but ironically the community assumes the absence of support provided by these stakeholders. According to Satjipto Rahardjo (2000: 74), legal protection is providing protection to human rights that are harmed by others, and given to the community in order to enjoy all the rights granted. Meanwhile, according to Setiono (2004: 3) legal protection is an act or an effort to protect the public from arbitrary acts by authorities who do not obey the rule of law. Faisal Khadafi (2015: 394) in his journal stressed that legal protection to the community is very important, because a group of people not only individuals can be victims. Referring to this understanding, therefore in discussing legal protection, it is necessary to study in terms of the authority granted by the legislation to the allowed stakeholders, including, First, the authority of mining management lies in the Kalimantan Provincial Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Office East is only limited to preventive measures in the form of supervision, and escort of mining activities in accordance with laws related to mining, sending periodic letters to mining businesses, as well as inviting mining business actors to socialize to schools about the dangers of mining, and repressive actions in the form of sanctions that are imposed in accordance with statutory provisions related to mining. Second, the authority of the Samarinda City Police Resort is limited to criminal provisions, while the community has a false paradigm that makes the Samarinda City Police Resort report, then everything will be resolved. Responding to this paradigm, the Samarinda City Police Department uses a restorative justice system, with a benchmark if it can be resolved through consensus then it will not be forwarded to the court domain unless there is an indication of violation of criminal provisions in the legislation related to mining. This is in line with the opinion of Haryanto Ginting and Muazzul (2018: 37-38), that restorative justice is a concept of thought that is oriented towards the community and the victim because it aims to repair social damage, and develop recovery for victims and the community. Third, citing the opinion of Mohamad Saleh (2018: 163), the village is the spearhead of government in the area of public administration, so it is obliged to fulfill the rights of the community. Urban village has representative authority over community complaints. One of the wards in this study sample is Urban Village Harapan Baru Kelurahan, Samarinda City, which became the community delegation to find solutions to solve problems for the community. The biggest problem currently faced by the community of Harapan Baru Village, Samarinda City is the existence of mining in the middle of community settlements. Various efforts have been made, although they have not produced significant results ranging from checking to locations, checking permits for mining activities, and writing to all other relevant stakeholders if they find mining activities illegal. Fourth, the community really understands the social problems that occur in the community, so that the community's role is needed in every solution of social problems even more when the community has become a victim. The category of community victims is a variety of victimization, so that in typology victims are collective victims. Bintoro (1993: 14) explained that the community was categorized as a collective victim, because victims covered the entire community in a relatively large area. The definition of society itself according to Koentjaraningrat (2009: 116) is a group of people who interact with each other or interact with scientific terms. Then according to Major Polak, quoted by Abu Ahmadi (2003: 96), states that the community is a container of all social relations comprising many collectives and groups in each group consisting of better groups or subgroups. This definition reinforces the definition of the community as victims proposed by WHO (2002) as quoted by Johanna Ray Vollhardt (2012: 137) by bringing the understanding of collective victimization as a collective result of violence that is defined as a tool used in violence by individuals who identify themselves as a groups in order to achieve political, economic, and social goals. Therefore, Harapan Baru Kelurahan community can be categorized as a collective victimization, so that as victims of mining industry pollution (collective victims) who have felt immaterial losses, one of which is the loss of livelihoods because agricultural land has been polluted, and material losses, one of which is loss of access a healthy environment, the people of Harapan Baru Kelurahan make efforts in the form of submitting reports in Samarinda Kota Kelurahan and Samarinda City Police as a form of legal protection given to the community as victims of mining industry pollution (collective victims), although the results have not been maximized. The lack of results is due to obstacles that hinder the realization of legal protection including, First, the constraints faced by the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) of East Kalimantan Province lies in the quantity of population growth that continues to increase accompanied by geographical conditions in the region which causes inequality with mining licenses in Samarinda City, while historically ten years ago Samarinda City had a smaller quantity of population than mining activities. This is caused by the degradation of people's morality due to the effects of urbanization and transmigration in Samarinda City. Second, the obstacle faced by the Samarinda City Police Department lies in the community paradigm that the performance of the Samarinda City Police Station covers all fields including outside the criminal sphere. This is due to the lack of understanding of the community's law regarding the limitation of the authority of the Samarinda City Police Resort to the extent of the criminal provisions in accordance with mining laws and regulations. Third, the obstacle faced by Samarinda's Kota Harapan Baru Village lies in the negative stigma of the community towards the lack of role of Kota Samarinda's Harapan Baru Village due to the modus operandi that is difficult to detect and mining business operators who violate the scapegoat of Kota Harapan's Samarinda Kota Kelurahan in terms of licensing mining activities in the midst of in the midst of the community, thus causing distrust to the role of the village in protecting the community. Fourth, the obstacle felt by the Harapan Baru Kelurahan community in Samarinda as a sample of the study population lies in the lack of responsiveness of relevant stakeholders who were not responded to quickly so as to not yet have meaningful progress on the reports of communities affected by mining industry pollution (collective victims), so that people around the mining area of Harapan Baru Kelurahan, Samarinda City, are increasingly pessimistic about asking for legal protection. Based on the description of these obstacles, it is clearly illustrated that the position of the community as victims of pollution in the mining industry (collective victim) has not been properly calculated, even though

the relevant stakeholders have exercised authority in accordance with the laws and regulations related to mining. Therefore, in this study the authors explain a notion of resolution including, first, the participation of communities around the mine area as victims in the reclamation program must be prioritized. According to Canter (1977), Cormick (1979), Goulet (1989) and Wingert (1979) cited by Waluyo, (2002: 35) and quoted again by Satya Nugraha in his journal that one of the community's roles is a strategy to get community support, so that it can influence the decisions that will be taken. Second, relocation of land damaged by environmental pollution in order to ensure the welfare of the community around the mining area. Damage to a healthy environment is a threat to people's lives both directly and indirectly. That threat makes the community as a group of victims who should be protected by law. Citing the opinion of Nur Aini Fitrianti, and Nuru Laili Fadhilah, in their journal stated that the implementation of relocation is part of national development in the public interest in realizing a just and prosperous, equitable, material society based on Pancasila. Third, with the existence of more proportional law enforcement, the position of the community as victims is preferred. Proportional composition that is proclaimed is the existence of decisive action against the cessation of mining activities without going through warning letters from relevant stakeholders regarding indications of violations committed by mining businesses, as well as the use of restorative justice involving communities as victims and mining businesses. Citing the opinion of Zainab Ompu Jainah (2012: 167) in his journal stated the weak strength of law enforcement by the apparatus determines the perception of a law, if law enforcement is weak, then the public perceives the absence of law and uses the law of the jungle, but vice versa if law enforcement is strong and carried out consistently, then the perception of the legal community is strong and obedient to the law. Meanwhile, according to Arif Kristiawan, et al. (2018: 98) in its journal, the form of law enforcement carried out to solve environmental problems already exists in the legislation in order to achieve the supremacy of law, namely the application of administrative, civil and criminal sanctions. Fourth, there is guidance for mining businesses in managing post-mining land in the reclamation program. The guidance includes providing guidance in planning, organizing, and implementing as well as including supervision of the reclamation program. According to Misbakhul Munir, and RR Diah Nugraheni (2017: 11-16), reclamation activities are a necessity that needs to be done, in order to maintain more productive land, and generate added value for the environment. Reclamation can be carried out through revegetation stages in accordance with the provisions of the Decree of the Minister of Forestry and Plantations Number 146 of 1999 Concerning the guidelines for Reclamation of Former Mining in Forest Areas. According to Rr. Diah Nugraheni Setyowati, et al. (2017: 18), the success of revegetation depends on the preparation, maintenance, and monitoring of plants in accordance with mining conditions, so it is necessary to know early post-mining land conditions In addition to the revegetation stage, the implementation of the reclamation can also be carried out through the revitalization stage. This research believes that the existence of revitalization is not only able to overcome social problems, but also able to overcome economic problems. Citing the opinion of Lutfi Zaini Hakim (2014: 117), in his journal states that the implementation of land revitalization is carried out by mining business actors.

Therefore revitalization is an effort to empower a post-mining land area that involves the community around the mining area with the aim of restoring through cultivating the area, so that revitalization is expected to be a solution that prioritizes the community as victims of pollution in the mining industry (collective victim). For this reason, in order to successfully carry out reclamation on post-mining land, it is necessary to provide guidance to mining business actors because the aim of this development is to train mining business actors to prioritize disadvantaged communities through the results of optimal reclamation implementation of post-mining land.

3 CONCLUSION

Based on the authority of each stakeholder, legal protection that can be given, including the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources of East Kalimantan Province is limited to preventive and repressive measures, Samarinda City Police Resort is limited to the realm of law enforcement if there are criminal provisions that are violated, urban village is limited to community representatives, as well as from the community side, there is a perception of impartiality giving birth to a paradigm of mistrust of the authorized stakeholders. Constraints faced by authorized stakeholders include the constraints of the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) of East Kalimantan Province, which lie in the geographical condition of the mining area, the constraints of the Samarinda City Police Resort, the community's assumption that all social problems must involve the Police, the negative stigma kelurahan constraints regarding distrust of the role of urban village in protecting the community, as well as the constraints of the community who feel marginalized because of the alignments of the relevant stakeholders in mining activities, so that the community feels the loss. This paper recommends further research to formulate an MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) between the community, mining businesses, and relevant stakeholders to immediately follow up on violations of laws and regulations related to mining as a form of legal protection for the community, as well as to build a framework of advanced thinking in developing policies which is more oriented to the community as victims of the mining industry pollution (collective victim) by including a number of social ideas in the form of the priority of the community's role in the reclamation program, community land relocation, proportional law enforcement in providing legal protection, and fostering mining business actors in post mining management.

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